

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

CHAP. XIV.
Punjab.

The subjoined figures exhibit the collections under the two principal heads:—

	Demand.		Collections.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land Tax, including tribute and service commutation -	1,90,03,687	1,90,86,546	1,77,44,124	1,82,51,130
Miscellaneous - - -	4,89,777	3,51,190	4,89,777	3,51,190

Balances.

55. It will be observed that the balances of the past year are much less than in 1860-61. Nevertheless the effects of the famine materially affected the collection of the revenue instalments due on account of the spring harvest. Irrecoverable balances to the following amount occurred in the tracts most affected:—

	<i>Rupees.</i>
Delhi Division - - - - -	31,706
Hissar „ - - - - -	2,30,841
Thanesur District - - - - -	70,904

The amount of the nominal balances has been increased by the exchange of Government villages for those held in jaghir by Rajah Tej Singh.

Balances in famine districts.

56. The degree in which the collection of the land revenue was impeded by the famine is visible in the table below:—

DISTRICTS.	Entire Balance.	Percentage on Demand.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Delhi - - - - -	34,830	9
Goorgaon - - - - -	50,627	4
Kurnal - - - - -	17,663	2
Hissar - - - - -	25,773	4
Rohtuck - - - - -	2,06,592	23
Sirsa - - - - -	10,634	7
Umballa - - - - -	71,131	15
Thanesur - - - - -	96,230	23

In other divisions.

In the remaining divisions the revenue was, as in 1860-61, fully realised.

	Percentage of Demand Realised.
	<i>Rs.</i>
Trans-Sutlej States - - - - -	99
Umritsur - - - - -	95*
Lahore - - - - -	99
Rawul Pindee - - - - -	99
Mooltan - - - - -	98
Derajat - - - - -	94†
Peshawur - - - - -	97

Remission of land-tax.

57. It was found necessary to remit nearly the whole of balances of 1860-61 reported as doubtful, or about 5½ lakhs. By the help of this timely relief, and the grant of loans for the replacement of agricultural stock, the population of the famine-stricken region have recovered from the effects of the calamity in a greater degree than could have been hoped for. The rains of 1861 were abundant. The autumn crops were generally good, and, though the spring crops of the current year did not turn out very well in some of the districts south of the Sutlej, the prevalent high prices afforded some compensation. North of the Sutlej the spring harvest was excellent, though in some places damage was done by hail storms.

58. The

* Heavy nominal balances on account of Rajah Tej Singh's jaghir.
† Ditto, owing to revision of settlements.

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58. The subjoined statement shows a great increase of litigation:—

DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.		Litigation.
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	
Regular Revenue Suits - - - - -	16,384	28,516	1,174	1,476	
Appeals from Subordinates to Deputy Commissioners - - - - -	2,546	3,580	135	111	
Appeals from Subordinates to Deputy Commissioners - - - - -	3,694	4,312	194	423	
Appeals from Commissioners to Financial Commissioner - - - - -	798	633	41	246	

The increase is caused by facilities which have recently been afforded for challenging the settlement record, and by the growing appreciation of the value of rights in the soil.

PART II.—EXCISE AND OPIUM.

59. The revenue derived from these sources has not fluctuated greatly, but still remains considerably below the sum realised in 1859-60, probably owing to the poverty caused by the famine. No increase of revenue from these sources.

60. Measures have been taken for the experimental establishment, in 10 districts, of sudder distilleries. Sudder distilleries experimentally established.

PART III.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

61. The comparative returns of the two past years are as follows:—

	RECEIPTS.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Delhi Customs Line - - - - -	33,73,778	42,01,063	8,27,285	—	
Indus Preventive Line, and Sind Sagur Salt Revenue Department - - - - -	27,40,720	25,54,169	-	1,86,551	
Trans-Indus Salt Mines - - - - -	87,855	85,129	-	2,726	
Sutlej Preventive Line - - - - -	2,020	20,619	18,599	—	
TOTAL - - - Rs.	62,04,373	68,60,980	8,45,884	1,89,277	

The net increase amounts to 6,56,607 rupees.

62. The increase on the Delhi line has occurred thus:—

	Rupees.	
Increase in Salt revenue - - - - -	3,39,285	
Ditto Sugar - - - - -	4,84,391	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	3,609	

Delhi Customs line.

The quantity of salt imported has decreased, so that the additional income is due solely to the increased rate of duty. As some months before the price of Punjab salt was raised a good deal found its way to the North Western Provinces, and lessened the quantity which would have otherwise been imported from the lakes of Rajpootana. The increased revenue from sugar is in great part attributable to the briskness of the trade. It is said that during the famine few marriages took place, and that the great number which have since been celebrated led to the large exportation of sugar. The Customs collections on

Importations of salt decreased.

Sugar revenue increased.

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the entire line from the Sutlej to the Nagpore frontier have, in 1861-62, exceeded a million sterling, the details being—

Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Rupees.</i> 94,36,935
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,76,063
TOTAL - - - - Rs.										1,07,12,998

Pind Dadun Khan
salt mines.

63. The receipts from the sale of salt at the Pind Dadun Khan mines, though less than in the preceding year, are still much in excess of the estimate formed at the commencement of the past year, with a knowledge of the large purchases made previous to the enhancement of price.

Receipts from new
duty on sugar.

64. The new duty imposed in December 1861, on sugar passing down the Sutlej, produced 19,203 rupees up to the end of the official year.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

65. The revenue derived from works of irrigation in the Punjab during 1861-62 was as follows:—

Baree Doab Canal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Rupees.</i> 3,06,629
Inundation Canals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,338
Western Jumna Canals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,03,883
TOTAL - - - - Rs.								7,49,850

Increase in revenue
from irrigation.

This shows an increase of 37,276 rupees over the collections of the previous year, and is mainly due to the extension of irrigation in the Baree Doab. The full return of revenue, however, is not shown by these figures, as the indirect increase to the land revenue exceeds considerably the canal collections.

PART V.—INCOME TAX.

Income tax col-
lection.

66. The yield of this tax, under the several schedules, has been as follows:—

One per Cent.	Two per Cent.	Three per Cent.	TOTAL.
<i>Rs.</i> 1,58,757	<i>Rs.</i> 3,08,589	<i>Rs.</i> 4,63,781	<i>Rs.</i> 9,31,077

Abandonment of
License tax and two
per cent. income
tax very acceptable
to the people.

67. The abolition of the license tax has caused general rejoicing in the Punjab, particularly across the Indus. The proposed abandonment of the two per cent. income tax will also be hailed by a large class of the industrious orders as a desired relief, though the assessment throughout the Punjab is decidedly light and has not excited discontent.

PART VI.—STAMPS.

Duties realised
from stamps.

68. The sums realised from these duties are shown below:—

	Sale of Law Stamps.	Duty on Unstamped Paper.	Penalties.	Bill and Receipt Stamps.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1860-61 - - -	6,29,148	1,781	333	19,647	6,50,909
1861-62 - - -	9,27,641	4,012	1,384	39,991	9,73,028

The

The increase amounts to 3,22,119 rupees. The penalties of the Act have not yet become sensibly felt, but as time goes on will be more severely enforced. Although poor, compared with some other nations, the people of Hindostan are a busy people, and a tax skillfully let fall on business transactions can hardly fail to prove increasingly productive. The Financial Commissioner, however, is apprehensive that the duties may be evaded in the petty transactions, which form the great mass, by entries in unstamped account books; and he is of opinion that it may hereafter become necessary to require that the leaves of such books be stamped.

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Proposal to stamp leaves of account books.

He further suggests that the stamps for law proceedings and for mercantile documents should be of a distinctive kind.

And to have a distinctive stamp for law proceedings.

69. The subjoined table shows an aggregate increase of nearly 10 lakhs of revenue from all sources, of which 3,68,419 rupees is due to land revenue, 6,56,607 rupees to salt and Customs, 37,276 rupees to canal revenue, 3,22,119 rupees to stamps, and 23,196 rupees to miscellaneous items. On the other hand, there has been a decrease of 29,433 rupees on spirits and drugs, and 3,83,744 rupees on assessed taxes, owing to the abandonment of the license tax. The income derived from the postal and electric telegraph departments are not included, as it cannot be correctly ascertained:—

General summary of increase and decrease of revenue.

		Land Tax, including Tribute and Miscellaneous Items.	Spirits, Drugs, and Opium.	Salt and Customs.	Canal Revenue.	Assessed Taxes.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous (exclusive of Post Office and Electric Telegraph).	GRAND TOTAL.
1860-61	Rs.	1,82,33,901	6,16,286	62,04,373	7,12,574	13,14,821	6,50,909	8,22,105	2,85,54,969
	£.	1,823,390	61,629	620,437	71,257	131,482	65,091	82,210	2,855,496
1861-62	Rs.	1,86,02,320	5,86,853	68,60,980	7,49,850	9,31,077	9,73,028	8,45,301	2,95,49,409
	£.	1,860,232	58,685	686,098	74,985	93,107	97,303	84,530	2,954,940
Difference	Rs.	+ 3,68,419	+ 29,433	+ 6,56,607	+ 37,276	+ 3,83,744	+ 3,22,119	+ 23,196	+ 9,94,440
	£.	+ 36,842	+ 2,944	+ 65,661	+ 3,728	+ 38,375	+ 32,212	+ 2,320	+ 99,444

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

70. The progress of education will be gathered from a review of the several classes of schools:—

Progress of education.

Zillah schools are 23 in number, 21 of the superior and two of the lower grade. The number of students on the rolls has fallen from 2,309 to 2,283, and the average attendance from 2,018 to 1,814; but the students of English have risen from 1,523 to 2,016.

Zillah schools.

Tehsilee Schools.—Four of these schools have been reduced since last year; the number is now 119. Notwithstanding this, the students have increased from 6,437 to 6,765; the average attendance from 4,564 to 5,452.

Tehsilee schools.

Village schools have increased in number from 1,686 to 1,750; the students from 32,165 to 38,849; the attendance from 26,867 to 31,016.

Village schools.

Female schools have increased in number from 38 to 52; the pupils from 812 to 1,312; the average attendance from 671 to 1,168.

Female schools.

Normal schools are eight in number; the average attendance increased from 352 to 377. The preponderance of Mahomedans to Hindus has slightly diminished, but still remains as 289 to 104. During the year, 398 teachers obtained certificates on examination.

Normal schools.

Private institutions aided by Government, and subject to official inspection, are 30 in number. The 15 higher class schools contain 2,290 scholars, and have an average attendance of 1,925; the lower 623, with an average of 484. The large schools under the superintendence of missionary clergymen at Lahore, Peshawur, Umritsur, Delhi, Rawul Pindee, and elsewhere, contribute most efficiently towards the education of the people.

Private educational institutions.

71. In all there are 1,982 schools either maintained or aided by Government, having 52,480 scholars on their rolls, and an average daily attendance of 42,192.

Aggregate results.

72. The aggregate expenditure has amounted to 5,11,284 rupees, of which 1,75,758 rupees are from Imperial revenues, 2,84,976 rupees from the proceeds of the educational cess, and the balance from private sources.

Expenditure on education.

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A tabular analysis of this expenditure is subjoined :—

Description of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls at close of 1861-62.	Number of Scholars attending daily on an average during 1861-62.	Aggregate Expenditure from all Sources.	Chargeable to Imperial Revenues.	Chargeable to One per Cent. Educational Cess Fund.	Cost of Educating each Pupil.			
							Total Cost.		Cost to Government.	
							1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Zillah (Superior) -	21	2,148	1,714	81,102	63,693	2,801	31 5 1	45 11 1	24 5 10	37 2 6
Zillah (Inferior) -	2	135	100	2,302	2,721	-	10 5 9	23 - 5	10 - -	22 3 5
Tehsilee - - -	119	6,765	5,452	59,136	1,278	54,977*	6 7 10	6 11 9	- 2 9	- 3 9
Village - - -	1,750	38,849	31,016	1,87,174	3,195	1,81,300*	4 10 3	4 7 2	- 1 -	- 1 -
Female - - -	52	1,312	1,168	3,170	-	3,170	2 2 -	2 11 6	- - 1	-
Private (Superior) -	10	1,729	1,485	86,760	19,160	-	22 15 3	24 12 -	10 - 11	12 14 11
Private (Inferior) -	20	1,137	880	23,656	10,518	-	25 10 11	26 14 1	8 9 7	11 15 3
Normal - - -	8	405	377	36,920	14,957	21,880	85 3 6	97 14 10	28 1 1	39 10 9
General Establishment and other charges -}	-	-	-	81,064	60,216	20,848				
TOTAL - - -	1,982	52,480	42,192	5,11,284	1,75,758	2,84,976				

Increased appreciation of education by natives.

Candidates for entrance to Calcutta University.

Spread of English language in vernacular schools.

Adult classes for study of English
Revenue of progress in Umballa circle.

73. There have been some hopeful indications of an increasing appreciation of the advantages of education on the part of the people.

Four candidates educated in the Punjab were successful in passing the entrance examination for the Calcutta University. In 15 schools a teacher of elementary English is now maintained, partly by voluntary subscriptions contributed by the students. Adult classes for the study of English have been formed at some principal stations at the request of the inhabitants, bankers and traders attending amongst others.

74. In the Umballa Circle there was some retrogression in consequence of the famine and sickness, from which the tract suffered severely. The attendance at the zillah schools (excepting Delhi) fell from 574 to 446. Still the students of English rose from 407 to 458. In 39 tehsilee schools the average attendance fell from 45 to 43 per school. On the other hand, the number of the village schools increased from 482 to 580; the average daily attendance from 6,547 to 7,408. The average of each school is 13 students. The increased attendance is very visible in Goorgaon, Rohtuck, and Sirsa, though these districts all suffered from famine. The education in these schools is, of course, very rudimentary. The Inspector, Captain Holroyd, observes—"It should be borne in mind that the majority of these schools have not yet been in existence for four years; that in most cases the village schoolmasters were originally teachers in indigenous schools; that they were totally ignorant of ciphering, had never heard of geography, and had never seen a map of their own or of any other country; and that they had not the slightest idea of cultivating the understanding of their pupils, to whom they taught Persian after the old traditional method."

Review of progress in Lahore circle.

75. The statistics of the Lahore Circle show improvement.

In the eight superior zillah schools the average attendance rose from 748 to 779, and the number of pupils learning English from 705 to 899. In the tehsilee schools the average daily attendance increased from 2,128 to 2,227. In the village schools the names on the rolls rose from 17,407 to 21,455, and the average daily attendance from 15,607 to 17,283.

School established at Kurtarpore.

76. A significant incident is mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner of Jullunder:—"There is now a school at Kurtarpore. The late Guru, Sadhu Sing, had paramount influence there, and objected to a Government school being established in the town. Since his death the people themselves have come forward and petitioned for one, and there is now a small school of about 50 boys, in which the young Guru professes to take great interest."

School founded by Sirdar Jaunda Sing, Bootalah.

77. But the old Seikh noblesse are not all opposed to education. Sirdar Jhunda Sing, of Bootalah, in the Goojranwalla district, has procured the foundation of a school at that place, of which he pays half the expenses.

78. It

* Of this, 37,804 rupees on building Tehsilee and Village School-houses.

78. It is stated that the zemindars complain, that when their children learn to read and write, they will not plough, but require a servant; and that, practically, the hours of attendance are limited to three hours a day.

79. The Inspector was solicited by the teachers and pupils of one of the indigenous schools (not in connexion with Government) to assist them in studying arithmetic and geography. Some of the students of the normal school were accordingly deputed for the purpose. The circumstance shows that the Government system is causing re-action in schools not within its direct influence.

Hours of attendance limited.
Government system re-acting on indigenous schools.

80. In the four zillah schools of the Rawul Pindee Circle the average attendance declined from 262 to 238. The number of tehsilee schools has been reduced to 37, with an attendance of 1,867, of whom 665 are agriculturists. The Inspector reports favourably of the progress of the schools in the frontier district of Bunnoo.

Review of progress in Rawul Pindee circle.

81. The village schools have increased from 340 to 359, the pupils from 6,047 to 7,253. Of the district of Dera Ghazee Khan it is remarked :—"The increase of 44 village schools is chiefly owing to the great interest shown by the Lughari chief, Jumal Khan, in the cause of education, as he himself supports the greater number of pupils attending the school at Choti, a village almost entirely inhabited by Bilochis."

Interest taken in education by the Lughari Chief, Jumal Khan, in Dera Ghazee Khan.

82. Of the female schools 34, attended by 1,052, are in the Jullunder district. The best of these schools has been thus reported on by a lady who inspected it :—

Female education in Jullunder district.

"The native lady in charge, Hyat Bibi, was greatly deserving of commendation. She was a well-mannered, intelligent person, and appeared to have perfect control over her scholars. The elder girls read several Persian and Hindustani books, among others the Gulistan. The little pupils were all clean and well dressed. Most of the schools have been provided with an instructress in needlework, and the girls have begun to learn writing. This was an innovation; the general opinion being that there might not be much harm in women learning to read books; but that they could not possibly make a good use of writing." An instance is mentioned of the effects of the inspection made :—"My visits, and the little presents I made them, seemed to create a great excitement, and immediately after my departure some 30 or 40 little girls enrolled themselves as scholars."

83. These schools owe their origin to the exertions of Captain Elphinstone, the Deputy Commissioner. If they shall contribute in any effectual degree to dissipate the existing prejudice against the education of girls, their usefulness can hardly be over-rated. When once the social restriction is removed, it will not be difficult to direct the course of female learning.

Exertions of Captain Elphinstone in the cause of female education.

84. During the year great progress has been made in the erection of school-houses throughout the Province. The supply of books and maps has also been much increased.

Erection of school-houses.

85. Advantage has certainly attended the superintendence exercised over the vernacular schools by the district authorities. By holding public examinations, and distributing prizes, by countenancing the schoolmasters, and occasionally selecting the pupils for public employment, the civil officers have it in their power to stimulate the progress of learning, and in several districts the effects of their influence are perceptible.

Advantage of placing village schools under superintendence of district officers.

86. The exertions of Captain Fuller have brought the department into a very satisfactory state. Mr. Alexander, the Inspector of the Lahore Circle, also deserves mention.

Commendation of officers.

87. The following is a detail of the students at the Lahore Medical College :—

Lahore Medical College.

ENGLISH CLASS.

European -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hindus (Punjabees) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Mussulman (Punjabee)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hindu (Bengalee)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
										— 7

NATIVE CLASS.

Natives of Punjab and its Dependencies -	{	Hindus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Native of North-Western Provinces -	{	Musselmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
	{	Hindus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{	Musselmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
										— 60

Many more natives apply for admission than are required. It is very desirable that a suitable building should be erected, as it is otherwise impossible to preserve proper discipline.

The expenditure on the college during the year amounted to 37,495 rupees.

Expenditure.

The Principal, Mr. J. B. Scriven, is entitled to the credit of having organised the institution. Dr. Brown, the Professor of Chemistry, has rendered useful service in analysing the water of the wells in the cantonment of Meean Meer.

Commendation of officers.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

General summary
of expenditure.

88. The following statement exhibits the amounts provided in the Budget, and the actual expenditure during the year under each head of the classification of Public Works; the figures in the column of actual expenditure include amounts expended from the Reserve:—

	Amounts Provided.	Actual Expenditure.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Military - - - - -	3,97,841	6,56,420
Revenue - - - - -	8,820	19,103
General - - - - -	14,854	18,213
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	58,250	80,889
Educational - - - - -	6,190	28,166
Judicial - - - - -	72,690	1,50,163
Municipal - - - - -	-	49,044
Industrial - - - - -	64,094	47,248
Agricultural - - - - -	10,09,171	12,31,408
Communications - - - - -	19,69,226	17,27,782
Telegraph - - - - -	7,709	2,485
Reserve - - - - -	5,34,063	—
Direction - - - - -	2,56,290	2,70,447
Establishments and contingencies - -	9,00,802	10,22,596
TOTAL - - - - -	53,00,000	53,03,964

These figures give the general totals, including new works and repairs.

PART I.—MILITARY.

Fortifications.

89. The defences of the Ferozepore Arsenal have been commenced. In substitution for the large project which had been submitted, estimated to cost upwards of five lakhs, another of a different kind, of less costly construction, and capable of being completed within a comparatively short space of time, was proposed by the superintending engineer, and approved by the Government of India. The work is now well in hand.

A new outpost has been built at Janee Kheyl, on the Derajat frontier, about 15 miles from Bunnoo, for a detachment, horse and foot, of the Irregular Frontier Force.

Two fortified places of refuge have been built at Jhung and Sirsa, at a cost of 4,456 rupees and 2,414 rupees respectively.

A new communication has been opened between the principal, upper and lower, batteries of the fort of Attock.

Cantonments.

90. The only work under this head, besides ordinary petty works and repairs, has been the commencement, under the orders of the Government of India, of series of levels in the several cantonments, and the establishment of bench-marks, indicating the relative heights of different points; a work suggested by the commission appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the outbreak of cholera at various stations in 1861, and intended to furnish the means of ready information of importance with relation to drainage and other sanitary measures.

The same occurrence, and more especially the very fatal visitation of cholera in the cantonment of Meean Meer, Lahore, led to the appointment, in the Punjab, of a special sanitary commissioner, who minutely inspected all the cantonments of European troops and their military buildings, and whose report is now in the press.

Accommodation for
troops.

91. The lower stories of four barracks in the Fort of Delhi, designed for double stories, have been completed for occupation as single storied buildings. Further clearances inside the fort have been carried out.

Additional wash-houses have been built for European infantry at Umballa.

The new barracks at Kussowlee, which were nearly completed at the close of the previous official year, have now been finished and are occupied. The restoration of the two barracks at the same station, burnt in 1858, is in progress.

Improved accommodation for the garrison of the Citadel of Kangra is approaching completion.

A commencement had been made before the close of the year of two new barracks for the Convalescent Dépôt at Bhagsoo (Dhurmsala).

At the cantonment of Meean Meer the deep cess-pits, which are believed to have affected the water in the neighbouring wells, have been cleaned out and filled up, their contents being removed to a distance beyond the limits of the cantonment. With a view
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to the investigation of the influence of these cess-pits on the wells, the water of the several wells was analysed by the chemical examiner for the Punjab. The result of his examination will appear as an Appendix to the Report of the Commission above referred to. The water of the wells will now be analysed again after the lapse of some time from the clearing and filling up of the cess-pits.

At Ferozepore, barracks for one company of European infantry have been commenced within the fortified arsenal enclosure.

The European Infantry Hospital at Mooltan has been completed with out-offices.

The buildings of the old native infantry cantonment of Jhelum have been put in repair for accommodation of European troops. They are now occupied by a detachment of cavalry from Sealkote.

The work remaining last year to complete the European infantry barracks at Rawul Pindee has been carried out, and two new plunge-baths have been built.

Additional wash-houses have been built in the left European infantry lines at Peshawur.

Additional accommodation has been built for the Guide corps in the Fort of Hotee Murdan.

Also for the Native troops in the Fort of Dhuleepghur, Bunnoo.

Materials have been prepared for new lines for a corps of Seikh infantry at Kohat.

92. Under this head only ordinary and petty works. None of sufficient importance to call for special notice. Ordnance.

93. Liquor godowns have been built at Subathoo, Kussowlee, and Ferozepore. Commissariat.

94. Petty works connected with the buildings of the Remount Depot at Kurnal. Stud.

95. The provided and actual expenditure in each of the above sub-divisions of military works during the past year, including repairs, has been :— Total expenditure on military works.

	Provided.	Actual.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Fortifications - - - - -	26,203	43,706
Cantonments - - - - -	28,162	69,684
Accommodation for troops - - - - -	3,31,730	5,25,248
Ordnance - - - - -	4,137	3,623
Commissariat - - - - -	5,637	9,480
Stud - - - - -	1,972	4,679
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	3,97,841	6,56,420

PART II.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

REVENUE.

96. Three new Tehsils have been built during the year, one in the Goorgaon district, and two in the Rohtuck district; these last combined with Thannahs. One Tehsil in the Kangra district and one combined Tehsil and Thannah at Jhelum are approaching completion. Another Tehsil, in the Goorgaon district, has been commenced. Additions for defensive purposes, to a combined Tehsil and Thannah in the Rohtuck district are in progress. Land and miscellaneous.

97. Nothing to be recorded under this head. Customs.

98. Various works in connection with the salt mines at Pind Dadun Khan. Extensive additional works for the further development of the salt traffic have been proposed, particularly mechanical appliances at the mines and roads through the salt range; and a civil engineer has been appointed to carry out the works in contemplation. Salt.

99. Nothing under this head. Post Office.

GENERAL.

100. With exception of the completion of the Government office at Murree, there is nothing under this head deserving of notice. Public Departments.

101. Nothing under these three heads beyond petty works and repairs. Scientific institutions, charitable institutions, monuments, and antiquities.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

102. The churches for small stations, mentioned in last Annual Report, have, during the past year, been completed at Hissar, Sirsa, Rohtuck, Goordaspore Goojrat, Mozuffurghur, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Bunnoo, Kohat. That at Shahpore is almost complete, the windows only remaining to be glazed. Of the Church at Madhopore the masonry is finished. The Church at Goorgaon is in progress. Churches.

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A little additional work has been done in the completion of St. Paul's Church, Umballa; the church enclosure and gates. The extension and alterations of the old church bungalow at the same station, now used as a Presbyterian place of worship, have been completed. Improvements of the Roman Catholic chapel at Umballa have also been carried out.

A spire is being added to the church at Kussowlee.

The church at Rawul Pindie has been enlarged by the addition of transepts.

The church at Peshawur has been completed. Some improvements of the church enclosure still remain, and the completion of the enclosure wall and gates.

Burial grounds.

103. Enclosure walls of the Roman Catholic burial grounds at Subathoo and at Mooltan are in progress.

The burial ground at Nowshera has been enclosed.

The graves of European soldiers, who died of cholera in camp, at places in the neighbourhood of Lahore have been surrounded by enclosure walls.

EDUCATIONAL.

104. The buildings for the military Normal school at Sunawur are approaching completion. Accommodation has been provided for the female Normal school by the purchase of a house at Kussowlee in lieu of the buildings originally intended to be erected at Sunawur. To the buildings of the Lawrence Asylum, Sunawur, have been added quarters for the medical officer.

JUDICIAL.

Police.

105. Rest houses for police officers on circuit are being built; nine have been completed, two in Sirsa district, one in Rohtuck, one in Shahpore, five in Jhung, and others are in various stages of progress.

Police lines are in progress at Dhurmsala.

Six thannahs have been completed during the year, two in Umballa district, one in Ferozepore, Mooltan, and Huzara, and one at Murree. Seven more are in progress in the districts of Lahore, Gogaira, Peshawur, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazee Khan. Fourteen police chowkies have been erected.

Court houses.

106. Alterations and additions have been made to the Deputy Commissioners' cutcherries at Delhi and Jullunder.

A circuit house has been commenced at Rohtuck. A building has been purchased for a circuit house at Goordaspore.

A cutcherry has been completed at Abbottabad for the Deputy Commissioner of Huzara.

Gaols.

107. The second circle of the central gaol at Lahore is well advanced.

Worksheds and other buildings have been added to the district gaols of Rohtuck and Goojanwalla. Four additional wards have been built for the Umballa gaol, and solitary cells for the gaol at Kangra.

PART III.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Indus River works.

108. In last year's report some account was given of the encroachments of the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan, and of the works which have been undertaken with the view of protecting that city and station, and giving the main current a direction away from the bank on which the river had so largely advanced. The works constructed last year were so far successful that no further serious encroachment took place, and a shoal began to be deposited where the principal encroachments had been made. But important parts of the works have been destroyed in the high floods, they were only partially and temporarily successful in effecting the second object, the prevention of future encroachments, by directing the main body of the river down the eastern channel. The works have been renewed this year with some variation, adapting them to the altered condition of the channel at the part where the principal works are constructed, about five miles above Dera Ismail Khan. At this point one long oblique bund across the river has been constructed, and some guiding and protecting spurs; these are designed to give the current an easterly tendency towards the head of the channel above referred to. And a series of spurs thrown out from the bank at a short distance above the cantonment, is designed for the immediate protection of the part most important to save, and most seriously threatened. The general success of the works up to the present time has been satisfactory and promising.

Municipal.

109. At Simla a tunnel for water supply has been driven into the principal hill in the heart of the station. The discharge of water is now satisfactory, and there is every reason to hope that the project will be permanently successful.

A few minor famine works under this head were executed during the year.

Industrial.

110. Three out of the four sets of mill-houses for flour mills, sanctioned to be built on the Baree Doab Canal, are in progress.

The saw mills on the Ravee at Madhopore have been completed at a total cost of 77,000 rupees, and are in active operation. The value of the saw mills, in connexion with the supply of timber from the forests on the Ravee, is very great; and provision has been made for the erection of similar saw mills on the Chenab, in connexion with the forests on that river and its tributaries.

Further additions have been made to the buildings for the workshops at Madhopore.

AGRICULTURAL—(IRRIGATION).

111. The main channel and branches, which have been in progress during past years, are now nearly completed, and the principal expenditure during the year under review, has been on the Rajbhuas or distributing channels. The main channel, upper, as far as the Vahn escape, was opened in January last. Large provision has been made for the extension of the Rajbhuas during the present year. Upwards of 200 miles of Rajbhuas are now open, besides the old Huslee Canal, 104 miles in length, now united to the Baree Doab Canal, and acting as one of its great distributing channels. Baree Doab Canal.

The works near the head of the canal, for protecting the canal from the floods of a large hill-torrent and carrying it off into a new channel, have been completed.

The total expenditure during the year on this canal, including the workshops and flour mills above mentioned, has been :—

	Rs.
Original Works - - - - -	6,70,380
Repairs - - - - -	1,33,733
Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -	1,96,848
	<hr/>
	Rs. 10,00,961

112. These canals, having no permanent flow of water, but fed from the rise of the rivers in the monsoon, are in three groups, the Upper Sutlej, Lower Sutlej, and Indus Canals. Inundation canals.

The principal canals of the Upper Sutlej group are the Khanwah, the Kutura, and the Sohag. The Khanwah has been improved and extended. Of the Kutura three-fifths of the excavation have been completed. Of the Sohag the escape channel has been completed, and about two-thirds of the projected Rajbhuas have been excavated.

There have been no important extensions of the irrigation works of the Lower Sutlej Canals. The large annual clearances have been carried out in the usual manner, and improvements have been made of the roads along the canal banks and of the canal bridges.

The Indus Canals are largely appreciated, and enterprising efforts are being made by the principal zemindars of that wild and waste frontier to extend their benefits and bring a larger area into cultivation by their means. Every encouragement is being given to the extension and improvement of these canals. Of the one lakh assigned to the Punjab towards the close of last year out of the proceeds of the 1 per cent. income tax, 25,000 rupees were allotted to the Indus Canals, 15,000 rupees were expended before the end of the year on a regulator bridge for the Manka Canal, an escape and a new cut.

113. During the past year the Maharajah of Puttiala revived the project of an irrigation canal, to be drawn from the Sutlej near its issue from the lower hills, and to pass through the Puttiala territory. The Maharajah undertook to bear the expense of the preliminary survey and preparation of the project, if the British Government would supply the officers to conduct it. The survey was commenced in January, and before the close of the official year, data had been procured for a design and estimate which are now under preparation. Puttiala Canal.

114. The re-modelling of the defective allignments of these canals has been continued. The excavation of a new channel in the upper part of the line of the main canal between Indree and Boodha Khera, near Kurnal, is in progress. This new cut, part of the general scheme for the re-modelling of these canals, was commenced last year as a famine work. Two other portions of new channel, the Boorea cut, 8,890 feet in length, and the Dhamlee cut, 5,110 feet, were also commenced as famine works, and 16,000 rupees was allotted to them as such from local funds. The call for aid of this kind to the people of the famine districts was considered to be at an end from the month of October last, and from that time these works have been continued, as parts of the general project, from Imperial funds. Western Jumna Canals.

Two new regulating bridges have been commenced, and some minor works executed.

A new allignment of part of the lower half of the main line, or Delhi Canal, has been marked out.

The bunds for irrigation reservoirs in the Delhi Division, repaired and re-constructed during the past year as famine works, have now been taken in charge by the Superintendent General of Irrigation, North Western Provinces, under whom the Western Jumna Canals have remained, and will be superintended by the officers of those canals.

115. Two other smaller works were executed during the past year to give employment to the people of the famine districts. Clearance of the Chitung-Nuddee, in the Thanesur District, and a tank for irrigation and water supply in the Umballa District. Minor irrigation works.

116. The total expenditure during the past year on irrigation works, and their repair and maintenance, has been— Total expenditure on irrigation works.

	Rs.
Original works - - - - -	7,94,486
Repairs and maintenance - - - - -	3,11,264
	<hr/>
	Rs. 11,05,750

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Forests.

117. The expenditure on the timber operations of the Pangee Agency (forests of the Chenab and its tributaries) during the past year has been 1,08,793 rupees, and the receipts 1,31,823 rupees, giving a net profit of 23,030 rupees. The agency has been chiefly employed during the past year in supplying timber for the Punjab railway works.

During the past year Dr. Cleghorn, Conservator of Forests in Madras, has been deputed to examine and report upon the forests of the Punjab. He is now pursuing a systematic examination of the principal timber forests of the Himalayan districts of the Punjab, and is directing his attention to the other products of these hills of economic value. He has examined some of the principal tracts of forest land in the plains on which the railways and the steam navigation of the rivers are dependent for supplies of fuel, and has investigated into the supply of fire-wood for some of the principal military stations and large cities.

Arboriculture.

118. An expenditure of 6,788 rupees has been incurred in planting out trees from the nurseries, chiefly along the banks of the Baree Doab Canal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Metalled roads.

119. On the Trunk Road from Delhi upwards to Umballa there have been no new works of importance with exception of the re-commencement of the large bridge over the Markunda River, the well foundations of which are in active progress. The traffic on this section of the Trunk Road is great and constant, and the expenditure is considerable on maintenance and repair.

Metalled crossings
of river channels.

During the past year metalled roadways have been made across the beds of the sandy river channels which intersect the Trunk Road, and across the heavy sands of the approaches to the boat-bridges of the large rivers.

Information was obtained from various quarters regarding the modes of construction which had been practised, with more or less success, in different places for metalling on sand, and for roadways on sandy beds of rivers. One or two different methods have been adopted, varying in certain details, but similar in the main general features; a shallow excavation in the sand filled in with clay to form the sub-stratum for the metalling, the whole retained by double rows of fascines at the sides, secured by deep stakes; the finished roadway flush with the river bed.

These metalled river crossings have been constructed across the beds of the Tangree and Markunda Rivers, between Kurnal and Umballa, and the Guggur, north of Umballa (over part of which also is a temporary timber bridge), and on the approaches to the boat-bridges across the Sutlej (at Loodiana), the Beas, the Ravee, the Chenab, and the Jhelum. The very lengthy crossing of the Sutlej at Ferozepore, about five miles, including several channels of various width, into which the river is here divided, crossed by boat-bridges, has not been thus metalled. The ordinary roadway of fascines, brushwood, and grass, has been continued for the present. But the executive engineer of the 8th Division, Grand Trunk Road, has, to improve this tedious crossing, prolonged the embanked roadway from the south side into the river channel, shortening the river crossing by about two miles, with the intention, should this year's operation be successful, of advancing the work similarly next cold season, by which the whole width of crossing may be reduced by about another mile. The embankment is protected by spurs; and the course of the portions of the divided stream, liable to bear down upon it, will, it is hoped, this year be successfully turned into another more central channel; and the whole river ultimately confined to one or two channels at that part, with a more limited amount of sandy approach on either side, which can then be metalled like the others.

The advantages to the general traffic gained by the metalled crossings constructed this year have been very great. They have now been submerged by the annual rising of the rivers, and it remains to be seen, on the subsidence of the rivers at the end of the monsoon, which of the descriptions of metalled roadway has, on the whole, been most satisfactory, and how much, if any of them survives the season's floods. It is not likely that any one can have escaped extensive damage, requiring large repair and partial re-construction; but it is hoped that in most cases, at all events, a large portion of the materials will be saved and made available for the renewal in the cold season of these most important links in the communications by the chief highways of the Province.

The road from Ferozepore to Lahore is approaching completion.

In the 9th Division, Grand Trunk Road (from Loodiana *via* Jullunder to Lahore), new road chowkees have been built at Phugwara and at Umritsur.

The metalled road from Umballa to Kalka was pushed on in the beginning of last year as famine work for giving employment to the starving people. Under the orders of the Government of India the original project was expanded, and the work was ordered to be executed on a somewhat more costly scale as being part of a great chain of first class communication. It has been carried on in accordance with these instructions, and is approaching completion.

A commencement has been made of the metalling of the road from Umritsur to Butala and Pathankote.

Other minor metalled roads have been carried on as famine works in the districts chiefly affected by the famine, Delhi, Goorgaon, Rohtuck, Hissar and Sirsa.

Lahore and
Peshawur Road.

120. On the Lahore and Peshawur road progress has been made in the metalling, on which, including the collection of metal, upwards of 3½ lakhs have been expended during the past year. On the earthwork and general construction of the road 1,11,000 rupees have

have been expended. Of the first large section of the road, 100 miles, from the Ravee to the Jhelum, the greater part of the metalling is expected to be completed, if no unforeseen occurrence prevent, by the end of the present calendar year. The kind of metalling used is, according to the locality, kunkir, broken stone and broken brick. The kinds of stone available at different parts of the line are of very various quality. Metalling is also in progress in the other divisions of the road. A considerable extent has been completed in the fourth division, both Cis and Trans-Indus.

Of the large bridges on the Lahore and Peshawur road the following are in progress:—

<i>Deena</i>	-	112th mile;	10 spans of 40 feet.	Piers on well foundations.
<i>Bishendour</i>	-	130th "	3 " 60 "	
<i>Váh</i>	-	192d "	10 " 30 "	
<i>Gondul</i>	-	216th "	5 " 40 "	
<i>Bridge 126</i>	-	Piers on well foundations.		
<i>Bára</i>	-	258th mile.	Difficult foundations, 18 feet deep.	

The first and last of the above have just been commenced. The others are at various stages of progress. The bridge over the Hurro River, 204th mile, 10 spans of 40 feet, is nearly completed. The large bridge over the Sohan River, 163d mile, 15 masonry arches of 63 feet, has just been commenced.

The following are not yet commenced:—

<i>Bágh Butcha</i>	-	10th mile.		
<i>Chekóree</i>	-	82d "	13 spans of 40 feet,	on well foundations.
<i>Bukrála</i>	-	120th "	12 " 30 "	
<i>Léh</i>	-	163d "	1 " 170 "	timber.

And for the bridge over the Bhimber, 70th mile, which was designed to have 15 arches of 30 feet span, a new design will be prepared, giving a larger amount of waterway which has been found to be requisite.

121. The experimental gallery of the tunnel under the Indus at Attock is now making satisfactory progress. It was delayed for a considerable time during last year owing to the large influx of water into the west gallery, which required the work on that side to be for a time suspended. On the arrival of the chain pump and horse gin, made up at Roorkee, work was successfully resumed. This apparatus has been found to work most satisfactorily; it is capable of meeting a much larger influx of water than is now experienced. Indus tunnel.

Of the whole distance between the vertical shafts, 1,505 feet, a total length of 1,025 feet of gallery had been driven on the 1st May, leaving 480 feet to complete.

122. Of new unmetalled roads in the plains no important extensions have been made. Some new inexpensive lines of communication between the military posts on the Trans-Indus frontier have been constructed under the military officers of the frontier force. Various improvements have been made of unmetalled roads in the districts of Hissar, Umballa, Shahpore, Jhung, Mozufferghur, and Dera Ghazee Khan. Unmettalled roads.

123. On the road from Kalka to Simla additional stone parapets have been built. Hill roads.

Measures were taken before the close of last year for carrying out improvements of the lines of road in the valley of the Sutlej between Simla and the Chinese frontier, officers were appointed to conduct the work, and since the commencement of the present official year it has been rigorously started.

The road between Rawul Pindee and Murree has been opened out for wheel traffic as far as Trét, about 13 miles from Murree, and improvements have been made of the road above that point.

The road from Kala Serai, on the Lahore and Peshawur road, to Gurhee in Huzara, through Hurreepore and Abbottabad, the trunk line of the Huzara district, has been completed.

Various improvements have been carried out on the road from Abbottabad to Umballa on the Indus frontier to make it easily passable throughout for laden mules.

A few improvements have likewise been made of the new road between Abbottabad and Murree.

124. The well foundations of the masonry bridge over the Markunda River, on the trunk road, 14 miles south of Umballa, are in active progress. As also those of the bridge over the Guggor, on the same road, eight miles north of Umballa. Bridges.

The bridges on the line of the Lahore and Peshawur road have been noticed above.

A commencement has been made of the masonry abutments for the timber bridges over the Suggoo and Yarik nullahs on the road between Dera Ismail Khan and Bunnoo. The works were for a time suspended in consequence of the total want of water within a great distance of the sites of the bridges. The lattice girders have been made up at Dera Ismail Khan.

125. New superstructure has been made for the boatbridge over the Indus at Attock.

The bridge of boats over the Beas at Wazeer Boolur has been completed.

The boat-bridge across the Ravee at Lahore was maintained throughout last monsoon. Ferries and boat bridges.

126. A Dák bungalow has been built at Rohtuck.

271—I.

3 I 3

Accommodation for
In travellers.

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In the Sirsa District twenty-three tanks have been constructed. These were executed as famine works for employment of the starving people.

For the water supply in the Margulla Pass, to be connected with the Memorial to General Nicholson, iron pipes have been ordered from England.

Total expenditure on communications. 127. The total expenditure during the year under this head (Communications) has been—

	Rs.
Metalled Roads - - - - -	13,17,328
Unmetalled Roads - - - - -	1,63,533
Bridges - - - - -	94,891
Boat-bridges and Ferries - - - - -	1,36,507
Accommodation for Travellers - - - - -	15,523
TOTAL - - - Rs.	17,27,782

Electric telegraph.

128. Of the Telegraph Office at Murree the masonry is in a forward state. The second line of Telegraph between Rawul Pindee and Murree was completed early in last year.

PART IV.—WORKS EXECUTED FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

Expenditure from local funds.

129. The following Statement exhibits the expenditure on works executed from Local Funds, arranged under the same heads as the expenditure on Imperial Works :—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.			
Revenue - - - - -	2,583	560	3,143
General - - - - -	10,620	3,961	14,581
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	8,058	1,953	10,011
Educational - - - - -	73,011	482	73,493
Judicial - - - - -	27,718	2,994	30,712
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
Municipal - - - - -	1,09,543	17,784	1,27,327
Industrial - - - - -	70	-	70
Agricultural - - - - -	1,13,094	12,377	1,25,471
Communications - - - - -	2,53,907	1,42,712	3,96,619
TOTAL Works - - -	5,98,604	1,82,823	7,81,427
Establishments - - -	-	-	2,00,994
TOTAL - - - Rs.			9,82,421

The principal works on which this expenditure has been incurred are the following :—

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

General.

130. A new Agri-horticultural garden has been laid out and commenced at Lahore. The former garden, between the City of Lahore and the Ravee, is inconveniently situated ; and from its position liable to submersion and serious injury from the floods of the river. The new garden is laid out nearly midway between the Civil Station of Anarkullie and the Cantonment of Meean Meer, and is watered by an irrigation channel from the Baree Doab Canal. It will contain a Botanic Garden under the special direction of one of the Professors of the Medical College.

A Dispensary at Hissar is nearly completed. Additions have been made to the Dispensary buildings at Delhi, Thanosur, Goordaspore, Bunnoo, and Dera Ismail Khan.

Sundry repairs have been effected for the preservation of the minarets of the Emperor Jehangir's Tomb at Shadura, near Lahore.

Ecclesiastical.

131. Furniture for the Church at Rohtuck. Improvements to burial grounds at Delhi and at Shahpore.

(The amount set down under this head includes the expenditure on two of the small churches at Jhung and at Bunnoo, to be re-paid from Imperial Revenues, to which the buildings are chargeable).

Educational.

132. Twenty-five Tehsil school-houses have been completed, and 14 more are in progress—445 village school-houses have been built and 155 are in progress. An Anglo-vernacular school has been built at Hissar, and a zillah school at Jhung. A large school-house is in progress at Mooltan.

133. Twenty-eight

149

133. Twenty-eight Police bungalows have been completed and 14 are in progress.

A Commissioner's Cutcherry has been built at Rawul Pindee. A circuit-house for Commissioner has been built at Goojranwalla, and a building for the same purpose has been purchased at Ferozepore, and a house for Commissioner's Cutcherry at Dera Ismail Khan.

Varicus small sums have been expended on wells and other additions and improvements to Gaol.

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Punjab.
Judicial.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

134. On the foundations and lower story of the Delhi Institute 20,148 rupees have been expended during the year. The amount of the estimate is 80,000 rupees. Part of the funds are obtained from private contribution. The building is designed to comprise a Hall of Commerce, a room for Public Meetings, a Museum and a College. Municipal.

Two model lodging-houses have been built at Lahore.

Various town improvements in the Jhung District have been carried out.

A tower for town clock at Peshawur is approaching completion.

Two covered vegetable markets have been built at Lahore, and a vegetable market at Kohat.

New foot-paths have been made in the Chandnee Chowk, the principal street of Delhi.

Streets of the main bazar at Bhawanee, in the Hissar district, have been raised and metalled.

Streets have been paved and improved of various towns in the districts of Sirsa, Loodiana, Jullunder, Sealkote, and Jung.

Several minor improvements have been made of works for water supply in different towns. The arching of the branch canal in the Chandnee Chowk, Delhi, has been repaired. The clearing of tanks at Bullubghur, in the Delhi district, has been completed at a cost of 19,410 rupees. A ghât for females has been built to a tank at Sirsa, and new ghâts at Mozufferghur and Khanghur.

Various works for sewage and drainage, public necessities, levelling of ground, and general conservancy have been carried out in 15 districts. The filling in of the city ditch at Lahore is not quite completed.

135. Wells and tanks for irrigation have been constructed and improved at various places in the districts of Rohtuck, Umballa, Loodiana, Thanesur, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Sealkote, Rawul Pindee, and Jhung. Agricultural.

On the restoration and improvement of the bunds for irrigation reservoirs in the districts of Delhi and Goorgaon, commenced last year as a famine work, a total sum of 45,018 rupees has now been expended. These works have now been taken in charge by the Superintendent General of Irrigation.

Various sums have been expended on the planting of a large number of trees in almost every district of the Punjab.

136. A sum of 1,21,316 rupees has been expended from local funds during the year on metalled roads. The principal of these are the road from Delhi to Muttra, from Umballa to Kalka, from Umritsur to Pathankote, from Dera Ghazee Khan to Mooltan (through a heavy sandy tract, being metalled with bricks), and the roads to the railway station at Lahore. Communications.

A considerable extent of unmetalled district roads has been completed in 14 districts, and other unmetalled roads are in progress. The amount expended on unmetalled roads during the year has been 40,424 rupees.

Bridges of various magnitude and importance have been built in 19 districts.

A new boat-bridge has now been established at Kadirabad, on the river Chenab, on the direct line between the salt mines of Pind Dadun Khan and Lahore.

A boat bridge has been completed across the Cabul river in the Peshawur district.

On works for accommodation of travellers, European and Native, a total sum of 35,975 rupees has been expended during the year in 22 districts. These works include four Dâk bungalows, six rooms for Europeans at serais, 13 serais, and 28 wells, completed; and seven serais and two wells in progress.

PART V.—RAILWAYS.

137. This line was formally opened on the 1st March 1862, from which time occasional trains ran. It was finally opened to the public for passenger traffic on the 10th April. This was in time for the annual festival at Shalimar Gardens, Lahore; and during the first 10 days after the opening nearly 3,000 passengers were conveyed daily. Umritsur to Lahore.

During the past year the earthwork has been raised and dressed, and two miles of new embankment executed, consequent on the change of site of the station at Umritsur.

The bridges and culverts are complete, with exception of one girder bridge near Lahore, where a temporary wooden bridge for the present takes the place of the permanent one till arrival of the iron girders from England.

Of the permanent way, 21 miles have been laid down during the year, the 11 miles previously laid have been re-adjusted, and the whole is in good working order.

A mud fence has been made along the whole line, except for a short distance near Lahore and Umritsur, where a post and rail fence has been set up. Sixty-one sets of level crossing gates have been fixed.

At Lahore the defensible passenger station is approaching completion. The goods shed nearly complete, has been fitted up temporarily to serve as a passenger station. The workshops for engine-repairing, carriage-building, &c., are in progress. Some portion has been roofed. Delay has been occasioned by the difficulty in obtaining the long timbers required for the roofing. The short diversion of the high road which passed through the ground taken up for the Lahore station has been completed.

At Umritsur also the goods shed is being used as a temporary passenger station. A permanent station has not been commenced. The completion of this goods shed also is delayed on account of roofing timber. A tank, pump-house, and engine pit, have been finished, and a pump fixed.

The intermediate stations at Meean Meer and Atàree have been nearly completed. At the latter (about the middle of the line) a tank has been built and pump fixed.

On the opening of the line the following was the rolling stock available:—

1 Passenger Engine.	6 Third Class ditto.
1 Goods Engine.	13 Low-sided Trucks.
2 Second Class Carriages	1 Break Van.

There was not sufficient rolling stock to meet the requirements of goods traffic. By the month of July it was hoped the Railway would be prepared to carry merchandise.

The third class fare has been fixed at the low rate of four annas (sixpence) for the whole distance of 32 miles. The amount of passenger traffic between Lahore and Umritsur—the political and the commercial capitals of the Punjab—has always been great, and the metalled road, which was parallel to the Railway, was daily traversed by a large number of *ekkas* (small one-horse carriages) which conveyed native passengers at rates varying from four to eight annas each. The *ekka* traffic has nearly left this road since the opening of the railway with the above low rate of third class fare. The second class fare, on the other hand, appears to have been fixed too high at two rupees (four shillings). Even wealthy and respectable natives prefer travelling third class at the present fares, and the proceeds of second class traffic are at present little more than 3 per cent. of the third class receipts.

One circumstance worthy of special notice is the large number of females travelling daily by railway on this line. They are sometimes nearly as many as half of the whole number of passengers. They sit together in carriages separate from the men, and lately some second class carriages have been fitted up with venetians for the use of females of a higher class to enable them to perform the journey in the privacy to which they are accustomed.

The following is an Abstract of the traffic and receipts on the Lahore and Umritsur line from the date of opening, 10th April, to the 4th May, 25 days:—

	PASSENGERS.				RECEIPTS.		
	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	TOTAL.	Passengers.	Horses, &c. and Parcels.	TOTAL.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
April 10th to 20th -	57	87½	28,795	28,939½	7,201 2 6	- -	7,201 2 6
„ 20th to 27th -	33½	55½	9,389	9,478	2,381 11 6	52 14 -	2,434 9 6
„ 27th to May 4th -	34	57½	8,808½	8,900	2,185 14 6	15 9 -	2,201 7 6
TOTAL - - -	124½	200½	46,992½	47,317½	11,768 12 6	68 7 -	11,837 3 6

Lahore to Mooltan.

138. The length of this line between the city stations is 206 miles, and, with the extension at the Mooltan end to Sher Shah Ghât on the Chenab—the steamer wharf—218 miles.

During the past year the whole of the earthwork, most of which had previously been roughly finished, has been raised to formation level and dressed.

About half of the culverts between Lahore and Mooltan have been built, and a large quantity of materials collected and prepared for the remainder.

The progress now being made in the supply of ballast by contractors is satisfactory. These contracts are for 70 miles of the line. On the rest of the line there has been delay and difficulty in procuring ballast and sleepers, and a supply of Greave's patent iron sleepers for 40 miles of rail has been ordered from England. About 40 miles of permanent way has been delivered at intervals along the line, and about 14½ miles of sleepers. A temporary way has been laid from Mooltan to the Ghât on the Chenab.

The permanent station at this terminus will be on high ground, a short distance from the river, the course and banks of which are uncertain. At the river it is proposed to have only an open platform with some small temporary buildings.

At the Mooltan station, work has been commenced on the goods shed. A temporary store has been built, and arrangements have been made for preparation of materials. Fifteen bungalows along the line for plate-layers have been finished.

Progress on the Mooltan line during the past year has not been so satisfactory as could have been desired owing to the want of success of the native contractors who had under-
taken

taken large amounts of work. The desert nature of the country through which the line runs, and the very scanty population, place peculiar difficulties in the way of these undertakings, and much allowance is to be made on this account for the shortcomings of the contractors. As noticed in last Annual Report, the low state of the rivers for the past two or three years has affected the supplies of timber from the hill forests, for the conveyance of which these rivers furnish at once the highway and the motive power. This season the snow line has been unusually low, and there is prospect of a larger supply of water in the hill streams, which will better furnish the contractors with the means of delivering the quantities of sleepers still required. The works are now being executed, in great measure, by the Railway engineers directly, without contractors; and the exertions of the chief engineer and his staff, and the progress now being made, encourage the hope that the line may be opened early in 1864.

139. The Railway Company has been authorised to raise 2,500,000 *l.* for the construction of this line. The different lines proposed have been examined and reported on during past years. The Punjab Government has strongly recommended a course nearly parallel to the present Trunk Road, *via* Umballa, Loodiana, and Jullunder, crossing the Sutlej and Beas Rivers, at sites contiguous to the present bridges of boats. On receipt of approval and orders, work will be at once commenced.

Delhi to Umritsar.

140. Subjoined is a statement of the expenditure on Punjab Railways during the past year, and total expenditure since the commencement :—

Expenditure on
Punjab railways.*Expenditure on Punjab Railways up to 30th April 1862.*

DETAIL.	Previous to May 1861.	During year 1861-62.	Total up to 30th April 1862.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Survey and preliminary expenses - - - -	98,454	- -	98,454
Survey of lines from Delhi to Lahore - - -	37,723	2,003	39,726
Salaries, &c., Agent's Department - - - -			
Ditto Engineer's - - - - -	7,02,333	3,79,175	10,81,508
Ditto Locomotive - - - - -			
Ditto Plate-layer's - - - - -			
Ditto Transport, Agency, &c., Passage ex- penses - - - - -			
WORKS.			
Earthwork, ballast, grassing slopes - - -	3,47,812	2,40,024	5,87,836
Plate-laying, level crossings - - - - -			
Umritsur road diversion - - - - -			
Bridges and culverts - - - - -	38,115	20,227	58,392
Wells and bungalows - - - - -	22,305	32,942	55,247
Lahore station - - - - -	1,87,546	76,874	2,64,420
Umritsur station - - - - -	- -	7,173	7,173
Meean Meer (two) and Ataree stations - -	18,212	8,047	26,259
Landing, transport, insurance, &c. - - -	5,47,220	3,52,420	8,99,640
Barge building - - - - -	- -	2,581	2,581
Sleepers, permanent way, stores, &c. - -	1,39,640	2,63,855	4,03,495
Import duty - - - - -	- -	1,23,295	1,23,295
Telegraph posts - - - - -	5,478	11,795	17,273
Carriage building and locomotive erection shops -	- -	11,879	11,879
Advances, miscellaneous - - - - -	2,71,000	1,23,123	3,94,123
Purchase of bungalows - - - - -	- -	29,246	29,246
TOTAL - - - - Rs.	24,15,838	16,84,709	41,00,547

141. The Lieutenant Governor desires to make favourable mention of the following officers of the Public Works Department serving within the Punjab territories during the year under review :—

Commendation of
Public Works
officers.

Colonel H. Rigny - - - -	Superintending Engineer, 1st circle.
Captain C. W. Hutchinson - - -	Ditto, 2d ditto.
Lieutenant Colonel A. Taylor, C.B. - -	Ditto, Lahore and Peshawur road.
„ A. D. Turnbull - - - -	Superintendent General of Irrigation. North-Western Provinces.
Captain J. H. Dyas - - - -	Director of Canals, Punjab.
Major H. W. Gulliver - - - -	Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.
Captain T. G. Glover - - - -	Superintendent, Western Jumna Canals (now Deputy Superintendent General, Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.)

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Punjab.*Executive Engineers.*

Mr. W. Purdon	-	-	-	-	Bridges and branch roads, Umballa.
„ J. D. Smithe	-	-	-	-	Madhopore workshops, and Chenab and Ravee forests.
Major E. N. Sandilands	-	-	-	-	Fourth division, Lahore and Peshawur road, and Officiating Superintendent Indus Tunnel.
Captain C. M. Browne	-	-	-	-	Western Sirhind division, and Officiating Lahore division.
Lieutenant G. Newmarch	-	-	-	-	Assistant to Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
Mr. H. Garbett	-	-	-	-	On special duty, Indus river works.
„ D. Kirwan	-	-	-	-	Indus canals.
„ A. G. Crommelin	-	-	-	-	Officiating controller and examiner of accounts.

Assistant Engineers.

Mr. L. B. Bean	-	-	-	-	Officiating Executive Engineer, 3d division, Lahore and Peshawur road.
„ W. B. Harington	-	-	-	-	Officiating ditto, Sealkote division.
Lieutenant H. F. Blair	-	-	-	-	Officiating ditto, Kohat division.
„ T. T. Carter	-	-	-	-	Officiating ditto, Huzara division.
Lala Kunhya Lala	-	-	-	-	Lahore division.
Mr. S. W. Nugent	-	-	-	-	Fourth division, Lahore and Peshawur road.
„ P. J. Flynn	-	-	-	-	First ditto, ditto.
„ R. J. Elwes	-	-	-	-	Jullunder division.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

District Daks.

142. The following figures shew the extent to which the correspondence of the Punjab has been conveyed by the district posts during the past three years :—

	Covers Delivered.	Returned Undelivered.	TOTAL.
1859-60 - - - -	506,650	43,669	5,50,319
1860-61 - - - -	572,057	45,526	6,17,583
1861-62 - - - -	555,139	55,790	6,10,929

There has been a slight diminution in the total number of covers conveyed during the past, as compared with the previous year, though the number is still greatly in excess of what it was in 1859-60. The proportion of undelivered letters has increased from 7 to 9 per cent.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph continues
efficient and useful.

143. Nothing new has occurred during the past year worth recording under this head; the several lines of telegraph in the Punjab maintain their efficiency and usefulness.

Reason why receipts
and disbursements
are not noted.

144. Heretofore, the aggregate receipts and disbursements of the Telegraph Department in the Punjab have been noted in the Annual Administration Reports on information supplied by the Director General of that department. In the present instance, that functionary has stated that, as this information is furnished by him direct to the Supreme Government, it appears unnecessary to supply it for incorporation in the Local Administration Report.

SECTION VII.--MARINE.

145. A department of Inland Navigation for the Punjab has been organized, the cost of which is estimated as follows :—

Department of
Inland Navigation
organised.

Cost per Annum.

	<i>Rs.</i>
Superintendent, Inland Navigation - - - -	7,200
First Assistant - - - - -	4,200
Second ditto - - - - -	3,000
Establishments of four steamers - - - - -	58,644
Ditto of two Flats - - - - -	10,560
Office and Medical Establishments, including Contingencies and Travelling Allowances - - - - -	29,947
River Conservancy Works - - - - -	23,288
Factory - - - - -	45,600
Fuel for Steamers and Factory - - - - -	30,000
Stores for Ships, Engines, and Factory - - - - -	2,00,000
TOTAL - -	<i>Rs.</i> 4,12,439

The last item is exceptionally high, and will be reduced in subsequent years. There is necessarily a large expenditure on stores on the first establishment of a steam flotilla and factory.

146. Three steamers are already plying between Mithunkote and Mukhud.* Mithunkote is about 540 miles from the sea, and about 357 miles from Mukhud. The river between these places is very broad, but shallow, and impeded by sand banks. In the worst places the channel will be as low as two feet in depth in the dry season. Its velocity varies from three to five miles per hour. The rapids which formerly existed at Kalabagh have now disappeared. Mukhud is a trading town, and may be approached by native boats even in the flood season. Between Mukhud and Attock the navigation is difficult for about four months of the year, on account of the swiftness of the stream at places where it is narrowed by rocks. It is probable that in the low season something may be done towards removing some troublesome rocks by blasting, particularly at Kunaba. During the remainder of the year country boats can be towed up as high as Pubbeh, on the Kabul River, about 12 or 14 miles from Peshawur. Measures are in progress to ascertain whether steamers will be able to ply regurly between Attock and Mukhud, and it is probable that stern-wheeled vessels, one or two of which are expected from England, will be successful.

Steamers on Upper
Indus.

Description of
River.

147. It is only during the last year or two that merchandise has been sent down the river from Attock. Formerly only two boat-loads of pilgrims, bound for Mecca, started from thence. The commodities now sent down stream are rice, snuff, empty beer casks, and boxes. Hides and sheep's wool are beginning to be transported, and during the past year three boat-loads of ghee started for Bombay. Up the river are brought salt and sissoo wood for the Government works. During eight months boats can be towed up. The towing path is being improved. The time taken is about 16 days from Mukhud. The freight for salt is 50 rupees per 100 maunds; for wood, *Rs.* 42. 8. The rates for freight down stream are lower, but they generally include all charges as far as Rohree, in Sindh, which, united with Sukhur on the opposite bank, has become a large entrepôt of trade.

Traffic on river
between Attock and
and Mukhud.

There is a tolerable camel road from Mukhud to Attock, which is being improved. This may perhaps hereafter be improved so as to be passable for carts.

148. In transporting bulky Commissariat stores, such as beer in hogsheads, and Ordnance material, the steamers will effect a large saving to Government, as the land route has hitherto been employed. As a mode of transit for passengers also they will be extremely convenient to the public, as there are no metalled roads on either bank. But it is more doubtful if the steamers will, at first, attract much mercantile freight, for, although the exports from Afghanistan meet the Indus both at Attock and Dera Ismail Khan, the line of trade from the first has hitherto been with Umritsur and Lahore; and from the second the camels used, being the property of the Powindah merchants, are the cheapest means of conveyance. The bulky raw produce now conveyed in country boats would not bear the cost of steam freight. There will now, however, be water carriage for English goods from Kurrachee to within 12 miles of Peshawur.

Advantage of having
steamers on the
Indus.

149. The

* The steamers began to run in June 1862.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

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Punjab.

149. The following figures show the state of boat traffic :—

Boat traffic.

Y E A R.	Number of Boats.	Tons.
1857-58 - - - - -	3,548	42,125
1858-59 - - - - -	3,965	49,871
1859-60 - - - - -	3,806	53,043
1860-61 - - - - -	2,945	39,708
1861-62 - - - - -	2,442	33,208
Difference between 1860-61 and 1861-62.	— 503	— 6,500

The decrease has been chiefly in cereals, the export of which was repressed by the prevailing scarcity. A check was also given to the export of saltpetre by the prohibitive proclamation issued by Government under our doubtful relations with America.

The following articles show an increased export from the Punjab, as :—

	Maunds from	Maunds to		Maunds from	Maunds to
Cotton - - -	8,639	48,941	Ghee - - -	15,711	17,587
Indigo - - -	1,741	2,446	Oil - - -	3,823	8,147
Sesamun Seed - -	4,586	69,390	Sheep's Wool - -	76,104	83,766
Tobacco - - -	315	1,363	Horns - - -	3,700	20,400
Hemp - - -	2,311	4,793	Hides - - -	43,568	47,760

In the last quarter of the past year there is an encouraging increase in the amount of traffic by boats, which would seem to indicate that the trade, which for some time past had declined, was reviving.

Indus steam flotilla traffic.

150. Below are the Returns of the Indus Steam Flotilla, which has now been broken up, steamers belonging to the Railway Company, and the Inland Navigation Company, succeeding it :—

	Weight in Tons.	Measurement by Feet.	Number of Private Passengers.	Total Amount Realised.
1860-61 - - - -	605	17,951	381	Rs. 18,550
1861-62 - - - -	926	22,072	259	25,004

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

151. The accounts given in Appendix I. of the receipts and disbursements for the year are, for the first time, according to the form prescribed by the Budget and Audit Committee.

The following is the financial result :—

Y E A R.	Receipts.	Civil Disbursements.	Surplus over Civil Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 - - -	3,29,27,053	1,91,78,188	1,37,48,865
1861-62 - - -	3,04,70,828	1,64,67,647	1,40,03,181
Difference - -	—24,56,225	—27,10,541	2,54,316

Appendix I., receipts and disbursements.

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Military expenditure not taken into account in former reports.

Reason for this.

Military expenditure now exhibited.

152. Ever since the annexation, the difference between the receipts and civil disbursements has been denominated surplus. The reason appears to be, that the Local Government, exercising no control over the military expenditure, cannot be held responsible for its operation on the local finances. The Local Administration exercises, on the other hand, a material influence over the civil expenditure, for the original estimates and subsequent alterations have all been framed under its directions, and sanctioned *pro formâ* by the Supreme Government. It appears, therefore, fair and necessary that, in stating the financial results of the year's administration, in order that the Supreme Government may judge of the efficiency of the management generally, only that expenditure should be exhibited which has been affected by the management under review. And this has been the course followed. Any other would indeed have involved much labour and correspondence, for, as the military accounts are not kept by the Local Accountant, it would have been necessary to refer to Calcutta for all details.

153. Orders have now been received to exhibit the military expenditure of the Province. For the reason above given no account of the actual expenditure can be given; but the following figures, framed according to data furnished by the Military Finance Department, show approximately the cost of troops and military buildings for 1861-62:—

	Rs.
Cost of troops, &c. - - - - -	2,38,10,000
Military Public Works - - - - -	6,56,420*
	<u>Rs. 2,44,66,420</u>

If it be ruled that the whole military expenditure shall form a charge against the Punjab finances, the account will stand as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts - - - - -	-	3,04,70,828
Disbursements—Civil - - - - -	1,58,11,227	
Military - - - - -	2,44,66,420	
	<u>4,02,77,647</u>	
Deficit - - - - -	Rs. 98,06,819	

Proposed reductions in military expenditure.

Army of North Western frontier.

Properly an Imperial charge.

154. The Lieutenant Governor has recently submitted to the Supreme Government proposals involving a reduction in the military expenditure amounting to 51,65,000 rupees, besides a saving of 2,00,000 rupees on account of buildings. If these reductions be sanctioned, the military expenditure will be brought down to 1,86,45,000 rupees, and it probably could not be further lowered without risk.

155. The cost of the troops at Peshawur, Mooltan, and Rawul Pindee, forming, together with the Punjab Irregular Force included, the army of the north western frontier, amounts to 1,10,19,000 rupees.

Some doubt has been expressed as to whether or not this sum can now properly be regarded as an Imperial charge. It is admitted that previous to the mutinies the frontier army did protect the interior provinces as well as the Punjab; but it is argued that there are sufficient European troops in the North Western Provinces and Bengal to render them independent of the aid of the Punjab, which consequently ought to pay for all the troops within it. But in the first place the statement that the troops are sufficient for all purposes requires some demonstration; and secondly, if they really be sufficient, both for occupation and also for the repulse of foreign aggression, it follows that they are unnecessarily strong, for, protected by the Punjab, the Interior Provinces are in no danger of attack from without. It may be said that the state of India, and the delay attending the despatch of re-inforcements from England, necessitate the maintenance in India of a European force more than sufficient for the occupation of the country in times of peace. If this point be conceded, still the excess cannot be regarded as the garrison of the Interior Provinces. It is simply an Imperial reserve available for action in any part of India. Moreover its presence may not be permanent. Necessary after the shock of the mutiny, continued political tranquillity may possibly hereafter justify its diminution, and in that case the Interior Provinces would again become dependent on the frontier army of the Punjab for protection. The fact then is that, under ordinary strategical arrangements, there would be only one frontier army which would be placed on the Punjab border for the external protection of the whole of the Bengal Provinces; but that in an extraordinary exigency troops have been poured into the Interior Provinces in such numbers as to suffice in themselves both for occupation and exterior defence. The Imperial nature of the service performed by the Punjab frontier army remains unchanged. What has been changed is the strength of the European reserve in India, which has been greatly increased. Therefore, it may fairly be argued, that the cost of the frontier army ought, as heretofore, remain an Imperial charge; and if it be the case that the troops in rear are more numerous than is necessary for purposes of occupation, then the excess ought also to be charged to the Imperial account as reserve.

156. If

* This sum is also included in the Civil expenditure given above.

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Punjab.Financial result,
excluding cost of
frontier army.

156. If this principle were observed, the Punjab (like other provinces) would be charged with the cost of its interior garrison, amounting (after including buildings, and effecting the reductions proposed by the Lieutenant Governor) to 82,82,420 rupees, together with a proportion of the cost of the reserve, which is not known.

Exclusive of the last item, the account would then stand thus:—					Rs.
Revenues	-	-	-	-	3,04,70,828
Expenditure—Civil	-	-	-	-	1,58,11,227
„ Military, including buildings	-	-	-	-	82,82,420
					<u>2,40,93,640</u>

Excess of revenue available for Imperial purposes - Rs. 63,77,181

Reason why the
whole military
expenditure might
be regarded as an
Imperial charge.

157. But the Lieutenant-Governor has ventured to express his opinion against this method of charging the military expenditure. Whether the Punjab be a profitable possession, financially, or not; being now an integral portion of the Indian Empire, and its most exposed point, it must be held and defended. To this end, it is essential that the best military arrangements be made, irrespective of the capacity of the revenues of the province, to bear the cost. If, in a military point of view, troops are, for the general defence of the Empire, more advantageously placed in the Punjab than in the North Western Provinces, they must remain there, however inadequate the Provincial revenues may be to support the charge. So also, if for sanitary purposes, it be desirable to station Europeans within the Punjab Himalayas, no considerations of local finance should be allowed to interfere with the arrangement. On this plan the army would be regarded as an establishment maintained for the occupation and defence of all India, its numbers fixed, and occasionally revised on a consideration of the political circumstances of the time being; its distribution decided solely by the recognised principles of strategy; and its expenditure charged in proportion to the revenues of the several provinces protected.

The administration of each province would show, as has hitherto been done in the Punjab Reports, the detail of its civil expenditure which being unlike the military expenditure, under its exclusive control, it is directly and undividedly responsible for, and the economical management of which is a fair test of its success.

Items of revenue
increased.

158. The following figures show the items of revenue which have increased in the year under report:—

	Rupees.		Rupees.
Land Revenue	- - - 4,37,041	Stamps	- - - 3,00,493
Income Tax	- - - 6,96,085	Marine	- - - 996
Stage Carriage Licenses	- - - 3,742	Public Works	- - - 4,67,336
Customs	- - - 4,98,397	Tribute	- - - 1,25,230
Salt	- - - 2,39,976		
		TOTAL	- - - <u>Rs. 27,69,296</u>

The causes of increase have been explained in the revenue section.

Items of revenue
decreased.

159. The decrease is thus distributed:—

	Rs.
Sayer	- - - 75,641
Abkaree	- - - 15,647
Duty on Arts, Trades, &c.	- - - 11,35,776
Law and Justice	- - - 61,604
Miscellaneous	- - - 39,36,853
	<u>Rs. 52,25,521</u>

The duty on arts, trades, and dealings was not levied in 1861–62. The miscellaneous revenue of 1860–61 was swelled by an extraordinary item of 34½ lakhs received on account of territory sold to the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs.

Items of expenditure
increased.

160. The increase in disbursements has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	59,276	Marine	- - - 18,994
Customs	- - - 59,185	Miscellaneous	- - - 4,612
Salt	- - - 19,157	Civil Contingencies	- - - 61,930
Law and Justice	- - - 80,322		
Education, Science, and Art	- 16,383		<u>Rs. 3,19,859</u>

The

The large increase under the head of Customs is caused by an increase which has been made to the preventive establishment for the better detection of smuggling; and also for the levy of duties on saccharine produce passing down the Sutlej. The increase under the head of Law and Justice is nominal; the cost of service of processes having been shown against "Stamps" in 1860-61. The Civil Contingencies have been increased on account of charges for the London International Exhibition.

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161. The decrease of expenditure was as follows:—

Items of expenditure decreased.

	Rs.
Land Revenue - - - - -	53,180
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	27,829
Stamps - - - - -	38,469
Allowances under Treaties - - - - -	9,77,175
Miscellaneous charges against income - - - - -	2,143
Public Works - - - - -	1,94,109
Salaries and expenses of Public Departments - - - - -	12,528
Police - - - - -	4,47,058
Political charges - - - - -	4,28,370
Superannuation and charitable allowances - - - - -	8,49,539
	<hr/> Rs. 30,30,400 <hr/>

The decrease under the head of Assignments and Charitable Allowances is owing to large arrears having been paid in 1860-61, and to compensation granted on account of losses caused by the mutinies, having been charged to the latter head. A less sum has been expended under "Internal Improvements," for land taken up for railways. The saving under the head of police is permanent, but the real amount of reduction is shown in the proper section. The decrease under "Political Agencies" is nominal.

162. It will be observed that more than one-sixth of the revenues has been expended on internal improvements and public works.

Proportion of revenue expended on internal improvements and public works. Reform in system of account.

163. The reforms in the system of account inaugurated by the Budget and Audit Committee, have been fully carried out during the past year.

The old classification of account was swept away, and one substituted similar in almost all respects to that adopted in the home accounts.

The expenditure under each head of service is now shown in two columns "Adjusted" and "Unadjusted," doing away with the necessity for a separate head of "Miscellaneous Advances" or "Inefficient Balance," to which formerly all advances were in the first instance, debited—a system which rendered it impossible to tell at any time the real progress of expenditure on any particular service.

The monthly returns of Treasury officers are now submitted with perfect regularity.

Printed forms of cash account have relieved Treasury officers from much clerical labour; but on the other hand a new return has been introduced, viz., a monthly abstract of receipts and disbursements, showing the progress of the income and expenditure as compared with the Budget Estimates.

164. A reform has been carried out in the internal economy of the Treasury offices, by the introduction of what is known as the Bengal system of separation of cash and account. The duties of the cashier are restricted to a simple record of cash received and disbursed, while the native accountant or Mohásib is the channel through which all transactions, whether by cash or transfer, pass in the first instance.

Minor reforms in district treasuries.

The organization of the accounts of the branch or Tehsil territories has been also improved, and a better system of incorporating these accounts with those of the Sudder Treasury has been introduced.

Plain and intelligible rules for paying money into, and paying money out of, Government Treasuries have been published, and are hung up outside all Treasuries for the guidance of parties having transactions with them.

The system of payment by cheques on letters of credit has been introduced for all branches of the Government service with great advantage.

165. The important Treasuries of Umritsur, Jullunder, Umballa, Simla, and Delhi, were visited, and their working inspected by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General in November.

Inspection of treasuries by Deputy Auditor General.

Mr. R. P. Harrison, the Accountant General of India, visited Lahoré in February, and inspected the head office of account and several of the more important Treasuries. Mr. Harrison expressed himself as generally satisfied with the state of the offices that came under his inspection.

Accountant General's visit.

166. In this Department the Lieutenant Governor desires to acknowledge the services of Mr. C. E. Chapman, on whom the labour of superintending the transition from the old to the new system has devolved; also of Mr. R. Taylor, Civil Paymaster.

Favourable notice of officers of account.

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Punjab.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Nothing to record
under this head.

167. Beyond the progress made in the erection of churches and other ecclesiastical buildings, as recorded in the Public Works section, there is nothing worth noting under this head. The small churches at detached civil stations, which were sanctioned by the Supreme Government two years ago, have nearly all been completed. Hissar is still without a resident clergyman.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

Cabul.

Seat of the Taimuni
Tribe.Yar Mahomed's opera-
tions against them.

168. The south-western extremity of the Hindee Kush is known as the Siah Koh, or Black Mountain. On and beneath its southern slopes is the district of Gowr. Rugged with precipitous hills, crowned with forests, its valleys are inhabited by a Nomad population, amongst whom the Taimuni tribe hold a principal place. The strength of the country has usually secured to its chief a certain degree of independence. But about the year 1845 the Wazir Yar Mahomed Khan of Herat brought it under subjection, and, transporting many of the Taimunis to Herat, forced some to reside in the city, and others to serve in his army. He subsequently appointed Aktar Khan Alizai Governor of Gowr on account of his known hostility to Kokan-dil-Khan, the then ruler of Kandahar.

Abdul Ghafur Khan.
His forces and revenue.

169. At the commencement of the year, under report, Abdul Ghafur Khan was chief of the Taimunis. It is said that he could summon 12,000 horsemen to his standard, and enjoyed a revenue of three lakhs of rupees. The chief place is Tysarah.

Furrah.

170. The strong fort of Furrah is situated on the road between Kandahar and Herat, and commands the frontier district of the Cabul territories abutting on Herat and Gowr.

Outrage committed by
the Taimuni Chief.

Its results.

171. The Taimuni chief, instigated by private enmity, procured the murder of a kinsman of his own resident in the Furrah district. The Governor, Mahomed Shariff Khan, a son of the Amir, resenting this outrage, applied to the Amir for permission to punish its perpetrator, and though at first discouraged, ultimately obtained it, on the ground that the chief was a feudatory of the Afghan Government, and had formerly been coerced by an Afghan force under the command of Julalooddeen Khan, son of the Wazir Mahomed Aktar Khan.

Visit of the Amir's
daughter to Furrah.

Its effects.

Mahomed Sharif Khan's
occupation of the Tai-
muni Chief's country.

172. On hearing of the preparations being made, Sultan Ahmed Khan, the ruler of Herat, remonstrated; and his wife, the daughter of the Amir, together with her son, Shah Newaz Khan, anxious to prevent a family feud, went over to Furrah and had an interview with Mahomed Sharif Khan. It was given out that her entreaties had prevailed, and that a pardon had been extended to Abdul Ghafur Khan. That chief accordingly disbanded his followers. But Mahomed Sharif Khan then made a sudden night march, compelling him to flight, and leading, in a few days, to the complete reduction of his country, the people of which had been alienated by his oppression.

The Chief goes to
Herat.Sultan Jhan's march
against Furrah.

Arrives at Khillutgah.

173. Abdul Ghafur repaired to Herat, but Sultan Jan was then endeavouring to reduce the Mir of Maimunna to subjection. He did not ultimately succeed; and at the beginning of March he suddenly advanced to Subzawar, half-way between Herat and Furrah. He was accompanied by Sirdar Amir Afzul Khan, son of Poordil Khan, and Sirdar Gholam Mohindin Khan, son of Sirdar Kokandil Khan, who strongly urged him to push on to Kandahar. His force consisted of 8,000 regulars and three guns, together with a crowd of militia, which soon moved on Khillutgah, about 4½ miles from Furrah, the place where former kings used to hold investitures.

Garrison of Furrah.

Treachery of the Khans.

Reduction of the fort.

Advance of Kandahar
Sirdars to Ghirishk.

174. Sirdar Saifulla Khan, the youthful son of the Amir, held the citadel of Furrah with four companies of regular infantry, 200 jazailchees, 200 horse, and four small guns; but the gates were in the hands of the Khans of Furrah. After an interval of 19 days, three of these, Khan Mahomed Khan, Idukel, Jabâr Khan, Nurzai, and Mahomed Khan, Achakzai, opened the gates, and a day or two after the Sirdar was obliged to surrender. Protection was extended to the ladies of the garrison: the troops were disarmed and turned out. The Kandahar Sirdars advanced as far as Ghirishk, on the Helmund, but did not then attempt to make any demonstration against Furrah.

The Amir at Jelalabad.

Summons to the Khans.

Marches towards Kan-
dahar.

175. The unwelcome news reached Amir Dost Mahomed Khan at Jelalabad. He immediately addressed letters to the principal personages of Kandahar, requiring them to obey the directions of Mahomed Amin Khan; and warned the Khans of the Jelalabad, Kabul, Ghuzni, and Kohistan provinces, together with Saadut Khan of Lalpura, to be in readiness with their partizans for service. The Amir himself, after some unavoidable delay, marched towards Kandahar, and reached Ghirishk on the 9th of June.

Death of Sultan Ma-
homed Khan.
His parentage.

176. On the 16th of October 1861, died Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan at Kabul. He was the son of Payendah Khan, surnamed Sarafrâz Khan, the Wazir and victim of Shah Zeman,

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Zeman, and his mother was a Thoki Ghilzi. In the partition of the Kabul territories, which followed the acknowledgment of the pre-eminence of Sirdar Azim Khan, the five brothers, of whom Sultan Mahomed was the third, obtained the government of Peshawur. Having, together with the present Amir, Dost Mahomed Khan, treacherously aided Runjit Singh's victory at Naeshehra, which gave Peshawur to the Seikhs, he was maintained in possession jointly with Dost Mahomed, who subsequently resided at Hashtnugur, on condition of paying a tribute of horses and rice. Afterwards, when the Kandahar brothers interfered to prevent Dost Mahomed Khan's occupation of Kabul, and at the same time set aside the imbecile son of Azim Khan, for the preservation of the balance of power in the Mahomedzai family, Sultan Mahomed was allowed to rule at Kabul. Here, owing to the opposition of the Kizzilbashs, of whom was Dost Mahomed's mother, he favoured the Suni sect, and excited religious strife; and being, though not without bravery and capacity, frivolous, indolent, and luxurious, he was in no long time ousted by the more enterprising Amir. Retiring to Peshawur he again intrigued with the Seikhs, who, under the guidance of Huri Singh Nulwa, and with the Shahzadah Nao Nihal Singh at their head, occupied Peshawur with 9,000 men, whilst Sultan Mahomed and his brothers fled across the border. At that time Dost Mahomed had marched towards Kandahar to meet Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, who had appeared in force from Shirkarpore. Sultan Mahomed, distrusting the fortune of his brother, attempted to establish his own influence in the Jelalabad district, but the complete defeat of the Shah made him press on to Kabul in time to adorn the triumphant return of Dost Mahomed. A religious war being projected against the Seikhs by the Amir, Sultan Mahomed, during the negotiations which followed, went over to the enemy. Runjit Singh then conferred on him the districts of Hashtnuggur, the Doabah Kohai, and Haugu. He was also made the governor of the fort of Rhotas; but subsequently falling under the displeasure of Raja Jowahir Singh, the Seikh minister, he was summoned to Lahore and placed under surveillance. The Amir long regarded Sultan Mahomed as an enemy. When urged to settle his differences with the Seikhs by assenting to his restoration to Peshawur, he replied that his "brother would gladly compass his destruction; that with Sultan Mahomed at Peshawur he would not be safe for a day; and that he would rather see it in the hands of the Seikhs." On the British occupying Lahore, Sultan Mahomed was released by Sir Henry Lawrence, and he justified the Amir's bad opinion of him by giving up his liberator's brother, General George Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, who had taken refuge with him at Kohat, when the Seikh troops mutinied at Peshawur. On this account Sir John Lawrence declined to accede to the request of Gholam Hyder Khan, the late heir apparent of Kabul, that he should be restored to the fiefs which he held under the Seikhs. He afterwards enjoyed a jaghir in Lughman, and resided in the Kabul territories until his death. He was averse to the English alliance. His brother, Pir Mahomed Khan, died a short time before him.

177. In the first half of 1861, some hostilities occurred between Bukhara and Khokand; these have, it is reported, been terminated by a treaty.

178. It was mentioned in last year's report that Muhsood Waziris had agreed to the terms offered to them, and had been again admitted to trade in our territories. The basis of their new engagements was that each main section, the Alizais, the Baholzais, and the Shamankhels, should be responsible for any outrages committed by members or sub-divisions belonging to their respective sections. Several thefts were soon afterwards committed; five grass-cutters of the 3d Punjab Cavalry were murdered, as well as a herdsman. In consequence of these crimes, in which the Bahlolzai and Alizai sections were concerned, their tribesmen within our territory were arrested, their trade was stopped, and their merchandize and property was seized. The Shamankhel, not being implicated, came and went without interruption, except when they used Alizai camels, which were confiscated. The Muliks subsequently professed their readiness to make good the fines due from them under the treaty, amounting in all to 4,500 rupees. Their camels, therefore, were sold, and the balance paid by a banker, who was to be re-paid by the offending sections, with interest, by a toll on all pack animals until the debt should be liquidated.

179. Soon afterwards (17th November) a deputation, comprising the principal men of each sub-division, waited on the Commissioner at the Dera Ismail Khan, with the object of ratifying the treaty previously made. The demonstration was believed to be sincere, and they have since behaved well. Colonel Taylor, however, took the opportunity of pointing out that the Shingis and Malikshais of the Bahlolzai section are hereditary thieves, exposed to constant temptation from the Powindah camels feeding immediately under their hills. He advocates their settlement on waste lands, but there is a difficulty in finding any with the advantage of irrigation. The Lieutenant Governor is very sensible of the great importance of this and similar projects as bearing upon the gradual civilization of the border tribes.

180. Early in 1862, some instances of kidnapping Hindoo traders occurred on the Hazara border. The influence exercised immediately across the Indus by certain fanatical Syuds and Hindostani Mahomedan emigrants is very prejudicial to the maintenance of good order amongst the independent tribes.

181. On the 1st November 1862, the anniversary of the assumption by Her Majesty of the direct government of India, his Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere was invested with the insignia of the Order of the Star of India.

CHAP. XIV. Punjab.

Governor of Peshawur.
Treachery in aid of
Runjit Singh.
Who confirms him at
Peshawur conditionally.

Governor of Kabul.

Ousted by Dost Mahomed Khan.
Intrigues again with
the Seikhs.

Who drive him from
Peshawur.

Dost Mahomed engaged
against Shah Shuja at
Kandahar.
Sultan Mahomed's in-
trigues at Jelalabad.
Their discomfiture.
His treachery against
the Amir.

Obtains a fief in Peshawur from the Maharaja.
Is confined at Lahore.
The Amir's opinion of
him.

Released by Sir H. Lawrence.
His ingratitude.

His exclusion from any
benefit of the treaty
made with the Amir.

Return to Kabul.
Death of Pir Mahomed.

Treaty of peace between
Khokand and Bukhara.

Border tribes.
Engagements entered
into by the Muhsood
Waziris.

Their breach.

Sections implicated.
Fines imposed.

Method of payment.

Interview of the Chief
Muliks with the Com-
missioner.

Difficulties of the tribe.

Proposed colonization.

Jydoons and Hindoo-
tani fanatics.

Investiture of Maha-
raja of Jummoo with
Order of Star of India.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

Preliminary remarks.

182. Heretofore the local Government has abstained from reporting on the Military branch of the administration in its Annual Reports, not having had any control over the Military Departments, and not having generally been consulted on the distribution of troops.

But in paragraph 28, proceedings dated 11th November 1861, in the Financial Department, the Supreme Government, in reviewing the income and expenditure of the Indian Empire, thus remark :—

“ The large amount of military charges attracts, perhaps less than any other, the attention of the local administrations, which are apt to consider such matters as beyond their immediate control, and only indirectly connected with their responsibilities.

“ It is true that the general military defence of the country is peculiarly and especially the duty of the general Government of India; but there is no officer in civil charge of a Province who has it not in his power to influence the decision of that Government as to the force requisite to garrison his Province; and, apart from the direct influence of good or bad government on the quiet of a country, every such officer has constant opportunities of reviewing every question connected with its military occupation, and has often better means than the Military Commandant of knowing in what quarter reductions of military force are possible. It is, therefore, a duty of each local administration to take the initiative in proposing measures of reduction wherever it sees a possibility of doing so.”

Army in the Punjab.

183. Under these circumstances a record will be made, in the Annual Reports by this Government, of the forces stationed in the Punjab. Appended is a Return marked (A.), showing the distribution of troops under the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, from which it will be perceived that, exclusive of the Punjab Irregular Force, we have the following force in the Punjab :—

	Approximate Number of Men.		Approximate Cost.	Cost per Man.
			<i>Rs.</i>	
21 Batteries of European Artillery with 102 guns, field and siege - -	2,000	- -	30,85,000	European 1,061·5
8 Regiments of British Cavalry - -	2,000	- -	27,00,000	
14 „ of „ Infantry - -	12,000	- -	1,12,00,000	
Europeans - -	- -	16,000		Native 279·6
8 Regiments of Bengal Cavalry - -	3,800	- -	18,37,000	
14 „ of Native Infantry - -	9,600	- -	- -	
2 Companies of Sappers - -	100	- -	19,88,000	
Natives - -	- -	13,500		
TOTAL - - -	29,500		2,08,10,000	

The force consisting of—

Europeans - - - - 16,000 with 90 field guns.
Natives - - - - 13,500

Total - - - 29,500

It is interesting to compare, in strength and expense, this force with the force occupying the same stations prior to the mutiny in 1857.

	1857.	1862.	Cost Approximate, 1857.	Cost, 1862.	REMARKS.
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Europeans { Men - 12,650 { Guns - 70	16,000 90	} 2,36,06,000		2,08,10,000	The data on which these calculations are based were obtained from Finance Commission.
Natives { Men - 41,500 { Guns - 36	13,500 —				

184. In

184. In the Punjab Irregular Force reductions have been continued to bring the regiments of the force to the scale laid down in Government General Orders, Nos. 400 and 494 of the 3d May and 14th June 1861.

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Punjab.

Punjab irregular
force, reductions.

A Statement marked (B.) is appended, showing the reductions effected, viz. :—

Artillery	-	-	-	-	54 men.
Cavalry	-	-	-	-	240 „
Infantry	-	-	-	-	786 „

Total - - - 1,080 effecting an annual saving of

1,60,000 rupees.

185. Sanction of the Supreme Government was received to the proposal to assimilate the Peshawur and Huzara Mountain Train Batteries. The former consisted of eight, and the latter of four guns. Artillery mountain trains.

Both batteries have now been made to consist of four guns, with an efficient establishment, and a saving of 14,576 rupees per annum has been effected.

186. A Statement marked (B.) is annexed, showing the strength and distribution of the several batteries and regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force. Strength of the Punjab irregular force.

The 3d Regiment Sikh Infantry are still employed in Oude, and under the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. Excluding this regiment the force, in strength and cost, is as follows :—

	Strength. — Men.	Cost per Annum.	Cost per Man.	REMARKS.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Artillery - - - -	575	2,72,673	476·1	The cost per man agrees with the data furnished by the Military Finance Commission.
Cavalry - - - -	2,815	11,52,987	409·6	
Infantry - - - -	7,893	15,22,544	192·8	
TOTAL - - -	11,283	29,48,204	264·1	

The cost of each regiment and battery of the Punjab Irregular Force is shown in statement appended, and marked (C).

187. The army in occupation of the Punjab is composed of three divisions, a brigade at Delhi, and the Punjab Irregular Force. The strength and cost may thus be stated :

Brief notice of distribution of army in Punjab.

		STRENGTH.		Cost.
		Europeans.	Natives.	
				<i>Rs.</i>
Under His Excellency the Commander in Chief.	Delhi Brigade - - -	1,000	900	13,00,000
	Sirhind Division - - -	4,900	3,100	59,70,000
	Lahore Division - - -	5,300	3,800	69,20,000
	Peshawur Division - - -	4,800	5,700	66,20,000
Under Government of India.	Punjab Irregular Force - - -	-	11,200	30,00,000
TOTAL - - -		16,000	24,700	2,38,10,000

The question of reducing this force has recently been under the consideration of the Local Government, and it has been shown that, if such reductions were rendered necessary, by weakening Delhi and Ferozepore, abolishing Sealkote, and converting the hill stations of Dugshaie and Subathoo into Sanatoria for troops in the plains, an annual saving of 51 lakhs of rupees can be effected. Proposed reduction.

188. The brigade at Delhi forms a part of the Meerut division in the North Western Provinces. The troops occupy the palace, magazine, and duriagunge, and hold the principle gates of the city. Military jurisdiction extends for 500 yards beyond the city wall. The political importance of Delhi dates from the time of the slave kings. It remained

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remained the seat of Government of succeeding dynasties, and in the mutiny of the Bengal Army in 1857, it at once became the seat and heart of the revolt. Since the mutiny the palace has been turned into a citadel which, held by an European garrison, and having heavy ordnance on its defences, can command the city.

Sirhind division.

189. The Sirhind division, under the command of Major General Renny, has its head quarters at Umballa, a post of considerable importance both with reference to the independent Seikh Chiefs on its left, and the Hill principalities on its right flank.

Two British Infantry Regiments are located at Subathoo and Dugshaie for the benefit of the mountain climate, but their position has no military significance. A brigade of troops is placed at Jullunder in the centre of the populous Doab of that name. They hold the fort of Phillour, on the right bank of the river Sutlej, and tend to overawe the population of the neighbouring hills, who, after annexation, evinced a turbulent spirit.

Lahore division.

190. Lahore is the head quarters of the division, under the command of Major General Cunningham. As the ancient capital of the Punjab, Lahore is occupied in strength. The fort adjoins the town, and is held by a detachment of European troops from Meean Meer, which is the military cantonment, about six miles distant from the town.

In this division are three celebrated forts, Kangra, Govindghur, and Mooltan; and the following stations:

Ferozepore.
Umritsur.

Mooltan.
Sealkote.

Kangra (including Dhurmsala). At present there is a strong brigade at the healthy cantonment of Sealkote, within a forced march of the capital of Cashmere; but his Honor the Lieutenant Governor has expressed an opinion that this force is not absolutely required.

At Mooltan the troops maintain the communication with Lahore, and act also as an effective support to the force stationed to the west on the Trans-Indus Frontier. It is one of the keys of the Punjab.

Ferozepore and Umritsur may be regarded as outposts of Lahore; the former place is held by a strong force, as it contains the main arsenal in Upper India; the latter place is now connected with Lahore by the railway, but still has a force in the cantonments, and in the fort of Govindghur.

Peshawur division.

191. Peshawur is the head quarters of the remaining division in the Punjab, which is under the command of Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B. The distance from Lahore to Peshawur is 270 miles, and four large rivers intervene, besides several mountain streams. The road is in course of being metalled, and most of the bridges are nearly completed. Bridges of boats are maintained on the rivers, excepting in the flood season.

The station of Peshawur occupies a commanding position in front of the Khyber Pass. The valley is about 35 miles broad, and is almost surrounded by the hills of many independent tribes. Formerly, when under the rule of the Dooranee Monarchy, the population, moved by a fanatical impulse, frequently took up arms *en masse* against the Seikhs, then rulers of the Punjab. The battle fields on which the Seikhs and Mahomedans had many desperate struggles, can be pointed out to the traveller as he moves from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur. First, the field of Haideroo or Huzroo, where an Affghan army was defeated about A.D. 1814, then the post of Sydhoo, where Sirdar Boodh Sing defended himself against 150,000 Mahomedans; and again at Nowshera, where Runjeet Sing (A.D. 1823) defeated Wazir Azim Khan, supported by the fanatics of Eusofzaie.

Not many miles from Peshawur is the Fort of Jumrood, built by the Seikhs at the mouth of the Khyber Pass. It was from this post that Dost Mahomed, in 1836, advanced with an immense army of Mahomedan fanatics, who were only dispersed by treachery on the part of Sultan Mahomed Khan.

From these few facts it will be seen that Peshawur is in the midst of a martial and fanatic population. Before our rule commenced the tribes on the hills along our border regarded the plains as their rightful hunting-ground, and for ages past have carried out their predatory habits. Their aggressions into our territory were only checked by expeditions into their hills and fastnesses, and they desist only on learning to fear the result, and feeling that we possess the power to punish. Our relations with them are friendly or otherwise, accordingly as we are feared, and it is, therefore, necessary that we should always be strong on the frontier, and be ready, at all times, not only to meet aggression, but to take an expeditionary force into the hills.

Peshawur has, since the mutiny, been considerably reduced in native troops. On the assassination of Colonel Mackeson the force was raised to 10,000 men, but now the force only musters about 6,000. A strong reserve is placed at Rawul Pindee and Campbellpore, and this force will be made more effective as a support to Peshawur as soon as the tunnel or a bridge at Attock is completed. The Fort of Attock is held by a European garrison, and thoroughly commands the passage of the Indus.

Punjab irregular
force in defence of
the frontier.

192. The remaining, and greater part, of the frontier, in length about 600 miles, is held by the Punjab Irregular Force under the command of Brigadier General Nelville Chamberlain, C.B. The Corps of Guides are stationed at Murdan in Eusofzaie. Two regiments of Infantry, with Mountain Train Artillery, are located in Huzara. The hills in this district are exceedingly difficult to traverse, and enabled the people to maintain nearly an independent state under the Seikh rule. Recently the country has been a good deal opened

opened out by the commencement of military lines of roads, one connecting Muree with Abbottabad, another running from Abbottabad to Umb.

Some 40 miles to the south of Peshawur is the station of Kohat, which, under the Doranee rule, formed part of the Government of Peshawur. Owing to the interposition of a chain of mountains shooting to the east from the Safedkoh, there is no direct communication excepting through the Kohat Pass, which, not belonging to us, can be closed at any time by the Affghan tribes in and about it. This chain of mountains, forming a spur into our territories nearly to the Indus, belongs to the Afriedes, a tribe who can muster about 20,000 fighting men. At Kohat is located a brigade of the Punjab Irregular Force.

Further to the south is the station of Bunnoo, held by a brigade of the Punjab Irregular Force, the distance from Kohat being about 82 miles. The defence of the main portion of the frontier, lying between these two stations, has, for the past four years, been entrusted to a Chief on our border. The troops at Bunnoo furnish detachments on out-post duty on the frontier, which has to be watched to prevent raids being committed by the tribe of Wuzeerees.

Passing through the Peyzoo Pass, about 35 miles south of Bunnoo, we enter upon the Derajat, which extends to the Sindh border, and in which are the stations of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, and Rajanpore, all held by troops of the Punjab Irregular Force. At Dera Ismail Khan is the Fort of Akilghur, in which is a small magazine dépôt. A company of European Infantry is detached from one of the regiments at Rawul Pindee for the purpose of holding the fort. A portion of the company are located in cantonments. The frontier along the whole Derajat is watched and guarded by posts at various intervals, averaging about 10 or 12 miles apart.

193. The raids on the Dera Ismail Khan border have been treated of in the police Raids. section.

The hillmen chiefly make raids for cattle, and are skilful in their enterprises; and unless immediate notice is given to the post on the frontier line, the robbers penetrate too far into their hills to admit of successful pursuit.

On the Mithunkote border one raid was perpetrated by men of the Muree tribe. About 24 horsemen and eight footmen were engaged; they separated into several parties before entering our territory. One party encountered and murdered five potash burners, residents of Asnee. Another party seized and carried off to their hills six camels and their attendants.

On receipt of this intelligence a jemadar of Guide Sowars, attached to the 1st Punjab Cavalry, with nine horsemen, tracked the camels to the Pass, and after a long pursuit came up with the party of eight robbers with their booty. A hand to hand conflict ensued; all the camels were re-captured; three of the robbers were slain, two of the jemadar's party received sabre wounds in the encounter. As a mark of the approbation of Government, of the skill and determination displayed by the jemadar and his men, rewards to the extent of 420 rupees were bestowed on the men.

193½. At the commencement of the official year several regiments were reduced under the orders of the Supreme Government, together with large bodies of military police in the North-Western Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab, chiefly inhabitants of this Province. But, in consequence of the measures taken to prevent the loss of service being productive of distress to the native officers and men, no discontent was created; and the diminution of the number of Punjabee troops had the best effect in abating the intrigues and idle talk of disaffected parties. The grant of a gratuity of 12 months' pay to the cavalry, and to the infantry of sums ranging from three to 12 months' pay, according to length of service, completely satisfied the lower ranks, whilst the higher obtained in addition grants of waste or uncultivated land near their own homes. In this manner 253 native officers, &c., were absorbed into the general population with every mark of contentment.

Reductions in
Native army.

The cost of these grants to the State has been small in comparison with the object in view. A yearly revenue of about 5,000 rupees has been assigned, and about 5,000 acres of waste land given away.

194. Consequent upon reductions carried out in the strength of infantry regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force, the camel establishments underwent the following reduction:—

Reduction in cattle
establishments
attached to Punjab
Irregular Force.

	Camels.	Surwans.
Original Establishment per regiment - - -	70	14
Reduced Establishment - - - - -	55	11
Saving - - - - -	15	3

This measure effected a saving of 1,890 rupees per annum, besides an outlay of about 10,000 rupees required to complete the establishments on the original scale.

CHAP. XIV.
Punjab.Improvement in
breed of horses.

195. This subject has at different times engaged the attention of the local Government, but little has been done during the past few years. The matter is one of importance to the State, as the efficiency of the irregular cavalry regiments in the Punjab is much affected, as the difficulty in procuring remounts for Punjab cavalry regiments on the frontier has considerably increased.

In 1851, in connexion with the inquiry instituted into the state of the Government studs, the question was first taken up by this Government; but stallions were not actually introduced into the Punjab until 1853, when 10 Arab stallions were purchased and distributed. In 1856-57 the number of stallions was increased to 22, and the results, as regards improvement in the progeny, were satisfactory and progressive, until the mutiny of 1857 occurred. The mutiny interfered materially with the progress. Districts were drained of many of their best breeding mares, as the demand for horses was very great in consequence of the numerous troops of irregular cavalry, police, and levies which were raised at that time.

The subject has again come under the consideration of this Government, and in succeeding reports it is hoped that success may have to be recorded.

As an inducement to native breeders to improve their stock, prizes for the best colts and fillies exhibited at the annual fairs held at Lahore, Umritsur, and Rawul Pindee have been awarded. The local Government now wish to obtain some fine stud-bred horses, as stallions, for distribution in the best breeding districts.

Cholera at Meean
Meer.

195½. It is elsewhere mentioned in this Report that many parts of the Punjab were visited by cholera during the past year. Of the European military stations, Meean Meer suffered the most severely. A memorandum by Captain Norman, of the Quartermaster General's Department, on the progress of the disorder in the Meean Meer garrison, is given in Appendix III. It will be seen that out of a total strength of 2,150 European soldiers, 758 or 35 per cent. were attacked, and 482, or more than 22 per cent., died, exclusive of 45 women and children, who also fell victims to the disease.

Visit of Sir Hugh
Rose to Trans-Indus
frontier.

196. In February 1862, the Trans-Indus frontier was honoured by a visit by his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., &c.; the first Commander in Chief who has inspected the Derajat frontier. His Excellency was pleased to express himself well satisfied with all that he saw during his tour, and recorded a high opinion of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C.B., and of the force under that officer's command. Many of the corps of the frontier force served with great distinction during the campaign of 1857-58, and gained for themselves and the force high honour and lasting name; but, heretofore, the whole military arrangements for the defence of the frontier have never been inspected by any Commander in Chief, and consequently the opinion recently expressed by his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., &c., has been most pleasing and gratifying to the local Government.

Volunteer rifle
corps.

197. There are two volunteer rifle corps in the Punjab. The first at Lahore, raised in October 1860, and the second at Simla, raised in April 1861. The Lahore corps consists of 177 members, formed into four companies. During the past winter, parades were held two or three times a week for drill and target practice, and the instruction was carried on under a trained musketry instructor from one of Her Majesty's regiments of infantry.

During the absence of Colonel A. A. Roberts, C.B., on furlough, the command has for the past year been exercised by Captain G. Sim, to whom and to the officers of the corps generally great credit is due.

Commendation of
officers, Punjab
Irregular Force.

198. The conduct of the force during the past year has been excellent. The following officers deserve especial mention:—Brigadier General Chamberlain, C.B., commanding Punjab Irregular Force.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

Brigadier Lumsden, C.B., late Commandant, now commanding Hyderabad Contingent.

Brigadier Lumsden resigned the command of the Corps of Guides in March last to assume command of the Hyderabad Contingent. He raised the regiment in 1846, and remained at its head ever since, with only two interruptions—once on furlough to Europe on medical certificate, and once on political duty to Kandahar. Brigadier Lumsden was the first officer who gave practical shape to the irregular system of the Punjab Force, and he was the first to introduce into the ranks, and bring under discipline, the wildest and most independent of the border tribes.

CAVALRY.

Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Browne, commanding 2d Punjab Cavalry.

SEIKH INFANTRY.

Surgeon H. B. Buckle, 4th Sikh Infantry.

PUNJAB INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Wilde, C.B., commanding 4th Punjab Infantry (now commanding Corps of Guides). Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, commanding 5th Punjab Infantry.

5TH OR HUZARA GOORHHA BATTALION.

Major Rothney, commanding.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.

199. The fall of rain was generally sufficient. As usual, it varied in different localities; Fal of rain. the average of the Simla District being reported at 198 inches, that of Gujrat at 54, that of Delhi 24, and that of Mooltan at 4½. Captain Dyas, director of canals, has devised an improved rain gauge, which, it is hoped, will soon be brought into use.

200. Prices of grain continued at almost famine rates up to the close of 1861. The Prices of grain. granaries of the Punjab were thoroughly exhausted, and the new harvest was closely stored and jealously husbanded. At one time solicitude was felt regarding the supply of grain for the troops at Peshawur, but the crisis was surmounted. The average price of the best kind of wheat on the 1st of January at the principal places was as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
Delhi - - - - -	8 seers	14½ seers
Umballa - - - - -	10½ „	13½ „
Lahore - - - - -	14 „	13½ „
Peshawur - - - - -	29½ „	12 „

Since the setting in of the rains of 1861, food has become much cheaper.

201. Plots of waste land in the Lahore and Gujrat Districts have been sold to the value of 4,235 rupees, and the revenue of land paying 786 rupees per annum has been redeemed in Hissar, Loodiana, and Ferozepore. Certain reserved waste lands in the Baree Doab, which served as shooting grounds under the Seikh régime, and are now accessible to irrigation from the new canal, are eagerly sought after, and purchasers have even come forward for the desolate grazing land in the Moltan and Goojranwalla Districts; but in the absence of European capitalists it is not probable that negotiations will be upon any large scale. That the value of cultivated land is increasing is shown by the return of absentees, and the tendency of owners to oust their tenants, also by the fact that the average price of land voluntarily sold exceeded seven years' purchase. Sale of waste lands.
Value of land increasing.

202. A remarkable movement has occurred in the frontier district of Dera Ghazee Khan. It was mentioned in the last report that a chief named Mussoo Khan had offered to excavate a canal on condition of being allowed to hold the land irrigated free of revenue for a term of years. His example has stimulated other landed proprietors to combine, and the district officer, Captain Minchin, has now under consideration five separate projects (the main expenses of which are to be defrayed by private parties) for the construction or re-opening of irrigation channels. Some of the leading chiefs and landholders of the district have contributed funds towards the completion of the works; as the chiefs of the Lugharees, Mazarees, Dreshuks, Nootkanees, the Jaghirdar of Ranjanpore, the Mukdoom Sahib, &c. In a border country, dependent for its cultivation, in a great measure, on the skill and economy with which the streams from the hills are managed, covered in parts with thick jungle, and inhabited by a predatory population, the spontaneous desire for agricultural improvement on the part of the leading chiefs cannot be appreciated too highly. Irrigation projects in Dera Ghazee Khan.

203. The rise in the price of cotton has led to a considerable increase of cultivation. Cotton. At Karachi, the value of cotton exported has risen from 85,690 rupees in 1861; to 11,91,974 rupees in 1862; but it is not exactly known to what amount the Punjab has contributed.

204. The cultivation of flax has been retarded by some of the European seed imported having failed. The plant grown from indigenous seed has yielded hardly any marketable fibre; but that from imported or acclimated Riga seed is considered by the agent of the Belfast Company at Sealkote fit for the finer manufactures. An advance of 1,000 £. for two years has been sanctioned in favour of the Company by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, and as fresh supplies of Riga seed are expected immediately, there is every prospect of the operations being successful. Experience has also attested the wisdom of the plan adopted by the Company in sending out a skilled agent to instruct the growers and purchase the crops. The cultivators of Sealkote are now eager to cultivate the plant, and are reported to have fought amongst themselves for the small quantity of European seed available. Flax.
Its cultivation increasing.

205. Silk of fair quality has been produced both in the valley of Kangra, and in the neighbourhood of Umritsur, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. H. Cope, who has for many years past paid attention to the subject. It has also been ascertained that a Kashmiri, Silk.

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named Jafir, has for a long period continued to rear silk worms on the Upper Ravee, and to sell the produce at a remunerative price. The silk manufactures at Lahore, Mooltan, Bhawalpore, and elsewhere, afford a sure market for silk, and are susceptible of extension. At present the supply of silk is derived chiefly from Bukhara, and if the article can be produced of equal quality in the Punjab, the saving in the cost of the raw material will be very considerable.

Indigo. 206. The indigo of Sind and the Punjab has suddenly come into favour. The Karachi papers state that the quantity exported has in one year risen from 3,60,859 rupees to 14,03,644 rupees. Formerly the export from Karachi was almost entirely to the Persian Gulf; but last year, for the first time since 1857, despatches were made direct to England. It has been discovered that, though the indigo is impure and ill-prepared, the colour is good.

Increase of exports. 207. The export of wool has also increased. There is no doubt that, besides the wool of Affghanistan, which already finds its way in large quantities to Karachi by the caravan route through Kilat and Khoydar, that of Chumurti, in Chinese Tartary, is of very superior quality. This is now brought to the fair at Rampore; and as the facilities of carriage by rail and water are increased, it is by no means impossible that it may be profitably sent to the seaboard for exportation. The quantity is inexhaustible.

Increase in export of wool. 208. The annual cattle fair of Umritsur proved unusually successful. The number of beasts sold is reported at 30,000.

Cattle fair at Umritsur.

PART II.—SURVEYS.

Delhi and Hissar revenue survey. 209. On the completion of the Revenue Survey of the Trans-Indus frontier, one portion of the establishment was ordered to the Delhi and Hissar Divisions to survey territory which had lapsed to Government; the other portion was detached for the survey of district and tehsil boundaries in the Rawul Pindee Division. The former party surveyed an area of 1,130 square miles in 431 villages, comprising pergunnah Bullubghur, in the Delhi district; pergunnahs Bahadurghur, Badlee, and Jhujjur, in the Rohtuck district; and the jaghirs of Dojana, Nahur, and Patowdee. In the pergunnahs all village boundaries were laid down; in the jaghirs the topography only.

Boundary survey in Rawul Pindee Division.

Area surveyed.

Cost of surveys. 210. The expenditure during the past financial year was 39,910 rupees. The expense of work in the Rawul Pindee Division, amounting to 16,642 rupees, being deducted from the above, that for the Delhi and Hissar Divisions will be 23,268 rupees, or only Rs. 20. 9. 6. per square mile.

Great trigonometrical survey, Kashmir Series. 211. During the field season of 1861, the Kashmir Series party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, under Captain Montgomerie, was employed in Khagan, Little Tibet, and Ladak. The triangulation on the west was extended from the northern end of the Kashmir Valley across the Kishengunga River, and over Khagan by means of stations on the southern and northern snowy ridges of that valley.

Progress in Khagan. 212. From these stations several points around Khagan were fixed; as also some snowy peaks beyond the Indus to the north of Swat, one peak being probably just to the south of Chitral. A good foundation was thus made for the triangulation of the whole of Khagan, and it is hoped that hereafter more peaks may be fixed Trans-Indus in the direction of Chitral, Gilgit, and Yasseen.

In Little Tibet. 213. In Little Tibet (the triangulation having been completed in former season) great progress was made with the topographical work. A detailed survey was made of a large tract of country, including the gigantic glaciers on the Brahaldo and Basha branches of the Shigar River, as also of those on the Saltoro. These glaciers have turned out to be of unprecedented magnitude; one of them, the Baltoro glacier, being 34 miles in length; and another, viz., the "Biafo Ganse," forming, with its southern and northern branches, a continuous mass of ice about 64 miles in length, and varying in breadth from one to three miles, besides several others 20 miles in length, and a large number, all over 10 miles in length: such masses of moving ice as do not exist anywhere out of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Captain Montgomerie reports that, with the work of the last and former seasons, the materials for the Map of Little Tibet are now almost complete.

In Ladak. 214. In Ladak the triangulation was in many places carried up to and beyond the Chinese frontier by means of observations taken at points all over 17,000 feet, and in some cases over 20,000 feet in height. It was by no means a simple matter working on the Chinese frontier, as the Tartars are jealous even of the common boundary. It is due to the care and patience shown by Captain Montgomerie that all such difficulties were overcome. On the whole, the triangulation progressed well. The positions of Haule, the chief place belonging to the Maharaja east of Leh, and of Padum, the capital of Fyaukskar, were finally fixed, as also those of many other points, including some high snowy peaks to the south of the Chomoriri salt lake.

The topographical work in Ladak also made good progress, materials for the maps of a large area of country having been completed, embracing several of the large salt lakes, the Puga borax fields, a large portion of the Upper Indus River, and other subjects of interest.

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215. The work was carried on in a very elevated country, generally over 14,000 feet, and sometimes attaining from 26,000 to 28,000 feet of elevation, barren and desolate in the extreme.

Supplies and fuel had to be carried for great distances, Yak dung being often the only combustible available.

The weather, moreover, was not favourable, as the effects of the very heavy rains of last season in Hindostan extended across and beyond the Himalayas, troubling the party with clouds, and sometimes with snow and rain.

216. Notwithstanding these and other difficulties, naturally accruing in such a very elevated, rugged, and desolate country intersected by immense glaciers and other obstacles, in proportion the total progress made was very good; the triangulation done during the season covering about 12,000 square miles, and the topographical work 14,500 square miles of country.

Captain Montgomerie is also entitled to the praise of enlisting the sympathy of the Maharaja in his scientific operations, and of well controlling his large establishments.

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Difficulties of the survey.

Progress satisfactory.

PART III.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

217. The past year was very unhealthy, famine and its constant attendant, pestilence, having visited many districts of the Punjab. Our dispensaries were in consequence largely resorted to, there being a very marked increase in the number of patients treated in 1861 over those of 1860. It is believed that this increase is not entirely due to the prevailing sickness, but that it indicates also the growing popularity of these institutions. The figures are as follows:—

Increase in number of patients treated.

PATIENTS treated in Punjab Dispensaries.

—	Remaining at the End of previous Years.	IN-DOOR.			OUT-DOOR.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1860 - - -	2,088	11,901	1,692	13,593	131,325	33,999	165,324	181,005
1861 - - -	2,026	10,649	1,856	12,505	144,137	39,865	184,002	198,533
Difference - -	- 62	- 1,252	+ 164	+ 1,088	- 12,812	+ 5,866	+ 18,678	+ 17,528

218. The Inspector General, Dr. Hathaway, thus sums up the results of the year's operations:—

Inspector General's summary of results.

“The general review of the working of the Government Dispensaries must be regarded as presenting a favourable result. * * * More than one new dispensary has been opened to the public during the year 1861, and several additions and alterations of a very beneficial nature have been carried out in some of the older institutions.

“The majority of the Civil and Medical officers have taken an increased interest in these charitable establishments, and there is no doubt that in each successive year they are more and more appreciated by the native community. I believe that, on the frontier especially, they have indirectly exercised a political benefit, helping on the great cause of civilization, and tending to subdue the ignorance and barbarism of the wild and uneducated tribes who now, in case of sickness occurring amongst them, will depute a messenger to travel on foot scores of miles in order to obtain medicines and advice. In surgical cases requiring an operation, they place the most implicit faith in the skill of the English operator, and submit themselves to the knife with perfect confidence as to the result.”

219. As regards vaccination, a very large increase in the number of operations has been gained, and by the exertions of Dr. Garden, Superintendent of Vaccination, Hill States, it has been extended to Lahoul. The statistics are given below:—

Spread of vaccination.

—	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	TOTAL.
1860 - - - - -	97,471	22,776	11,734	131,981
1861 - - - - -	107,672	23,346	12,238	143,256
Difference - - -	+ 10,201	+ 570	+ 504	+ 11,275

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Vaccine virus obtained from England; on the whole, successful.

220. During the past year a supply of vaccine virus in glass tubes was obtained from England, and distributed to several stations. In some instances the matter failed; but on the whole it has proved very successful, and a further supply has been applied for. On this subject Dr. Hathaway remarks:—

“It is satisfactory to observe, from the Report received from the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in Pegu, that the English lymph transmitted from Simla to Rangoon ‘produced as fine pustules as Dr. Graham had ever witnessed anywhere, and that from this matter vaccine operations were carried on in Burmah, up to the end of April, with complete success.’ It proves satisfactorily that, where ordinary care be taken, first, in packing and transmitting the virus; and secondly, in performing the operation on properly selected subjects at the commencement, so as to guard against wilful or accidental interference on the part of the native parents or friends who may be opposed to the system, distance or time in transit does not impair the character of the matter, or modify its action.”

Smallpox rare.

221. Dr. Hathaway adds:—“Smallpox scarcely existed as an epidemic in any part of the Punjab during the last year, and the protective results of vaccination are thought by many to have displayed themselves unmistakeably. That the labour of overcoming the deep-rooted prejudice and ignorant credulity of the Asiatic is one of difficulty, and must be admitted; but still it is one that every year makes lighter, and the results already gained are an earnest of what may be ultimately hoped for by perseverance and energy. With native subordinates educated at the Medical College to assist our efforts, the question, like that of all others connected with the progress of science, is one of time only.”

PART IV.—TEA.

Decrease in yield of tea.

222. There has been a considerable decrease in the yield of tea in the Government plantations, as compared with the previous year:—

1860-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,532 lbs.
1861-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,589 „

Improved quality of tea produced.
Increased crop of seeds.

But this decrease has been more than counterbalanced; first, by improved manipulation, the proportion of fine to coarse tea being as five to one, while in the previous years the proportions were nearly equal; and secondly, by an increase in the out-turn of seeds, viz:—

1860-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,258 maunds.
1861-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,490 „

Distribution of seeds and seedlings.

223. The demand for both seed and plants continues to be great. The following gratuitous distribution has taken place during the past year:—

Seeds to 22 Europeans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600 maunds.
„ to 307 Natives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417 „
										<u>1,017 maunds.</u>
Seedling Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>5,100,000.</u>

Great demand.

So great is the demand, indeed, for both seeds and seedlings, that it may fairly be assumed that in a few years hence, as tea planting spreads over the Kangra Valley and the Kohistan of the Punjab, and the produce becomes known in the English market, tea will become one of the staple articles of export from these Provinces.

Tea cultivation spreading.

224. The number of European settlers engaged in tea cultivation has increased, and the Maharajas of Puttiala and Jummoo, the Rajas of Munde, Naadoun, Teeree, Rilloo, and Noorpore, besides other chiefs and men of note, have also taken it up.

Measures taken to facilitate transfer of land in Kangra.

225. Measures have been taken to facilitate the transfer of land from the native proprietors in the Kangra Valley to the European planters. The Government has agreed, in some instances, to forego its lien on the forests on condition of the landholders consenting to sell land for tea cultivation. The rule is, that two-thirds of the land occupied by forests are preserved, and the Zemindars are allowed to cut wood only in the remaining third. The object of this arrangement is to prevent the wanton destruction of timber; but as the supply of timber is very abundant, the introduction of the tea plant is of much greater importance than its preservation. It is hoped that by the advantage conceded to the landholders, by the abandonment of the Government lien on the forest lands they may be induced to sell to parties anxious to cultivate tea. The result of this arrangement is not yet known. The extent of land fit for the growth of tea is not very large.

226. The

226. The financial state of the Government plantation for the past year may be thus briefly stated :—

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					Rs.	a.	p.	Financial results.
13,589 lbs. of tea, at 1 rupee 8 annas per lb.	-	-	-	-	20,383	8	-	
Expense of working the plantation	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	
Profit	-	-	-	Rs.	383	8	-	
Add—								
1,490 maunds of seed, at 20 rupees per maund	-	-	-	-	29,800	-	-	
5,100,000 seedlings, at 3 rupees per 100	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	
Total in favour of plantation	-	-	-	Rs.	75,183	8	-	

The Government plantation is now maintained at the wish of the settlers as the best means of keeping up the supply of seeds.

227. In the present disorganised state of China, the cultivation of tea in the Himalayas is peculiarly important. If the annual supply from China to Europe diminish, a market will at once be open. But it may be that there is one nearer at hand. Nothing but the poverty of the people of Kashmir and Ladak limits their consumption. Until recently they have been confined to the brick tea brought by the triennial caravan from Lhasa; but of late, sea-borne tea has been imported from Umritsur. Again, the people of Central Asia are almost universally tea drinkers. "The love of the Bokharees," says Burnes, "for tea is, I believe, without parallel, for they drink it at all times and places, and in half a dozen ways, with and without sugar, with and without milk, with grease, with salt, &c." The caravan passing through Yarkand to Khokand and Bukhara brings large quantities, and some is probably brought by the caravan coming from Mai-ma-chin. Now, there is a practicable, though somewhat difficult, route to Yarkand by Leh over the Karakorum mountains, and a valuable product like tea would well bear the expense of the journey. Or there is the longer but easier route by Peshawur to Bukhara, which is open nearly the whole year, and along which there is a large and well-established trade. The naturalization in our territory of a plant in universal demand all over Central Asia may most materially facilitate our intercourse with that unexplored region.

Importance of tea cultivation.

Probable demand in Europe.

In Kashmir and Ladak.

In Central Asia.

228. It now only remains to record the names of the civil officers under the Punjab Government whose services, during the year under report, entitle them to the favourable notice of the Supreme Government.

Commendation of civil officers.

The higher officers in the Punjab Administration have, heretofore, evinced the same conspicuous earnestness in their duties.

Mr. McLeod, C.B., has presided over the Department of Finance with marked success. He is earnest in developing the resources of the Province, and advancing in every way its prosperity. His administration is popular with all classes, and he carries all with him.

Mr. Cust has continued to officiate with ability as Judicial Commissioner. He has systematized the rules for the administration of justice, and introduced many improvements. His services as Special Commissioner in finance matters deserve acknowledgment.

The services of Messrs. Perkins and Smyth, the personal assistants of the Financial and Judicial Commissioners, have been very valuable.

The Lieutenant Governor has much pleasure in himself recording the valuable services of his secretary, Mr. R. H. Davies. He has been indefatigable and unwearied in carrying on his arduous duties, and by his ability and excellent judgment has rendered the Government most efficient aid.

Mr. W. Kirke, formerly Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government, has since been confirmed in the appointment, which he owes to his own merits and long and faithful services.

Major Lawrence, C.B., has vacated the post of Military Secretary. The Lieutenant Governor regrets the loss of his experience and efficient service in this department. He has been succeeded by Captain Black, late staff officer to the Punjab Irregular Force.

The services of Colonel MacLagan, Secretary to Government, in the Public Works Department, as well as Chief Engineer, have been most valuable. He has introduced order and system, and the department has much progressed under his able management.

Captain G. Sim performed his duties as Consulting Engineer and Under Secretary to Government in the Railway Department with tact and discrimination. During his absence on leave, his place has been taken by Major Warrant, of the Engineers.

Major Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police, has been specially noticed in the Police Section. But presiding, as he does, over an important department, the Lieutenant Governor considers that the excellent services he has rendered to the Government should be here specially noticed.

The following officers also deserve favourable mention:—

Commissioners.

Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Hamilton.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth.
Major H. R. James, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Taylor.
Mr. P. S. Melvill.
Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B.
Mr. W. E. Money, Commissioner of Customs.

Deputy Commissioners.

Mr. J. Nasmyth, Officiating Commissioner.
Major O. J. McL. Farrington.
Mr. W. Ford.
Mr. P. H. Egerton.
General H. C. VanCortlandt, C.B.
Mr. J. H. Oliver.
Mr. F. H. Cooper, C.B.
Captain A. L. Busk.
Mr. R. E. Egerton.
Captain F. R. Pollock.
Captain J. E. Cracroft.
Captain B. T. Reid.
Captain H. W. W. Coxe.
Major W. McNeile.
Mr. A. Brandreth.
Major S. F. Graham.
Captain J. M. Cripps.
Major J. W. Bristow.
Major R. R. Adams.
Captain R. Young.
Captain N. W. Elphinstone.
Captain P. Maxwell.
Captain E. H. Paske.
Mr. J. W. Macnabb.
Captain H. B. Urmston.
Captain W. G. Davies.

Assistant Commissioners.

Captain A. A. Munro,	} Officiating Deputy Commissioners.
Captain T. S. Tighe,	
Captain C. H. Hall,	
Lieutenant C. C. Minchin,	
Mr. W. B. Jones,	
Captain T. W. Mercer.	
Captain C. A. McMahon.	
Major H. A. Dwyer.	
Captain R. O. T. Nicolls.	
Captain J. R. G. G. Shortt.	
Captain J. C. Horne.	
Mr. T. H. Thornton.	
Captain R. J. D. Ferris.	
Lieutenant W. M. Lane.	
Mr. H. E. Jacomb.	
Mr. H. Burra.	
Captain H. P. Babbage.	
Mr. G. Knox.	
Lieutenant J. W. H. Johnstone.	
Lieutenant R. H. Hudlestone.	
Lieutenant G. G. Young.	
Mr. J. G. Cordery.	
Lieutenant P. W. Powlett.	

Mr. J. B. Lyall.
Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart.
Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney.
Lieutenant C. V. Jenkins.
Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. C. W. P. Watts.
Mr. O. Wood.
Lieutenant F. M. Birch.
Mr. L. S. Saunders.
Lieutenant H. C. A. Szczepanski.
Lieutenant E. P. Gurdon.
Lieutenant F. D. Harington.
Lieutenant R. T. Hare.
Mr. C. J. Powlett.
Lieutenant F. C. Bewsher.
Lieutenant P. L. N. Cavagnari.
Mr. L. Cowan.
Mr. F. E. Moore.

Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. J. H. Penn.
Madhopershad.
Mr. J. C. Murphy.
Mahomed Sultan.
Mr. L. Berkeley.
Mr. T. C. Vaughan.
Mr. W. H. D'Gruyther.
Shazada Mahomed Zumboor.
Bunsee Lall.
Hadee Hoosein.
Kaim Aleo.
Mahsoom Aleo.
Aga Kullubabid.
Mr. A. J. S. Donald.
Mr. G. D. Westropp.
Mr. G. Thompson.
Pundit Munphool.
Jyshee Ram.
Syud Jumal Aleo.
Faiz-ul-Hussun.
Mr. T. W. Moore.
Dya Shunkur.
Mirza Azim Beg.
Ameen Chund.
Colonel Dhunraj.
Mr. F. R. Scarlett.
General Hursook Rai.
Wuzeer Aleo.
Mr. H. B. Beckett.
Gopal Dass.
Mr. W. P. Woodward.
Hyat Khan.

Survey Department.

Major H. C. Johnstone.
Mr. G. Housden.
Mr. E. Foy.

Salt Department.

Mr. H. Wright.
Mr. W. Wright.

By order of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor,

(signed) *R. H. Davies,*
Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

APPENDICES to the REPORT on the Administration of the PUNJAB TERRITORIES, for the Year 1861-62.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the PUNJAB in 1860-61 and 1861-62.

RECEIPTS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	DISBURSEMENTS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Cash Balance - - - - -	1,39,57,390	1,06,39,966	-	33,17,394	A.—Allowances, Refunds, and Draw-backs - - - - -	1,57,254	2,16,530	59,276	-
Inefficient balance on the 30th April 1860 - - - - -	19,45,160	-	-	19,45,160	B.—Charges against Income:				
<i>Rs.</i>	1,59,02,450	1,06,39,966	-	52,62,484	I. Revenue Department:				
I. Land Revenue including Sayer and Abkaree:					1. Land Revenue - - - - -	20,51,023	19,97,943	-	53,180
1. Land Revenue - - - - -	1,77,83,614	1,82,20,655	4,37,041	-	2. Assessed Taxes - - - - -	61,115	33,286	-	27,829
2. Sayer - - - - -	4,36,782	3,61,141	-	75,641	3. Customs - - - - -	3,15,969	3,75,161	59,185	-
3. Abkaree - - - - -	6,39,390	6,23,743	-	15,647	4. Salt - - - - -	2,71,587	2,90,744	19,157	-
II. Assessed Tax:					5. Opium - - - - -	-	-	-	-
1. Income Tax - - - - -	9,88,687	9,84,772	6,06,085	-	6. Stamps - - - - -	1,05,002	66,538	-	38,460
2. Duty on Arts, Trades and Dealings - - - - -	11,35,776	-	-	11,35,776	7. Mint - - - - -	-	-	-	-
3. State Carriage Licenses - - - - -	-	3,742	3,742	-	8. Post Office - - - - -	-	-	-	-
III. Customs - - - - -	2,27,524	7,25,921	4,98,397	-	9. Electric Telegraph (<i>vide</i> K.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
IV. Salt - - - - -	58,92,660	61,32,636	2,39,976	-	II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements - - - - -	20,76,347	10,99,172	-	9,77,175
V. Opium - - - - -	-	-	-	-	III. Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - -	-	-	-	-
VI. Stamps - - - - -	6,55,780	9,56,273	3,00,493	-	IV. Miscellaneous - - - - -	26,665	24,523	-	2,143
VII. Mint - - - - -	-	-	-	-	V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary - - - - -	-	-	-	-
VIII. Post Office - - - - -	-	-	-	-	C.—Army - - - - -	-	-	-	-
IX. Electric Telegraph (<i>vide</i> XIX.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	D.—Navy - - - - -	-	-	-	-
X. Law and Justice - - - - -	5,84,391	5,29,787	-	61,604	E.—Works of Internal Improvement and Public Convenience - - - - -	57,60,510	55,66,401	-	1,94,109
XI. Police - - - - -	-	906	906	-	F.—Civil Services - - - - -				
XII. Marine - - - - -	-	-	-	-	I. Public Works - - - - -	-	-	-	-
XIII. Public Works - - - - -	8,72,542	13,39,878	4,67,336	-	II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments - - - - -	6,40,021	6,33,493	-	12,528
XIV. Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States - - - - -	1,51,536	2,76,766	1,25,230	-	III. Law and Justice - - - - -	16,97,047	17,77,969	-	80,322
XV. Miscellaneous - - - - -	42,58,371	3,21,518	-	39,36,853	IV. Police - - - - -	38,12,278	33,63,229	-	4,47,058
<i>Rs.</i>	3,29,27,053	3,04,70,828	27,56,226	52,25,521	V. Education, Science, and Arts - - - - -	2,02,700	2,19,083	16,383	-
XVI. Interest - - - - -	-	8	8	-	VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services - - - - -	4,28,370	-	-	4,28,370
XVII. Public Debt:					VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Gratuities for charitable and other purposes - - - - -	11,16,987	2,67,448	-	8,49,539
1. Public Loans Imperial, (<i>vide</i> XVIII.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	IX. Miscellaneous - - - - -	4,024	23,618	18,994	-
2. Local Loans - - - - -	-	-	-	-	X. Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary - - - - -	2,34,453	2,39,065	4,612	-
3. Local Taxes - - - - -	-	1,83,457	1,83,457	-	<i>Rs.</i>	1,91,78,188	1,64,67,647	3,19,859	30,30,400
4. Service Funds - - - - -	-	22,798	22,798	-	G.—Interest - - - - -	3,69,731	-	-	3,69,731
5. Local Funds - - - - -	16,66,545	13,52,435	-	3,14,110	H.—Public Debt:				
6. Deposits - - - - -	91,30,182	1,05,80,176	14,49,994	-	1. Public Loans, Imperial (<i>vide</i> J.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
7. Miscellaneous - - - - -	51,530	4,03,084	3,52,454	-	2. Local Loans - - - - -	29,98,400	-	-	29,98,400
8. Railway Traffic Account (<i>vide</i> XIX.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3. Local Taxes - - - - -	-	-	-	-
9. Local Remittances - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4. Service Funds - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Revenue Remittances - - - - -					5. Local Funds - - - - -	17,73,774	18,79,272	1,05,498	-
Cash - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6. Deposits - - - - -	98,38,084	1,04,52,294	6,14,210	-
Bills - - - - -	-	-	-	-	7. Miscellaneous - - - - -	80,761	5,75,682	4,94,921	-
Transfer - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8. Railway Traffic Account - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Cash from Departmental Officers - - - - -	4,21,47,654	2,01,41,468	-	8,25,232	9. Local Remittances - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Customs - - - - -	-	5,52,988	-	-	Revenue Remittances - - - - -				
Salt - - - - -	-	65,80,786	-	-	Cash - - - - -	-	2,35,16,191	-	-
Education - - - - -	-	5,10,220	-	-	Bills - - - - -	-	96,09,492	-	-
Public Works - - - - -	-	52,53,430	-	-	Transfer - - - - -	-	8,58,063	-	-
Marine - - - - -	-	-	-	-	Cash to Departmental Officers - - - - -	4,20,17,612	22,59,700	-	-
Ferry Collections under direct control - - - - -	-	-	-	-	Customs - - - - -	-	12,35,310	-	-
Amalgamated Road Fund - - - - -	-	2,56,055	2,56,055	-	Salt - - - - -	-	7,50,584	-	-
Civil Service Absentee Fund - - - - -	-	4,76,709	4,76,709	-	Education - - - - -	-	49,17,163	-	-
	-	11,969	11,969	-	Public Works - - - - -	-	-	-	-
XVIII. Adjusted Receipts:					Marine - - - - -	-	-	-	-
1. On account of other Governments, &c. - - - - -	18,995	61,101	42,106	-	Ferry Collections under direct control - - - - -	-	91,543	91,543	-
2. On account of Provinces - - - - -	-	-	-	-	Amalgamated Road Fund - - - - -	-	701	701	-
XIX. Remittances:					Civil Service Absentee Fund - - - - -	-	22,509	22,509	-
1. From other Governments, &c. - - - - -	1,63,33,539	1,46,67,897	-	17,15,642	J.—Adjusted Charges:				
2. From Provinces - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1. On account of other Governments, &c. - - - - -	6,81,215	11,67,310	4,76,095	-
<i>Rs.</i>	11,82,27,948	11,21,00,299	68,90,078	1,25,17,757	2. On account of Provinces, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-
					K.—Remittances:				
					1. On account of other Governments - - - - -	3,04,92,002	3,06,32,553	1,40,551	-
					2. On account of Provinces - - - - -	-	-	-	-
					Cash Balance - - - - -	1,06,39,966	76,19,269	-	30,20,697
					Unclassified charges of previous years - - - - -	1,58,215	-	-	1,58,215
					<i>Rs.</i>	11,82,27,948	11,21,00,299	34,49,764	95,77,443

* Note.—This is the amount collected on account of License Tax, and was originally shown under the head of Duty on Arts, Trades, and Dealings. But as the License Tax has since been remitted, and this sum must be refunded, it was considered better to transfer it to a Debt head, so that it might not appear as portion of the revenue of the year.

(signed) C. E. Chapman,
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

APPENDIX, No. II.

A.—STATEMENT showing TROOPS under the control of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, serving in the Punjab, from Return compiled in the Quartermaster General's Department, dated 16 June 1862.

DIVISIONS and DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	ARTILLERY.	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.	
			EUROPEAN.	NATIVE.	EUROPEAN.	NATIVE.
Sirhind -	Delhi - -	Head Qrs. - 16th Brigade No. 4 Battery, 16th " - " 3 " 24th " -	- - -	Wing, 1st Cavalry -	82d Foot - - -	12th Native Infantry.
	Umballa (Divisional Head Quarters) -	Head Qrs. - 5th Horse Brigade C. Battery - 5th " - F. " - 5th " -	7th Hussars -	Wing, 4th Cavalry -	89th Foot - - -	{ 4th Native Infantry. 5th " "
	Kurnal -	- - -	- - -	3d Cavalry -	- - -	- - -
	Kussowlee -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Convalescent Depôt.	- - -
	Dughaia -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42d Highlanders.	- - -
	Subathoo -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2d Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	- - -
	Jutog (Simla) -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Detachment " "	- - -
	Jullunder -	Head Qrs. - 22d Brigade No. 4 Battery, 25th " -	- - -	Wing, 4th Cavalry -	94th Foot.	{ 23d Native Infantry.
	Phillour -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Head Qrs. and 3 Cos., 81st Ft.	- - -
	-	-	-	-	2 Companies, 81st Foot.	-
Lahore -	Lahore (Divisional Head Quarters) at Meean Meer	Head Qrs. - 24th Brigade D. Battery - 5th Horse Brigade E. " - 5th " - No. 1 " - 22d Brigade " 1 " - 24th " - 2d European Local Company -	7th Hussars -	15th Cavalry -	16th Foot 3 Companies, 7th Fusiliers	{ 27th Native Infantry.
	Kangra -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 Company, 81st Foot	Detachment, 1st Goorkas.
	Dhurmalla -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 Men, 81st Foot	1st Goorkas.
	Goordaspore -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Umritsur -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 Squadron, 2d Cavly.	- - -
	Govindghur -	No. 7 Battery, 11th Brigade " 2 " 19th " -	- - -	2d Cavalry -	4 Companies 81st Foot	Wing, 4th Goorkas.
	Sealcote -	F. " Battery, 2d Horse Brigade	7th Dragoon Gds.	1 Troop, 15th Cavalry	71st Highlanders	- - -
	Ferozapore -	No. 4 " 11th Brigade	- - -	7th Cavalry -	7th Fusiliers	- - -
	Mooltan -	No. 1 " 19th " -	- - -	- - -	101st Fusiliers	29th Native Infantry.
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peshawur	Peshawur (Divisional Head Quarters) -	Head Qrs. - 19th Brigade C. Battery, 2d Horse Brigade No. 2 Battery, 16th " - " 4 " 19th " - " 4 " 24th " -	21st Hussars -	{ 6th Cavalry 11th " -	93d Highlanders -	{ 8th Native Infantry. 14th " 20th " 37th "
	Rawul Pindie -	A. Battery, 5th Horse Brigade No. 5 Battery, 22d " -	- - -	13th Cavalry -	51st Light Infantry - 98th Foot	1st Native Infantry. 4th and 5th Companies Bengl Sappers.
	Murree -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Convalescent Depôt	- - -
	Camp Goragullce, near Murree -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32d Native Infantry.
	Jhelum -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Campbellpore -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 Companies, 98th Foot	- - -
	Attock -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 Cos., 79th Highlanders	Detachment, 1st Native Infantry.
	Nowshera -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79th Highlanders	- - -
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

(signed) S. Black, Captain,
Secy. to Gov. of Punjab, Military Department.

B.—STATEMENT showing the STATIONS, STRENGTH and REDUCTIONS in the Punjab IRREGULAR FORCE, since May 1861.

C O R P S.		Station in May 1861.	Station in May 1862.	Strength in May 1861.	Strength in May 1862.	Number of Fighting Men Reduced.	REMARKS.
Artillery - -	No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery -	Kohat - - -	Kohat - - -	128	109	19	
	" 2 - Ditto - ditto -	Bunnoo - - -	Bunnoo - - -	127	114	13	
	" 3 - Ditto - ditto -	Dera Ismael Khan -	Dera Ismail Khan -	126	116	10	
	" 4 or Garrison Company -	Kohat - - -	Kohat - - -	78	77	1	
	Huzara Mountain Train Battery -	Abbottabad -	Abbottabad -	70	61	9	
	Peshawur - ditto -	Murdan - - -	Murdan - - -	100	98	2	
			TOTAL - -	629	575	54	
Cavalry - - -	1st Punjab Cavalry -	Rajanpore - -	Rajanpore - -	505	481	24	
	2nd Ditto - ditto -	Kohat - - -	Kohat - - -	537	485	52	
	3rd Ditto - ditto -	Camp Tak - -	Camp Tak - -	544	492	52	
	4th Ditto - ditto -	Dera Gaze Khan -	Dera Gaze Khan -	559	504	55	
	5th Ditto - ditto -	Bunnoo - - -	Bunnoo - - -	533	491	42	
	Guides - ditto -	Murdan - - -	Murdan - - -	386	362	24	
			TOTAL - -	3,055	2,815	240	
Infantry - - -	1st Punjab Infantry -	Kohat - - -	Kohat - - -	760	705	55	
	2nd Ditto - ditto -	Bunnoo - - -	Bunnoo - - -	759	719	41	
	3rd Ditto - ditto -	Dera Gaze Khan -	Dera Gaze Khan -	759	728	31	
	4th Ditto - ditto -	Kohat - - -	Kohat - - -	758	729	29	
	5th Ditto - ditto -	Dera Ismael Khan -	Dera Ismael Khan -	759	702	57	
	6th Ditto - ditto -	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	758	712	46	
	5th, or Goorkha Battalion	Abbottabad -	Abbottabad -	956	700	256	
	1st Shiekh Infantry	Bunnoo - - -	Bunnoo - - -	756	715	41	
	2nd Ditto - ditto -	Kohat - - -	Kohat - - -	775	694	81	
	3rd Ditto - ditto -	Camp Kishengunge -	Gondah - - -	767	704	63	
	4th Ditto - ditto -	Abbottabad -	Abbottabad -	760	732	28	
	Guides - ditto -	Murdan - - -	Murdan - - -	816	758	58	
			TOTAL - -	9,383	8,597	786	
GRAND TOTAL -				13,067	11,987	1,080	

Lahore, 1 May 1862.

(signed) S. Black, Captain,
Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, Military Department.

C.—MEMORANDUM of the entire actual COST of the undermentioned TROOPS under the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, from May 1861 to April 1862.

STATIONS.	DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Kohat - - - -	No. 1, Punjab Light Field Battery - - -	43,921 9 10	18,971 - 9	62,892 10 7	
Bunnoo - - - -	No. 2, Ditto - - - ditto - - -	39,646 1 3	17,997 15 8	57,644 - 11	
Dera Ismail Khan - - -	No. 3, Ditto - - - ditto - - -	40,717 5 5	18,810 3 5	59,527 8 10	
Kohat - - - -	No. 4, or Garrison Company - - -	10,334 9 3	248 7 10	10,583 1 1	
Abbottabad - - - -	Huzara Mountain Train - - -	27,311 8 6	5,364 5 9	32,675 14 3	
Murdan - - - -	Peshawur ditto - - -	49,126 11 1	223 1 7	49,349 12 8	
					2,72,673 - 4
Rajanpore - - - -	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry - - -	2,26,941 - 6	1,379 - -	2,28,320 - 6	
Kohat - - - -	2d Ditto - - - ditto - - -	2,23,085 6 4	5,902 10 -	2,28,988 - 4	
Tik - - - -	3d Ditto - - - ditto - - -	2,25,999 14 2	8,326 - -	2,34,325 14 2	
Dera Gasee Khan - - -	4th Ditto - - - ditto - - -	2,30,026 5 7	6,032 5 -	2,36,058 10 7	
Bunnoo - - - -	5th Ditto - - - ditto - - -	2,20,747 12 10	4,547 - -	2,25,294 12 10	
					11,52,987 6 5
Kohat - - - -	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry - - -	1,18,582 5 3	8,300 1 7	1,26,882 6 10	
Bunnoo - - - -	2d Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1,10,516 6 9	6,607 14 10	1,17,124 5 7	
Dera Gasee Khan - - -	3d Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1,08,148 9 11	6,932 - 8	1,14,480 10 7	
Kohat - - - -	4th Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1,12,775 11 9	3,722 10 6	1,16,498 6 3	
Dera Ismail Khan - - -	5th Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1,11,447 1 9	16,822 7 1	1,28,269 8 10	
Dera Ismail Khan - - -	6th Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1,02,894 7 7	13,191 1 8	1,16,085 9 3	
					7,19,340 15 4
Abbottabad - - - -	5th or Huzara Goorkha Battalion - - -	1,26,929 13 8	13,991 2 2	1,40,920 15 10	
Murdan - - - -	Guide Corps - - -	2,91,494 5 2	12,369 2 6	3,03,863 7 8	
Bunnoo - - - -	1st Regiment Seikh Infantry - - -	1,07,834 8 -	13,055 8 -	1,20,890 - -	
Kohat - - - -	2d Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1,15,542 2 10	4,174 8 4	1,19,716 11 2	
Abbottabad - - - -	4th Ditto - - - ditto - - -	1,05,177 3 4	12,636 4 4	1,17,813 7 8	
					8,03,204 10 4
	Staff:				
	Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force - - -	2,000 p. m.	- - -	24,000 - -	
	Staff Officer, Punjab Irregular Force, at - - -	656-10 "	- - -	7,879 8 -	
					31,879 8 -
	TOTAL Cost of Troops on Frontier - - -	<i>Rs.</i>			29,80,085 8 5
Gondah - - - -	3d Seikh Infantry - - -	1,20,675 3 3	11,219 11 -	1,31,894 14 3	
					1,31,894 14 3
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	<i>Rs.</i>			31,11,980 6 8

Lahore, 17th June 1862.

(signed) S. Black, Captain,
Secretary to Government of Punjab, Military Department.

D.—RETURNS of TROOPS serving in the Punjab, including Delhi and Hurriana, on 1st January 1857 and on 1st January 1862.

STATIONS.	On 1st JANUARY 1857.						REMARKS.	On 1st JANUARY 1862.						REMARKS.
	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.				EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.			
	Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.		Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	
Delhi:														
Foot Artillery and Battery -	-	2	-	1	102	6	- - - -	2	*168	6	-	4	-	* And Head Quarters
Irregular Cavalry Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - - -	-	-	-	Wing	200	-	16th Brigade.
Infantry Regiments - -	-	6	-	3	3,420	-	- - - -	1	987	-	1	695	-	
Umballah :														
Horse Artillery and Head	2	231	12	-	54	-	- - - -	2	208	12	-	40	-	
Quarters - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cavalry Regiments - -	1	705	-	1	*486	-	* Detachment at	1	677	-	-	-	-	
Irregular Cavalry - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Loodianah.	-	-	-	Wing	485	-	Detachment at Jullundur.
Infantry Regiments - -	-	4	-	2	2,280	-	- - - -	1½	*1,311	-	1	†241	-	* And remnant Nussee-ree Battalion.
Hansie :														† Half from Subathoo.
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	-	-	-	1	566	-	} Detachments. at {	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infantry Regiments - -	-	2	-	1	914	-	Sirsa and Hissar. {	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jutogh :														
Infantry Regiments - -	-	2	-	1	736	-	- - - -	Det.	38	-	-	-	-	

D.—RETURNS of Troops serving in the *Punjab*, including *Delhi* and *Hurriana*, on 1 Jan. 1857 and on 1 Jan. 1862—*continued*.

STATIONS.	On 1st JANUARY 1857.						REMARKS.	On 1st JANUARY 1862.						REMARKS.
	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.				EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.			
	Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective, and Sick of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective, and Sick of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.		Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective, and Sick of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective, and Sick of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	
Dugshaie :														
Infantry Regiments - -	1	977	-	-	-	-	- - -	Dett.	31	-	-	-	-	Her Majesty's 42d en route here.
Kussowlie :														
Infantry Regiments - -	1	1,067	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Convalescent Depôt - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	106	-	-	-	-	
Subathoo :														
Infantry Regiments - -	1	977	-	-	-	-	- - -	½	491	-	-	-	-	Detachments at Umballah and Jutogh.
Jullundur :														
Horse Artillery - -	1	111	6	-	27	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Foot Artillery, and Head-quarters 1st Battalion - -	-	7	-	-	-	-	- - -	1	81	6	-	20	-	And head-quarters 22d Brigade.
Cavalry Regiments - -	-	2	-	1	486	-	- - -	-	-	-	Wing	226	-	Troop with C-in-C's Camp.
Irregular Cavalry - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	94th Foot to be stationed here.
Infantry - - -	1	1,071	-	2	2,280	-	- - -	-	1	-	1	589	-	
Phillour :														
Artillery Detail - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Infantry Regiments - -	-	2	-	1	1,140	-	Detachment at Loodianah.	Dett.	25	-	-	-	-	
Hooshiarpoor :														
Horse Artillery - -	-	2	-	1	175	6	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Irregular Cavalry Regiments - -	-	-	-	1	566	-	Detachments at Loodianah and Umballah.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infantry Regiments - -	-	2	-	1	1,140	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lahore :														
Horse Artillery and Head-quarters - -	2	231	12	-	54	-	- - -	1	84	6	-	16	-	
Foot Artillery and Head-quarters - -	4	339	-	-	140	-	- - -	5	216	6	-	228	-	And Staff 24th Brigade.
Cavalry Regiments - -	-	2	-	1	486	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Irregular ditto - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	1	473	-	*And details.
Infantry ditto - -	1	1,073	-	3	3,420	-	Detachments at Googaira and Jhung.	Wing	*367	-	1	†769	-	† And Punjab Depôt.
Umritsur :														
Foot Artillery and Battery - -	-	2	-	1	102	6	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Irregular Cavalry Regiments - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	Dett.	76	-	
Infantry Regiments - -	-	2	-	1	140	-	Detachments at Govindghur and Goordaspore.	Wing	*338	-	-	217	-	*Detachment at Lahore.
Govindghur :														
Foot Artillery - - -	1	83	-	-	35	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ferozepore :														
Foot Artillery and Battery and Head-quarters - -	2	175	6	-	62	-	- - -	1	74	6	-	81	-	Artillery Division and Staff 19th Brigade.
Cavalry Regiments - -	-	2	-	1	486	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Detachment at Umritsur.
Infantry ditto - - -	1	1,071	-	2	2,280	-	- - -	1	893	-	1	446	-	
Goordaspore :														
Irregular Cavalry Regiments - -	-	-	-	1	566	-	- - -	-	-	-	1	129	-	Detachment at Umritsur, Wing en route to Oudh.
Mooltan :														
Horse Artillery - - -	-	2	-	1	135	6	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Foot, ditto - - -	1	83	-	-	35	-	- - -	1	159	6	-	-	-	
Irregular Cavalry Regiments - -	-	-	-	1	566	-	- - -	-	-	-	1	*699	-	* Including Details late 9th Irregular Cavalry.
Infantry Regiments - -	-	4	-	2	2,280	-	- - -	1	563	-	1	691	-	
Sealkote :														
Horse Artillery - - -	1	111	6	-	27	-	- - -	1	73	6	-	22	-	
Foot Artillery and Battery - -	1	85	6	-	27	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Head-quarters Native Foot Artillery - - -	-	5	-	-	4	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cavalry Regiments - -	-	2	-	1	486	-	- - -	1	610	-	-	-	-	
Infantry ditto - - -	1	1,071	-	2	*2,280	-	* Detachments at Shahpore and Wuzeerabad.	1	814	-	-	-	-	
Noorpore and Kangra :														
Foot Artillery - - -	-	-	-	1	102	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infantry Regiments - -	-	2	-	1	1,140	-	- - -	-	-	-	Dett.	45	-	
Dhurmsalla :														
Infantry Regiments - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	1	-	1	665	-	Detachment at Kangra.

D.—RETURNS of Troops serving in the Punjab, including Delhi and Hurriana, on 1 Jan. 1857 and 1 Jan. 1862—continued.

STATIONS.	ON 1ST JANUARY 1857.						REMARKS.	ON 1ST JANUARY 1862.						REMARKS.
	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.				EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.			
	Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.		Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	Number of Troops, Companies, or Regiments.	Actual Strength, Effective and Sick, of all Ranks.	Number of Guns.	
Peshawur :														
Horse Artillery - -	2	222	12	-	54	-	- - -	1	86	6	-	23	-	
Foot Artillery, two batteries and head quarters - -	5	426	12	-	159	-	- - -	2	251	12	-	13	-	
Sappers and Miners - -	-	6	-	1 Co.	114	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cavalry Regiments - -	-	2	-	1	486	-	- - -	1	220	-	-	-	-	
Irregular Cavalry - -	-	-	-	2	1,132	-	{ Detachments at Barra and Mackeson.	-	-	-	2	739	-	
Infantry Regiments - -	2	2,144	-	5	5,700	-		2	*2,129	-	3	1,466	-	* Detachment at Nowshera.
Attock :														
Foot Artillery - -	-	-	-	1	102	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sappers and Miners - -	-	6	-	1 Co.	114	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infantry Regiments - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	Dett.	161	-	Dett.	210	-	
Shumshabad :														
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	-	-	-	1	566	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cambellpore :														
Infantry Regiments - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	1	-	1	296	-	Detachments at Attock and Nowshera.
Nowshera :														
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	-	-	-	1	566	-	{ Detachments at Fort Mackeson, Goorhatee, Abooziaie, and Shubkunder.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infantry Regiments - -	1	1,069	-	1	1,140	-		Dett.	22	-	Dett.	69	-	
Rawul Pindee :														
Horse Artillery - -	-	2	-	1	135	6	- - -	1	94	6	-	18	-	
Foot ditto - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	1	123	6	-	24	-	
Sappers and Miners - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	5	-	2 Cos.	126	-	
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	-	-	-	1	566	-	- - -	-	-	-	1	452	-	
Infantry Regiments - -	1	1,071	-	2	2,280	-	Detachments at Murree and Attock.	2	1,446	-	-	-	-	
Murree :														
Convalescent Depôt - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	49	-	-	-	-	
Infantry Regiments - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	1	-	1	242	-	
Jhelum :														
Foot Artillery and Battery	-	2	-	1	102	6	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	-	-	-	1	566	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infantry Regiments - -	-	-	-	2	2,280	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dera Ismail Khan :														
European Infantry - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	Dett.	100	-	-	-	-	
Dooaba Outpost :														
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	Dett.	133	-	
Infantry Regiments - -	-	2	-	1	1,140	-	Detachments at Michnee & Abooziaie.	-	-	-	-	183	-	
Moving in Divisions.														
Sirhind Division :														
Horse Artillery - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	1	158	6	-	-	-	En route to Meean Meer.
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	* To Peshawur. † To Dugshaie and Umballa.
Infantry Regiments - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	1&Dett.	* 756	-	1	+ 646	-	
Lahore Division :														
Foot Artillery - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	1	96	-	-	19	-	{ En route to Peshawur. Ditto to Jullundur.
Irregular Cavalry Regiments	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	1	556	-	
Infantry Regiments - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	1	971	-	-	-	-	
Peshawur Division :														
Cavalry Regiments - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	Dett.	11	-	-	-	-	Commander in Chief's escort, en route to Peshawur.
Infantry ditto - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	1	585	-	
TOTAL of Regiments, according to full Strength }	34	14,467	72	59	47,427	36								
Deduct—One-eighth for Invalids, wanting to complete, &c.	-	1,808	-	-	5,928	-								
TOTAL - - -	34	12,659	72	59	41,499	36	TOTAL - - -	38	15,002	90	24½	12,855	-	

(signed) A. Becher, Major General, Quartermaster General of the Army.

APPENDIX III.

MEMORANDUM ON CHOLERA AT MEEAN MEER.

THE first case of cholera occurred in a company of the 51st K. O. L. I., which was occupying a barrack in the artillery lines. This case occurred on the 6th August, and terminated fatally on the 7th. On the 8th there were two more admissions, both of which terminated fatally on the same day. On the 8th a man of the 1st troop, 2nd brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, was admitted into hospital with cholera, and died the same day.

The dates of the first cases in each of the regiments and batteries at Meean Meer, were as follows :—

European Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, 9th August, most cases on the 22nd; last case 26th August.

Meean Meer Artillery Division, consisting of 1st troop, Bengal Horse Artillery, and 1st Company, 3rd Battalion. First case on the 8th August; at its height on the 15th; last case 3rd September.

The 3rd Company, 4th Battalion Bengal Artillery, quartered in the fort, had only two admissions, one on the 28th August, the other on the 31st; this terminated fatally on the 1st September. It must be remembered that this company lost nearly half its number during the epidemic in 1856.

5th Bengal European Cavalry.—First case on the 13th August; disease at its height on the 19th; last case 4th September.

51st K. O. L. I.—First case on the 6th August; at its height on the 21st, when there were 48 admissions and 15 deaths; on the 22nd there were 29 admissions and 20 deaths; last case 15th September.

Wing, 94th Regiment.—First case 12th August; at its height 21st August; last case 15th September. Moving into camp on the 16th August, the 1st troop 2nd brigade, Bengal Artillery, marched to Shadera and were accommodated in the verandah round Jehangeer's Tomb. Poukahs were put up, and everything done to make the men comfortable. A decided improvement was observed in the health of the troop, almost immediately the move had been made.

On the 7th, a wing 51st K. O. L. I., marched to Chubeel, on the Umritsur Road.

On the 22nd, the 1st company, 3rd Battalion, joined the Bengal Horse Artillery at Shadera.

On the 23rd, the European Troops marched to Choong, the first march on the Mooltan Road.

On the 25th, the 5th Bengal Cavalry marched to Burhie, the first march on the road to Hurreekee Ghât.

On the 26th, a detachment of the wing 94th, marched to Nujaz Beg on the Mooltan Road.

A small camp was formed for the 94th in cantonments.

A camp was also formed at Umur Sidhoo on the Ferozepore road. This was also for the 51st.

One hundred men of the detachment, 51st, quartered in the fort, moved out to Leban Singh's Chaonie, but the selection of this spot was not good, and two or three days after the detachment was moved to a high piece of ground near the house of W. Kirk, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Punjab Government. Mr. Kirke kindly gave up his house to be used as an hospital. Subsequently the men of this detachment were removed to Ummur Gidhoo.

On the 22nd August the large infantry hospital in the cantonment was abandoned, and several of the empty barracks turned into hospitals. One or two of these speedily became so offensive, that they too had to be vacated.

On the 22nd September the troops began to return to quarters, the barracks and hospitals having been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and the wood work in the hospitals painted.

In abstract, which is attached, is shown the number of admissions and deaths in each corps.

It is to be remarked that Meean Meer has only twice been visited by cholera, viz., in 1856 and 1861. On each occasion the first case occurred on the 6th August.

During the epidemic of 1861 medical assistance was sought from all neighbouring stations. At one time there were 22 doctors with the different detachments.

RETURN showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS from CHOLERA amongst the TROOPS at *Meean Meer*, during August and September 1861.

CORPS.	STRENGTH.			ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
E. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery - - -	183	6	3	19	2	1	16	2	1
Artillery Division Meean Meer - - -	158	19	27	20	1	1	14	1	1
Head Quarters 3rd Company, 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery	50	8	7	2	0	0	1	0	0
5th Bengal European Cavalry	221	5	2	42	0	0	31	0	0
Her Majesty's 51st K. O. L. I.	1,000	58	73	430	28	26	249	14	18
Her Majesty's 94th Regiment	538	22	22	245	5	4	171	4	4
TOTAL - - -	2,150	118	134	758	36	32	482	21	24

(signed) *F. B. Norman*, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army.

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CHAPTER XV.

O U D H.

ANNUAL REPORT of the ADMINISTRATION of the Province of OUDH
for the Year 1861-62.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE past year was not distinguished by many very great novelties in the Judicial Department. The important experimental reforms introduced in previous years, especially the arrangement of the offices under a clerk of the court in supersession of the old Omlah system, the mode of recording evidence, the methodical statement of pleas and issues, and the system of registration, have been steadily prosecuted and made satisfactory progress. The advantage of preparing the way for the extension to this province of the regular Codes of Procedure was not overlooked; all rules were framed with a view to that end, and the codes were consequently introduced at last with comparatively little violent change, and have been working smoothly since the beginning of the year.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original suits.
* Appendix I.

2. THE Statement* shows 8,432 cases filed in the year under review, to 6,558 in the previous year. The increase is considerable, nearly 30 per cent., but the litigation is still very moderate. In making comparisons with the older provinces, however, it must be borne in mind that many suits regarding interests in land, which are there included in the Civil Statements, are here disposed of by the Revenue Courts.

The increase was pretty general throughout the province, with one or two exceptions, regarding which no satisfactory explanation can be given. Nearly all the suits are either for debts on bonds, or otherwise, or suits between bankers and traders; but a good many are connected with contracts, particularly agricultural advances Trans-Gogra, called Lawuk cases, which formed the subject of a special reference to Government.

Value of suits.

3. The total value of suits is 77,47,811 rupees, giving an average value for each suit of 958 rupees. But it is stated that the normal averages are wholly disturbed by large suits in the city of Lucknow, and that, excluding them, the average for districts vary from 100 rupees to 120 rupees, and in one district it fell as low as 34 rupees. Of the whole number of suits as many as about one-third are for values not exceeding 12 rupees; rather more than half of the whole for values from 12 rupees to 100 rupees, and the remainder for larger sums; 45 cases in all being for values above 5,000 rupees, of which 33 were in the Lucknow Civil Court.

4. Of the total number of cases disposed of, nearly one-fourth were adjusted or struck off, and about the same proportion decreed by confession and consent. A little more than one-half, or upwards of 4,000 cases, were decided by the Courts, of which somewhat more than three-fifths were decreed in favour of plaintiff, and somewhat less than two-fifths in favour of defendant; of decrees in favour of plaintiff more than one-half were for the claim in full.

Distribution and
duration of cases.

5. Most of the Civil suits are decided by assistants. Deputy Commissioners take very few, generally only those beyond the competency of assistants. Assistants are usually restricted to cases not exceeding 500 rupees, and one officer has the Small Cause Court of the Sudder station of each district, for all cases not exceeding that amount, and presenting no peculiar difficulties. Tehseeldars have jurisdiction up to 100 rupees, and have decided about one-fourth of the whole number of suits; 253 petty cases were decided by honorary assistants, who were invested with Civil powers last year for the first time.

The

The average duration varies a good deal in the different districts. The general average for each suit is shown by the returns to be a little more than 20 days, which is a reduction in the average of previous years.

Cases were disposed of as they came in, and there were no serious arrears; only in Sooltanpore and the Lucknow Civil Court was there an accumulation of the work of a week or two at the end of the year.

6. There is an apparent decrease in the per-centage of costs caused by increased value of large suits in Lucknow, but the real average costs of district suits has increased, in consequence of the new stamp laws. Exclusive of stamps, the costs were extremely light. Costs.

7. The number of appeals was large; 641 appeals were preferred to Deputy Commissioners and the Civil Judge, from the decisions of their subordinates; 162 appeals to Commissioners from decisions of Deputy Commissioners, and 220 to Judicial Commissioner, of which 49 were from the decisions of Commissioners, and 171 from decision of Civil Judge, making a grand total of 1,023, or about one-fourth of the cases decided on their merits. Appeals.

The per-centage of reversals was moderate, 8·80; but there are others modified, and more "returned for re-investigation."

The Judicial Commissioner considers that the remedy, for the want of sufficient inquiry, which this seems to indicate, is nothing less than the general improvement of our Courts, and that it is because the most common want is the failure to go thoroughly into a case that appeal and revision seem very necessary, and that it would be dangerous to make any change, which removing checks might render inquiries more superficial, and decisions more rash. Many cases are, however, remanded for trial of new issues arising out of the construction by the Appellate Courts, of the most uncertain and ill-defined Civil Laws.

The Judicial Commissioner most rarely differs from the conclusions of the Civil Judge of Lucknow in issues of fact; but as regards law, he remarks that two judges rarely take exactly the same view of a difficult question; because, there being no exact standard, every officer forms his own opinion of the law as it ought to be. To remove this uncertainty as far as possible, the Judicial Commissioner has carefully revised, for circulation, all decisions involving important principles, abstracting the points ruled after the fashion of English Reports, and has thus accumulated for guidance, a considerable number of select cases, embracing many of the points which most commonly arise.

The average of appeals from the decisions of the Civil Judge is double the general average. This is partly because his cases are unusually difficult and important, and partly because professional pleaders abound in Lucknow; whereas in the District Courts they are almost unknown.

The average duration of each case in the Judicial Commissioner's Court is very low indeed, for the highest Court of Civil Appeal, being, from date of institution, 14 days, and from date of receipt of file, eight days.

8. The doubt regarding appeals to the Privy Council has been set at rest by the explanation that the rules for appeals from the Sudder Courts do not apply to Oudh; but that there is an undoubted appeal on the motion of the parties themselves, as one of Her Majesty's prerogatives. It is anticipated that several cases will be taken to the Privy Council. Appeals to the Privy Council.

9. Constant attention has been paid to, and corrections made in, the details of procedure, and the system has been more and more assimilated to, and prepared for, the introduction of Act VIII. of 1859, of which it was all along a simple and modified form. In sifting out the real issues and rejecting irrelevant superfluities, it is believed there has been considerable improvement, though this cannot be shown exactly by returns. Procedure.

10. There has been greater regularity in the cause lists, and methodical order of cases, which is of much importance, as leading to general improvement in judicial method and educating the people to punctuality and exactness. Care is at the same time taken that the consequences of want of punctuality are not made too penal to people unaccustomed to it. Cause lists.

11. The rule regarding the exclusion as evidence of account books not kept in such a form as to give security for their genuineness, has been carried out. The reports on the subject are not very conclusive, and it does not appear that petty bankers and traders have generally altered their style of book-keeping, the more respectable mahajuns always have had sets of books. Account books.

12. The effect of the short limitation introduced in anticipation of, but corresponding to, Act XIV. of 1859, is still considered extremely beneficial, and has been attended with no serious difficulty. After a prolonged trial, it is pronounced a great improvement. Law of limitation.

13. It was feared that the new stamp law, making it obligatory that documents presented for registration should be stamped, would be a serious blow to the system, and certainly at first some check was thus occasioned. Notwithstanding this, the returns show a great increase in number of registers during the year. It must be explained, however, that of the increase nearly half appears under the new head of agricultural leases, Registration of deeds.

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and most of these in one district. When leaseholders claim subordinate rights or exceptional privileges, which are admitted by landlords, the registration of their pottas may operate beneficially in preventing litigation hereafter; but when these rights are disputed by landlords, the officiating Chief Commissioner believes that it is quite impracticable to carry out a general order for the compulsory grant of pottas, without judicial decision rendering registration unnecessary; and with regard to ordinary cultivators in the vast majority of cases, they and their landlords are in accord. There is little prospect of a suit between them, and both parties think not only the registration of the potta, but the potta itself, superfluous.

Excluding the agricultural leases, there will still be found a steady increase in the ordinary registration, amounting to full 50 per cent. on that of the previous year. The registrations are chiefly of bonds for the payment of money, or deeds affecting real property; but there are also a considerable number of agreements regarding betrothal. The average fee paid for each registry was about seven annas; excluding Lucknow, where it is 12, the average of districts may be taken at about six annas. The number of registry offices in the province, is 189, and the average remuneration of each register 72 rupees per annum, but this is very unevenly distributed.

Few registered cases come into Court, and when they do, the genuineness of the registry is never seriously disputed; still in future such disputes may arise, and the greatest care will therefore be constantly exercised.

Execution of decrees
and sale of land.

14. The restrictions upon the sale of land in execution of decrees, have worked satisfactorily; in not a single instance was landed property sold, and there have not been complaints of failure to realise in consequence.

Full details regarding ordinary cases of execution of decrees, have not been furnished; but from the particulars forthcoming, it would appear that generally little difficulty has been experienced in satisfying decree holders, and that in a very few cases has it been found necessary to resort to the coercive processes of distraint and imprisonment.

Lucknow court.

15. The very important Lucknow Civil Court has worked most satisfactorily under Mr. Fraser's able management; the business increases, and several very heavy cases were disposed of during the year. The Assistant Judge, Mr. Lincoln, had a very large number of cases on his file, and at one time arrears accumulated; but by an alteration of procedure, he succeeded in getting rid of his arrears. In consideration of the great and growing importance of the duties of these officers, Government has recently sanctioned a liberal augmentation of their salaries.

Trial by jury; *vide*
paragraph 22 of last
year's Report.

16. Mr. Fraser has bestowed much time and attention upon the system of trial by jury, which is said to have worked well and smoothly, and to the satisfaction of both the judge and the parties. But the cases were carefully selected, and in Lucknow there are very unusual facilities for getting a really intelligent jury, which make it quite an exception to the general rule; and however effective serving on juries may be made as an instrument of political instruction, the Officiating Chief Commissioner does not think very highly of it as a means of justice at present, though in time he hopes to see juries and assessors capable of giving an intelligent and impartial decision.

General results.

17. On the whole, it is believed that the action of our Civil Courts was good, the procedure became more regular and methodical, cases were disposed of as they came in, and although the number of appeals was large, the per-centage of reversals by Deputy Commissioners decreased from 13·90 in 1860, to 9·97 in 1861; and by Commissioners from 10·84 to 7·73. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court only was there an increase of from 5·35 to 8·80.

Code of substantive
law.

18. A Report of the Judicial Commissioner on the Civil Law of the country was submitted to Government by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, on the 17th October last, with his letter, No. 2460, and the correspondence of the Judicial Commissioner with his subordinates, on the same subject, has been printed and will be forwarded.

Act VIII. of 1859.

19. The Code of Procedure, as now formally introduced into Oudh, differs from the original code, in the retention of the power of revisal by the superior Courts, and the mode of recording evidence, and also in the following important points: permission to parties who cannot themselves attend, or who are not cognizant of the facts, to appear by relations, friends and business goomastas, instead of regular pleaders, and restriction on the sale of land in execution, without the special permission of the superior Courts, and where the code allows alternative courses, that is adopted which is most consistent with our previous system.

Under the Act it was necessary to provide for the admission of qualified pleaders. The rules for their admission were approved of by Government, and published in the "Gazette." No great progress has yet been made, but several practitioners have been admitted, and the Judicial Commissioner hopes before long to get up a tolerable bar.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

20. The Statements for 1861 show that, though the number of persons brought to trial for heinous and felonious offences had diminished; a considerably larger number of minor cases were disposed of, so that there was, on the whole, an increase of 1,220 persons tried during the year. The increase of criminal business was pretty general throughout the province, with the exception of Lucknow, where there was a decrease, and Roy Bareilly, and Seetapore, where it was about stationary.

21. About 40 per cent. of the persons tried were acquitted in the District Courts; the proportion varies a good deal in different districts, and the Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that the variation is attributable rather to peculiarities in police practice, than in that of the Courts. Of the whole number of cases, 2,259, or something more than one-sixth of the whole, were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners; 7,445, or about five-eighths, by assistants; 2,105 by tehseeldars, and 812 by honorary magistrates. Petty cases are generally taken to the nearest tehseeldar or honorary assistant; but still the number of cases disposed of by all these local officers, is less than one-fourth of the whole, a proportion which might with advantage be increased.

22. The average duration of cases in the District Courts, is 8·72 days in cases cognizable, and 7·18 in cases not cognizable, by the police. This is a reduction on the averages of last year, and a pretty fair result.

23. The number of persons tried in the Criminal Courts, and the results of the trials were as follows, viz. :—

DISTRICT COURTS.

NATURE OF CRIME.	Cases Tried.	Persons under Trial on 1st January 1861.	Persons Appre- hended during the Year.	Total Persons Tried.	Acquitted.	Required to find Security.	Convicted.	Committed.	Died, Escaped, Transferred.	Under Trial.	TOTAL.
Heinous - -	6,104	-	11,706	-	4,550	381	6,327	333	116	-	-
Minor - -	6,369	-	12,563	-	5,176	42	7,324	20	16	-	-
TOTAL - -	12,473	224	24,269	24,493	9,726	423	13,651	353	132	208	24,493

SESSIONS COURTS.

Persons under Trial on 1st January 1861.	Committed during the Year.	Total.	Commit- ment Cancelled.	Referred to Judicial Com- missioner's Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Ordered to give Security.	Died, Escaped, Transferred.	Under Trial.	Total.
52	381	433	34	106	159	85	18	12	19	433

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Persons under Trial on the 1st January.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Returned to Courts of Commissioners.	Pending.	Total.
6	103	109	82	3	23	1	109

24. The result of trials for each class of offences, is shown in Appendix D. There
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have been no political trials of the least importance. Cases of murder are classified as follows:—

By Thugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
For the sake of robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
By poison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Attempts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
With dacoity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

TOTAL - - - 139

in which one person was convicted, 153 committed, and 145 acquitted. The per-centage of cases reported, in which apprehensions were made, was 89·55, and of cases tried in which convictions were obtained, 71·17.

25. Most of the murders for the sake of robbery, are murders of children for their ornaments; and for this offence the offenders are very generally brought to justice. The number of persons convicted of murder in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, was 63; and of attempts, 8; total 71 persons; of whom 22 were capitally sentenced; 79 persons were tried in suttee cases, of whom 37 were committed to the sessions.

26. The convictions for serious breaches of the peace and attendant homicides, are not so numerous as to call for particular remark. Taking the whole of the crimes against property, in which theft is an element, the proportion of persons convicted to cases reported, decreased from 37·08 per cent. in 1860 to 27·26 per cent. in 1861; but a large proportion of the cases were so petty, that the injured parties did not think it worth their while to prosecute.

Appeals.

27. The Appeal Statement shows that there have been a considerable number of appeals in each grade of Appellate Courts, but they principally relate to miscellaneous cases. The number of cases in which orders have been modified and reversed, is considerable, but comparatively few cases have been remanded for further investigation.

Punishments.

28. The following Table shows synoptically the whole of the punishments inflicted in 1861:—

COURTS.	Deaths.	Transportation for Life.	Transportation for Terms.	Imprisonment above Seven Years.	Imprisonment above Three Years.	Imprisonment above Six Months.	Imprisonment under Six Months.	Fined.	Flogged.	Dismissed.	Security.	Outlawed.	Lunatic Asylum.	TOTAL.
Judicial Commissioner's - -	22	48	1	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	82
Commissioner's - - -	-	-	1	64	37	42	8	9	2	1	-	-	-	164
District Officer's - - -	-	-	-	-	182	1,482	2,028	8,263	3,639	113	442	1	-	16,150
TOTAL - - -	22	48	2	72	221	1,524	2,036	8,272	3,641	114	442	1	1	16,396

The number of persons flogged is considerable, but the severity of this punishment was greatly reduced, the number of stripes seldom exceeding 30, and the practice of giving a second instalment was prohibited. A little more than one-half of the fines awarded were realised.

Clerk of the court.

29. The reports of the working of the moonsurim's office are favourable, the system seems a decided success, and is a great step to a practice which will supersede the old Omlah system, besides economising the labour and facilitating the work of the Judge.

The moonsurims are all natives acquainted with both English and Oordoo.

A great distinction between this and the old system is, that whereas the ministerial officers formerly had great power without responsibility, they are now strictly responsible for the limited and strictly defined powers which they exercise, while they much more aid the suitors and relieve the Judge. The use of English also makes the supervision of the Judge infinitely more effective.

But to carry out the system fully, it is necessary that it should be yet further extended, and that the whole of the old class of native writers should gradually be displaced by men who have learnt a little English.

Under the new system we should be able to give larger pay to fewer men, and it has been proposed to Government to try this experimentally in one division. Criminal cause lists have been introduced, and another important reform has been effected which deserves notice; formerly files of pending cases were kept by the Omlah in bundles, so that the judicial officer himself could never tell exactly what work he had on hand; now they are

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are kept in labelled pigeon holes within reach of the judicial officer, who can thus ascertain at once what cases are pending before him, and in what order they should be brought forward without reference to any subordinate. This is a great advance towards the ultimate abolition of the Omlah and the substitution of a clerk of the Court for each judicial officer.

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RECORD OF EVIDENCE.

30. The difference of opinion as to the language in which evidence is to be recorded has been settled in favour of English. The recording in English by the hand of the Judge, secures his attention to the whole case, and therefore a more complete knowledge of it than was always acquired under the old system, and this advantage amply compensates for any little increase of labour caused by the new mode. More time is no doubt required to get through the same amount of work, because the Judge is now compelled to do one thing at a time instead of two, as was formerly the very common and very objectionable practice, and this is the main cause of the objections raised to the improved system.

31. The present system of police has very greatly progressed and improved in its working with the Judicial Department during the past year. Arrangements have been made by which the police take all Court duties, and become in every way the Executive, the hands as it were of the magistrate, relieving him of much detail, and his office of a great deal of writing, all orders being at once taken down by the police officer in attendance, in an order book.

Police in connexion with judicial tribunals.

Under the present constitution of the force, Commissioners have been necessarily relieved of their duties as superintendent of police.

The relative positions of the police and judicial officers have been clearly defined, there is a good understanding between the departments, and they work very well together.

32. There is still a good deal of inexperience and some laxness in the District Courts, and great necessity for close and careful supervision; but, on the whole, criminal business has been promptly and pretty satisfactorily disposed of, while the trials in the Sessions Courts of the Commissioners leave little to be desired.

General results.

The pending file at the close of the year was very light.

On the 1st of January 1862, both these Codes came into force, though the Procedure Code was not formally extended to the province till some months later. The Procedure Code has been so far modified, that Deputy Commissioners have been allowed to retain the powers they formerly possessed of trying all cases not punishable with death, and passing sentences of imprisonment up to seven years, and the Judicial Commissioner has been invested with all the powers of two or more Judges of the Sudder Court, under sections 398, 401, and 420 of the Code. The record of evidence in English by the hand of the Judge has been maintained, as heretofore, with the addition of the certificate prescribed by the Code at the foot of each deposition.

Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Judicial Commissioner has prepared a Table classifying all offences, whether cognizable under the Code or any other enactment, all similar or cognate offences being classified together with reference to the sections of the Code or Act under which they are penal; he has also revised and amended the whole of the periodical returns, to adapt them to the new law.

There is considerable wideness of definition in some of the latter parts of the Code, and the Judicial Commissioner has found it necessary to issue instructions with the view of removing misconceptions, and preventing the possibility of people taking advantage of this wideness to make the criminal courts an engine of annoyance to their opponents.

The proposal to retain the powers of revisal formerly held by Appellate Courts has been negatived, and revision is confined to illegal sentences. Considering that some of our officers are inexperienced, and that in heinous cases appeals are almost unknown, the Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot but apprehend that injustice, for which there is no remedy, will sometimes be the result; and as he possesses the prerogative of pardoning a guilty person on other than judicial grounds, he thinks that the absence of any provision for interference in behalf of innocent men unjustly sentenced, is rather an anomaly; it is very poor consolation for such a man to know that the proceedings in his case have been strictly according to law.

PART III.—POLICE.

33. In the year preceding that under review, district superintendents of police were made directly subordinate to Deputy Commissioners, and placed at their disposal for the performance of police duties, without prejudice however, to the absolute control of the Inspector General, in all matters appertaining to the discipline, interior economy, and organization of the force. The arrangement worked well for the time, and paved the way for the introduction of Act V. of 1861, under which the police was constituted an entirely independent department. Instructions were then issued, clearly defining the respective duties and powers of the police and judiciary, the procedure was simplified

Introductory.

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and the change caused little, if any, interruption in the harmonious working of the departments.

When the last report was submitted, very heavy reductions had just been made in the strength and cost of the force, and during the past year still further reductions were effected, as will appear from the subjoined Statement:—

						STRENGTH.	TOTAL PAY.
							<i>Rs.</i>
May 1861	-	-	-	-	-	8,523	14,11,980
May 1862	-	-	-	-	-	8,263	13,67,352
Saving						- - - <i>Rs.</i>	44,628

And further, very great reductions will shortly be carried out, chiefly in the mounted branch. Some modifications, attended with a slight decrease of expense, were made in the grades of European officers. The inspectors appointed last year are highly spoken of, they are constantly on the move, exercising a close supervision over the lower ranks; they have proved very useful in the investigation of heinous offences; and it is believed they have done much to raise the general tone of the force, and to increase its popularity.

Town police.
Appendix (L 1).

34. Besides the regular force chargeable to Government, town police, payable from local funds, is maintained at an annual cost of 1,19,616 rupees. The Lucknow city police constitutes about two-thirds of this force, the remainder are employed in the most important towns and bazaars throughout the province, though under the European police officers they are a strictly local body, and not liable to removal from one place to another.

Rural police.

35. At the summary settlement after annexation, a tax of no less than six per cent. on the revenue they paid to Government, was levied from landholders and appropriated to the payment of village chowkeedars, and on re-occupation this system was reverted to. After one year's trial, the plan was declared a total failure, and in December 1859 Mr. Wingfield, after consulting the most experienced officers in the province, directed a return to the old system of remunerating the chowkeedars. Some officers subsequently reported that many landholders had failed to make any provision for the chowkeedars, and Deputy Commissioners were thereupon ordered to warn landholders that, if they did not give the chowkeedars who required it, five pukka beegahs of average land, the cess would again be demanded from them. This order was unfortunately much misunderstood, and resulted in discontent and dissatisfaction on the part of both landowners and chowkeedars. Many complaints were made to the Officiating Chief Commissioner, and at last he found it necessary to issue a detailed memorandum (*vide* Appendix)* explaining clearly the old system to which a return had been directed, and defining the duties and responsibilities of landholders in regard to the reporting of crime and to the village police.

Liberal rewards were also prescribed in all cases where chowkeedars did good service. It is hoped that under these rules, not only will the chowkeedar become more zealous and efficient, but landholders will feel that their responsibilities are more immediate and more likely to be practically enforced than heretofore.

Working of the
police in the detec-
tion and prosecution
of crime.

Appendix (A 1).

36. The general results of the working of the police in the detection and prosecution of crime, are briefly as follows:—

The cases reported and dealt with in 1861, are considerably in excess of the previous year. Excluding a few miscellaneous cases, which cannot be classified in the Comparative Statement, the number reported is 16,986 against 12,604 in 1860. Deducting those in which the injured parties declined to prosecute, 8,450 cases were taken up in 1861 to 6,114 in 1860. In 8,450 cases 9,329 were persons brought to trial, of whom 61·12 per cent., or about 3 per cent. more than in 1860, were convicted.

Heinous offences.

37. The number of murders and attempts at murder is nearly stationary; a large proportion of these cases spring from causes altogether beyond the control of the police; in all other heinous offences there has been a great decrease. Appendix B. is a statement of these cases and their results, which, excepting in dacoities and robberies, which have not been successfully dealt with, are favourable and creditable to the police. From the statements of confessing prisoners, the Inspector General, North Western Provinces, has been led to believe that some at least of the remarkable Oonao murders, are the work of a gang of professional murderers; but all attempts to unravel the mystery, and bring the perpetrators to justice, have failed. It is, however, some satisfaction to know that the energetic preventive measures which were adopted, have proved efficacious hitherto, and not a single case has been reported since May 1861.

38. The

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—
Ordinary crimes
against property.

38. The returns show a great increase in thefts by housebreaking or house trespass during the year, and a slight decrease in ordinary thefts; the change of nomenclature may have occasioned some variations in classifying these offences. In all, 15,844 cases were reported, in 8,529 of which the plaintiff did not appear, and the rule forbidding interference in such cases was strictly enforced. In the remaining 7,315 cases, of 6,260 persons apprehended, 4,049 were convicted, 2,015 were acquitted, and 196 remained under trial. The value of property reported to be stolen was 3,88,853 rupees, and of that recovered 52,246 rupees, being a very trifling increase in both over the preceding year. The per-centage of property recovered may appear small; but it is generally believed that complainants greatly exaggerate their losses.

There is considerable difference of opinion how much of the increase in cases of the burglarly reported is real, and how much should be attributed to more faithful reporting. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that the offences under this head are generally of a very petty description, and it is for this reason that the injured parties did not prosecute at all in more than half of them; a considerable proportion are only attempts at theft. Several dacoities, though in no case accompanied with violence, occurred in the city of Lucknow; the police failed to check these, till towards the end of the year, when a clue was obtained and several parties prosecuted. No conviction ensued, but since then the crime has ceased.

No other crimes call for special notice.

39. With the view of attaining the proportions of castes fixed last year, the enlistments have been chiefly confined to the higher-caste Hindoos, of whom there is still a great deficiency. The Inspector General considers them in education, intelligence, and efficiency much superior to the lower-caste men. The prescribed and existing numbers are as follows :—

Castes.
Appendix (J 1).

	Number Prescribed.	Number Existing.
Mahomedans - . - - -	1,000	1,033
Brahmins and Rajpoots - - -	2,000	1,198
Hindoos of lower castes - - -	3,500	3,727
Sikhs and Punjabees - - -	2,000	2,414

40. A number of boys were enlisted as an experiment at no extra expense, they learn drill, take orderly duty, and undergo a course of instruction, which it is hoped will render them hereafter valuable police officers. Among adults, too, the desire for instruction has greatly increased, the average daily attendance at school has doubled, and several Native officers, including some Sikhs, have, from profound ignorance, become scholars enough to write their diaries. In one district 18 men are learning English at an American Mission School; they are of all classes and creeds, and their attendance is entirely voluntary.

Education.

41. In addition to the various duties detailed in last year's Report, which the police have continued to discharge satisfactorily, they have been lately most usefully employed in executive Court duties, all of which they now perform, and they also serve all processes in criminal cases.

General results.

With regard to their success in dealing with crime, there is much diversity of opinion. The Judicial Commissioner says: "In point of detective ability and success, the police is so far certainly inferior to the old police," and many Judicial Officers endorse this unfavourable verdict.

On the other hand the Inspector General argues, *vide* paragraph 51 of this Report, that the working of the police in Oudh contrasts favourably with the results obtained in other provinces, and quotes statistics which prove the soundness of his argument.

The police laboured under one great disadvantage, in 1861, under the old regime, the real detectives in all ordinary burglaries and thefts were the village chowkeedars; and these, for reasons given elsewhere, were dissatisfied with their position, and did not co-operate heartily with the regular police. But though on the question of comparative efficiency as detectives there may be differences of opinion, all accounts concur in describing the present force as infinitely less corrupt, less oppressive, and consequently more popular than their predecessors. On the whole, the officiating Chief Commissioner considers that the results are satisfactory as to the past, and encouraging for the future.

It must be recollected that although the police has existed since 1858, it is only within the last two years that it can be said to have entered thoroughly on civil duties.

Great improvements, mainly owing to the sound judgment and unwearied vigilance of Colonel Barrow, have been effected during the past year, and the spirit in which they have been made and accepted justifies the expectation that the still remaining faults will be surely eradicated, as the means are afforded by the gradual substitution of more educated men for the illiterate members of the old force, whose previous services in another line prevent their summary removal.

PART IV.—GAOLS.

42. THE want of suitable gaols was commented upon in last year's Report; owing to the recent re-occupation of the Province, the prison population had risen rapidly, and it was obvious that, as the Penal Code abolished corporal punishment, a still more rapid increase must follow its introduction, and that arrangements would have to be made for a corresponding increase in gaol accommodation.

The Lucknow central gaol which had been commenced the year before under the superintendence of Doctor Cannon was therefore pushed on rapidly, and one of the inner circles is now ready. Divisional gaols were begun at Fyzabad and Seetapore, the former made good progress, and six barracks and the hospital have been completed. The Seetapore gaol was not undertaken so soon, and not much has yet been done. These gaols are all on the radiating system, the central gaol will hold 2,400 prisoners, and each of the divisional gaols half that number. Besides these, the conversion of the deserted barracks at Sultanpore into a gaol for 500 or 600 prisoners was carried out in a rough way, and arrangements have been made for interior fittings, &c., which will be proceeded with immediately after the rains. Trifling additions have also been made to some of the district hawaluts, and the accommodation completed and arranged for will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Province for the present. The Lucknow civil gaol has been improved, and separate accommodation been provided for Europeans and Natives of respectability.

Number and cost of
prisoners.

43. The daily average number and cost of prisoners compared with the previous year were as follows:—

	1860.	1861.
Daily average number - - - - -	1,71,929	2,59,836
Total cost - - - - - Rs.	93,725 0 0	1,16,754 0 0
Annual average cost of each prisoner - - - Rs.	54 8 2	44 14 11

Being a reduction in the average cost of Rs. 9. 9. 3. per annum on each prisoner; this decrease is general throughout the Province, except Baraitch and Gonda; and there the increase is in the permanent gaol guard supplied by the police, and this has been greatly reduced. The Inspector of Prisons hopes, by rigid economy and a close scrutiny of hospital and miscellaneous charges, to lower the average cost of each prisoner to about 40 rupees for the current year.

Employment of
prisoners.

44. In the district hawaluts short-term prisoners only are confined; they are generally employed in out-door labour, or in grinding wheat, expressing oil, and making coarse blankets. Even in the central and divisional gaols, pending the completion of the buildings, it is impossible to introduce the most approved methods of intramural labour. Some progress, however, has been made; besides cloth and blankets for prison wear, paper, canvas, carpetting, towels, &c., have been manufactured for sale; and in the Lucknow gaol a lithographic press has been worked. The value of articles manufactured for prisoners, and the product of convict labour employed on gaols and public buildings amounted to Rs. 46,618. 10. 2., of which about five-sixths was for constructing gaols and public buildings. The net profit credited to Government on gaol manufactures was Rs. 2,818. 13. 2.

Health of prisoners.

45. The excessive sickness in Lucknow was temporary, and the health of the prisoners has been generally good, the per-centages of sickness and mortality for 1860 and 1861 are as follows:—

	1860.	1861.
Daily proportion of sick to strength per cent. per annum.	11.27	7.02
Deaths to strength per cent. per annum - -	17.74	7.54.
Showing a very gratifying decrease.		

46. The

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46. The gaols are not yet so forward as to admit of any novel experiments in prison labour; tread mills have been tried in two or three districts, but they always break down. It is proposed to import iron machinery from England. As before, the use of hand grindstones built high, so that the prisoners must stand up to them, has been found the most effective punishment.

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General remarks.

A separate ward is being prepared in the central gaol for a juvenile reformatory, it will hold about 60 boys; an institution of this kind is much needed; and there has been a great deal of correspondence regarding the treatment of youthful offenders, though as yet no definite line of action has been resolved upon. As was expected, the number of prisoners has greatly increased since the Penal Code was introduced. On the date of its introduction, *i. e.*, 1st January 1862, there were 3,497 prisoners in gaol; four months after there were 4,299; and though after a time the increased discharges will to some extent counterbalance the admissions, a great majority of which are for short terms, still there is little doubt the prison population will exceed 5,000 by the end of the year.

The general results, particularly the great decrease in the average cost of prisoners, and in the sickness and mortality, are satisfactory. During the greater portion of the year, the gaols were under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner; but towards its close, Doctor Cannon was appointed Inspector of Prisons; he is an able and energetic officer, and has the advantage of considerable experience in gaol management.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

47. For the spring crop, on which the first demand for the year fell, the season was propitious, and the harvest considerably above the average. In the Trans-Gogra districts only was there a failure, and this was fully compensated by the abundant khurreef crop, which enabled the Zemindars to clear off all arrears without difficulty.

The rains set in very early, and were unusually heavy and long continued; the result was what might have been expected, the crops on high lands were magnificent, while on very low lands they suffered, and were in some cases destroyed by the excessive rain; sugar-cane in particular was much damaged in many places by the superabundance of moisture. The general result, however, was favourable, and both the rubbee and khurreef crops were above the average.

48. The land revenue has been collected with facility, and the balances are even smaller Collections. than last year, as the following Table will show:—

DIVISIONS.	Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCE.					Per-centage of Balances to Demands.
					REAL.			Nominal.	Total of Balance.	
					In Train of Liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lucknow - -	1860-61 - -	27,91,834	27,77,515	14,319	704	-	12,488	1,127	14,319	0.52
" - -	1861-62 - -	27,95,652	27,87,628	8,024	1,477	-	600	5,941	8,024	0.29
Khyrabad - -	1860-61 - -	24,28,618	24,16,354	12,264	423	804	388	10,049	12,264	0.50
" - -	1861-62 - -	24,18,110	24,17,883	227	-	-	91	136	227	0.01
Baiswarra - -	1860-61 - -	25,13,567	25,09,628	3,939	-	-	42	3,897	3,939	0.15
" - -	1861-63 - -	25,05,371	24,99,394	5,977	170	-	-	5,807	5,977	0.24
Fyzabad - -	1860-61 - -	25,72,823	25,71,092	1,731	-	-	-	1,731	1,731	0.06
" - -	1861-62 - -	25,85,370	25,81,138	4,232	1,123	-	-	3,109	4,232	0.17
TOTAL of - -	1860-61 - -	1,03,06,842	1,02,74,589	32,253	1,127	804	12,918	17,404	32,253	0.31
TOTAL of - -	1861-62 - -	1,03,04,503	1,02,86,043	18,460	2,770	-	697	14,993	18,460	0.18

The entire demand on account of land revenue was realised within the year, except 18,460 rupees, and of this 697 only is irrecoverable.

Each succeeding year's experience strengthens the conviction that, though it may press heavily

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heavily in a few instances, the summary settlement is in general very moderate, and that a material increase of revenue may confidently be calculated upon from the regular settlement now in progress.

The nominal balances are remissions on account of land taken for public purposes, grants of jagheers in reward for good service, maafees erroneously assessed and released after investigation, and cessions to Nepal in modifying the boundary.

49. Dustuks have been issued under the restriction noted last year, the number has considerably decreased, as is shown by the following comparative statement:—

DIVISIONS.						1860-61.	1861-62.
Lucknow	-	-	-	-	-	3,834	3,143
Khyrabad	-	-	-	-	-	1,443	644
Baiswarr	-	-	-	-	-	2,105	1,539
Fyzabad	-	-	-	-	-	2,332	1,462
TOTAL - - -						9,714	6,788

Coercive measures.

50. It is matter of congratulation that, as last year, it has not been necessary in any case to have recourse to the ordinary coercive processes of distraint, transfer, farm, or sale.

In three of the four divisions no estates were held kham for arrears of revenue. In the Fyzabad Division the estates of Nanpara, in Baraich, and of Baboo Madho Pershaud of Birhur, in Fyzabad, were under direct management as a punitive measure; both have been lately restored into the hands of their owners, the desired results having been fully attained, order substituted for disorder, arrears of revenue liquidated, and rentals showing a handsome surplus made over to the proprietors. The management was very economical, being 2.44 per cent. on the income in Birhur, and only 1.5 per cent. in Nanpara.

The very large estates of Mahomedabad in Seetapore and Mullapore, in Luckeempore, were, as before, in the Court of Wards, their owners being minors.

The management of those estates, as well as of the confiscated villages, has been most successful, and the results creditable to the officers concerned.

Remissions of
revenue.

51. The remissions of revenue during the year amounted to 31,034 rupees.

The annual comparative statements of the different descriptions of cases and of those with and without pottahs are subjoined:—

DIVISIONS.	By Landlords against Tenants.		By Lessees against Tenants.		By Tenants against Landlords.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	With.	Without.	With.	Without.	With.	Without.	With.	Without.
Lucknow - - -	280	1,111	30	168	327	1,274	637	2,553
Khyrabad - - -	179	395	48	34	285	733	512	1,163
Baiswarra - - -	323	852	54	118	629	1,251	1,006	2,221
Baraich - - -	600	765	396	628	566	751	1,562	2,144
TOTAL - - -	1,382	3,123	528	948	1,807	5,009	3,717	8,080

DIVISIONS.	Suits for Rent.		Suits for Pottahs.		Exaction.		Ouster.		TOTAL.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Lucknow - - -	1,478	1,431	69	155	432	297	1,389	1,598	3,368	3,481
Khyrabad - - -	657	665	41	91	230	304	547	880	1,475	1,940
Baiswarra - - -	765	1,071	348	631	387	352	802	1,370	2,302	3,424
Baraich - - -	1,027	1,725	1,058	494	450	305	748	1,166	3,283	3,691
TOTAL - - -	3,927	4,892	1,516	1,371	1,499	1,259	3,486	5,014	10,428	12,536

52. The

52. The systems of granting pottahs to sub-proprietors in Talookdaree estates had been generally introduced in 1859-60, and was reported to have worked satisfactorily. The Chief Commissioner thought the system might be extended with advantage, and in January 1861 he issued orders that every cultivator of the soil should hold a pottah for the land in his occupation from the commencement of the next agricultural year.

It was believed that the effect of the measure would be to reduce the amount of litigation, and to facilitate the decision of summary suits.

The penalty prescribed for inattention to the rule was that parties suing without a pottah should be placed in a similar position to claimants on unstamped bonds in a civil court.

The penalty, however, proved insufficient, and it was not found practicable to enforce the general grant of pottahs; indeed, considering that besides disputes about the amount of rent, claims to subordinate rights and exceptional privileges are very numerous, and a large proportion of them not admitted by landlords. The Officiating Chief Commissioner does not see how it is possible to carry out a general order for the compulsory grant of pottahs without judicial interference carried further than is either practicable or desirable. One Commissioner remarks that the pottah question is not so easy a one as it seems; that the cultivators look upon the pottah as an official formulary more required by Government than desired by themselves, and that this compulsory interference may have an injurious effect on the good feeling generally subsisting between landlords and their tenants, and in this opinion the Officiating Chief Commissioner concurs. A genuine pottah, by narrowing the issues, no doubt facilitates the adjustment of suits, and so far secures one of the advantages anticipated. With respect, however, to the effect of the pottah order on the amount of litigation it is impossible to come to any definite conclusion, though the Officiating Chief Commissioner fears that in some instances its result has been to awaken long dormant claims which might otherwise have been suffered to slumber.

The suits have largely increased, but in a considerable proportion no doubt the cause of action had arisen prior to the attempt to introduce the system, and there were disturbing influences at work which might suffice to account for all or more than all the increase. Land had become more valuable from the greater facilities for disposing of its produce, and greater security to life and property than formerly existed.

Landlords consequently asked for enhanced rents, and in many cases the demand was quietly acquiesced in; but in some it was disputed, and an appeal to Court became necessary. Again the near approach of settlement stimulated litigation and led to a great increase in ouster cases in some districts. Landlords tried to get rid of parties with disagreeable claims, and the latter often retorted by claiming what they had no right to, both feeling the advantage of establishing themselves in a good position and of being able to prove possession when the regular investigation came on.

The number of suits during 1860-61 and 1861-62 were as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
With pottahs - - - -	2,858	3,717
Without pottahs - - - -	6,776	8,080

being an increase of about 30 per cent. on the former, and 20 per cent. on the latter. The number of suits by landlords against tenants, and *vice versa*, are almost equal, as was the case last year.

The increase has been entirely in suits for rent and ouster. The cases of exaction have continued to decrease, and were in 1861-62 about half of what they were in 1859-60.

53. These suits were referred to in paragraph 84 of last year's Report, and the principle therein enumerated of postponing till regular settlement all cases in which final orders could not be passed without probable injury to the rights of others, and generally all cases in which no hardship would be entailed by delay, has been steadily adhered to. Notwithstanding this restriction, these cases have been rather numerous, no fewer than 1,832 having been instituted within the year. These suits have been chiefly claims to villages or shares of villages, and for payment of rent of previous years. In some districts claims between persons of equal interests for groves or their produce have been very numerous. Claims for redemption of mortgage have generally been postponed till settlement. Claimants are invariably furnished with a copy of the order referring them to settlement, and the term of limitation is counted back from the date of passing it. Full instructions regarding the constitution, jurisdiction, and procedure of the Revenue Courts in the disposal of these suits were issued, *vide* Appendix (U 2).

Regular revenue suits.

CHAP. XV.
Oudh.

Some difference of opinion has arisen on the question of jurisdiction in certain classes of these cases, the Judicial Commissioner holding that they are properly cognisable by the Civil Courts, and the matter has been referred for the orders of Government.

Appeals.

Appendix (G 2).

54. From the orders of Deputy Commissioners 1,792 appeals were preferred to commissioners in revenue suits, and 94 were pending at the close of the year, making a total of 1,886 on the file.

In 1,390 of these the orders were confirmed, in 153 reversed, in 136 modified, and 207 remained pending; the number of cases in which decisions were interfered with is still considerable, though a great reduction upon last year.

Appendix (H 2).

In his capacity of Financial Commissioner, the officiating Chief Commissioner has disposed of a large number of both regular and miscellaneous appeals from the orders of commissioners, as will appear from the appended statement, and it will also be seen that he has rarely found occasion to interfere with the orders passed.

Maafee investigations.

55. These investigations have been nearly concluded, except in the Gonda, Sultanpore, and Seetapore districts, where some are still pending. The results of cases disposed of are given below, those in which an order for resumption is passed will not be resumed till regular settlement except in cases of fraud. A statement of the settlement of resumed Maafees is also given :—

STATEMENT OF MAAFEE CASES DISPOSED OF.

DIVISIONS.	In Perpetuity by Government.		RELEASED FOR LIFE.						RESUMED.					
			By Commissioner.		By Chief Commissioner.		By Government.		By Commissioner.		By Chief Commissioner.		By Govern- ment.	
	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lucknow -	5	3,457	-	-	-	-	12	8,778	3	126	-	-	3	5,207
Khyrabad -	38	6,386	87	1,642	52	1,611	42	8,937	63	1,133	23	5,151	1	20
Baiswarra -	22	4,855	29	792	24	702	21	6,538	31	9,371	46	22,198	-	-
Baraitch -	37	10,456	31	536	48	6,567	117	20,971	20	516	68	15,667	3	375
TOTAL -	102	25,154	147	2,970	124	8,880	192	45,224	117	11,146	142	43,016	7	5,602

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT OF RESUMED MAAFEEs.

DIVISIONS.								Number of Mouzahs.	Area in Acres.	Government Demand.
									A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	300 1 4	242 - -
Khyrabad -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	272 2 0	381 13 4
Baiswarra -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,217 0 15½	1,923 - -
Fyzabad -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	325 1 16½	493 - -
TOTAL -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	2,115 0 36¼	3,039 13 4

Regular settlement.

56. The general principles on which the record of rights was to be prepared and assessments made, were briefly noted in last year's Report.

Detailed instructions were subsequently issued regarding the preparation of village statements, and the mode of calculating the assessments and rulings given on many difficult questions which had arisen, and were submitted for the officiating Chief Commissioner's orders.

Rules

Rules were also laid down for the disposal of claims of parties alleging themselves to be owners of villages, and formerly paying revenue direct to Government, but now included in a Talooka, and of parties who, as ex-proprietors or descendants of former proprietors, held land at favourable rates, and the manner in which such persons and their tenures should be recorded. The settlement operations were at first confined to the districts of Pertabghur and Oonao; lately the field survey was extended to Lucknow and Roy Bareilly, but no rights were investigated in these districts.

In Oonao and Pertabghur considerable progress has been made in the investigation of claims to settlement, shares of villages, and under proprietary rights; and in Oonao the Deputy Commissioner has completed (though not given out) the assessment of 368 villages at 3,72,314 rupees, being a decrease of 14,661 rupees, or less than 4 per cent. on the old juma. This result is much more favourable than was expected, as the district was universally considered to be greatly over assessed, and a heavier reduction was thought possible.

In Pertabghur the Deputy Commissioner has not finally assessed any estates, but has taken several villages from different parts of Pergunnahs, and has closely compared rates and soils, and made calculations to prepare for the coming assessment. From the inquiries made, he believes that the result of the revision of settlement will be an increase in the Government revenue of 10 to 15 per cent. The increase in this case was expected as well as the decrease in the other, as the Baiswarra Division is notoriously under-assessed.

The progress made in the survey will be given under that section.

Annexed is a return showing the progress made in the interior measurements and compilation of preliminary records:—

DISTRICTS.	Pergunnahs.	Number of Mouzahs in the District, or in Tehseels under Survey.	NUMBER OF MOUZAHS OF WHICH			
			Khusra and Shujrah are completed.	Khusra and Shujrah are unfinished.	Khutteonee and Jumabundee are completed.	Khutteonee and Jumabundee are unfinished.
Oonao - - - -	18	1,199	1,177	21	495	704
Pertabghur - - - -	8	2,120	1,734	386	474	1,646
Roy Bareilly - - - -	2	922	83	839	-	922
Lucknow - - - -	4	355	81	57	-	138
TOTAL - - -	32	4,596	3,075	1,303	969	3,410

PART II.—ASSESSED TAXES.

57. Of the license tax it is unnecessary to say more than that its unexpected abolition was hailed with unbounded satisfaction by all classes of the community. For the income tax, except in the City of Lucknow, the payments of the previous year, whether to the local trades tax, or under Act XXXII. of 1860, were made the basis of assessment, unless the parties objected to such assessment. For the City of Lucknow, and in districts also, in all cases in which objections to the preceding year's amounts were preferred, or when parties were assessed for the first time, the assessments were regularly made in accordance with Act XXXII. of 1860. Officers were instructed to assess so as to avoid injustice and oppression, and yet not so as to deprive Government of what it was fairly entitled to with a leaning in favour of the party taxed.

SCHEDULE I.—Was disposed of with comparative ease, the parties taxed being nearly all landholders, whose revenue was of course known.

SCHEDULE II.—Proved much more troublesome, the returns of income filled in by the parties were perfectly useless, in not a few cases the total income was returned at less than the preceding year's assessment; and under these circumstances, and in the absence in many cases of regular sets of books, it was quite impossible to ascertain the amounts of incomes even approximately, and officers, after making such inquiry as the case admitted of, were obliged to assess according to the best of their judgment. A large proportion of the tax under Schedule II. is drawn from the City of Lucknow; the assessment here was a most arduous and protracted undertaking, and has just been completed. Numerous appeals have been preferred, and in many cases reductions have been made; even now, compared with other great cities, Lucknow certainly does not appear to be under-assessed.

In the districts it has been found necessary to order some revisions; but, as a rule, the tax seems to have been fairly imposed, and there have been few appeals or complaints of over-assessment.

The number of parties assessed, with amount of assessment, are given in the statement subjoined:—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS.								Total Collection for Current Year.
	ACT XXXII OF 1860.								
	Schedule I.		Schedule II.		Schedule IV.		TOTAL.		
	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>	
Lucknow - - -	1,096	35,691 - -	11,244	1,31,767 - -	559	12,191 - -	12,899	1,79,649 - -	47,999
Khyrabad - - -	1,448	40,480 - -	4,540	31,219 - -	158	5,112 - -	6,146	76,811 - -	48,987
Baiswarra - - -	792	37,701 - -	4,249	35,373 - -	238	6,752 - -	5,279	79,826 - -	57,690
Baraitch - - -	1,494	54,427 - -	3,311	31,938 - -	69	960 - -	4,874	87,335 - -	67,583
TOTAL - - -	4,830	1,68,299 - -	23,344	2,30,297 - -	1,024	25,024 - -	29,198	4,23,631 - -	2,31,664

PART III.—CUSTOMS EXCISE.

58. The principle of the Sudder distillery system and the difficulties attending its introduction were adverted to in last Report. The system was cautiously introduced and extended by degrees over the whole of the Province. District officers were allowed rather a wide discretion at first, and considerable diversity of practice was the result. From the 1st of May 1861, this discretionary power was entirely withdrawn, strict uniformity enjoined, and all interference of Government officers in matters of detail prohibited. Abkars distilled their own liquor in Sudder distilleries, and before removing it paid a still-head duty of 12 annas per gallon on liquor 25° or more below proof, and 2 rupees on liquor of greater strength. All vendors were required to take out licenses, but from a large proportion of them no fees were demanded. In a few Tehseels the system has been in force only since the 1st of November last.

The annexed Comparative Statement shows the receipts of 1861-62 to be 6,19,643 rupees against 5,99,463 of the previous year:—

DIVISIONS.	DEMAND.		COLLECTIONS.		BALANCE.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Lucknow.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Contract - - -	23,403	- -	23,068	- -	335	- -
Sudder Distillery - - -	1,90,665	1,98,606	1,90,665	1,98,606	- -	- -
TOTAL - - -	2,14,068	1,98,606	2,13,733	1,98,606	335	- -
Khyrabad.						
Contract - - -	27,270	- -	27,259	- -	11	- -
Sudder Distillery - - -	99,650	98,931	93,967	98,931	5,683	- -
TOTAL - - -	1,26,920	98,931	1,21,226	98,931	5,694	- -
Baiswarra.						
Contract - - -	51,420	- -	51,420	- -	- -	- -
Sudder Distillery - - -	40,648	1,41,255	40,648	1,41,255	- -	- -
TOTAL - - -	92,068	1,41,255	92,068	1,41,255	- -	- -
Fyzabad.						
Contract - - -	1,25,175	60,797	1,11,979	55,794	13,196	5,003
Sudder Distillery - - -	60,457	1,25,057	60,457	1,25,057	- -	- -
TOTAL - - -	1,85,632	1,85,854	1,72,436	1,80,851	13,196	5,003
Contract - - -	2,27,368	60,797	2,13,726	55,794	13,542	5,003
Sudder Distillery - - -	3,91,420	5,63,849	3,85,737	5,63,849	5,683	- -
GRAND TOTAL - - Rs.	6,18,688	6,24,646	5,99,463	6,19,643	19,226	5,003

As a rule the system has been most successful where it has been longest at work; its first introduction, or even any change in its details, is almost invariably followed by an alarming falling off in the receipts, and even with much care and attention some months, perhaps as much as a year, is required to restore an equilibrium, although on the receipts for

for the province there has been an increase ; in all of the tehseels recently brought under the system there has been a large decrease ; sooner or later they will, no doubt, attain their former average, and probably, like the others, go beyond it. Very different degrees of success have attended the measure in different districts, but it is difficult to say how far this is attributable to the good or bad management of the officers in charge.

In a densely populated country, with numerous towns and bazars, the system can be introduced with comparative facility, and in this respect some districts have advantages over others. Some districts, too, have always been in the hands of one or more influential Abkars, who have exerted themselves to the utmost to obstruct the new system and retain their monopoly, while in others there are plenty of Abkars quite independent of, and indeed often very hostile to, each other, and some of these have always been willing to work the new scheme. The frontier districts laboured under great disadvantages, as the Oudh shops could not compete with the vendors of the North West, who paid no fixed duty, and could, therefore, afford to sell at comparatively very low rates. In Lucknow there has been a falling off of about one-fourth on the revenue of 1860-61, but the system then prevailing was forced and unsound, and though it succeeded for a time could not have been permanently maintained. The duties of the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow are also very onerous, and it is impossible for him to devote the necessary time and attention to Abkaree arrangements. The Superintendent of Excise was placed in charge a few months ago, and the receipts at once began to increase. The receipts of both Durriabad and Ooano are good, and in the latter district they have increased nearly 25 per cent. Seetapore shows a small increase ; in Hurdui and Mohomdee, both frontier districts, there has been a great falling off ; the former has greatly improved of late ; the latter has not. The Abkaree receipts in the Baiswarra division, which were very low, have increased more than 50 per cent. ; in one district, Roy Bareilly, they have nearly doubled.

In Fyzabad, the receipts, high before, have increased about 15 per cent. ; in Gonda and Baraitch there has been a decrease, though not very heavy. Considering that this is the first year in which the Sudder Distillery system has been in force throughout the province, the financial results are certainly encouraging ; and it is satisfactory to know this increased revenue has been raised on a diminished consumption, for all officers report a great decrease in drinking and drunkenness. During his cold weather tour, the Officiating Chief Commissioner became satisfied that spirits could bear a higher rate, and the duty from 1st May 1862 has, therefore, been fixed at two* rupees per gallon of proof spirit, and Rs. 1. 8. per gallon 25° under proof ; on the frontier rates one-fourth lower have been sanctioned until the Sudder distillery system is introduced into the North West.

* Vide paragraph 10 of No. 2176, dated 16th August 1862.

License fees have also been levied for all shops, except a few on the frontier. The rates are for cities 15 rupees, for towns and large bazars Rs. 7. 8., and for small bazars and villages 2 rupees per mensem.

For the first three months of 1862-63 there has been a slight decrease of revenue under these rules ; but from this no opinion of the ultimate result can be formed, as almost every change in Abkaree arrangements causes a loss in the first instance.

The receipts from drugs are nearly the same as last year, and call for no particular remarks.

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow - - - - -	49,919	56,276
Khyrabad - - - - -	16,319	15,189
Baiswarra - - - - -	10,486	22,209
Fyzabad - - - - -	13,747	16,420
TOTAL - - - Rs.	99,473	1,10,193

The Officiating Chief Commissioner pointed out the advantages likely to arise from the formation of a separate department of Excise and Stamps, and the Supreme Government sanctioned the appointment of a superintendent and four assistants from 1st May last. Mr. Braddon took charge on that date, and in future more attention will be paid to these departments, and a greater degree of uniformity enforced, resulting, it is hoped, in a considerable increase in these sources of revenue.

PART IV.—STAMPS, SALT AND OPIUM.

59. Great pains have been taken not only to make the provisions of the Act* generally known, but to give the public every facility in procuring stamps within a convenient distance from their houses.

Stamps.
* Act XXXVI. of 1860.

All honorary assistants are notaries public ; many talookdars, chowdries and others, were

were appointed vendors, and now there is hardly a considerable town or bazar in the province where stamps cannot be obtained.

The Act was of itself calculated to raise the revenue, and combined with the arrangements referred to has led to a very satisfactory increase of about 40 per cent. in the receipts, as is shown by the subjoined:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

DIVISIONS.							Receipts in 1860-61.	Receipts in 1861-62.
							<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Lucknow	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,07,272	1,47,550
Khyrabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,282	28,953
Baiswarra	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,367	42,522
Baraitch	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,574	49,710
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>							1,93,495	2,68,735

The value of receipt stamps sold has very largely increased, showing that, considering the novelty of the measure, fair progress has been made in extending their use; though it cannot be doubted that the law is still evaded in the greater number of cases.

With regard to judicial and revenue stamps, some irregularities and omissions were discovered by the superintendent in the course of a tour of inspection; measures have been taken to correct these, and to prevent any diversities of practice in future.

Much attention has been devoted to the subject, and a further large increase in this source of revenue is confidently anticipated.

Salt.

60. Towards the end of the year, the privilege of manufacturing salt for home consumption was withdrawn, as there was reason to believe it had been abused.

The Commissioner of Baiswarra reports that edible salt has been illicitly manufactured by parties professing to make kharee and saltpetre; (it is sometimes difficult to decide what is and what is not edible salt, and resort to analysis has been found necessary). Several seizures have been made, but it is not believed that the manufacture has been carried to such an extent as to materially affect the Government revenue. During the famine year the import of salt from the North Western Provinces was greatly in excess of the requirements of the province. Traders who came from the famine districts in search of grain almost invariably brought salt, which they were obliged to sell at once for what they could get; prices in consequence became ruinously low; and not only were the markets glutted, but large quantities were exported to Goruckpore, and even as far as Ghazeepore.

There was a great falling off in the imports of this commodity last year, but not greater than was to be expected under these circumstances.

The import was, however, very considerable; the quantity imported into one district is estimated at over 80,000 maunds, of which three-fourths was for local consumption; and though no very reliable data are available, the total quantity imported into the province cannot be set down at less than three lakhs of maunds.

Saltpetre is largely manufactured over great part of the province; 14,000 maunds are reported to have been made in Hurdui, and 7,500 in Seetapore, while about 10,000 maunds were exported from Fyzabad; from other districts no returns have been received.

The manufacture and refinery of saltpetre were formerly unrestricted; but lately Acts XIV. of 1843, XXXVI. of 1855, and XXXI. of 1861 have been extended to Oudh, and licenses for manufacturing crude saltpetre and other saline substances, also for refining saltpetre, and purifying the salt educed in the process, will be granted in accordance with the provisions of these Acts. Rules on the subject have been framed, and submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government. It is expected that a great stimulus will be given to the production of saltpetre, by the permission to separate and purify the salt.

Opium.

61. Early in the year several complaints reached the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the proceedings of the Opium Department with respect to cultivators; some of these were evidently groundless, and others, though apparently not altogether unfounded, were too general for an inquiry to be instituted. Subsequently, some instances of compulsory grant of pottahs to cultivators in the Oonao district were brought to notice by the Commissioner of Lucknow, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner found it necessary, with the view of checking these alleged abuses, to issue some rules based on Act XIII. of 1857, regarding the disposal of opium cases. It is believed that these rules have had the desired effect, as no complaints have been preferred since, and all officers concur in testifying to the growing popularity of the opium cultivation, though many of the cultivators are under the impression that there is an order of Government for them to cultivate.

Mr.

Mr. Nicholson is a most energetic officer, and his judicious arrangements, backed by the assistance of Messrs. Francis and Osborne, have been most successful, and the produce has nearly doubled, having risen from 2,703 maunds in 1860-61 to 5,135 in 1861-62.

No portion of this increased production is attributable to the enhanced price, which was made known too late, but it will unquestionably prove a great stimulus to future operations.

During the past year 28,455 beegahs were under opium cultivation, and 59,547 persons were engaged in it; the average produce was nearly seven and a quarter seers per beegah, but in some districts it was over 10 seers. The opium agent estimates the net Government revenue from Oudh opium at 22,69,600 rupees, so that Government derives a profit of about 38 rupees from each opium cultivator. The above amount is exclusive of opium sold in the province.

Much inconvenience was experienced from the want of suitable godowns for weighments, but this will now be remedied, as a lakh of rupees have been sanctioned for opium buildings.

The proceeds of the sale of Government opium are as follows, viz. :—

	Rs.
Lucknow - - - - -	69,420
Khyrabad - - - - -	10,963
Baiswarra - - - - -	10,551
Fyzabad - - - - -	5,477
TOTAL - - - - -	96,411

N.B.—In last report some Abkaree items were erroneously included in the totals under this head, the correct amount for the year was 41,357 rupees.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

62. A large Imperial grant was expected under this head, and a scheme for the promotion of education submitted to Government, but no orders have yet been received on the subject.

The talookdaree schools alluded to last year have been maintained; with regard to them the Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore remarks:—"The difficulties which beset this school from the first have not been removed, the talookdars hang back and do not send their sons to school willingly, and those boys who do attend are constantly withdrawn from their studies for insufficient reasons. I confess that this is disappointing; but I look forward with confidence to a time not many years hence when some of these boys we educate against great difficulties now will grow into men, and add the force of their example to the weight of their personal influence as talookdars. I freely admit that the results heretofore attained are not commensurate with the time and labour and money they have cost; but I do not, therefore, regret the outlay or the trouble; they will bear fruit hereafter." The same remarks apply to all those schools. The talookdars are averse to sending their children to schools at a distance; with the mothers this feeling is even stronger, and the boys themselves are very apathetic and insensible to the advantages of education, though there are a few honourable exceptions.

In all the talookdaree schools there is a lower class composed of sons of Government officials, and of respectable natives engaged in mercantile pursuits.

These boys attend regularly, work hard, and their progress is most gratifying; many of them will turn out most useful public servants.

In Gonda there has been a falling off in attendance, but in other districts there has been an increase. There are now at—

Seetapore - - - - -	55
Fyzabad - - - - -	106
Mohomdee - - - - -	69

The talookdars have everywhere evinced great liberality in subscribing to these schools, and in Baraitech they have lately offered to contribute a large sum for the establishment of a school at that station.

Besides these institutions there are inferior schools, supported partly by fees and subscriptions, and partly by small grants from the Octroi funds. In the Lucknow division there are eleven of these, one at each Tehseel and Suddur station, except Lucknow, where it is not required; they are attended by 390 scholars, of whom 62 are learning English.

Similar schools have been established in the other division and in Hurdui, where many of the boys learn English; they have been very successful, chiefly owing to the strong interest taken in them by some of the leading talookdars. There are a considerable number of village schools, but they are poorly attended and require no particular notice.

The school established at Lucknow, through the personal exertions of Colonel Abbott, for the education of the daughters of Europeans and Eurasians, continues to flourish; it is a most useful institution, and deservedly popular.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

63. The budget grant for the year was limited to 19 (nineteen) lacs, of which 7 (seven) lacs were allotted to works of internal improvement.

Owing to the advanced state of the buildings for the accommodation of troops, only $5\frac{1}{2}$ lacs were allotted to military works, which had absorbed the bulk of the budget grants of the three previous years.

The only other considerable allotment, viz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (one and a half) lakhs, was for the central gaol at Lucknow, and the two divisional jails at Fyzabad and Seetapore.

PART I.—COMMUNICATIONS.

64. Great progress was made on the Lucknow and Fyzabad road (80 miles), and the branch to Byram Ghat (20 miles).

These roads were only commenced in March 1861, but by the close of the year under review, the section (18 miles in length), between Lucknow and Nawabgunge, Bara Bunklee, was completed in every respect, with the exception of one bridge; the earth work and 25 bridges on the remainder of the road, were finished; and the bricks for the other bridges and a large amount of kunkur were collected.

The progress on the Fyzabad and Allahabad road was also considerable. On the section (72 miles) that fall within the Oudh boundary, all the earth work, except in the immediate vicinity of the large bridges over the Goomtee and Sye, and all the minor bridges, were completed. Five large bridges still remain to be constructed. A single coat of metal was consolidated over a length of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and kunkur for $54\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was collected. On the section between the Oude boundary and Allahabad ($16\frac{3}{4}$ miles), the earth work only was commenced at the close of the year.

The road between Roy Bareilly and Dalamow Ghat (on the Ganges), 16 miles in length, was commenced during the year; the whole of the earth work and eight bridges were completed, and considerable progress was made in the collection of metal.

The road between Fyzabad and Gonda (about 30 miles) was also commenced during the year, the earth work and 10 bridges in the section ($16\frac{1}{2}$ miles) between Gonda and Wazeergunge, were finished.

A bridge of boats was maintained across the River Gogra at Fyzabad, and 27 new boats were built for it.

PART II.—MILITARY.

65. The demolitions of the city of Lucknow were cleared on the east and west faces of the "Stone Bridge Fort," so as to complete a clear esplanade all round the fort, 500 yards in width; the work was very heavy.

Although the grant for barrack accommodation was restricted, still a great deal of work was done; only one barrack was entirely constructed, but in 45 others more or less work was done. Of the subsidiary buildings, 31 more entirely built; 47 that were in progress during the preceding year were completed, and 28 others were commenced and carried to various stages of progress.

The two following Tabular Statements exhibit the expenditure throughout the province during the year, exclusive of that for establishments and stock in hand.

In the second statement the expenditure in former years is added:—

WORKS.	Lucknow Division.	Fyzabad Division.	Roy Bareilly Division.	Seetapore Division.	First Road Division.	Second Road Division.	Third Road Division.	Central Gaol Division.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications - - - -	11,085	45,660	13,205	913	60,224	1,58,170	97,009	-	3,86,866
Military - - - - -	2,98,659	93,440	64,743	1,08,477	-	-	-	-	5,65,319
Miscellaneous - - - -	33,969	31,107	19,406	13,940	2,240	-	5	61,329	1,61,990
TOTAL - - - Rs.	3,44,313	1,70,207	97,354	1,23,330	62,464	1,58,170	97,014	61,329	11,14,181

WORKS.	Previous Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1861-62.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Communications - - - - -	8,01,919	3,86,866	11,88,785
Military - - - - -	61,36,213	5,65,319	67,01,532
Miscellaneous - - - - -	6,53,829	1,61,996	10,15,825
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	77,91,961	11,14,181	89,06,142

PART III.—RAILROAD.

66. A project for the construction of a line of railway from Lucknow to Cawnpore, without Government guarantee, was put forward last year, and Government liberally acceded to the request of the projectors for certain privileges to enable them to accomplish the undertaking.

Funds, however, were not forthcoming, and the original company resigned in favour of Mr. Palmer, who undertook to construct the line.

He too, however, abandoned the enterprise, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner feeling assured that no company in Oudh could complete the work, suggested to Government that the East Indian Railway Company might be disposed to connect Lucknow with their main line at Cawnpore; and though no reply has been received to this communication, it is hoped that the proposal may be favourably entertained.

PART IV.—IRRIGATION.

67. Under this head, there is nothing to add to last year's report.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS ROADS AND BRIDGES.

68. District roads and bridges have received much attention, and large sums have been expended on them, particularly in the Fyzabad and Khyrabad divisions. The roads have been subdivided into provincial, main district, and district. A detailed memorandum, showing the roads and the sums set apart for them is annexed, (*vide* Appendix.*) In Baiswarra there has been a fair amount of work done. In Lucknow the frequent change of officers has seriously retarded progress in this important department, and no works of any note have been constructed. In the Fyzabad district, 101 miles of new road have been made, and 50 miles repaired; one unfinished masonry bridge of three arches, each 25 feet span, one of two arches, each 14 feet span, and two of one arch 25 feet span, were completed; 47 pucca drains and 19 bridges from 10 to 20 feet span were constructed, besides nine temporary wooden bridges; one bridge with three arches, each of 22 feet span, and another with three arches, each of 35 feet span, have been undertaken, and are approaching completion, and heavy embankments have been thrown up as approaches to these bridges; a bridge of boats was also constructed across the Goomtee on the Fyzabad and Roy Bareilly road.

In Gonda 60 miles of new road have been marked out; approaches to the wooden bridges have been made and metalled; one bridge of 30 feet span, and two of 15, with masonry abutments and timber superstructure, have been constructed, and 12 minor pucca bridges completed, or nearly so.

In Baraitch 30 miles of road have been raised; 12 large wooden bridges, two of them 200 feet span, have been built; 14 are in various stages of progress, and for 22 more the materials are on the ground.

In Seetapore 78 miles of new road have been made, and 73 miles repaired; four pucca drains and six timber bridges built. Captain Thompson has shown great ingenuity in constructing a bridge, of part trestles and part piles, over the Serayn, at Seetapore; it is 160 feet in length, and stood the rains well.

In Hurdui 116 miles of new road have been made, and 178 repaired; 17 pucca drains constructed, and two large bridges commenced.

In Mohomdee the old district roads have been repaired, and 97 miles of new road made, and six bridges constructed, one, a large pile bridge, over the Oel.

Bridges of boats were maintained over the Gogra both at Fyzabad and Byram Ghat, and for both a large number of new boats have been built, as the withdrawal of the country boats for these bridges was found to interfere most seriously with the trade to the eastward and Calcutta.

At Sultanpore, too, over the Goomtee, a bridge of boats was kept up; but it is now proposed to replace this by a pile-bridge 200 feet in length.

Several serais have been built on the main lines of communication, at a cost of 20,248 rupees.

The receipts and expenditure of the Road and Ferry Funds are as follows :—

DIVISIONS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Road Fund.	Ferry Fund.	TOTAL.	Roads.	Bridges.	Seraia.	Establishments.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow - -	39,942	25,834	65,776	17,220	22,467	250	3,199	43,136
Khyrabad - -	56,991	44,525	1,01,516	22,926	19,471	4,737	18,471	65,605
Baiswarra - -	47,424	22,626	70,050	37,875	17,518	973	5,600	61,966
Baraitch - -	63,609	63,533	1,27,142	28,516	59,286	14,288	5,832	1,07,922
Total - - Rs.	2,07,966	1,56,518	3,64,484	1,06,537	1,18,742	20,248	33,102	2,78,629

PART VI.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

69. The Commissioner's kutcherry at Fyzabad has been finished, and a similar building constructed at Roy Bareilly. A handsome nuzzool building has been fitted up for the Deputy Commissioner's kutcherry at Lucknow.

A district kutcherry, on a plan approved by Government, has been commenced at Fyzabad; and in different districts 32 new police posts have been completed, or nearly so.

The new gaols have already been referred to under that head. The temporary district buildings were repaired at a moderate cost.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICES.

70. District post offices were maintained as in the preceding year. The number of men employed is 368, the number of miles over which they travel 1,596, and the cost 18,750 rupees. The letters and covers delivered are said to be 162,655, and the number returned undelivered 37,974; but under the present system, sealed packets are received from and sent to district post offices, and these figures are not to be depended upon.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

71. There is nothing to be said on this subject.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

72. No steamer has ascended the Gogra for many months, and there seems no immediate prospect of the establishment of a regular line of steamers. This is, perhaps, not much to be regretted, as, without feeders in the shape of good roads to the river communication, the speculation might not have proved remunerative; but by the end of the rains this want will be supplied to a great extent. The Fyzabad and Lucknow Road will be well advanced, and a great portion of it metalled, as will also the Lucknow and Byram Ghat Road and the road from Byram Ghat *via* Seetapore towards Rohilcund will be passable. The Gogra is always navigable as far as Byram Ghat, which is nearer Calcutta, and 30 miles nearer Cawnpore than Allahabad is, and the voyage to Byram Ghat presents far fewer obstacles. Downward freight would be procurable if carried at fair rates. The charges hitherto have been double those on the Ganges, while there can be no doubt that sooner or later all European heavy goods for Goruckpore, Oude and Rohilcund, must come by the Gogra. The line is well worthy of the attention of enterprising capitalists; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner is confident that steam communication from Calcutta to Fyzabad and Byram Ghat will eventually prove a decided success.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

* N (2).

73. A statement in the prescribed form is appended,* but the financial position of the province is really far more favourable than these figures make it appear. The Oudh treasuries pay the advances and expenses of the Opium Department, while the profit which Mr. Hamilton, opium agent, estimates, after deducting all expenses at 22,69,600 rupees on the season's out-turn, will go to swell the receipts of the Bengal Government.

Again, the import of salt from the North Western Provinces is, on a very low estimate, three lakhs of maunds per annum. The duty on this quantity at three rupees per maund

is

is nine lakhs, which, though drawn from Oudh, is included in the salt revenue of the North West. Oudh, too, of course, gives its contribution to the Customs of the Bengal Presidency, although no data are available for estimating the amount.

The receipts from land revenue are nearly stationary, and no material increase will be obtained under this head till the regular settlement comes into force in several districts. Under assessed taxes there is a large decrease owing to the abolition of the duty on arts, trades and dealings. The receipts from Sayer also have diminished for reasons given under "Forests." Abkaree, opium and stamps all show an increase, especially the last, in which the increase is 40 per cent. The only increase in disbursements requiring notice, is in the Revenue Department; it is owing to the extension of the regular settlement operations which are now in progress in four districts; this item will continue to increase for some years, but the result of these operations will be a very large permanent addition to the land revenue. Both in military and police charges considerable reductions have been made, and will be carried much further during the current year.

The amounts under bills drawn and bills paid, are nearly alike. With regard to "adjusted receipts of," and remittances to and from other governments, owing to want of uniformity in the preparation of treasury statements, it is impossible to ascertain the result of these transactions; but the balance appears to be in favour of the Province. The Officiating Chief Commissioner believes that the new system of accounts is still imperfectly understood, and that there is considerable diversity of practice in classifying the different items of receipt and expenditure; and he, therefore, strongly urges that a competent officer of the Pay and Audit Department should be deputed to visit all treasuries, to see and correct what is amiss, and to give such instructions as are called for to insure uniformity in the preparation of accounts and statements in future. No cash remittances have been received from other governments except a small sum in copper coin, yet the cash balances have increased from 25,64,907 rupees on 1st May 1861, to 33,00,908 rupees on 1st May 1862, showing that the cash receipts during the official year have been, allowing for copper coins received, nearly seven lakhs in excess of the cash disbursements.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

74. The church at Gonda had doors fitted, floor laid, and a few other petty works executed to it during the year.

The Roy Bareilly church, of which only the brick-work was finished in 1860-61, was quite completed.

A church for Roman Catholics was entirely built in the Dilkhoosah cantonment, Lucknow.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

75. The Province has remained perfectly tranquil, and nothing has occurred during the year to excite the public mind or disturb the political atmosphere. The most interesting event was Lord Canning's last visit to Lucknow, which took place in November last. The immediate object of the visit was to receive an address from the British Indian Association of Oudh, on the question of female infanticide, which prevails to some extent chiefly among the Rajpoot clans. The talookdars had been some time in deliberation on the subject, and had drawn up certain rules for the suppression of this cruel and inhuman practice. These rules were laid before his Excellency; the most important was, that "every talookdar should take a solemn covenant from his tenants, binding them never to commit or countenance directly or indirectly, female infanticide in anywise whatever, and that, in the event of any one violating the covenant, be his rank or condition in life what it may, he shall forthwith be handed over to the laws, and excommunicated for ever from the pale of Hindoo society as a felon and an outlaw."

A durbar was held at Lucknow on the 5th November, and an address bearing the signatures of about 200 talookdars was presented and read by Colonel Durand, Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, *vide* printed report of British Indian Association for 1861. The Governor General, in his reply to the address, approved generally of the measures proposed, but warned the meeting that "in accepting an aid beside and beyond the law, there was no compromise on the part of Government with so hateful a crime, and that if the result of the efforts of the association should not equal their expectations, or should be tardy in showing itself, the law would not be allowed to sleep, but would be enforced to the utmost power of Government, regardless of everything but the utter suppression of the abomination."

The rules, with unimportant modifications, have been introduced, and up to this time upwards of 55,000 persons have signed the covenant. It would be premature as yet to offer any opinion on the result of the measure, but it is certainly well meant, highly creditable to the talookdars of Oudh, and apparently well-calculated to promote the object in view.

The distinguishing feature of the Oudh policy, which was prominently alluded to last year, is the experiment of associating the great landholders and native gentlemen of mark with the officers of Government in the administration of the province.

CHAP. XV.
Oudh.

As the measure is one of very great importance, and as it is known that some diversity of opinion prevails on the subject, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has deemed it advisable to transcribe the reports of all commissioners in full with the view of making known the views of the most experienced officers of the commission on the general working of the system. The Judicial Commissioner has recorded his opinion at considerable length in the 99th and subsequent paragraphs of his report already submitted to Government.

Colonel Abbott, Commissioner of Lucknow, reports—"There are few extensive talookdaree holdings, but the result, I consider, to be highly satisfactory; 621 cases, criminal, civil and revenue, were disposed of by them; 59 were heard in appeal or reviewed, of which only 16 were interfered with.

"Chowdree Gopal Singh, talookdar of Bangermow, in the Oonae district, disposed of more than two-thirds of this work himself, and is deserving of the Chief Commissioner's especial and favourable notice. His powers are not confined to his own talooka, but he has had made over to him the entire pergunnah of Bangermow." The Assistant Commissioner says, and I agree with him, that "the general fairness of his decisions, the easy access to redress in his court, have made his administration popular and successful.

"His cases have been well reviewed, and I think it most encouraging to find a native gentleman, unremunerated, entering into the administration of the country thus *con amore* with such excellent results.

"None of the other talookdars come any way near him in the amount of work disposed of, but they have all done their little satisfactorily. There is an inclination, I have observed, to be too lenient in criminal cases, but this might be expected."

EXTRACT from Report of Mr. Simson, Commissioner of Fyzabad.

"Para. 85.—In the criminal department, in the Fyzabad district, it has rather decreased, with the exception only of Rajah Roostum Shah's; for Rajah Madho Pertab Singh received criminal powers only from the commencement of the year. Their decisions have continued to give satisfaction; only two appeals were preferred, and the original order was maintained in both. It was necessary, however, to bring to your notice a case of Rajah Roostum Shah in which he allowed very great delay and other grave errors in procedure to occur, and the caution which was then administered will not be without its effect.

"86. The work done in the civil department has been nominal, but a beginning has been made by Meer Baquir Hoossein and Rajah Roostum Shah, and in time I trust the honorary assistants will appreciate these powers also.

"87. But by far the largest proportion of cases has been decided on the revenue side, and the number has considerably increased since last year. The total, I must note, however, includes the miscellaneous cases as well, which is very embarrassing. It were easy to separate the miscellaneous cases from the summary suits, but among the former I find such important cases as those for 'adjustment of rents,' as well as 'applications for copies,' and such like orders of course, and I am not at present in a position to distinguish the real case work."

"88. The number of cases decided by Maharajah Maun Singh continues by far the most numerous, and his decisions again present the salient points well chosen for remark in last year's report;—the appeals are few, but the proportion of reversals is very high. The maharajah continues to discharge these duties with the 'acuteness' and ability for which he is distinguished.

"89. Meer Baquir Hoossein is again next in order, and in some points of view his work comes out better than the maharajah's. The ratio of suits appealed is very low, and only one of his orders was interfered with.

"90. Rajahs Roostum Shah and Madho Pertab Singh, though inclined to be dilatory, have acquitted themselves fairly.

"91. Two talookdars, the Maharajah of Bulrampore and Sheo Bahadoor Singh of Kumyar, are invested with powers, but the latter has not yet commenced to try any suits. The former has decided a fair number of criminal and a few revenue cases in a very satisfactory manner, and continues to deserve the high opinion I have uniformly had to express regarding him both as an honorary assistant and a landlord.

"92. Sirdar Bikrumma Singh has been non-resident in Baraitch for the greater part of the year. Nisar Ally Khan, who is the son of the loyal Kuzzilbash, on whom the estate was conferred by Government, has received powers during the year, and though he is more inexperienced as regards our laws and system than I anticipated, he has begun well. He is well read in Persian, is a fair English scholar, and takes a pride in possessing these powers; and, being an energetic man and very well affected towards Government, I doubt not that, in the words of Major Steel, he will in time 'become a valuable aid to the district officer.'

"93. In fine, I consider that the measure of entrusting these gentlemen with powers continues to produce on the whole very satisfactory results; while at the same time I have

have seen further reason to maintain the opinion I have already expressed, 'that their position in certain classes of cases makes impartiality on their part very difficult.' With the Chief Commissioner's sanction, they have been cautioned against entertaining suits in which their servants are personally interested, and if it were also distinctly ruled that they are debarred from hearing cases regarding the adjustment of cultivators' rent in which they are personally interested, in contradistinction to those in which a Pookladar or *bond fide* Thakadar is the real plaintiff, I think the risk of partiality would be very much reduced.

"93. Full advantage has been taken by Captain Reid in the Fyzabad district of the Chief Commissioner's recommendation to refer to talookdars not invested with powers all fitting cases connected with their estates, and no less than 115 cases are reported as having been satisfactorily disposed of in this way. It cannot be doubted that much useful assistance may be obtained by the deputy commissioner by adopting this course, if the plan is carried out with tact and judgment; but the cases referred must never be lost sight of, and a date, before which the plaintiff is to be satisfied on the petition returned, with a report, should invariably be fixed, else plaintiffs are apt to be worn out by delay, and other irregularities to occur."

EXTRACT from Report of Mr. Tucker, Commissioner of Baiswarra.

"Para. 69. The talookdars have generally performed their criminal work satisfactorily throughout the year. A great deal of their work is performed in a patriarchal way, and is not reduced to writing.

"70. Their revenue work should, in my opinion, be performed in an unofficial manner. No man sitting on the bench should decide his own cause.

"71. I take the opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Chief Commissioner the valuable services of Major Orr. Of the native honorary assistant commissioners, Rana Shunkur Buksh Singh still holds the first place. The Deputy Commissioner brings to notice, also, the services of Lall Sheopall Singh, the son and heir of the loyal old Rajah of Morarimow.

"72. I expect much assistance in the trial of sessions cases from Shahzadah Sandeo Singh; from Baboo Ajeet Singh, of Tirowl; Baboo Surubjeet Singh, of Tekaree; Baboo Thakoor Pershaud Singh, of Tiloe; Rajah Humvant Singh, of Kalakankur; and Baboo Ajeet Singh, the uncle of the Rajah of Pertabghur."

EXTRACT from Report of Colonel J. Clarke, Commissioner of Khyrabad.

"Para. 82. The Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore considers the progress made by these gentlemen in the highest degree creditable to them; he has examined many cases. He says, 'The criminal convictions are double the acquittals, decrees for plaintiffs are six times the decrees for defendants in civil suits, and 17 times in revenue suits.' He also says, 'After remarking that people go into Talookdars' courts when they have a reasonable case to go on, it has been argued that suitors are deterred from appealing by fear of the talookdars' displeasure; but I think this argument is not tenable in the face of the countless instances in which men do complain against their talookdars in other than judicial cases.'"

Mirza Shumshere Bahadoor.
Mirza Aga Jan.
Banee Singh.
Thakoor Sheo Buksh Singh.
Thakoor Jewahir Singh.
Thakoor Gooman Singh.
Mirza Ahmed Beg.

"83. The Deputy Commissioner thinks, where all have done so well, it is invidious to praise a particular officer. Shumshere Bahadoor has done the most work. I consider Aga Jan deserving of commendation.

"84. The very indiscreet conduct of Thakoor Sheo Buksh Singh, of Kutesur, to the police, in a case where his interests were concerned, has been laid before the Chief Commissioner.

"85. I transcribe the 16th paragraph of the Report of the Deputy Commissioner of Hurdai:—'236 cases were decided by honorary assistant commissioners; the greater share of work fell upon Syud Mahomed Ushruff and Shumshere Bahadoor, the former having decided 73 and the latter 49 cases. Thakoor Lall Singh disposed of only four cases during the whole year. I examined a great number of the cases prepared by these gentlemen; the result was very creditable to them; only five cases were appealed, four from the decision of Mahomed Ushruff, and one from the decision of Chowdry Hushmut Ally. The decisions were all confirmed except in one case in which the order of Mahomed Ushruff was set aside. I beg particularly to bring to your notice the names of the following gentlemen who have distinguished themselves during the year:—Rajah Hurdeo Buksh, Shumshere Bahadoor, Fuzl Russool, and Syed Mahomed Ushruff.'

"86. Mr. Ross commends Rajah Unroodh Singh, of Oel, and Rajah Gunga Singh, of Bhoor; and I concur in thinking these gentlemen most excellent examples of their class. Mr. Ross thinks care should be taken not to hamper the honorary assistant commissioners too much with our rules and forms; this is the opinion I last year expressed."

A statement of cases decided by honorary assistants is appended.

STATEMENT of Cases tried by Honorary Assistant Commissioners.

NAMES OF TALOOKDARS.	Number of Cases decided.			Number of Decisions.									Number of Cases pending.	Per-centage of Appeals.
				Appealed.			Confirmed.			Revised.				
	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.		
Mirza Shumahere Bahadoor - - -	30	37	73	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1'43
„ Aga Jan - - -	13	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banee Singh - - -	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakoor Sheo Buksh Singh - - -	24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4'16
„ Jawahir Singh - - -	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11'11
„ Gooman Singh - - -	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mirza Ahmed Beg - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajah Hirdeo Buksh - - -	17	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syud Mahomed Ushruff - - -	53	16	23	2	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	4'35
Chowdree Hushmut Ally - - -	14	10	12	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2'77
Moonshee Fuzl Rusool - - -	16	5	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8'00
Rundheer Singh - - -	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thakoor Barut Singh - - -	1	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Lall Singh - - -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Captain J. Hearsey - - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajah Unroodh Singh - - -	14	54	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1'43
„ Gunga Singh - - -	5	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major A. P. Orr - - -	33	-	100	2	-	9	1	-	6	1	-	3	-	8'27
Captain W. Bunbury - - -	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rana Shunker Buksh - - -	52	2	85	3	-	12	3	-	7	-	-	5	-	10'79
Lal Sheopal Singh - - -	22	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8'00
Chowdree Surfraz Ahmed - - -	28	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baboo Lukhinarunjan - - -	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajah Madho Singh Bahadoor - - -	50	5	68	2	-	18	-	-	5	2	-	13	-	16'26
„ Juggal Singh - - -	74	5	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baboo Mado Pertab Singh - - -	21	-	73	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1'06
Roostum Shah Bahadoor - - -	19	2	48	1	-	4	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	7'24
Baboo Surubjeet Singh - - -	17	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajah Mubesh Narain Bahadoor - - -	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Humvunt Singh - - -	22	2	24	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	6'25
Dewan Hurmungul Singh - - -	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharajah Maun Singh - - -	64	-	397	3	-	48	3	-	27	-	-	12	9	11'06
Meer Baquir Hoosein - - -	16	2	134	1	-	9	1	-	6	-	-	1	2	6'57
Maharajah of Bulrampore - - -	49	31	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2'35
Nisar Ally Khan - - -	2	4	7	-	-	7	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	53'84
Bikrumma Singh - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chowdree Gopal Singh - - -	52	36	206	14	7	15	10	5	10	4	2	5	-	12'24
Rajah Kasi Pershad - - -	23	-	6	9	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	31'03
Rajah Fursund Ally Khan - - -	10	-	8	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	22'22
Chowdree Nawab Ally - - -	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25'00
Rajah Ruttun Singh - - -	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quassee Surfraz Ally - - -	25	13	13	3	-	3	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	11'76
Rae Ibrahim Bully - - -	11	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hakim Kurm Ally - - -	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	812	253	1,415	51	8	136	37	6	77	14	2	48	11	7'86

It is unnecessary to expatiate upon the advantages of the system in a political point of view, as these are generally admitted; and the following remarks have reference solely to the conduct of the honorary assistants in the trial of cases:—

Civil cases were tried by honorary assistants last year for the first time, and a good commencement has been made. The amount of criminal work has greatly increased.

The results of civil and criminal trials and appeals are as follows:—

	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.
Total decided - - -	253	812	1,415
Appealed - - -	8	51	136
Confirmed - - -	6	37	77
Reversed - - -	2	14	48
Pending - - -	-	-	11

These figures speak for themselves, and the convenience to the parties of having their cases disposed of without the intervention of Government Omlahs, and without the delay and expense of a journey to a distant station, can hardly be over-estimated. Some of the sections of the Penal Code lately introduced have been misunderstood, and mistakes made in consequence; but these have not been altogether confined to honorary assistants. In some cases there is room for suspicion that the honorary assistants, ignorant of forms and fearful of rebuke for errors, employ our old Omlahs and allow them to do too much. This practice cannot be altogether prevented, but will be discouraged as much as possible.

On the question of revenue jurisdiction there is some difference of opinion. The Commissioner of Baiswarra says, no man sitting on the bench should try his own cause, and this opinion is shared by other officers of the Commission, who apprehend that this power might be abused, and might lead to the discredit of the system.

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The Officiating Chief Commissioner is not prepared to say that such arguments, based on anticipation of what might probably occur, are not well founded; but, as far as can be learnt from general information, and from the result of trials, the anticipation has not as yet been fulfilled. Of 1,415 revenue suits decided, 136 were appealed; and of 125 disposed of, 77 orders were upheld and 48 reversed. The reversals were, therefore, 35.29 per cent. of cases appealed, but only 3.39 per cent. of cases tried. The per-centage of cases appealed to cases tried was low, only 9.31; and considering the encouragement given by the large proportion of orders reversed, and the notoriously litigious character of the tenants of some of the great landholders, there can be little doubt that nearly every man who really had any grounds to go upon did appeal. The paucity of appeals is, therefore, a favourable feature, and may reasonably lead to the inference that in the cases not appealed, with rare exceptions, substantial justice had been done. The Commissioner of Fyzabad, in his 87th paragraph above quoted, remarks upon adjustment of rent cases. It was never intended that honorary assistants should try such cases; and as soon as it was brought to notice that one of them had done so, the practice was checked, and instructions issued calling attention to the original rules, and clearly defining their revenue powers.

If European officers do their duty as they have done hitherto, the Officiating Chief Commissioner believes there is little fear that injustice will be done, or that, if done, it will not be remedied.

The talookdar alluded to by the Commissioner of Khyrabad was deprived of his powers on the recommendation of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, for permitting his retainers to take by force certain market dues claimed by a neighbour as well as himself, and which the native police officer had collected with the consent of both parties, and was about to deposit with a third party pending the settlement of the dispute.

Though the Officiating Chief Commissioner has in some instances had occasion to find fault, he considers that the general results of the measure are encouraging, and that, on the whole, the honorary assistants have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

The honorary assistants who are mentioned with praise by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners have well earned the commendations they have received. The following are specially deserving of notice:—Maharajah Dirghjee Singh of Bulrampore; Maharajah Maun Singh, who decided a large number of cases; Rajahs Hurdeo Buksh, Unroodh Singh, Juggal Singh, and Gunga Singh; Rana Shunkur Buksh; Lall Sheopal Singh, Meer Baquir Hoossein; Shumshere Bahadoor; Fuzl Russool; Mahomed Ushruff; Aga Jan, and Chowdree Gopal Singh, who is very highly spoken of.

With the view of dispelling the doubts adverted to in paragraph 53, the Officiating Chief Commissioner drew up the draft of a Bill to provide for the succession to, and the rights in respect of certain talookas and granted estates, and for the jurisdiction of the Courts of this province in suits relating to land. The Bill, somewhat modified in its details, is now under consideration.

It is proposed to extend the principle of self-government to some extent to cities and towns; and provision for so doing will be made in the draft of an Act which the Officiating Chief Commissioner is now preparing for the regulation of municipalities in Oudh.

76. The revised line of Nepaul frontier has been definitely marked out; it juts awkwardly into our territories in several places, and the action of the police in the pursuit of criminals is sometimes seriously embarrassed in consequence. Political—Nepaul.

77. Last year vast quantities of grain were exported to the famine districts in the north-west, this year the trade has taken an easterly direction, and more grain has been sent down the Gogra and Goomtee than has crossed the Ganges. The other principal exports are peas, pulse, linseed and other oilseeds; also opium, ghee, saltpetre, jute, hides, horns, lac and catechu to Calcutta; molasses to the North West; cloth of tando manufacture, which is very durable, to Nepaul and the North West; saul timber, chiefly for railway purposes, to Cawnpore. The imports are English wines and stores of sorts, English cloth and yarn (which has partly displaced country); metal ware of different kinds from Calcutta and Mirzapore; salt and cotton from the North West; cattle, copper and iron in small quantities, and spices from Nepaul. Trade.

Tables of estimated exports and imports have been submitted for the Seetapore, Fyzabad and Gonda Districts, and copies are annexed; though probably not very accurate, they are of interest, as conveying a good general idea of the trade of the country. Considerable progress has been made in most districts in introducing an uniform scale of weights and measures. Appendices (O 2) to (R 2).

The Officiating Chief Commissioner fears that the development of trade has been seriously retarded by the practice of impressing carriage for the Commissariat and other purposes. The amount of wheeled carriage in the province is very limited, and is not likely to increase rapidly if liable to indiscriminate seizure.

Traders in the North Western Provinces send large quantities of salt in very fine carts which are in great favour, and frequently impressed when about to take back grain and molasses; they are kept an indefinite period, and perhaps discharged eventually at some distant station. The course of trade is thus deranged, a feeling of insecurity engendered, and merchants discouraged from repeating their ventures. With the view of mitigating this evil as far as possible, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has strictly prohibited the seizure of carriage except for troops on the march; but he thinks some relief might be given by the commissariat authorities who might avail themselves of the carriage kept up for moveable columns for the conveyance of their stores, or arrange to make their despatches smaller and more frequent when this could be done without detriment to the public service.

CHAP. XV.
Oudh.

During the cold weather Mr. P. Saunders, Commissioner to report on the Cultivation of Cotton, visited the Province; he considered the soil generally most fertile and well adapted to the growth of cotton; he did not confine his enquiries to cotton, but extended them to everything connected with the capabilities of the Province; and his Report, which has been published, contains much interesting information on a variety of subjects. Mr. Saunders shared the general opinion that if Manchester wants plenty of cotton from India, she must put her own shoulder to the wheel, and send men and money to make the necessary arrangements in India.

Mr. Saunders complained of the inconvenience he experienced in crossing rivers; but he was then travelling by an unfrequented route in a very wild part of the country, where it would have been waste of money to construct bridges of boats, such as are maintained on the main lines of communication, where the amount of traffic is such as to justify the necessary outlay.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

Appendix (S 2).

78. On 1st May 1861 the strength of the military force in Oudh was 11,341 of all ranks; on the 1st May 1862 it was 9,255 (*vide* Return appended), showing a reduction of upwards of 2,000 men. The decrease is entirely in the native portion of the force, the strength of the European troops being almost exactly the same as last year.

The station of Gonda is, however, only temporarily occupied, and it is believed that the European regiment now there will shortly be removed.

A regiment of native infantry was lately moved from Agra to Lucknow, because one regiment was considered by the military authorities insufficient for the military guards, causing of course a sensible increase of expenditure under this head.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

79. The Agri-Horticultural Society of Oudh was constituted in December 1860, and commenced operations in April 1861.

The first consignment of English seeds was unfortunately a total failure; this failure, though not confined to Oudh, has been very discouraging, especially to native subscribers, many of whom have withdrawn.

Cotton.

80. Among the experiments, cotton has naturally received by far the greatest share of attention. In the end of May the secretary sowed a quantity of both New Orleans and Egyptian seed, and to make the experiment on cotton cultivation as complete as possible he also sowed some native cotton, which he treated in the same way as the foreign.

Of the New Orleans seed about one in a thousand only germinated, and, on the contrary, of the Egyptian about one in a thousand only failed. The results were the same throughout the Province, and can only be accounted for under the supposition that the American seed was originally bad, or had been damaged somehow, as the seed received the year before came up very fairly.

The Egyptian and native cotton grew well and produced a large number of pods; but owing, perhaps, to the unusual amount of rain that fell last year, many insects of all kinds were generated, and the pods, especially the Egyptian, were to a large extent destroyed by the ravages of a small red maggot.

The Secretary thinks more can be done with seed from other parts of India than with foreign seed, and that, while striving to introduce foreign cottons, the improvement of the native kinds should not be lost sight of. Attempts were made to produce a hybrid between the New Orleans and native cotton, with the view of procuring a hardy plant with a good staple; they failed, but will be repeated. The Secretary next tried hybridization between the Egyptian and New Orleans kinds, and succeeded in fertilizing two pods of the former with the pollen of the latter; they ripened and produced healthy seed, which will be sown next year.

These experiments in hybridization, though tedious and requiring a long time to test their effects, may produce very favourable results.

Further experiments are being made with acclimatized seed as well as with some procured from Malta. The cotton crops in the garden this year are remarkably fine and promising.

Maharajah Maun Singh carefully prepared some land near his residence, which he subdivided and sowed month by month with the view of ascertaining the best season for sowing; the results have been encouraging, and though the experiments were not on a very large scale, he is sanguine that cotton cultivation in Oudh, if properly attended to, will prove highly remunerative. It is now generally admitted that it was a mistake to sow the foreign cotton seed just at the beginning of the rains, as a heavy fall, such as we had last year, immediately after sowing, will destroy the seed or wash it away. The best plan seems to be to sow a month or two before the rains, and to irrigate the land once or oftener.

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This gives the plant time to take firm root, and when the heavy rain does come, it is strong enough to withstand its violence.

81. Attention has been given to the propagation of the mulberry tree with the view of introducing the silk-worm throughout the province at a future period. Several thousand cuttings of two good kinds have been received from Seharunpore, and in a few years the Lucknow garden will be able to furnish the whole of Oudh with this valuable tree. Mulberry.

These and various other experiments in the Lucknow garden, of which an account is given in the Society's printed report, have all been conducted by Dr. Bonavia, late secretary, who is a highly accomplished botanist, and exceedingly zealous.

82. In February 1861 Colonel Clarke procured a small supply of Cashmere silk-worm eggs from Mr. Cope of Umritsur, and made them over to Mr. P. Carnegie, who undertook the charge; the worms were kept in an empty room in his house, and the trays and baskets were of the same kind as used in Bengal. The following memorandum of his proceedings, and the result, was given by Mr. Carnegie:— Silk-worms.

"On the 24th of February I received from the Commissioner a small box of silk-worm eggs of the Cashmere variety. On that day a few of these eggs were hatched, and they continued hatching till the 3d of April, after which date about a hundred eggs remained, which have shewed no signs of vitality. The worms were at once supplied with mulberry leaves, and fed well and regularly, except at the intervals of changing their skins. The worms continued very healthy until the 29th of March, when the first cocoons were spun. On the 10th of April there were 1,500 cocoons, and on the 27th of April, when the last cocoons were formed, the number amounted to 3,100. The cocoons first formed were very good, indeed superior to any I have ever seen, but as the heat increased the quality deteriorated much, till the last formed cocoons were not better than the common Bengal cocoons. Some of the last hatched worms spun prematurely, and went into the chrysalis state after surrounding themselves with a mere film of silk. From this it seems that it would be advisable to force the hatching, so that all the cocoons would be spun by the 1st of April. The irregularity of hatching has been the only drawback, and this, I think, would be remedied by exposing the eggs to a moderate heat about the middle of February. A plentiful supply of mulberry leaves was always procurable, and it has been fairly proved that the worms will thrive on them.

"Five hundred of the Cashmere cocoons have been sent to Bengal to be spun into silk, and reported on. Nothing has been heard by me about the result as yet, but, judging from some silk wound off by myself in a rough manner, there is every reason to expect that it will be favourable."

Some of the cocoons were sent to Mr. Cope at Umritsur, who describes them as very beautiful, and of excellent quality. The cocoons sent to Bengal were also favourably reported on. Mr. Turnbull, of the Ghatal establishment, writes:—"They are certainly very fine and far superior to any thing of the kind in Lower Bengal. If they are from the Cashmere worm they have deteriorated about 56 per cent. and are much smaller, as 100 cocoons weigh $3\frac{1}{2}$ tolahs, while those sent by Mr. Cope from Cashmere, and which elicited such praise from Count Frieschi, weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ tolahs. However strange it might appear, your cocoons have yielded more silk; 400 cocoons producing $2\frac{3}{4}$ tolahs, while those from Cashmere 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas. I consider your silk as good as any I have reeled from Cashmere and elsewhere, and which I have forwarded to you by Dâk Banghy."

The experiment is so far very promising, and arrangements have been sanctioned for continuing it on a larger scale.

83. Horticultural gardens have also been kept up at the head quarters of all districts. Experiments with New Orleans cotton were tried in all of them, but in all, as in Lucknow, the seed completely failed. Gardens.

84. Hemp is grown extensively in Trans-Gogra, where the soil is very favourable for the production of this plant; the cultivation is capable of great expansion, and it is certain to become one of the principal exports of the province; it was proposed to try Punjab acclimatized seed this year, but unfortunately none could be procured. Hemp.

PART II.—FORESTS.

85. Our acquaintance with the Oudh forests was very imperfect, but it was known that, although the best tracts had been ceded to Nepaul, many forests producing valuable timber still remained on our side of the border.

A superintendent was therefore appointed to look after them, and joined his appointment in September last. A survey of the forests was at once undertaken with the view of enabling the superintendent to ascertain their total area, to separate the tracts which it was desirable to retain as saul preserves from those which were better suited for jungle grants, as well as to arrange a plan of operations for making timber available to the public, and for the general conservancy of the forests. It was expected that this survey would be completed within the year, but this expectation has not been realized; only one-fourth of the whole estimated area has been surveyed and laid out in 68 tracts with about 418 miles of demarcation.

The survey has already been reported on, the advantages of completing it within the year pointed out, and application made for sanction to the necessary outlay.

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Oudh.

The Oudh forests have hitherto suffered much from the practice of girdling trees for the sake of the resin, young saplings too were often cut for fences and other purposes; these practices have been checked, and a few rules promulgated defining the law of trespass as applicable to the forests, and making known the penalties to which trespassers are liable under the penal code.

The superintendent has been invested with the powers of a 1st class subordinate magistrate. Great damage is done by a gigantic creeper which abounds in the forests, and attacks many trees, and sooner or later destroys them; these creepers must be removed, and though a few strokes of the axe will kill them, they are so numerous that the cost will be considerable; under the present system the forests are closed to contractors. The forest department fells the timber and conveys it to the nearest convenient ghaut, where it is sold by auction. It was originally intended to take only the main trunk of the tree, but subsequently it was found expedient, for the purpose of utilizing the refuse timbers, to convey to market sawn timber likewise.

The estimate of forest receipts and expenditure is as follows:—

DIVISIONS.	Collections.		Disbursements.		Net Receipt credited to Government.		Remarks.
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Khyrabad - - -	91,439	61,735	6,575	40,561	84,864	21,174	
Baraitch - - -		19,361		552		18,809	
TOTAL - - -	91,439	81,096	6,575	41,113	84,864	39,983	

The present system of working the forests being entirely new, the superintendent did not consider it prudent to enter on it too largely all at once, but preferred introducing the system gradually, while himself gaining local knowledge and training the establishment to the new order of things; and the operations of the year have, therefore, been limited.

The following is a statement of timber felled and carted to depôts on the Sardah River:—

No.	Description of Timber.	Size.	Cubic Contents.	REMARKS.
1,221	Saul logs - -	25'	37,787	Mean girth 60 inches. Sawn timber.
5,782	Sleepers - - -	10' × 12' × 6'	28,910	
231	Sleepers - - -	10' × 10' × 4'	635	
181	Beams - - -	20' × 12' × 12'	3,620	
742	Kurries - - -	10' × 5' × 4'	1,546	
86	Kurries - - -	10' × 4' × 4'	93	
TOTAL Cubic Feet - - -			72,591	

This timber at the very low estimate of twelve annas per cubic foot is worth 54,443 rupees. There are some tracts of forest where the trees have been injured by girdling for the purpose of extracting the resin; they are rotten at the core and not fit for exportation as logs, but they are nevertheless well adapted for railway sleepers; hitherto saul only has been issued for sleepers, but there can be no doubt that good sleepers might be made of other woods, particularly the stunted sisoo and the saj or sene.

These tracts may perhaps be exempted with advantage from the operation of the rule that the forests should be closed, and the superintendent is now in correspondence with a firm of railway contractors regarding them.

On the completion of the survey the superintendent proposes to sub-divide the forest tracts into about 30 equal compartments to be worked in rotation, so that each compartment can be closed for 29 years, which will give ample time for the smaller sized trees to become fit for felling; it is not intended to cut any of less than 50 inches in girth.

This scheme, however, is open to obvious objection, and will probably be modified when all the tracts have been surveyed and reported upon.

86. Annexed are statements of grants of waste land (distinguishing those under the old rules from those under the new), and of payments of purchase money.

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Oudh.

STATEMENTS of Grants of Waste Lands in Oudh.

Waste Lands.

Divisions.	Districts.	Under New Rules.			Under Old Rules.			Applications under new Rules received, but not disposed of on 30th April 1862.	
		Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Price.	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Price.	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.
Lucknow -	Lucknow -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Duriabad -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Oonao -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khyrabad	Mohomdee -	—	—	—	9	41,200	—	—	—
	Seetapore -	5	7,636	—	3	11,694	—	—	—
	Hurdui -	—	—	—	1	752	—	—	—
	TOTAL - -	5	7,636	—	13	53,646	—	—	—
Baiswarra	Roy Bareilly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sultanpore -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pertabghur -	1	about 4,709	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL - -	1	4,709	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fyzabad -	Baraitch -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonda -	—	—	—	1	500	—	21	36,849
	Fyzabad -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL - -	—	—	—	1	500	—	21	36,849
GRAND TOTAL in Province }		6	12,345	—	14	54,146	—	21	36,849

RETURN of Purchase Money of Waste Lands in the Province of Oudh.

Divisions.	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Amount received.	Balance.
Lucknow - - -	—	—	—	Rs. a. p.	Balance cannot be stated until the unculturable waste is fixed.
Khyrabad - - -	—	—	—	—	
Baiswarra - - -	23	about 4,709	- -	4,177 4 -	
Fyzabad - - -	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL - - -	23	4,709	- -	4,177 4 -	—

Considerable sums were received just after the close of the official year, and several lots have lately been sold, chiefly to Europeans. In the Seetapore district there was much competition at these sales, and one lot of 1,700 acres was knocked down at 15 rupees per acre. The purchaser was proprietor of the land bordering upon the jungle, and its acquisition was, therefore, a great object to him; but as other parties bid nearly as high, the Deputy Commissioner considered that the selling price was the fair market value of the land; but the Commissioner differed from this opinion and looked upon the rate as quite exceptional,

and more than would be paid for good cultivated land ; and it is probable that his view of the case is correct, and the landholder paid so high a price because the land was near his residence.

The grants of waste land in the Khyrabad division are numerous, and more have lately been made, several of them to European applicants. In one district no fewer than 21 Europeans have acquired or are about to acquire lands. These gentlemen have a fair field before them ; they will receive every encouragement from the local authorities, and it is hoped that the praiseworthy spirit of enterprise they have displayed may be rewarded with success.

The only other portion of the province where any considerable opening for European capital and energy exists is in the Trans-Gogra districts, where there is a great deal of waste land ; but till the Saul preserves have been surveyed and demarcated, it is impossible to say what tracts will be available for grants.

Some native grantees have greatly exerted themselves in bringing their grants under cultivation, particularly Rajah Gunga Singh, of Bhoor, and Fuzl Russool, a Talookdar of the Hurdul district ; the latter last year built six villages, settled above a thousand cultivators in them, and cleared and brought under the plough over a thousand acres of jungle land. Other grantees also are known to have been very energetic, but they have not been specially brought to notice by district officers.

PART III.—SURVEYS.

87. The Demarcation Department had got so far a head of the regular survey, that it was deemed expedient to reduce the establishments, and confine their operation to certain districts.

The amount of work done is, therefore, considerably less than in former years. The whole of the Durriabad district, one tehsel of Lucknow, and one of Hurdul, have been demarcated, making in all 2,187 square miles, divided into 2,572 estates, for each of which a separate map has been prepared. The average cost per square mile is Rs. 29. 3. 5., considerably in excess of the previous year, when it was only Rs. 20. 1. 11. This excess is partly attributable to the loss of time in moving establishments from Durriabad to Hurdul, and partly to the fact that when the establishments were reduced, a corresponding reduction could not immediately be effected on the cost of European supervision.

From 1st May 1862 a remodelled and greatly reduced establishment has been sanctioned. Including the operations of former years, 9,004 villages, with an area of 6,720 square miles, have been demarcated and are ready for the revenue surveyors, in addition to the work they have on hand, being more than two years' occupation for three surveys at last year's average ; but in the eastern districts the progress of the survey may be slower, as the villages are very small. There were 230 boundary disputes, of which more than one-half were about waste land and marshes : 216 appeals were preferred, of which 188 were decided. The decisions were upheld in 166 cases, and modified or reversed in 22. The work allotted to the reduced demarcation establishment is to maintain the boundaries in districts not yet professionally surveyed, to proceed gradually with the demarcation of other districts, and to arrange to prevent any obstruction to the work of the revenue surveyors. The revenue survey has been carried on in the districts of Oonao, Pertabghur, Lucknow and Roy Bareilly.

In last year's report the areas surveyed in 1860-61 were estimated at 1,180 square miles in Oonao, and 1,048 in Pertabghur. The calculations for area had not then been closed, and the estimates were not very correct. The actual out-turn of the season was as follows :—

	Villages.	Square Miles.
Oonao - - -	800 - -	926 by Colonel Vanrenen's party.
Pertabghur - -	1,450 - -	1,046 by Captain Anderson's party.

During 1861-62 Colonel Vanrenen completed the survey of the Oonao district, and nearly one-half of Lucknow, comprising in all 1,070 villages, with an estimated area of 951 square miles. He reports favourably on the Hudbust maps, and states that few discrepancies have been found between them and the professional boundaries.

Captain Anderson completed the district of Pertabghur, and surveyed about two-thirds of Roy Bareilly, making the total work for the season 1,378 villages, with an area of 1,228 square miles, being an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over the work of the previous year, which is satisfactory, especially as it was accompanied by a slight decrease of expenditure.

The field measurements were carried on as last year under the superintendence of deputy Commissioners, except in Lucknow, where Mr. Kavanagh had charge, in addition to his demarcation duties ; in both Lucknow and Roy Bareilly operations commenced towards the close of the year.

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The following Table shows the progress made and cost of survey :—

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Districts.	Number of Mouzahs entirely Surveyed.	Number of Mouzahs partially Surveyed.	Total Number of Acres Surveyed.	Cost of Survey.	Average per 1,000 Acres.	Remarks.
Lucknow - -	81	57	83,423	Rs. 445	Rs. a. p. 101 3 8	
Oonao - - -	1,111	35	7,88,852	60,106	76 3 1	
Roy Bareilly -	88	104	49,707	7,411	149 1 1	
Pertabghur - -	1,417	120	6,56,454	57,240	87 3 1½	
TOTAL - -	2,692	316	15,78,486	1,25,202	84 6 3	

The average was very high in Roy Bareilly for the first two or three months, till the work got into full swing; but it is now as low as in other districts.

Settlement operations will be commenced in Fyzabad also on the 1st October next.

PART IV.—CONSERVANCY.

88. The levy of Choongee has, as last year, been confined to towns and considerable bazars, in which a town police was kept up. The rate was reduced on several commodities, and a very large number of minor articles were altogether exempted, with the view of making the tax as little vexatious as possible. A great falling off in receipts was looked for, but it has not taken place; on the contrary, previous receipts have been fully maintained, giving ground for belief that the general increase in the trade and material prosperity of the province, has been sufficient to compensate for the heavy reductions and exemptions.

The receipts and disbursements from Choongee, and other municipal funds, are as follows :—

DIVISIONS.	RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
	Municipal Fund.	Choongee.	Nuzool and Local Agency.	Total.	Police.	Conservancy.	Local Improvements.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow - -	5,335	2,19,258	1,34,853	3,59,446	1,22,656	38,850	2,01,214	3,62,720
Khyrabad - -	-	37,865	4,397	42,262	12,647	6,737	27,042	46,426
Baiswarra - -	-	7,532	3,108	10,690	3,763	2,303	822	6,888
Fyzabad - -	1,506	72,157	15,626	89,289	21,256	5,909	30,401	57,566
TOTAL - Rs.	6,841	3,36,862	1,57,984	5,01,687	1,60,352	53,799	2,59,479	4,73,630

The disbursement for city police, Rs. 1,17,595. 2. is a very heavy item; but large reductions have been made in the force, and the estimated cost for the present year is 97,332 rupees.

The conservancy establishments in Lucknow and other cities and towns have been carefully supervised, and much attention given to arrangements for draining and keeping the streets thoroughly clean, though a good deal yet remains to be done in this line.

The surplus, after defraying the cost of police and conservancy, has been appropriated to various public works and improvements. In Lucknow large grants have been made to the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches and other public buildings, including a museum and spacious serae, and also to the Agri-Horticultural Society's garden. Measures have also been in progress some time for the establishment of an asylum for indigent Europeans.

In Fyzabad the entrances to the city from Allahabad and Lucknow have been greatly improved, a fine old gunge repaired and made habitable; roads metalled connecting the Chouk with Ajoodhya and the Gogra, and also with the Imperial road to Allahabad, and a grant of 4,000 rupees was made to the soldiers' garden in cantonments. In other districts many of the station and city roads have been repaired, bridged and metalled; main streets have been widened and improved, and a number of seraes and gunges have been built, and various minor improvements have been effected. In the Baiswarra division the funds are limited, and very little was available for local improvements. Several works of public utility

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utility have been constructed by private individuals. The talookdars of Oudh are constructing a very extensive and commodious serae or dhurmsala, to be named after Mr. Wingfield; it will be an elegant and useful building; the cost is estimated at considerably over a lakh of rupees. The Maharajah of Bulrampore has built a handsome bazar called Wingfield Gunge. Mr. Jacob Johannes has also constructed a gunge at a cost of 5,000 rupees, and Raja Sheodeo Singh has expended 6,000 rupees on a similar work. In Oonao 3,000 rupees, and in Durriabad 5,415 rupees have been expended on wells, tanks, gunges and temples, none requiring special notice.

Rs. 6,100 in Hurdul, and 5,595 rupees in Seetapore have been expended on works of the same description.

PART V.—DISPENSARIES.

89. These useful institutions have been successfully worked, and have increased in popularity. European officers, as well as talookdars and other members of the native community have continued to subscribe liberally to them. The managing committees are composed of the Commissioner as *ex officio* President, the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon *ex officio* members, European gentlemen and officers, talookdars and other natives of respectability.

The annexed statement, Appendix T. 2, shows that the total number of patients treated was 53,700, of whom 2,789 were in-door, and 50,911 out-door patients; of these, 34,469 were cured, 3,795 were relieved, 185 incurable, 342 died, 13,523 result not known, and 1,389 remaining.

The receipts and expenditure were as follows :—

DIVISIONS.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Lucknow - - -	25,633	14,068	11,565	
Khyrabad - - -	10,752	8,300	2,452	
Baiswarra - - -	10,570	5,422	5,148	
Fyzabad - - -	8,932	4,887	4,045	
TOTAL - - Rs.	55,887	32,677	23,210	

In Lucknow there are three dispensaries, viz. :—

The Huzrutgunge hospital, the City hospital and the Yoonanee hospital, where patients are treated on the Greek system.

The patients were as follows :—

	In-door.	Out-door.
Huzrutgunge - - - - -	250	10,609
City - - - - -	641	8,519
Yoonanee - - - - -	250	14,581

Many important operations have been performed both in the city and Huzrutgunge hospitals. There have been numerous deaths in the city hospitals, which Dr. Douglas satisfactorily accounts for by saying that these are mostly cases of poor wretches brought in by the police, having been found lying about the streets in the last stage of disease when treatment was hopeless. A fine building has been constructed at Seetapore, at a cost of 7,700 rupees, of which 500 rupees was contributed by Government, and the rest by private individuals. In Hurdul also a good dispensary has been built; one public-spirited talookdar, Mahomed Ushruf, who has also distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of vaccination, gave the munificent donation of 1,000 rupees.

The Fyzabad dispensary has been greatly improved and enlarged; a spacious room capable of accommodating 30 in-door patients, an eye ward, operating room, and verandah, have been added; a building at a convenient distance has also been fitted up as Lock hospital.

At Gonda a new building is nearly complete, the cost having been defrayed from subscriptions principally by talookdars, supplemented by the Government grant of 500 rupees.

Dr. Whishaw at Fyzabad performed 62 capital operations, of which five only were unsuccessful, and Dr. Bensley of Baraitch performed 20 without a single casualty, besides operating for cataract in 30 cases.

Both these officers bear testimony to the extraordinary efficacy of bin iodide of mercury as a cure for goitre. Though the application is a very painful one, and has in many cases to be repeated, the success of the treatment attracts large numbers of those who are affected with this unsightly appendage, and no fewer than 2,758 persons came for treatment to Baraitch alone.

The progress in vaccination has been generally unsatisfactory, the people have a strong prejudice against it, and they have not yet had time to see its advantage in successful cases; very many cases too have failed owing to the inferior quality of the lymph, and this may have retarded the progress of the measure. It has been difficult hitherto to secure the services

services of respectable men as vaccinators, as they were engaged for four months only; henceforward Government have sanctioned their retention throughout the year, and it is hoped that next season's returns will show an improvement; but time, patience and perseverance, aided by the co-operations of enlightened and influential natives, are required to induce a general resort to this useful precautionary measure.

CONCLUSION.

90. In conclusion, it only remains to record the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion of the officers of the commission.

Mr. George Campbell, Judicial Commissioner. The officiating Chief Commissioner has already expressed his great admiration of the hearty zeal with which Mr. Campbell conducts the executive duties of his department. He is constantly on the look-out to introduce improvements in the conduct of business, and his supervision of the courts subordinate to him is unremitting.

Colonel Abbott, Commissioner of Lucknow, has performed his multifarious duties with his usual ability and hearty energy. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has noticed with great satisfaction the careful attention paid by him to cases regarding rights arising in the process of settlement of Oonao, many of them involving points of considerable difficulty. His recorded decisions are superior to those of any other officer in the important respect of giving such descriptions of the cases from their beginning that the Officiating Chief Commissioner is seldom obliged to call for the vernacular papers in order to understand the nature of the suits.

Colonel Clarke, Commissioner of Khyrabad. A very practical officer, of sound judgment and earnest honesty of purpose. He has resigned the service since the close of the year, and the province has lost one of its very best officers, one in some respects unequalled.

Mr. Tucker, Commissioner of Baiswarra, is a very good judicial officer, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner is not altogether satisfied with the amount of his work, or the efficiency of his supervision; he is rather inclined to point out what he thinks ought to be done without seeing that it is done. His recorded decisions are often not intelligible by themselves, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner has very frequently occasion to look into the vernacular papers in order to understand them.

Mr. Simson, Commissioner of Fyzabad. An excellent officer of sound judgment, and with whose very careful performance of his duty, especially that of superintendence, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has had frequent occasion to be much pleased.

Captain Reid. The Commissioner, Mr. Simson, speaks in the very highest terms of this officer, and has not said a word too much in his praise. For systematic hard work, patient investigation and correct judgment, he has no superior. He has acted as Commissioner for three months during the year, as Inspector General of Police in the preceding one, and has since declined the permanent appointment, and is now officiating as secretary.

Mr. Capper. His late Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, says he is sorry to lose him; and his present one considers him a most accomplished and valuable officer. He has very great ability; but the Officiating Chief Commissioner does not think he makes a sufficient use of it. Whenever he takes any particular work in hand he does it thoroughly well.

Captain Thompson. The Commissioner, Colonel Clarke, remarks as follows:—"Captain Thompson's value as an administrative officer has before been frequently acknowledged, and his increased experience is adding to his value as an officer; he has taken pains this year to attend to forms and details, which he was at an earlier period of his service not disposed to regard sufficiently."

Captain Thompson is an officer of great ability, but not with a corresponding determination to work; the Officiating Chief Commissioner was glad to learn lately from Colonel Clarke that for the past few months Captain Thompson had shown more application: that is all he requires to be a first-rate officer.

Major Steel. His Commissioner, Mr. Simson, speaks of this officer as follows:—"The investigation of his cases by Major Steel was thorough, his judgment was good, the success of his kham management deserves especial mention, and his interest in all that concerned the prosperity of his district was great; and if his procrastination has occasionally tried my patience, I have always attributed it to the ill-health he has at times been affected with. The District has now lost the benefit of his services; but I hope he will return in due time with renovated health, and resume his appointment."

Notwithstanding his occasional procrastination, due to ill-health, rendering him afraid to attack some subjects, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers him as one of the very best officers in the province, certainly one of the most hard-working and best liked by the inhabitants of his district, with whom, high and low, he was a general favourite. The Officiating Chief Commissioner much regretted his departure on leave to Europe.

Major Thurburn. His Commissioner, Colonel Clarke, speaks as follows of this officer:—"Major Thurburn held charge of the Mohomdee district for ten months, and then left for Europe on sick certificate. He was very short-handed in assistants the greater portion of

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the year; he is a thoroughly hard-working officer who originated and carried out much that is useful; he took great interest in encouraging the settlement of Europeans on the waste lands; his judicial decisions are careful and well considered."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner believes this to be generally correct.

Captain Perkins. His Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, merely thanks him for promoting trade by establishing a depôt for merchandise in addition to the thriving market which bears his name. Captain Perkins has done well in these matters, but deserves much more praise than that so meagrely accorded him. He has had charge of a troublesome and heavy district, with sometimes insufficient assistance, and a greater proportion of his work than of many other Deputy Commissioners has come before the Officiating Chief Commissioner, who, although finding fault with him in one or two matters, entertains so high an opinion of his sound steady judgment and careful attention to his duty that he selected him to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow during Mr. Capper's absence. Colonel Abbott, the Officiating Chief Commissioner, observes, that he considers Captain Perkins a steady reliable officer.

Captain Ross. His Commissioner, Mr. Simson, speaks of him as a very zealous officer, taking much interest in his district, and this is true. He could ill be spared from Gouda, which he has managed remarkably well upon the whole, though apt to be rather hasty in his conclusions and too lenient to his Omlah, errors which experience will remove.

Mr. Clifford. His Commissioner, Colonel Abbott, speaks as follows of this officer:—"Mr. Clifford, the Deputy Commissioner, has been conducting the revenue settlement. Of his excellent qualities I need not remind the Chief Commissioner. They are as well known to him as to me. Yet it is a pleasure to have it in my power to name him prominently."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner heartily concurs in entertaining a very high opinion of Mr. Clifford, who has had the very onerous duty of conducting the settlement of Oonao, in which he has exhibited remarkable patience, method and judgment. It is scarcely possible that any officer could have given more satisfaction to the people and his superiors than Mr. Clifford has done.

Captain Chamier. The Officiating Chief Commissioner thoroughly concurs with Colonel Abbott in considering Captain Chamier a most valuable officer, well acquainted with all classes of the people. He was a little deficient in experience, but his departure on sick leave was a great loss to the province.

Mr. Lindsay. His Commissioner, Colonel Clarke, speaks as follows of this officer:—"Mr. Lindsay had charge of the Hurdul district throughout the year: he is a most hard-working officer, most punctual and expeditious in the despatch of business; he has now a thorough knowledge of his district, and manages it exceedingly well. His over-zeal led him into a mistake in the new system of Abkaree, but that has been rectified, and I trust this will not be held to debar him from receiving the Chief Commissioner's commendation for his general charge. I consider Mr. Lindsay has made a great advance, both as a judicial and revenue officer, in the last year."

So far from thinking ill of Mr. Lindsay for his mistake in Abkaree, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion of him has very greatly risen on that account, for instead of turning rusty, as some officers would have done, he at once adopted the prescribed course with such judgment and good-will as in a few months to render his district almost the model one of the province in regard to Abkaree, and this is no slight praise considering that his district is bounded on two sides by the North Western Provinces, where the duty on spirits is very much lower than in Oudh. But in every thing Mr. Lindsay shows the same judgment and perseverance, and Colonel Clarke does not speak too highly of him.

Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class.

Mr. Anderson. Colonel Abbott remarks that this officer is intelligent, industrious and careful, and with a little more experience will be all that is desired. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has great confidence in Mr. Anderson's sound judgment and careful mode of work, and has sent him to take charge of Baraitch, where he will, it is hoped, reconcile the inhabitants to Major Steel's loss.

Mr. R. M. King. Mr. Tucker remarks of this officer as follows:—"Mr. King is an officer of talent and ability: and if his report should appear to the Chief Commissioner too theoretical, I would plead that the free expression of opinion is always valuable, and that further experience will modify extreme views."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner quite agrees with Mr. Tucker. Mr. King is an officer of remarkable ability, and he has devoted himself most earnestly to his difficult work, the settlement of Pertabghur. The Officiating Commissioner has read his report with much pleasure, though unable to concur in all his opinions.

Mr. Glynn. Mr. Tucker's remarks are as follows on this officer:—"I was sorry to lose Mr. Capper, but Mr. Glynn, by his energy and zeal, has supplied the loss. He has founded a market at Dalmow, which, I hope, will speedily become a commercial town of considerable importance, and he is earnest and eager in promoting the prosperity of the district of which he has charge. By his exertions alone the Abkaree Revenue had been made to yield many thousand rupees more than it otherwise would have done. I trust greatly to him for the protection of the Salt Revenue."

Mr.

Mr. Tucker has not said more of Mr. Glynn than the Officiating Chief Commissioner can most fully concur in. Mr. Glynn has now commenced the settlement of Roy Bareilly, a work which will severely test his method and judgment, but not, the Officiating Chief Commissioner firmly trusts, be found too much for them--there is no fear that there will be any want of energy and zeal.

Captain Shaw. Mr. Simson reports as follows of this officer:—"Captain Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, has officiated as Deputy Commissioner for six months, three months in the Fyzabad, and three in the Gonda district. His immediate superiors in the district have always reported most favourably regarding him, and Captain Reid again bestows on him the highest encomiums. I agree in nearly all that has been said in his favour from first to last, and very much regret having to detract from it in even the slightest degree; but in the course of examining his work defects have come under my notice, and the exigencies of my position, more especially after what has occurred, require me to notice them. Captain Shaw's zeal is undoubted; he takes great pains with his cases, and he works generally from morning to night, but his cases are frequently not well got up, and in consequence they have been subjected to severe criticism in instances in which the decisions have afterwards proved quite correct. His defects are attributable, I think, to a want of system, and of the faculty of recording clearly the points of a case, but he has constantly been overwhelmed with work which is not favourable to the acquirements of habits of either method or precision; and I doubt not that, had the district of which he was put in charge been as light a one as ordinary, he would have come out of the ordeal with credit to himself and benefit to Government and the people."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner believes that Mr. Simson has correctly stated the case as regards this officer, who has been transferred to Roy Bareilly, where easier work will enable him to pay more attention to the getting up of his cases and the preparation of his decisions, both as regards their contents and writing, for the latter, as the Judicial Commissioner truly remarks, defies appeal. Captain Shaw is so anxious to do his best, that the Officiating Chief Commissioner entertains great hope of his improvement, for it is not his judgment that is in fault, so much as the manner in which his decisions are recorded.

Mr. T. H. Kavanagh. Messrs. Simson and Tucker both speak very highly of this officer as thoroughly up to his work, indefatigable at it, and always ready to make himself useful; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner knows Mr. Kavanagh well deserves this praise.

Lieutenant Hawkins. Colonel Abbott speaks as follows of this officer:—"Lieutenant Hawkins has conducted the duties of the district, while Mr. Clifford was employed in conducting revenue settlement. He is a very careful painstaking officer, and records his cases most clearly and efficiently. A very efficient judicial officer, and daily improving in his revenue knowledge. He has taken much pains with his annual report, in which I have criticised some few points which had better have been omitted; still it contains sufficient to show that he has given the subject of the administration his attention."

This is higher praise than the Officiating Chief Commissioner is disposed to concur in. Lieutenant Hawkins takes pains with his judicial cases, but he does not appear, to the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to take any deep interest in his work generally, and to do so much or so well as his ability would enable him to do, while a somewhat strong belief in his own competency tends to prevent improvement in the points in which he is deficient.

Mr. Ross. Colonel Clarke says, "that Mr. Ross promises to be a most efficient and popular officer; he is somewhat inexperienced, and perhaps a little hasty." Mr. Ross does want experience, but he has remarkably sound sense, and a very earnest desire to do his duty, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner is convinced that in a few years there will scarcely be a more efficient officer in the province. He is perhaps as yet slightly too much addicted to *shikar*, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot think the worse of him for that.

Dr. Young entered the commission during the year as Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, a circumstance which was not in his favour as regards the good-will of his brother assistants; but his many good qualities have already overcome this temporary disfavour. Circumstances have led to his rather rapid transfer from one division to another, so that no Commissioner says much about him; but the Officiating Chief Commissioner knows they think remarkably well of him; and fully concurring in that opinion himself, he has since the close of the year put him in charge of a district where his patience, temper, and good judgment have already gained confidence for him.

2nd Class Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. Wood. The Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, says that Mr. Wood is a valuable officer of Government in his judicial capacity, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner has always heard a very good account of him from others, but he has himself seen very little of his work. He does a considerable portion of the revenue work, but did not take a fair share of the civil and criminal, and he does not, the Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks, relieve the Deputy Commissioner of so much work as he might do.

Mr. Crommelin. This officer being absent at the close of the year, the Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, has omitted to mention him. The Officiating Chief Commissioner knows him to be a sound steady officer, of great application to his duties.

Mr. Berkeley is described by the Commissioner, Colonel Clarke, as an excellent general business officer, whose health latterly failed much. He had charge of the Seetapore district during the six months of Captain Thompson's absence in England, and did his work very well, under the immediate supervision of the Commissioner.

Mr. Lang. Mr. Simson concurs in Major Steel's opinion of this officer, which is as follows:—"Mr. Lang is clear-headed, methodical, and gets through his work well and quickly."

Colonel Abbott is unable, from the short period Mr. Lang was under him, to give an opinion of his work, but says he was zealous and attentive. The Judicial Commissioner entertains a high opinion of Mr. Lang as a judicial officer, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner fully concurs with him.

Mr. Maçonochie has lately been transferred to the Settlement Department. Colonel Abbott describes him as a painstaking improving officer, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner believes he will do credit to his selection for the important duties now entrusted to him.

Lieutenant Fisher is said to be very painstaking, and the Commissioner, Colonel Clarke, considers him better in the judicial than in other departments.

Mr. Harrington. This officer returned during the year, and has been so short a time in any district, that he is not mentioned by either Commissioners or Deputy Commissioners. The Officiating Chief Commissioner knows him to be an officer of very considerable ability, who only requires experience and opportunity to distinguish himself.

3rd Class Assistant Commissioners.

Lieutenant Eckford. The Commissioner, Mr. Simson, states as follows of this officer:—"Lieutenant Eckford still wants experience, and I have had occasion to complain more than once of the getting up of his cases; but I have lately noticed an improvement."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner can say nothing in favour of this officer, who wants either ability or application enough to enable him to pass the higher standard of examination.

Lieutenant Hewitt. The Commissioner, Mr. Simson, remarks as follows:—"Lieutenant Hewitt, Assistant Commissioner, Gonda, was the only assistant there for the greater part of the year, and much work in both departments has devolved upon him. He investigates his cases thoroughly; his record is well got up, and his judgment is good; and I should be very glad to see him obtain the promotion which he has fairly earned."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner has seen but little of his work, and it consisted principally of investigations into rent-free tenures; they were not very well done, owing, the Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks, to Lieutenant Hewitt's not having been properly instructed on what he had to do, otherwise the Officiating Chief Commissioner has no reason to disagree with Mr. Simson's very favourable opinion of this officer.

Lieutenant Forbes. The Commissioner, Colonel Abbott, speaks as follows of this officer:—"Lieutenant Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, was moved to Lucknow, is a steady good officer, passed his examination for the higher standard with credit, takes much pains with his cases, and gives sound judgments. He is a very promising young officer."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner entertains a very good opinion of this officer, who has shown both ability and power of application, and passed his higher examination in a remarkably satisfactory manner.

Mr. M. Mason. Major Steel states, "that this officer has done a good amount of work, and will, he feels sure, turn out very well; and the Commissioner, Mr. Simson, concurs with him."

The Officiating Chief Commissioner believes him to be a very fair officer, and will take the earliest opportunity of bringing him to a station where more will be seen of his work than in the remote district of Baraich.

Mr. Knighton. The Commissioner, Colonel Abbott, speaks as follows of this officer:—"Mr. Knighton has recently passed for the higher standard, and is an officer of promise. He has conducted the Treasury, the Civil Court, for some time; and the Revenue Civil Court as well as Criminal work. I am glad to be able to notice him favourably."

And the Officiating Chief Commissioner concurs.

Mr. Dyson. The Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, has great confidence in this officer, who has ability; but the Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks he wants somewhat of the discretion to be acquired by experience.

Lieutenant Phaire did not join during the year.

Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class.

Mirza Abbas Bey, the Commissioner, Colonel Clarke, remarks, is a very useful officer; and his Deputy Commissioner thanks him for the very great help he has given him in every way. Mirza Abbas Bey is, in the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion, an excellent officer, of good judgment and great application.

Mr. Williams. Captain Thompson describes him as an exceedingly painstaking hard-working officer, and admirably adapted for the posts he has held, as Judge of the Small Cause Court, and in charge of the Treasury.

Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2d Class.

Syed Abdool Kakeem. He is said to be sound and trustworthy in his judgments, and his duties altogether too have been creditably performed. This officer well deserves the praise given him.

Mr. Collins. The Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, says he has brought his services to notice in his Judicial Report, but the Judicial Commissioner does not mention them; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner knows that Mr. Collins does very little work indeed. A special report is about to be made regarding him.

Moonshee Ramdyal makes an excellent Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Rai Ajoodhiapershad is a very experienced and able officer, with a capacity for getting through much work in a satisfactory way. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has a very good opinion of him.

Mr. Walker is said by the Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, to be a valuable servant of Government as an executive officer, but no opinion is expressed of him in a judicial capacity. He does a very considerable amount of work, and a large proportion of the criminal cases are tried by him.

Mr. Bickers. The Commissioner, Colonel Abbott, speaks of him with great praise as Treasury officer of Lucknow, and he most fully deserves it. The Officiating Chief Commissioner would be very glad to have some more officers like him in charge of treasuries. Mr. Bickers, however, does judicial work, criminal and civil also, and does it very well.

Moonshee Nundkishore. A steady, hard-working officer, says Colonel Abbott, without much force of character. Colonel Clarke, under whom he was for some time, entertained a very high opinion of him, especially as regards integrity. He has not succeeded in his management of the Lucknow Abkaree department, which the Officiating Chief Commissioner fears was much neglected.

Moonshee Hurshai. A good steady officer, careful in his procedure and diligent in his duties; and to him is attributed the success in distributing the weights in the Onao district, which was so remarkable. It is to be regretted that there is so little prospect of promotion held out to Native Extra Assistants. He holds the same rank as 3d Class Extra Assistant that he held before the mutiny. It would be well were there some means to reward good services by good service allowances, as was proposed lately in the Punjab, in the English Office department.

Mahomed Buksh Khan, made a judicial officer late in life, for executive services. He has failed.

Mr. Garstin ably assisted his Deputy Commissioner, says Mr. Tucker.

Moonshee Huzaree Lal is said by Mr. Tucker to be well qualified for revenue duties. He is a very fair officer.

Mr. Haldane is very well spoken of by all his superiors, who consider him a steady hard-working officer, who exerts himself to do his best, and is qualified to exercise higher powers than those entrusted to him.

Moonshee Dabeepershad would be better as a police than as a judicial officer.

Mr. Fraser, Civil Judge of Lucknow. No officer does better service than Mr. Fraser. Details are given in the Judicial Commissioner's Report.

Mr. Lincoln; a fair officer.

Mr. Bradford, Demarcation officer, has ably and zealously done his duty, and is now transferred to the Commission as 2d Class Deputy Commissioner, and appointed to officiate at Fyzabad.

Mr. Kavanagh does his duty, as assistant to Mr. Bradford, quietly and thoroughly, and is highly esteemed by all who have to deal with him. He is now in charge of the reduced Demarcation department.

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Of 3d Class Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Demarcation department, one, Jwalapershad has been dismissed for corruption; another, Ulee Hossein, is suspended and under trial on the same charge. No accusations have been made against the third, Moonashee Guneshee Lal, which is creditable to him.

The tihseeldars specially mentioned by Commissioners are,—

In Khyrabad Division.

Kulb Ali, of Baree, lately appointed Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Hurpershad, of Seetapore.
Neas Ahmed, of Shahabad.
Dhokulpershad, of Sundeela.

In Lucknow Division.

Enaitoollah, of Ramnugger.

In Baiswarra Division.

None.

In Fyzabad Division.

Nujjuf Ali, of Dostpore.
Kishen Lal, of Nanpara.

On the whole, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is thoroughly pleased with the officers of the commission, who, as a body, earnestly endeavour to do their duty. On one point only has he fault to find with all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners and officers in charge of districts. As a general rule, their statements and returns are neither correct nor submitted at the proper date, and in some instances the errors and delay are anything but creditable to the officers concerned. He hopes for improvement on this point.

Dr. Cannon is fulfilling the expectations entertained on his appointment, by introducing order and economy into gaols.

Mr. Currie was secretary during the year. It is unnecessary to say anything of this officer's well-known capacity, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot omit to mention his very deep obligation to him for able advice and aid, always so cheerfully given.

Mr. Wyllie was assistant secretary. He has a very clear head and sound judgment, with great power of application. Whatever work he did was thoroughly done, and to be confidently relied on. The Officiating Chief Commissioner was very sorry to see him leave Oudh.

Colonel Vanrenen and Captain Anderson conducted their survey duties with the same success as in the preceding year. Their work is most carefully done, and they give no unnecessary trouble to any one.

Captain Chamberlain's duties have lain more in the North West than in Oudh during the past year, but his operations, backed by the precautionary measures of the regular police, have put a stop to the Oonao murders.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner has been led to form a very high opinion of Colonel Crommelin, C.B., chief engineer, and his subordinate officers, Lieutenants Champain, Pemberton, and Swetenham; also of Mr. Marshall, executive engineer, whose road from Fyzabad to Allahabad is a model, or, rather, will be so when finished.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks there is a tendency in the department to potter over their work, but this is probably owing to the system, which seems to require too much time to be spent in office.

The hospitals and dispensaries have been very well managed during the year, and Doctors Douglas, Wishaw, and Bensley deserve especial mention. A very great number of operations have been performed by Dr. Wishaw at Fyzabad, Dr. Bensley at Baraitch, and both have successfully treated a very large number of natives for goitre.

Colonel Barrow has been in charge of the police during the year, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot speak too highly of his intimate knowledge and unwearying care of the force, of his sound sense and strict impartiality. He has worked most harmoniously, too, with the judicial officers, retaining the independence in subordination to them so difficult to hit, but without which the police must become a mere tool, little more to be depended on than the old body. All allow that the force and the system have greatly improved during the past year, and it is to Colonel Barrow that this is due, and his promotion in another line, however well deserved by him and gratifying to all who know him, is a very serious loss to the police, let who will succeed him. He has laid the Officiating Chief Commissioner under deep obligations to him for the way he has worked, and the frank and zealous aid he has always afforded.

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The Officiating Chief Commissioner fully concurs in the praise given to Major Aitken, Deputy Inspector General, by Colonel Barrow. Major Aitken has exhibited great sense and determination in carrying out the system, the success of which he has deeply at heart. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has learnt much from his excellent reports on the districts he visited.

Captain Barrow is an exceedingly steady sound-judging officer, working without fuss, and never doing wrong. The Officiating Chief Commissioner admired the order and good spirit he had infused into his police.

Captain Hill scarcely needs an addition to his numerous testimonials. He is a most energetic officer, always trying to improve his men, whether it be in police procedure, drill, or football.

Captain Ryall is an excellent officer, who has performed the onerous police duties of Fyzabad to the great satisfaction of the Magistrates.

Captain Sharpe is, as Colonel Barrow remarks, a very zealous intelligent officer, with some mistaken ideas, which time will, it is hoped, correct. To his praise be it said, that he is the terror of the omlah wherever he goes.

Lieutenant Danvers; apathetic.

Lieutenants Woodcock and Tweedie; excellent officers.

Captain Ouseley, ditto; selected first to act as City Magistrate, and then transferred to the settlement department.

Captain Clarke has been steadily improving during the year, and latterly very successful.

Lieutenant Maynard. The Officiating Chief Commissioner regrets to say this officer has been somewhat negligent in his duties lately. He can work well if he likes, and must do so, if he wishes to be better spoken of next year.

Lieutenant Stainforth; an intelligent and zealous officer; but he, like Lieutenant Maynard, was, perhaps, too young when put in charge of a district.

Among the assistants, the only officers who have had opportunities yet of showing their capacity are Lieutenant de Montmorency, Mr. Hamilton, Lieutenant Woodcock, and Mr. Blenman, who are very promising officers. Lieutenant de Montmorency is now officiating as assistant secretary to the Officiating Chief Commissioner. Mr. Hamilton, who knows his duty well, and Lieutenant Woodcock are in charge of districts. The Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot refrain from adding to this a notice of Mr. Gibson's very promising commencement in charge of Sultanpore, although it has occurred since the close of the year.

(signed) *J. Reid,*

Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

APPENDICES to the REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the Province of OUDH, for the Year 1861-62.

APPENDIX A (1.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CRIME in Oudh, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of Cases reported.				Number of Apprehensions.		Number of Acquittals, including Cases brought on from last Year.		Number of Convictions, including Cases brought on from last Year.		Number of Persons transferred, escaped, died or remaining under Trial.		Amount of Property Stolen.		Amount of Property Recovered.	
	1860.		1861.		1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
													Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	s. a. p.
1 Rebellion - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
2 Abetting mutiny - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Murder :																
By Thugs - - - - -	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	11 6 -	86 - -
Other, for sake of robbery	4	9	12	12	30	25	8	14	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
By poison - - - - -	3	3	11	11	7	19	4	14	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ordinary - - - - -	90	90	81	81	176	194	69	85	100	94	7	15	-	-	-	-
Attempts at - - - - -	24	24	25	25	29	61	15	12	13	46	1	3	-	-	-	-
Culpable homicide - - -	43	43	59	59	59	199	27	70	29	111	3	18	-	-	-	7 4 -
Rioting with deadly weapons	-	-	13	13	-	116	-	25	-	80	-	11	-	-	-	-
Rioting - - - - -	-	-	65	65	-	797	-	344	-	437	-	16	-	-	-	-
Grievous hurt and aggravated assault	403	403	149	149	1,643	302	509	55	1,144	217	20	30	-	-	-	-
Rape - - - - -	36	37	60	64	39	63	24	28	14	31	1	4	-	-	-	-
Dacoity with murder - -	2	2	2	2	17	20	3	16	14	13	-	-	-	-	-	90 1 -
Dacoity - - - - -	29	29	24	24	161	206	76	112	52	82	33	12	-	-	1,084 9 -	235 - -
Robbery with hurt, or deadly weapons :																
On the highway - - - -	76	76	19	19	128	24	66	9	62	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere - - - - -	-	-	25	25	37	37	-	11	-	24	-	2	-	-	304 5 -	32 - -
Robbery :																
On the highway - - - -	184	184	65	65	253	87	145	37	103	28	-	22	-	-	963 12 3	94 - -
Elsewhere - - - - -	-	-	21	21	33	33	-	13	-	8	-	12	-	-	840 10 -	80 2 -
Theft by housebreaking or house-trespass, with hurt or preparation for hurt - -	14	14	40	41	35	60	15	30	20	30	-	-	-	-	199 15 -	223 11 -
Theft by housebreaking or house-trespass -	1,037	1,930	2,872	4,642	973	1,859	363	594	588	1,239	22	56	-	-	17,605 15 -	17,479 4 10
Theft :																
Of cattle - - - - -	658	825	1,483	860	1,003	1,053	367	382	597	619	39	52	-	-	8,625 1 6	9,318 8 -
Ordinary - - - - -	3,148	3,722	6,870	3,543	3,999	3,258	1,543	1,009	2,355	2,161	101	88	-	-	22,401 - 9	20,834 5 11
Receiving stolen property - -	164	-	164	223	324	444	153	212	139	210	32	22	-	-	1,053 11 3	1,539 12 -
Serious mischief by fire, as per sections 435-6 -	92	2	94	55	112	53	79	37	31	16	2	-	-	-	-	-
Coining or fabricating Government stamps -	51	8	59	47	84	64	42	33	32	30	10	1	-	-	-	-
Escape from gaul - - - -	6	-	6	28	9	34	1	8	4	24	4	2	-	-	-	-
Bad livelihood - - - - -	41	2	43	142	70	274	31	104	34	165	5	5	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	6,114	6,490	12,604	8,450	9,157	9,329	3,540	3,254	5,331	5,702	286	373	3,88,853 8 9	3,88,853 8 9	52,249 11 9	50,020 9 9
Other offences cognisable by Police* - - -	-	-	-	660	-	1,101	-	372	-	713	-	16	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL for 1861 - - - -	-	-	-	9,110	-	10,430	-	3,626	-	6,415	-	389	3,88,853 8 9	3,88,853 8 9	-	50,020 9 9

* No comparison can be made of offences under this heading, as in the previous year cognisable and non-cognisable offences were mixed up together.

	1860.	1861.
Percentage of persons acquitted to persons tried	38.65	34.98
Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried	61.35	65.02
Percentage of persons transferred, escaped, and remaining under trial to those tried	3.11	3.90

Percentage of persons acquitted to persons tried
 Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried
 Percentage of persons transferred, escaped, and remaining under trial to those tried

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APPENDIX B. (1).

TABLE, showing Numbers and Per-Centages of Cases Reported, Apprehensions and Convictions in Heinous Crimes against Persons and Property, taken up by the Oudh Police in 1861.

C R I M E.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Cases in which Apprehensions were made.	Number of Cases Tried.	Number of Cases in which Conviction was obtained.	Number of Persons Tried.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Per-Centage of Cases in which Apprehensions were made to those Reported.	Per-Centage of Cases in which Convictions were Obtained to Number Tried.	Per-Centage of Persons Convicted to Number Tried.
Murder and attempt at murder of every kind -	134	120	111	79	262	161	80.55	71.17	57.00
Culpable homicide -	59	59	61	44	181	111	100	72.13	61.32
Rioting with deadly weapons -	13	13	12	10	105	80	100	83.33	76.10
Grievous hurt and aggravated assault -	149	136	126	107	272	217	91.27	84.92	79.77
Dacoity with murder -	2	2	3	3	29	13	100	100	44.82
Dacoity -	24	19	16	9	194	82	79.16	56.25	42.26
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon on highway or elsewhere.	44	27	27	20	59	39	61.36	74.07	66.10
Robbery on highway or elsewhere -	86	45	30	22	88	36	52.32	61.11	40.90
Rape -	64	53	51	27	59	31	82.81	52.04	52.54
TOTAL -	575	474	443	321	1,269	770	82.43	72.46	60.67

APPENDIX C (1.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CRIMES cognizable by the Police and ascertained to have been Committed within the Province of *Oudh* for the year ending 31st December 1861, and the Number of Persons supposed to have been concerned in such Crimes, and of the Number apprehended and brought to Trial, and of computed Value of Property Plundered or Stolen, and of the Amount recovered.

1.	2.	3.		4.	5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.	14.	15.		
		Cognizable by the Police.	In which no complaint was made.		Number of Cases in which no one has been apprehended.	Number of Cases reported in previous Year in which Apprehensions have been made during the Year.		Number of Cases under Trial at the Close of the Year.		TOTAL.		Number of Cases and Persons acquitted or released.		Number of Persons Convicted or Committed.		Number of Persons Died, Transferred or Escaped.		TOTAL.		Under Trial at the Close of the Year.				Amount of Property Stolen.	Amount of Property Recovered.
						Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.						
DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.																									
1	Rebellion	3	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	-	-	
2	Abetting mutiny	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
3	Murder:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	By Thugs	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Other for the sake of robbery	12	-	12	1	20	1	1	3	1	13	25	3	9	10	16	-	-	13	25	-	-	427	9	
	By poison	11	-	11	8	16	1	1	3	1	8	19	4	14	4	5	-	-	8	19	-	-	-	-	
	Ordinary	81	-	81	78	158	4	35	1	1	75	194	21	85	46	94	2	2	69	181	6	13	-	-	
	Attempts at	25	-	25	22	57	3	4	-	-	25	61	4	12	19	46	-	-	23	59	2	2	9	4	
4	Culpable homicide	59	-	59	3	57	180	2	5	14	64	199	17	70	44	111	-	-	61	183	3	16	-	-	
5	Rioting with deadly weapons	13	-	13	12	111	1	1	1	4	14	116	2	25	10	80	-	-	12	105	2	11	-	-	
6	Rioting	65	-	65	4	61	791	1	6	1	62	797	19	344	56	437	-	-	60	781	2	16	-	-	
7	Grievous hurt and aggravated assault	149	-	149	14	350	1	2	-	-	136	802	19	55	107	217	-	-	126	272	10	30	-	-	
8	Rape	60	-	60	52	61	1	1	-	-	53	63	24	28	27	31	-	-	51	59	2	4	-	-	
9	Dacoity with murder	2	-	2	2	28	-	-	-	-	3	29	-	16	3	13	-	-	3	29	-	-	-	-	
10	Dacoity	24	-	24	18	129	1	44	-	33	19	206	7	112	9	82	-	-	16	194	3	12	-	-	
11	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	On the highway	19	-	19	8	16	2	7	1	1	11	24	5	9	6	15	-	-	11	24	-	-	753	13	
	Elsewhere	25	-	25	16	31	1	6	-	-	17	37	2	11	14	24	-	-	16	35	1	2	1,386	-	
12	Robbery:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	On the highway	65	1	66	27	84	1	3	-	-	28	87	6	37	14	28	1	1	21	66	7	21	3,914	13	
	Elsewhere	21	-	21	14	27	3	5	1	1	18	33	8	13	8	8	-	-	17	22	1	11	840	10	
13	Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass with hurt or preparation for hurt.	40	1	41	17	24	55	-	-	-	24	60	9	30	15	30	-	-	24	60	-	-	2,581	-	
14	Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass.	2,872	4,642	7,514	851	1,691	66	198	-	-	917	1,859	182	594	712	1,239	5	10	899	1,843	18	46	2,23,116	10	
15	Theft:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Of cattle	860	848	1,708	416	899	171	154	-	-	587	1,053	140	392	415	619	21	31	576	1,032	11	21	28,019	11	
	Ordinary	3,543	3,038	6,581	2,089	3,054	108	204	-	-	2,197	3,258	479	1,009	1,657	2,161	14	27	2,150	3,197	47	61	1,04,850	5	
16	Receiving stolen property	223	1	224	2	222	400	18	-	-	240	444	86	212	142	210	6	11	234	433	6	11	1,231	10	
17	Serious mischief by fire, as per Sections 435-6.	55	1	56	17	39	52	-	-	-	39	53	26	37	13	16	-	-	39	53	-	-	-	-	
18	Coining or fabricating Government stamps.	47	-	47	7	40	60	-	-	4	44	64	20	33	23	30	-	-	43	63	1	1	-	-	
19	Escape from gaol	28	-	28	6	31	1	3	-	-	23	34	2	8	19	24	-	-	23	34	-	-	-	-	
20	Bad livelihood	142	-	142	142	263	9	11	-	-	144	274	47	104	94	165	2	2	143	271	1	3	-	-	
21	Other offences cognizable by the police	680	1	681	608	1,062	-	-	14	39	620	1,101	169	372	422	713	5	9	616	1,094	4	7	-	-	
TOTAL		9,110	9,587	17,847	4,968	9,583	369	740	29	107	5,386	10,430	1,306	3,626	3,590	6,415	59	99	5,257	10,140	129	290	3,86,563	8	
				19,279																			50,020	9	

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APPENDIX D (1.)

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ANNUAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Apprehensions, Convictions, and Stolen Property Recovered in the Province of *Oudh*, for the Year ending 31st December 1861.

N A M E of DISTRICT.	Number of Cases Cognisable.	Per-Centage of Apprehensions to Cases Cognisable.	Per-Centage of Convictions or Commitments to Cases Tried.	Per-Centage of Stolen Property Recovered.	Average Day Occupied by each Case before the Police.	Per-Centage of Convictions obtained on Evidence first sent up by the Police.
Lucknow City -	1,276	71·	77·23	9·40	1·26	9·8
Lucknow - -	697	46·19	74·76	20·50	2·32	85·63
Oonao - -	621	54·58	68·10	24·87	2·50	62·01
Durriabad - -	747	51·94	74·93	9·78	1·99	20·01
Fyzabad - -	1,177	66·78	72·82	14·41	1·57	91·33
Gonda - -	489	57·05	72·62	10·55	2·04	84·04
Baraitch - -	787	41·79	80·52	10·27	1·22	94·
Sultanpore - -	813	60·88	78·90	11·40	1·34	70·54
Purtabghur - -	515	67·37	71·38	9·88	1·50	93·08
Roy Bareilly - -	493	51·32	77·16	16·83	2·54	85·94
Seetapore - -	767	46·80	75·99	11·15	2·81	80·
Hurdui - -	440	82·94	81·06	10·42	2·92	67·75
Luckimpore - -	338	54·43	71·27	31·	4·61	90·
TOTAL - -	9,110	58·	75·12	14·19	2·20	78·25

APPENDIX E (1.)

ABSTRACT of Five Mysterious Cases of Murder by Strangulation detailed under peculiar Circumstances.

1. THE first of these murders was reported on the 3d January, while the Chief Commissioner and Commissioner were encamped at Oonao. The dead body was found one mile from Oonao, in the village of Rajpore. Inquiries made by the police, but with no results; the body was never recognised. Strangulation was declared to have been the cause of death. Round the neck a rope in eight coils was found; none of the assembled villages of Oonao, Busheerutgunge or Nawabgunge Ilaquas could recognise the deceased. The chowkeedar of village Rajpore was sentenced to find two securities of 50 rupees each, in default to suffer one years' imprisonment; he was imprisoned.

2. The second of these cases was reported on 7th January. The corpse was first seen by a chowkeedar close to the Grand Trunk Road, within the boundaries of the village of Mullawan. The lumbadars of the village of Jugdespore, whose fields adjoin that village, separated only by the Grand Trunk Road from Lucknow to Cawnpore, removed the corpse to the spot where it was found; a rope in several coils was found round the deceased's neck. He was thought to be a pensioner, as he had 5th Light Cavalry buttons on his coat. The corpse was sent to Lucknow for identification by the pension establishment, but with no result. The police apprehended two persons who were seen standing near the corpse, their houses were searched, but nothing suspicious was found in them. One chowkeedar was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in this case, he not having been able to find two securities for 60 rupees each.

3. The third case occurred in May last. The body of a man with a rope round his neck was found on the borders of the village of Occhur and Sarai Kathan. This was reported at police station, Hurha, on the 6th May. Police investigated, but found no clue, nor did a reward of 500 rupees which was offered lead to any results.

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4. The fourth murder was reported on 27th May. The dead body was found lying in a tope about a quarter of a mile east of Oonao. It was never identified, nor was any clue found which could lead to the detection of the murderers. A cord in three coils was found round the neck. The civil surgeon stated that death was caused by strangulation, and that deceased died while drunk. The retail dealers of spirits in Oonao were deprived of their licenses for not telling the names of those who had bought liquor from them on the night of the murder.

5. The fifth of these murders was reported on 31st May by a police sowar, at police station, Hurha. The corpse was found near village Hilgee, with a cord round the neck; no identification or detection ensued.

Case of Strangulation in imitation of above, being Conspiracy to gain Reward.

Another case of strangulation, in imitation of the above mysterious murders, was a very peculiar one from the circumstances connected with it. Bhowany, a policeman, and Bhikaree and Bhabootee, informers, stated they had seen Urjoon (a Takoor resident of the Lucknow district), kill a man and ride off. Captain Ryall and Lieutenant Dodd immediately mounted and galloped off to Urjoon's village, "Bustee Khera," in Lucknow district, 30 miles off. Urjoon's behaviour on being captured completely bore out the assertions of Bhowany and the informers, as he tried to escape over the rear wall of the village into the jungle, and then being unable to get away passed through a trap-door and hid himself on the roof where he was captured, after making an attempt to throw himself off the roof. This conduct was altogether that of a guilty man, and when in addition a running noose (consisting of a thin waxed rope with a loop at one end and an iron ring at another) was discovered hidden in an earthen pot, it appeared certain that at last one of the miscreants who had committed so many murders in the Oonao district had been taken. However, as the investigation proceeded some suspicious differences appeared in the details of the murder as given by Bhikaree and Bhabootee, and on these men and Bhowany being severely cross-examined by Captain Ryall, the whole case came out. Bhabootee owed a grudge to Urjoon, Bhowany was tempted by the hope of promotion and the large reward offered for the discovery of these prevalent murders, and Bhikaree having the same hope of reward, they joined a traveller, murdered him after night-fall with a piece of rope, and then at once brought the information that they had seen Urjoon commit the murder and ride away. The murdered man was a resident of Oonao, as were all three of his murderers, who expiated their crimes on the scaffold.

Case of Murder by Poison in Oonao District in 1861.

1. Baladeen and Mohuree took poison in August 1861, from a person who joined them on the Grand Trunk Road, near Gooshain Gunge. He accompanied them across the Ganges into Oudh, and succeeded in administering some drug or poison to them at Lekara, near Bangermow. They both became insensible and were robbed, eventually Mohuree died from the effects of the poison.

N. B.—This is the only instance throughout the year in Oonao district in which death has ensued in any case of robbery by poison, and it is therefore believed that murder is not the object of these poisoners. The description of the man who committed the above-mentioned crime tallies with that of a man who drugged Matadeen, his mother and sister, on 3d January 1862, at the village of Berokee.

In addition to the murders detailed above, seven ordinary murders occurred during the year, one for sake of robbery, and six ordinary, in five of which convictions were obtained.

Cases of Robbery by Poison that occurred in Oonao District in 1861.

1st. *Case of Deen Mahomed, cartman to Ghoolam Abbass, of Roy Bareilly.*—A party of five, consisting of two men, one woman and two children, engaged the cart of Ghoolam Abbass, of Roy Bareilly, to go to Jhansie. While halting at Asurkeera, Deen Mahomed, the cartman, was made insensible by drugs or poison being mixed in his dāl. The travellers took away the cart and bullocks and sold them to the lumberdar of Hurgaon, in the Meeangunge Ilacqua, where they were recovered by Captain Ouseley, in November 1861, eight months after the crime was committed. It occurred on the 23rd March 1861. Deen Mahomed recovered.

2nd. *Case of Moolla, servant of Badoolla.*—On the 29th March a party (answering almost to the same description as those who poisoned Deen Mahomed and took away his hackery) hired a cart from Badoolla to go from Suffeepore to Meeran-ke-Serai. Badoolla sent his servant Moolla with the cart, and the next day, the 27th March, Moolla was rendered insensible by some poison (probably dhutura) in his food, and the cart and bullocks were taken away and have never since been heard of. The first report of the crime was made at the police station of Bangermow on 29th March, two days after the robbery occurred, which of course gave but small chance to the police. Descriptive rolls of the poisoners were sent to all the surrounding districts, and the Cawnpore district superintendent apprehended seven persons, but they were not identified and were released.

3rd. *Case*

3rd. Case of Chundee, occurred on 8th June 1861.—Chundee was going to buy cattle, and was joined by a traveller, who drugged him with bhâng and robbed him of 25 rupees. Complainant pointed out the man, who was apprehended and chullaned.

The case was tried by Mr. Elliott, who, considering there was not sufficient proof, released the prisoner.

N. B.—It is believed that the same party poisoned Deen Mahomed in the first case, and Moolla in the second; and they are also supposed to have committed a similar crime on the person of Fakeera Gharywan in February this year (1862). It would appear that their object is not to produce death, as in all of those instances the poisoned men recovered.

LUCKNOW, the 8th April 1862.

MEMORANDUM on Arrangements for the Prevention and Detection of violent Crime against Person and Property in the Oonao District, more especially Murder by Strangulation and Robbery by Poisoning.

I. In addition to constant patrolling from the police stations of Oonao, Nawabgunge, Poorwa, Suffeepore, Meeangunge, Bangermow, Hurha, and Mowrawan, an organized system of patrol has recently been organized from the 19 following out-posts, and is now carried out as follows:—

II. The strength of each out-post is two mounted constables, one head constable, and other three or four constables, foot police. By orders lately issued by the Deputy Inspector General, one sowar commences patrolling at a little before daylight and returns at 11 a.m., the other starts at 4 p.m. and returns at 10 p.m. The whole of the foot police at out-posts, formerly men raised for the extra police, have been relieved by the most experienced constables of the Oonao police, and they have been directed to act much more as detectives than formerly; one of them at least is directed to be constantly moving about in disguise mixing with travellers, especially those coming from the Ganges.

Each head constable in charge of an out-post is directed, on the occurrence of a heinous crime, to set out at once to the spot after despatching one sowar to the nearest police station, and the other sowar to the district superintendent; no written report is required from them, so that the information reaches quickly, but the name of village and direction from out-post is invariably to be given, so that the superior police officers may reach with the least possible delay.

The usual precautions regarding the non-disturbance of the corpse and the preservation of marks of foot-steps are directed to be taken.

The chowkeedars of the district have been warned to be on the look-out, especially for bodies of travellers coming from the Ganges, and that they will be liberally rewarded in the event of a heinous crime being brought to light through their instrumentality.

III. The following are the out-posts and general patrolling directions of the sowars:

1. Pucchudda, eight miles from Nujjufghur Ghat. The sowars patrol to the ghat and back again.
2. Bickrampore, 10 or 12 miles from Ganges. Patrol towards ghat and meet half-way the Nujjufghur patrol.
3. Nujjufghur, a ghat on Ganges. The sowars patrol towards Bickrampore and meet sowars from that out-post.
4. Cawnpore Bridge. The sowars patrol towards Oonao and meet Oonao patrols.
5. Purrior, a ghat on Ganges, nine miles north-west of Cawnpore Bridge. The sowars patrol towards Nawabgunge and Oonao alternately.
6. Jajahmow, a ghat 12 miles west of Purrior, patrol towards Meeangunge.
7. Radhun Ghat, — miles west of Jajahmow, patrol roads leading north and east from ghat.
8. Tukya, between Bangermow and Meeangunge, patrol towards Baree Thannah and Moostuffabad.
9. Moostuffabad, patrol towards Bangermow and Tukya.
10. Mudarnuggur, patrol between Bangermow and Nanahmow Ghat.
11. Nanahmow Ghat, patrol towards Bangermow.
12. An outpost on road, about four coss from Mehndee Ghat, patrol towards ghat.
13. Mhowaza, half way between Suffeepore and Meangunge, patrol towards these two places.
14. Baree Thannah, patrol towards Lucknow and Bangermow.
15. Muddaree Khera, or road between Poorwa and Oonao, patrol towards those two places.
16. Phoolwa Ghana Ghat, patrol four coss from ghat and back.
17. Bhysaie on Poorwa and Hurha road, patrol towards those two places.
18. Surraga Ghat, patrol four coss from ghat.
19. Dabee Chowkee, two miles from Oonao. No sowars.

CHAP. XV.
Oudh.

IV. To supply this large force of sowars nearly all the reserve at head quarters has been employed, and a force of 15 horses and 20 foot from Lucknow district has been sent into the Oonao district.

V. An out-post has also been established near Mehndee Ghat in Hurdui district, and one constable in disguise is constantly near the ghat.

VI. Two very intelligent police officers have lately been temporarily sent from other districts principally for the purpose of carrying out an organized system of patrol and detectives. These officers are Inspector Sew Singh and Deputy Inspector Hyatt Khan, and the out-post will be divided between them and Inspectors Sewdeen Doobey and Uttur Singh; a very successful detective from the Lucknow district has also lately been sent into Oonao; he is head constable, second grade, Moona, and is a Passee.

VII. Three of the poisoned men, Mattadeen, Balladeen and Fakeera have been entertained in the extra police, and are stationed at different ghats for the purpose of recognising their poisoners.

VIII. Finally, the means taken for the prevention of violent organized crimes in Oonao would appear to have had some effect.

There has been no murder by strangulation for more than 10 months, and during the year there were only four cases of robbery by poison, in one of which the poisoned man died. Since the beginning of this year there have been two cases of robbery by poison, but no deaths.

(signed) *R. W. M. Aithen,*
Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Oudh Police.

APPENDIX F (1).

ACCIDENTS during the Year.

	Died.	Injured.
From falling into tanks and wells - - -	1,660	141
From wolves - - - - -	264	22
From snake bites - - - - -	633	10
From the fall of walls and houses - -	230	81
From other causes - - - - -	574	62
TOTAL - - -	3,361	316

ARMS taken during the Year.

Cannons - - - - -	6
Fire-arms - - - - -	609
Swords - - - - -	1,319
Spears - - - - -	85
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,569
TOTAL - - -	3,588

APPENDIX G (1).

[illegible]

<i>N.B.</i> —	Number of men in 1800	•	•	9,218	Cost in 1800	•	•	Rs. 16,97,200
	Number of men in 1861	•	•	8,959	Cost in 1861	•	•	13,29,394
				—				—
				985 Decrease.				9,67,876 Decrease.

APPENDIX H (1).

ABSTRACT of Sums to be Entered in BUDGET ESTIMATE against REVENUE and JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Amount.	Amount.	REMARKS.
REVENUE:	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Personal Guards - - -	40,149½	- - -	* This includes Settlement Officers in full, and half of the price of guards supplied to officers exercising powers both Judicial and Revenue.
2. Tehseel Treasuries ditto - -	38,592	- - -	
Treasury Guards - - -	24,312	- - -	
3. Escorts for Treasure - - -	634	- - -	
		1,08,087½	
JUDICIAL:			
1. Personal Guards - - -	42,565½	- - -	† This includes half of the value of guards supplied to the Officers exercising powers both Judicial and Revenue, as well as Judicial Commissioner, Civil Judge, and Assistant General Superintendent Thuggee, in full.
4. Guards over Gaols - - -	26,780	- - -	
5. Escorts for Prisoners - - -	634	- - -	
6. Guards over Hawalats - - -	11,580	- - -	
8. Civil Judge's Office - - -	816	- - -	
9. Lunatic Asylum - - -	468	- - -	
		92,843½	
10 per cent. - - -	- - -	19,653	
TOTAL - - Rs.		2,16,184	

APPENDIX I (1).

RETURN of Rewards given to Regular Police and Chowkedars for Good Services in the Detection of Crime, and the Attendance at School, within the Province of *Oudh* during the Year 1861.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Amount of Rewards during the Year to Regular Police.	Amount of Rewards to Chowkedars.	Daily Average Attendance at School.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Lucknow City - - -	120 - -	- - -	27	
Lucknow District - -	65 - -	178 - -	27	
Oonao District - - -	140 - -	10 - -	30	
Durriabad District - -	215 - -	219 - -	20	
Roy Bareilly District -	22 - -	24 - -	20	
Purtabghur District -	180 - -	96 - -	20	
Sultanpore District - -	309 5 9	114 - -	20	
Fyzabad District - - -	40 - -	556 - -	40	
Gonda District - - -	- - -	9 - -	22:30	
Baraitch District - - -	5 - -	10 - -	27	
Luckhimpore District -	- - -	272 - -	18	
Hurdui District - - -	155 - -	5 - -	27	
Seetapore District - -	60 - -	4 - -	49	19 persons attended the American Missionary School.
TOTAL - - Rs.	1,311 5 9	1,497 - -		

APPENDIX J (1).

ANNUAL RETURN, showing the Number of Men of each Caste in the OUDH POLICE FORCE, ending 31st December 1861; dated Lucknow, Inspector General's Office, the 4th April 1862.

DISTRICTS.	INSPECTORS, DEPUTY INSPECTORS, and CHIEF CONSTABLES.								HEAD CONSTABLES and CONSTABLES.										
	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Hindoos of Inferior Castes.	Seikhs.	Punjabees.	Goorkhas.	Total.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Hindoos of Inferior Castes.	Seikhs.	Punjabees.	Goorkhas, &c.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
<i>Mounted Police:</i>																			
Lucknow District	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	6	-	36	14	32	8	23	59	-	172	178
Oonao	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	7	27	9	8	10	4	-	65	68
Durriabad	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	9	6	6	10	28	5	-	64	67
Roy Bareilly	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	12	9	9	3	33	-	-	66	69
Pertabghur	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	9	6	6	10	28	5	-	64	67
Sultanpore	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	13	2	6	2	26	14	-	63	66
Fyzabad	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	18	16	4	39	7	-	-	84	87
Gonda	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	3	-	-	4	12	48	-	68	71
Baraitch	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	13	4	1	5	37	4	-	64	67
Luckhimpore	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	6	4	28	23	-	-	62	64
Hurdui	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	3	2	-	55	4	-	64	67
Seetapore	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	12	8	2	1	13	20	-	66	69
Total	-	5	3	2	2	15	11	-	38	1	143	101	81	118	295	163	-	902	940
<i>Foot Police:</i>																			
Lucknow District	1	-	3	3	1	7	8	-	23	-	61	165	112	327	102	212	-	979	1,002
Oonao	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	-	14	-	23	53	30	222	114	56	-	498	512
Durriabad	2	1	2	2	1	7	1	-	16	-	44	13	29	290	71	11	-	458	474
Roy Bareilly	1	4	3	-	4	5	1	-	18	-	54	32	12	325	127	5	-	555	573
Pertabghur	2	1	2	2	1	7	1	-	16	-	44	13	29	290	71	11	-	458	474
Sultanpore	1	2	-	1	-	4	5	-	13	-	87	28	24	228	84	19	-	470	483
Fyzabad	3	2	5	1	2	6	3	-	22	-	113	20	23	467	147	40	-	810	832
Gonda	2	1	1	1	1	6	7	-	19	-	8	3	2	130	150	271	-	564	583
Baraitch	2	1	2	1	3	5	2	-	16	-	22	17	2	349	96	24	-	510	526
Luckhimpore	5	7	1	2	-	3	-	-	18	1	69	50	14	253	18	53	-	458	476
Hurdui	1	2	-	3	2	6	1	-	15	-	25	19	23	338	99	7	-	511	526
Seetapore	2	7	1	1	2	4	1	2	20	-	125	19	17	344	148	17	15	685	705
Total	23	29	21	20	19	64	32	2	210	1	675	432	317	3,563	1,227	726	15	6,956	7,166
GRAND TOTAL	23	34	24	22	21	79	43	2	248	2	818	533	398	3,681	1,522	889	15	7,858	8,106

APPENDIX K (1).

RETURN OF VILLAGE CHOWKEEDAREE FORCE.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Villages.	Number of Chowkeedars.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Villages.	Number of Chowkeedars.
Hurdui	2,739	2,205	Fyzabad	5,089	2,202
Seetapore	3,876	3,814	Gonda	4,616	3,386
Oonao	1,108	1,428	Baraitch	3,618	2,503
Durriabad	2,208	2,390	Luckhimpore	2,221	2,136
Roy Bareilly	1,661	1,576	Lucknow	1,677	1,755
Pertabghur	2,626	2,747	Lucknow City	-	-
Sultanpore	3,103	2,700	Total	34,487	28,642

APPENDIX, L (1).

TOWN POLICE in the Province of OUDH not provided for in the Budget.

NAME OF CITY.	Inspectors.		Chief Constables.								Head Constables.			Constables.				Office Establishment.	Expense		
	At 250 Rupees.	At 200 Rupees.	At 100 Rupees.	At 75 Rupees.	At 50 Rupees.	At 30 Rupees.	At 24 Rupees.	At 20 Rupees.	At 15 Rupees.	At 10 Rupees.	At 12 Rupees.	At 8 Rupees.	At 7 Rupees.	At 7 Rupees.	At 6 Rupees.	At 5 Rupees.	At 4 Rupees.		Of each Town.	Of District, per Mensem.	Per Annum.
																			Rs.	Rs.	Rt.
OONAO - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	6	-	46		
Poorwah - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Suffeepore - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Bangermow - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37	157	1,884
ROY BAREILLY - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	12	-	95		
Dulmow - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37	132	1,584
SULTANPORE - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Jais - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	8	-	59	96	1,152
FYZABAD - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	25	52	-	407		
Adjoodhia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	13	28	-	229		
Bhudasur - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Ackburpore - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Tanda - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	14	-	108		
Julapore - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	10	-	72	890	10,680
GONDA - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	14	-	103		
Kucha Cheraw - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Khugeepore - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Utrowlah - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	7	-	50		
Bulrampore - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	14	-	101		
Purespore - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Nawabgunge - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	14	-	103	468	5,616
BARAITCH - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	20	-	159		
Nanpara - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Shewpore - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	9	-	63		
Secrourah - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	10	-	72	331	3,972
HURDUI - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	6	-	46		
Bilgram - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	-	42		
Mullaon - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Madhogunge - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Sandee - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	8	-	59		
Sundeelah - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	14	-	113		
Shahabad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	12	-	85		
Pehance - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	8	-	59	478	5,736
SEETAPORE - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	16	-	131		
Khyrabad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	10	-	72		
Biswah - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37	240	2,880
DURRIABAD - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	14	-	101		
Radowlee - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	14	-	103	204	2,448
KAKEREE - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Kankrabad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Chinbat - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Amethee - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Mullabad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	11	-	86		
Goosbaingunge - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	14	-	103		
Nawabgunge - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37	374	4,488
LUCKHIMPORE - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Kharee - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37		
Muhomdee - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	37	111	1,332
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	8	-	5	53	-	-	207	460	-	-	3,481	41,772	
Lucknow City - - -	1	1	2	2	2	-	6	6	-	42	36	-	36	440	274	-	1	6,487	6,487	77,844	
GRAND TOTAL - - -	1	1	2	2	2	6	8	1	8	42	41	53	36	440	481	460	1	-	9,968	1,19,616	

APPENDIX M (1).

POUND FUND MEMORANDUM of the OUDH PROVINCE for the Year 1861.

DISTRICTS.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	BALANCE.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Baraitch - - - - -	1,642 9 6	468 - -	1,174 9 6
Gondah - - - - -	553 13 5	162 11 1	391 2 4
Fyzabad - - - - -	1,711 13 5	582 14 -	1,128 15 5
Durriabad - - - - -	315 7 11	54 1 6	261 6 5
Lucknow - - - - -	1,437 4 5	572 7 5	864 13 -
Oonao - - - - -	1,258 11 8	397 1 -	861 10 8
Lucknow (City) - - - - -	355 7 3	124 10 11	230 12 4
Seetapore - - - - -	1,666 8 1	416 11 1	1,249 13 -
Hurdui - - - - -	2,703 7 1	870 8 8	1,832 14 5
Luckhimpore - - - - -	1,871 9 10	616 5 4	1,255 4 6
Sultanpore - - - - -	1,884 7 6	781 - 10	1,103 6 8
Roy Bareilly - - - - -	1,216 7 2	431 2 -	785 5 2
Pertabghur - - - - -	995 8 10	399 3 2	596 5 8
TOTAL - - -	17,613 4 1	5,876 13 -	11,736 7 1

Per-centage of cost - - - - - 33.8646.

APPENDIX N (1).

MEMORANDUM of GENERAL POLICE FUND for the Year 1861.

DISTRICTS.	Amount of Guards.	Amount of Processes.	Other Sums, viz. Deserters' Pay, Savings in Establishment, Extra Police, &c.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Lucknow - - - - -	3,573 14 9	39 13 3	740 15 11	4,404 11 11
Oonao - - - - -	- -	104 2 -	2,250 1 6	2,354 3 6
Durriabad - - - - -	- -	92 4 -	- -	92 4 -
Seetapore - - - - -	678 7 10	53 8 -	300 - -	1,031 15 10
Hurdui - - - - -	159 - 6	84 12 9	249 1 2	492 14 5
Luckimpore - - - - -	154 15 6	86 6 -	- -	241 5 6
Fyzabad - - - - -	2,349 6 6	147 - -	141 - -	2,637 6 6
Gondah - - - - -	1,236 12 6	183 2 -	16 8 10	1,436 7 4
Baraitch - - - - -	- -	93 12 -	- -	93 12 -
Roy Bareilly - - - - -	1,191 15 7	40 - -	17 1 1	1,249 - 8
Sultanpore - - - - -	577 12 11	120 14 -	341 9 -	1,040 3 11
Pertabghur - - - - -	99 - -	100 8 -	- -	199 8 -
Lucknow City - - - - -	- -	148 8 -	62 7 11	210 15 11
GRAND TOTAL - -	10,021 6 1	1,344 10 -	4,118 13 5	15,484 13 6

Lucknow,
9 April 1862.(signed) L. Barrow, Lieut. Colonel,
Officiating Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX O (1).

CIRCULAR.

(No. 16—378 of 1862.—General).

From the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to _____

Sir,

Dated Lucknow, the 17th February 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information and guidance, copy of a memorandum drawn up by the Officiating Chief Commissioner on the subject of village chowkeedars, their appointment, removal, remuneration and duties.

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner desires that the instructions contained in this memorandum may be rigidly enforced.

3. Commissioners are requested to draw the attention of Settlement Officers to the modification of paragraph 12 of Settlement Circular, No. 14, enjoined in paragraph 13 of this memorandum.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Currie,
Secy. to Chief Commr. of Oudh.

MEMORANDUM.

1. IN 1859 Captain Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore, submitted an admirable memorandum to the Chief Commissioner on the subject of the chowkeedaree arrangements in his district, showing that the system introduced into the province at annexation of making the chowkeedars Government servants, and paying them cash wages from a fund raised by a tax levied on the landholders of no less than 6 per cent. on the amount of revenue they paid to Government, was a total failure. The Chief Commissioner, in his Circular No. 132, dated the 3d December 1859, remarking on Captain Thompson's memorandum, expressed himself strongly in favour of the old system as described by Captain Thompson, and authorised a return to it in the Khyrabad division; but as it might not have prevailed generally throughout the province, he called for reports from the officers on the subject. Their replies show that a very complete system of village watch had existed everywhere, and the majority of able and experienced officers in the province were strongly in favour of a return to it, either without change or with one or two slight modifications.

On receipt of each divisional report each Commissioner was authorised to revert to the old system in letters as per margin. It does not appear from the correspondence before the Officiating Chief Commissioner what was actually done in consequence of this permission; cash realizations from the landlords on account of chowkeedars' wages of course ceased, except as regards 8 annas per cent., which was retained to form a fund for rewarding good service.

2. On the 8th September 1860, however, the Chief Commissioner issued Circular No. 57, stating that he had been given to understand that though the tax had ceased to be collected, some talookdars had failed to give rent-free land to such chowkeedars as did not possess it or other adequate remuneration, as required by Circular No. 132 above quoted, and that much discontent consequently prevailed. Deputy Commissioners were accordingly directed to warn talookdars that, unless they assigned five pukka beegahs rent-free to the chowkeedars who required it, cash payments would be reverted to, and the cess collected as before. This order was unfortunately much misunderstood, and often put in force with more zeal than discretion. Officers overlooked the two very important points in it: first, that it did not apply to such chowkeedars as already had either sufficient land or other adequate remuneration; and secondly, that the alternative offered by Mr. Wingfield to those talookdars who did not comply with the requisition, was a return to cash payments, and not a threat to enforce the order by measuring off the five beegahs through Government officers. In some places the order was enforced without reference to the remuneration which the hereditary chowkeedars received in grain and presents, or in others to the fact that they still retained their rent-free lands in spite of the appointment of Government chowkeedars. In one district, at least, the Deputy Commissioner sent out ameens and regularly measured off five beegahs in each village to the chowkeedar. On the other hand, some talookdars, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has reason to believe, understood the order to mean that a chowkeedar was not to receive more than five beegahs, and in

To Commissioner, Lucknow, No. 348, dated 21st February 1860.
To Commissioner, Fyzabad, No. 383, dated 24th February 1860.
To Commissioner, Baraich, No. 906, dated 2d May 1860.

in restoring their rent-free land, restored that quantity only. The consequence has been confusion and discontent, and a varying and uncertain system. The chowkeedar and the villagers or landowners are now antagonistic, a feeling which in relation to this very matter Mr. Wingfield so much deprecated giving rise to between classes. The chowkeedars are rendered independent of those for whose benefit they exist, and whose servants they should be, they are discontented with what they have got, and complain that the villagers do not give grain, &c., as they used to do, and that the land assigned them is of the very worst quality, perhaps quite barren. The villagers naturally dislike giving anything to a man over whose services they have no control; they want a man to watch their fields and houses, &c., and not one who considers it his sole duty to report thefts or conceal them, as may be. The landholders are, of course, dissatisfied at having land forcibly taken from them and assigned to others, and at being held responsible for reporting crime, when the chowkeedars, whom they are forced to pay, are no longer under their authority.

3. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has had many complaints on this subject, and he knows many officers, some of high position, are greatly dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, as regards chowkeedars and their pay. He therefore considers it necessary to explain clearly the old system, a return to which was directed by Mr. Wingfield, and which shall be strictly adhered to in future, so far as it is consonant to our laws to rescind the five beegah order, so largely responsible for the confusion, and to define the duties and responsibilities of landowners in regard to the reporting of crime and to the village police.

4. Under the old system the chowkeedar was originally appointed by the landlord or the villagers, and was paid by them, responsible to them, punished by them, and removed by them, all without interference on the part of Government officers. They were paid by a portion of rent-free land, by a certain proportion of the village crops, by presents from the villagers, sometimes in all three ways, sometimes in the two latter only. Their duty, whether in any village there existed both goraets and chowkeedars, or solely the latter, was to watch the crops and the village, to run errands, to make good the value of property stolen in the village, or to catch the thief, and as the emoluments were generally liberal, and the office had become hereditary, the villagers had often the benefit of the services of the whole of the chowkeedar's family. Now, allowing that it is the duty of Government to take measures for the protection of the property of its subjects, it is clear that it could not superintend the machinery required for watching crops and villages, not even at an enormous expense, while the people themselves can do so very cheaply, and with tolerable effect, and such duties are generally recognised as belonging to municipal government, and are left to communities, who, if they think watch and ward necessary, and tax themselves for it, will see that the work is done. In large towns some help is necessary to enforce uniformity; in small towns and villages the people can act best for themselves.

5. Again, the running of errands is a matter which Government wisely leaves to the people themselves to settle about, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that no officer proposes to regulate that department of village life.

6. Lastly, under our laws we cannot make the chowkeedar produce the thief or refund the value of the stolen property, nor did the former Government interfere in these affairs; they were left entirely to the people.

7. Of the old duties of the chowkeedars, then, not one related to Government, but we have imposed a new one on him, in common with all village officials and landholders. We require these persons to report all crimes occurring in their villages, to aid the police in the investigation of crime, the apprehension of offenders, and one or two matters of the same kind. We have nothing else to require of the chowkeedar, all his other duties, watching, carrying messages, procuring supplies, concern the villagers and landowners; and if in addition to these they contract with him to catch the thief, or make good the stolen property; when a theft occurs in the village the Officiating Chief Commissioner sees no objection, except this, that the chowkeedar may probably commit a second theft to pay for the first; but we cannot officially interfere to enforce this contract. A theft, however, must be reported even though the chowkeedar has made good the amount.

8. In future, then, it must be distinctly understood that the chowkeedar is the village servant, and that in consequence of his being the village servant, he is bound to report crime and aid the police, &c.; but Government has nothing whatever to say to him in regard to his appointment, dismissal, mode or amount of payment, or performance of village duties. These matters lie entirely between the chowkeedar himself and the talookdar or zemindar or villagers who appoint him. Between them they settle the duties and terms, and no Government officer has a right to interfere in any other way than he can by law do between any ordinary employer and servant, though upon proved misconduct of a chowkeedar in regard to his duties towards Government, the employer can be ordered to change him.

9. By paragraph 52 of the Government letter of the 4th February 1856, the spirit of the regulations, as regards the responsibilities of landlords in criminal and police matters, was ordered to be applied to Oudh. These responsibilities are described at pages 277-8 and 9 of Tucker's Note Book, and paragraph 185, page 83, of Directions to Settlement Officers, and the punishments to which they are liable are given in Sections 176 and 177

or the Penal Code. In a talooka village, then, for instance, the talookdar himself, the sub-proprietor or the tikadar, the managing or collecting agents of the proprietor, the putwarree, the chowkeedar are jointly and severally responsible, according to the circumstances of a case, for reporting a crime. The landowners and agents may report through whom they please; they will generally report through the chowkeedar, and the chowkeedars therefore must be assumed as the persons through whom reports will ordinarily be made, and when a chowkeedar reports, it shall be considered as exempting all others from the necessity of reporting; but if a talookdar chooses to appoint other agency than the chowkeedar for reporting crime in a village, (and if he does so he must file a list of the persons so appointed), the report of such a person will not exempt the chowkeedar from the necessity of also reporting the same occurrence.

10. The officer in charge of a district may, upon the proved misconduct of a chowkeedar in regard to report of crime or aid to the police, or other public (in contradistinction to village) duty required of him, order his removal, and direct the proper party to appoint a person in his place. This should not be done the first, or second, or third offence, unless very serious; warning and fines will be enough at first.

11. When a crime has not been reported in any village, the chowkeedar alone should not be punished; the other persons resident in the village, and bound as he is to report a crime, should be invariably punished with him, and more severely than he is. Where concealment is systematic, or in any particular case where there is reason to believe that a landlord or his agents, although not residing in a village where a crime has occurred, have been cognizant of its occurrence, and yet have not reported it, they also will be liable to punishment according to the extent of guilt established against them, whether simple neglect of a duty or connivance at a crime. The duties of a chowkeedar in regard to the police and to criminals, and the punishment to which he is liable for neglect of them, will be found in the laws quoted in paragraph 9 of this memorandum.

12. When in any village a chowkeedar is not kept up, the District Superintendent will report the fact to the officer exercising the powers of magistrate in regard to such matters, who will first warn the party concerned of the alleged neglect, and if this is not sufficient, will enforce appointment by a fine. Should the neglect be habitual or persisted in, the officer aforesaid will proceed to nominate a chowkeedar, and will require the Deputy Commissioner as collector, or the settlement officer in districts under settlement, to fix the remuneration payable by the owners of the village, either in cash at the rate of 36 rupees per annum, or in land yielding produce to the same annual value. A chowkeedar so appointed shall be considered a Government servant only, unless the villagers choose to pay for his services to them by a per-centage in crops, or in any other way, and when a chowkeedar has been thus appointed, the old system will not be reverted to, however much the landlord or villagers may wish it, until at least two years have elapsed. By Section 21, of Regulation XX., of 1817, landlords are legally bound to nominate chowkeedars, and by Section 188 of the Penal Code are punishable for disobedience to an order duly promulgated.

13. Settlement officers will, in their proceedings, record the names and status of the parties whose duty it is to appoint chowkeedars, the amount of their wages, and the mode of paying them; any land in a chowkeedar's possession will, of course, be so recorded with the terms of the tenure as in any other case, but the settling officer will not set aside for the chowkeedar any land in addition to that which he may be found to hold. Paragraph 12, of Settlement Circular, No. 14, is modified accordingly, and Settlement officers will be informed of the same. This rule does not apply to villages in the predicament described in the preceding paragraph. In these the settlement officer will fix and record the chowkeedar's rights.

14. The present list of chowkeedars will be assumed as correct, but the Inspector General of Police may, whenever he thinks proper, direct the talookdars and other landowners of any district to furnish fresh lists of the chowkeedars of their villages. These lists they are bound to furnish under Section 21, Regulation XII., of 1807, and are punishable for not doing so under the above quoted Section of the Penal Code.

15. The Inspector General of Police shall exercise the power of a magistrate throughout the province, as regards the punishment of landholders and others: first, for not reporting crime; second, for not keeping up chowkeedars; and third, not filing list of them, and district superintendents will be guided by his instructions as to which classes of cases they take to the Deputy Commissioner and which to him. Generally speaking, Nos. 1 and 2 should go to the Deputy Commissioner, and No. 3 to the Inspector General. The Deputy Inspector General is furnished with like powers to be exercised, however, on his tour only, and in the district in which he may happen to be. When the Inspector General thinks that the circumstances of any district require a district superintendent to be vested with these powers, he will report, mentioning distinctly whether the superintendent already is the district has shown discretion enough to justify his being invested with the powers.

16. The Inspector General of Police will prescribe rules regarding periodical reports by chowkeedars to the nearest police station, besides their occasional report of crimes, &c. Periodical reports should not be oftener than once a fortnight for those who are near, and
once

once a month for the very distant. Once a year at least the chowkeedars attached to each police station should be assembled and inspected by District or Assistant Superintendent.

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17. Good conduct on the part of a chowkeedar must always be rewarded with a liberal hand, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner will take steps to secure funds being placed at the disposal of District Superintendents for this purpose.

(signed) C. Currie,
Secy. to Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

APPENDIX A (2).

(No. 388.)

From *G. Campbell*, Esq., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, to Captain *J. Reid*, Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Sir,

Dated Lucknow, the 3d June 1862.

I BEG to submit the Inspector of Prisons' Report on Gaols in Oudh during the past year; with the prescribed Returns, and my remarks in reply.

2. Dr. Cannon's onerous duties in building the central gaol have not admitted of his making the careful examination of each gaol in the province which I could desire; but he has, at my request, rapidly run round most of them, and the result will, I am sure, be beneficial, especially as regards the additions and improvements in progress.

3. The report on the past year will, I trust, be considered as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances.

4. There has been a very gratifying decrease in the mortality. The excessive unhealthiness of the Lucknow Gaol has proved to be temporary; the number of deaths in that gaol during the year under report has come down to 8 per cent., and latterly I believe that it has been positively healthy.

5. The cost of the gaols has been Rs. 1,20,252. 15. 11. It is quite useless, at present, to compare the cost per head of charges, which are fixed without reference to numbers, viz., the fixed establishment and police guards. To judge of the real fluctuating expenditure, we must take column 10 of Statement No. II., showing the cost per head for diet and fuel, clothing and bedding, medicines, miscellaneous and contingent guards. The cost then for the year of each prisoner for all these charges, and exclusive of the fixed establishments, is Rs. 26. 11., which, considering the want of secure gaols, and the excessive dearness of the year (the famine year in the North Western Provinces), is not, I think, excessive.

6. I have before explained that we had not the means of much discipline, and the gaol building has lately taken the prisoners from manufactures to ordinary manual labour. On the whole, I believe that as much has been made of the prisoners as could be expected, and that the deterrent effect has certainly not been less than is usually the case where there are no especially penal appliances. That more cannot be said is not, I think, occasion of blame to the Administrative Officers, for in this department we can do nothing without money, and over that we have no control; we have not yet any means of solitary confinement, and all our gaols have hitherto been of the rudest description.

7. For the future our prospects are considerably improved. Dr. Cannon deserves the greatest credit for the way in which he has pushed on the Central Gaol, one of the two under circles of which is now ready. So far as we have yet had experience, there is every prospect of the site proving quite healthy, and if so, I am sure that it is an excellent one.

The Fyzabad Gaol is also far advanced, and several barracks will be ready before the rains.

The Seetapore Gaol was not undertaken so soon. Two or three barracks are promised before the rains, but it seems doubtful.

8. The conversion of the deserted barracks at Sultanpore into a gaol for 500 prisoners has been carried out in a rough way, but we still altogether want interior fittings and compartments, &c., which may be supplied for about 4,000 rupees more, if the money be granted.

9. The minor district gaols are, however, still in a lamentable state, owing to our failure to obtain any money to add to them. They are, as the Chief Commissioner is aware, mere hawalats, calculated to hold 50 or 60 people, and with no separate hospital or women's wards or other conveniences. I do not see how it is possible that, under the present law, which substitutes imprisonment for flogging, the public service can be carried on with these buildings without great injury and inconvenience. In two or three of the districts I have succeeded in getting some additions made by prisoners' labour, eked out

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by small aids from local funds which happened to be available. I do sincerely trust that it will soon be thought proper to grant the very moderate sum required for rendering them decent gaols, fit for holding the district prisoners up to six months, on the plan which I long ago submitted.

10. I should gladly welcome the establishment of a reformatory for juvenile and improvable offenders, and think that, upon the whole, a penal farm established on waste land would succeed best.

11. The gaols are not yet in so forward a state as to admit of my concerting with the Inspector of Prisons any novel experiment on that most difficult of all problems—effective prison labour. I am never free from doubt whether in our ordinary intramural system the seclusion is not counterbalanced by the extreme lightness, pleasantness and sociability of the work. I am never able to get over the feeling that to make carpets and twine, and knick-knacks, as we see it in a gaol, is rather a pleasant occupation than otherwise, free as the happy prisoners are from all the cares and anxieties and struggles of this working world.

12. The great want is some really rigorous occupation for those who deserve rigour, such that we can safely measure and regulate it. The only resource we at present have is in hand-mills placed high, so that the prisoners must stand to them. I am an admirer of tread-mills. We have tried one or two, but the machinery always breaks down. I would strongly recommend that the iron machinery for a few good tread-mills should be imported from England.

13. How far it is desirable to give to a thief education, which he would never have had if he had remained honest, is a different question; but, upon the whole, I think the advantage of instruction preponderates. I have suggested to Dr. Cannon to try to make a commencement in this way.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. Campbell,
Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

APPENDIX B (2).

(No. 58.)

From *H. M. Cannon, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Prisons in Oudh, to G. Campbell, Esq., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.*

Sir,

Dated Lucknow, the 28th May 1862.

I HAVE the honour to submit the accompanying Statements, from I. to XVII., with a "Comparative Gaol Expenditure Form" as prescribed by Government, showing all the details of prison management in Oudh during the year 1861.

2. Not having entered upon the duties of Inspector of Prisons until after the commencement of the current year, it will not be in my power to do much more than furnish the above-named Tabular Statements, together with a general abstract of the divisional annual reports, showing the comparative increase or decrease of expenditure under every head for the last two years.

3. It would be presumptuous in me were I to comment on the management of the different gaols during 1861. I have as yet only had opportunity of making a hasty inspection of 10 of them, more with a view of reporting and suggesting improvements on the subject of increased gaol accommodation which was urgently required.

4. I am, however, prepared to show that, under Mr. Campbell's supervision, the financial results of 1861 are very favourable as compared with the previous year, and in the face of circumstances which naturally might have been expected to raise the cost per head per annum, has, by an improved system of economy under several headings, been reduced from *Rs. 54. 8. 2.* in 1860 to *Rs. 46. 4. 5.* per head per annum in the year under review. The unfavourable circumstances to which I more particularly allude is, in the first instance, the effect the North Western Provinces' famine of 1860 had in draining Oudh of all its superfluous grain, and so raising the price of provisions in the early part of 1861. Again, owing to the want of prison accommodation and the increase in the number of prisoners, three important gaols were sanctioned and commenced upon, which necessitated the prisoners being divided into large gangs for employment on the several works, thus requiring an addition to the strength of police and Burkundauz guards, which invariably form the heaviest items of expenditure in prison management.

5. Being quite aware of the advantages and disadvantages regarding expenditure to which different gaols are subjected from locality or unforeseen circumstances, I shall only note comparison between those belonging to the same divisions.

6. The

6. The following is a general abstract of the number and disposal of prisoners throughout the different gaols in Oudh for the year 1861 :—

Remaining on 1st January 1861	-	-	-	-	-	2,025
Committed during the year	-	-	-	-	-	10,342
						<hr/>
Total prison population	-	-	-	-	-	12,367
Released during the year	-	-	-	-	-	8,384
Escaped	-	-	-	-	-	25
Died	-	-	-	-	-	195
Executed	-	-	-	-	-	24
Remaining on the 31st December 1861	-	-	-	-	-	3,497
Aggregate number during the year	-	-	-	-	-	948,401·40
Daily average	-	-	-	-	-	2,598·36

7. Statement No. I. gives a detail of the annual expenditure of each gaol, which amounts in the aggregate to Rs. 1,20,252. 15. 11. on account of 2,598·36 prisoners confined during the year 1861, being, as compared with the previous year, which was Rs. 93,725. 2. 5. on 1,719·29 prisoners, exhibiting an increase in expenditure of Rs. 26,527. 13. 6., and in prisoners to the number of 879·07.

8. Statement No. II. gives the cost per annum of each prisoner under the different items of expenditure incurred on his account; the gaols are classed in this table according to the cost per head, the Lucknow Central Gaol showing the lowest, and the Roy Bareilly the highest, rate per man.

9. The average expense per head which each prisoner in Oudh has been to Government during the past year (repairs and alterations of gaols included) is Rs. 46. 4. 5., whereas in 1860 it was Rs. 54. 8. 2., showing a saving on 2,598 prisoners (at a decrease of Rs. 8. 3. 9. per head) of Rs. 21,392. 14. 6.

10. This decrease in the annual cost of each prisoner, and which I hope to reduce still further by five rupees per head during the current year, should, under the disadvantageous circumstances noticed in para. 4, be considered very satisfactory, and in itself sufficient testimony of the growing zeal and attention of district officers to the minor details of gaol management and economy.

11. You will observe in column 2 of Statement II. how variable is the cost per head for "fixed establishment;" this, however, will no longer occur when the Schedules of the above for the different gaols in Oudh have received the sanction of Government.

12. Column 4, "Permanent Gaol Police Guard," is the great item of expense in the keep of prisoners, especially in small gaols, where the prison accommodation is both inadequate and insecure. As soon as the larger gaols are more advanced, this guard will not only be very much reduced, but fixed at a standard strength for the three classes of prisons; even now I am happy to be able to state that during the year under review, there has been a reduction per head in this respect of Rs. 5. 5. 5.

13. Column 5, "Contingent Gaol Burkundauz Guard," is high, and must remain so, so long as prisoners are employed at out-door labour, especially by the Department Public Works on the new prison buildings. I hope, however, to reduce this source of expense to a mere trifle, so soon as the larger gaols are complete, and ready to receive the prisoners at intramural labour.

14. Column 6, "Miscellaneous Expenses," is high, but will decrease every year as district officers become more experienced in the management of their respective gaols.

15. Column 7, "Native Medicines." The successful efforts that have been made by the medical officers to reduce expenditure under this heading is deserving of praise; in one gaol the reduction has been as great as six rupees per head,* showing the necessity that existed for demanding more economy and supervision in such matters.

* Of sick treated in hospital at Fyzabad.

16. Column 8, "Diet and Fuel." The cost on this account is moderate, but I expect to find it much reduced during the current year, although a more liberal scale of diet has been sanctioned by the Judicial Commissioner. District officers were in the habit of purchasing wheat at bazar rates, grinding it in their gaol mills, and charging for Atta in their monthly accounts, crediting the gain to the profit on manufactures. I have issued strict prohibitory orders to this arrangement for the future. Atta is to be charged for at the bazar rate of wheat, allowing a certain wastage per maund in grinding. This will make a considerable difference in the annual cost of prison food: for example at Oonao, within the last three months, the cost of food for prisoners has been reduced seven annas per head per mensem.

17. Column 9, "Average Cost of Bedding and Clothing." The reduction under this heading to the extent of A. 12. 5. per man is very creditable, considering the great increase in the number of prisoners and the quantity of new clothing required; it is, however, much higher than I could wish it to remain, Rs. 2. 13. 6. per head; but so long as the wear and tear at out-door labour exists, it will be necessary to renew the greater part of the clothing every year. It must be observed, however, that there have been other causes for the high

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Circular No. 4, dated
21st March 1861.

rate of this item; it has always been the great source of profit and speculation for the native officers. The hot and cold weather clothing, when changed at the end of each season, was scarcely ever seen again, and no proper account appears to have been kept of that in store. I have lately issued such instructions as will ensure greater economy for the future. I beg, moreover, to urge the advantage of district officers employing their prisoners to make up all articles required for prison use, in preference to purchasing them in the bazar, and working their men on fancy articles that do not meet with a ready sale. The requirements of the gaol should be the first consideration, and spare men and spare time should alone be employed on remunerative manufactures. The native officials invariably oppose this system; it prevents their obtaining a per-centage on the materials; it tends to lessen the out-turn of such articles as yield direct profits; and so again interferes with the amount of per-centage to be divided amongst the gaol establishment at the end of the year.

18. Tabular Statement No. III. shows the proportion of mortality and sickness; also the total cost of all hospital charges for each gaol during the year 1861. It is gratifying to find, on reference to this table, that although the average number of prisoners has increased by 879·07 on the previous year, the daily average number of sick have decreased by 11·28, and the deaths to strength per annum by exactly 109; the per-centage of deaths to strength on the whole is only 7·54, whereas in 1860 it was 17·74, giving a reduction of 10·20 per each; and had it not been for the high rate of mortality at Fyzabad (nearly 17 per cent. to strength), the average of deaths would not have been unreasonably great. I shall remark upon the above excessive mortality when treating of the management of particular gaols.

19. I beg to call attention to column 9 of this Statement, and again to notice the success which has attended a closer supervision of the hospital diets on the part of medical officers. There is an actual reduction of Rs. 581. 0. 1. in the face of an increase of 879·07 prisoners, or Rs. 3,528. 0. 11. in 1861, to Rs. 4,109. 1. 0. in 1860. I will abstain from making any further remarks on the sanitary state of the Oudh prisons, as it is my intention to do so very fully in my next report, by which time opportunities will have been afforded me of offering more decided opinions on the subject. One point, however, I feel convinced of, that as the area and ventilation of the sleeping wards are increased, so will be the health of the convicts confined in our gaols. I attribute 8-10ths of the sickness in prisons to the unnecessary manner in which the prisoners are cooped up at night, merely that the native guard and officials may be spared a little extra vigilance and attention; this I am determined to remedy in the first gaol that is completed on the radiating system. I see no reason why the short termed and well-behaved prisoners should not be allowed to sleep in the enclosed yards and worksheds.

20. Statement No. IV. is little more than a repetition of No. II.; it is gratifying to remark, on reference to column 5, the enormous reduction there has been in the cost per head per annum in all the gaols throughout the province, with the exception of the two noted in the margin; that of Roy Bareilly is so excessive, that I have thought it necessary to call for explanation, which will be forwarded with this report.

Increase per head.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Baraich	9	15	2
Gonda	6	11	2

21. Statement No. V. shows the "sex and age" of all convicted prisoners on the last day of the year 1861; there is nothing worthy of remark, except, perhaps, the number of prisoners under the age of 20 years, they amount to 306; the proportion of female prisoners is also large, namely 189.

22. Statement No. VI. showing "previous convictions" is very incomplete, and I fear not much to be depended on; the information on this subject will be more carefully collected for the future.

23. It will be observed, on reference to Statement No. VII., that out of a gaol population of 12,367 souls, there were only 188 who could read and write. I cannot suppose this statement either to be correct; little progress has been made in prison education, nor can we expect to do so much in this department of gaol discipline until some of the larger gaols are completed.

24. Statement No. VIII. shows the direct cash profits on gaol manufactures paid into treasury during the year to amount to only Rs. 2,818. 13. 2.; but when it is remembered the large amount that has been earned by prisoners employed on the new gaol buildings throughout the province by the department public works, also in grinding wheat and making prison clothing ("called indirect profits"), I think we may congratulate the gaol department in having earned the large sum of Rs. 46,618. 10. 2. Of this sum the prisoners engaged in building the new Lucknow Central Prison earned during 10 months 6,631 rupees at a rate fixed by me of half that of paid labour, and which during the current year will, I hope, exceed double that amount, and enable me ultimately to reduce very considerably the estimated cost of that building. If we add the "indirect" to the "cash profits," Rs. 2,818. 13. 2., we have Rs. 49,437. 7. 4., which may fairly be deducted from the aggregate cost of keeping prisoners in Oudh during 1861, leaving the expenditure on this account at Rs. 70,815. 8. 7., instead of Rs. 1,20,252. 15. 11. I have not included in this calculation the estimated saving to Government by the substitution of prison labour for paid establishment in performing the menial duties in the gaols, as it is rather a fictitious source of profit, and the loss incurred by hired labour, although much less in amount, may fairly be placed in the balance against it.

25. There

25. There is one point I cannot pass over without observation, namely, the great number of prisoners employed as servants in the different gaols, the average of which is as high as 23·12 per cent., in some it reaches 47·77 per cent. I have used every effort since my incumbency to remedy this waste of labour, and have in a great measure been successful, but there is still much to be effected.

26. Statement No. XIV. shows the number of escapes and recaptures; the former amounting to 28, and the latter to 15, leaving 17 prisoners still at large. The escape of nine prisoners from the Sultanpore gaol has been the subject of a special Report, and means have been adopted to prevent the possibility of a similar occurrence. Of the eight escapes from the Lucknow gaol three have been recaptured, one a long termed prisoner of desperate character; three of the five still at large are short termed men, who ran away from the insecure huts at new gaol buildings. When the new prisons are completed an escape from within the walls will be almost impossible, except when accomplished through the connivance of some of the gaol officials.

27. Table No. XV. is a nominal roll of the officers in charge of gaols during the year, and the date of receipt of the annual returns and statements by the Inspector of Prisons, the last of which I am sorry to say did not come to hand until the 17th May 1862, and must be my apology for the delay which has occurred in furnishing this Report. There will, I trust, be more punctuality in this respect for the future.

28. Table XVI. shows the number of prisoners to be 260, who have been flogged and otherwise punished in the different gaols in the province during the year 1861, and were it not for the high rate of punishments at Fyzabad, which were deemed necessary by the local authorities to enforce a proper observance of gaol discipline, the punishment roll would have been unusually small, considering the great number of long termed men and desperate offenders now undergoing their sentence in the prisons of Oudh.

29. It would appear from this Table there were only three solitary cells in existence during 1861, so that the punishments by that ordeal have been "nil;" when the three new gaols are completed there will be no want of means for enforcing this most valuable form of punishment, either for breach of gaol discipline, or as a mixed form of imprisonment.

30. Table No. XVII. gives admissions and releases of all classes of prisoners during the year; the total, however, is fictitious, as several prisoners are recounted after transfer to other gaols; the actual number committed in Oudh during the year, *vide* paragraph 6, is 10,342, and not 11,917; the total prison population should number 12,367, not 13,942 as shown in this statement.

31. As mentioned before, it will be impossible for me to offer special remarks on the management of the several gaols, having had but a hurried opportunity of inspecting some of them. I will confine my concluding remarks in the most part to the present state of gaol accommodation in Oudh, and that sanctioned for the province, which is in progress of completion.

The probable requirements under the operation of the new penal code can be more accurately approached by statistics from the Judicial Commissioner's office.

Prisoners.									
The new Lucknow Central Prison when completed will									
contain with ease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Fyzabad Divisonal Gaol, now far advanced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Seetapore, which has been commenced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Sultanpore with Hawalat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550
Roy Bareilly with Hawalat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Pertabghur with Hawalat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Oonao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Durriabad with Hawalat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Gonda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Baraitch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Mahomdee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Hurdui	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
TOTAL									6,250

32. This Report is accompanied by copies of those from Commissioners of the different divisions. You will observe that Colonel Abbott requests earnest consideration "as to whether it is expedient to continue the Lucknow gaol press to its full extent, that it is too formidable a competition with the free press, and should only be kept up for the convenience of revenue and police purposes, printing of codes, &c., for which prison labour may be legitimately employed."

33. I entirely concur with the Commissioner; but under these restrictions it will be necessary that the gaol press should meet with full support at least to the extent above cited from all the civil authorities, so as to prevent this method of employing prisoners becoming a dead loss to Government, which it inevitably will be if the gaol presses are only worked by fits and starts, and the requisitions for the above named forms left entirely to the caprice of district officers.

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3 U 4

34. I beg,

34. I beg, therefore, to suggest that officers of the Commission be instructed to indent on the gaol press for whatever forms the Local Government may direct to be printed at that establishment; this will enable me to meet their wishes promptly, and keep up such an establishment on this branch of gaol manufactures as will ensure a certain number of prisoners being constantly employed and prove a fair profit to Government.

35. The Commissioner in his Report alludes to the want of proper prison accommodation at Durriabad; this has since been provided for on a scale to meet all the requirements of the districts.

36. The irregularities complained of by Colonel Abbott in submitting the monthly gaol bills have occupied my particular attention, and great improvement has already taken place in this respect.

37. I do not feel the same concern expressed by him regarding the inadequate gaol accommodation in his division. The new central gaol, which is rapidly progressing towards completion, will hold upwards of 2,400 prisoners. Durriabad has been enlarged, and Oonao will never be required for more than 90 or 100 at most.

38. The civil gaol and hawalat at Lucknow will soon be placed in such repair as to contain an average of 130 prisoners under trial of all denomination, with two wards for European debtors.

39. It is very gratifying to observe the improvement in the health of the prisoners at the Lucknow central gaol during 1861.

The deaths were only 97 on a daily average of 1,152·76 prisoners, or 8·4 per cent. per annum; whereas in the previous year there were 237 deaths to a daily average of 723·01, or 32·78 per cent. per annum, and had it not been for a slight visitation of epidemic cholera amongst the gang on the new gaol buildings, the per-centage of deaths to strength would have been only 7·20.

A copy of my remarks on this epidemic is attached as an Appendix to this Report.

40. The Commissioner of the Baraich Division in his able Report attributes the excessive mortality at Fyzabad to the correct cause, namely, the unhealthy position of the old gaol and the deficient accommodation and ventilation of the wards and hospital, and not to improperly cooked and unwholesome diet, in which view Dr. Bruce, the Inspector General of Hospitals, entirely concurs.

41. I am happy to be able to state that six barracks of the new divisional gaol, with a magnificent hospital, are now ready to receive the prisoners; they will be transferred before the commencement of the rainy season.

42. I must notice a clerical error in calculating the saving per head under "Native Medicines" at Fyzabad, which is stated both by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in their Reports to be as high as Rs. 6. 7. 3. per head per annum; but I find in checking this calculation that it is only Rs. 5. 11. 8. on a daily average of 30·50 sick treated in hospital, and not on the whole number, which is As. 11. 5. This, however, amounts to a very considerable saving, and shows what can be done by proper supervision of expenditure in small matters.

43. I agree with the Commissioner in thinking that in estimating the sanitary condition of this gaol, the 190 cases of stripes should be excluded from the daily average of sick, which would reduce the per-centage very considerably.

44. Great efforts have been made at Fyzabad to increase and improve the manufactory department; they have made their own clothing, besides that for prisoners of other districts, and paid a small cash profit to the credit of Government. The paper, blanket, towel and other manufactures are very creditable, and when they have the advantage of good work-sheds and a well-organized system of intramural labour, I have no doubt will hold a very forward place as regards gaol manufactures.

45. The other two gaols of this division require no particular remarks, they are built on the model hawalat system, and when the repairs and enlargements are completed, for which sanction has been requested, they will contain from 75 to 100 prisoners each.

46. Colonel Clarke, the Commissioner of the Khyrabad Division, expresses himself satisfied in the diminution in the cost of the keep of prisoners at Seetapore during 1861; and as this part of the province was much influenced by the famine of the preceding year, the reduction of Rs. 27. 9. per head per annum for the keep of prisoners at Seetapore must be considered very satisfactory. There is one charge, however, which I must notice, namely, that of Rs. 6. 11. 3. per head for native medicines; the civil surgeon explains this excess as principally to be attributed to the large number of opium cases in the gaol during 1861. Opium when given to this extent amounts to an indulgence, it should never be sanctioned, except in emergent cases; the civil surgeon should be requested to scrutinise this expenditure more narrowly.

47. As all the available prisoners in this division have been made over to Department Public Works for the erection of the new gaol at Seetapore, not much profit can be expected from the manufactory department, but the executive engineer will receive credit for their labour, which will be carried to the gaol account at the end of the year under the head of "indirect profits."

48. The

48. The Mohomdee and Hurdui gaols have not been visited by me; I can, therefore, give no opinion on the accommodation they afford. I observe from the reports that there is no separate ward or hospital at either place; that the sick are located with the healthy. This shall meet with my earliest attention, as such an arrangement, in the event of epidemic disease, might prove disastrous. The Commissioner has already issued orders for temporary arrangements to be made to obviate such a result.

49. You will observe that both the Commissioners of Baiswarra and Baraitch have in their reports advocated the employment of additional European agency for the management of the divisional gaols at Fyzabad and Sultanpore. I scarcely think the time has arrived for laying this proposition before Government, and although I admit the advantage, and, perhaps, necessity of such supervision, I think it better to wait until these prisons are nearer completion, when the officers appointed can introduce a strict system of discipline, economy, and remunerative labour, which it will be impossible to effect while the majority of the convicts are employed at out-door work in building their own prisons.

50. The Commissioner, in his remarks on the gaols in his division, omits noticing the charge per head for police guard at Roy Bareilly, which amounts to Rs. 62. 9. per head per annum. The escapes from Sultanpore have been the subject of special report, but as the great inclosing wall is now completed, there will be no excuse for such occurrences for the future.

51. While on the subject of this gaol, I beg to urge that the opportunity of completing it, and converting the two barracks into a second-class prison, with a proper detail of hospital buildings, guard-rooms, and solitary cells, &c., should not be lost sight of. The Baiswarra division requires a divisional gaol as much as any of the others, and Government has, in the shape of unoccupied barracks, two buildings, which, at the small additional outlay of 6,000 rupees, can be converted into a complete divisional prison, capable of containing 550 inmates.

52. I need not further advocate the wisdom of such an arrangement; it would enable the Deputy Commissioner at Pertabghur to do away with one of the establishments at that station, which are both expensive and unsatisfactory.

53. In concluding this report, I must remark, that you had better not refer for comparative financial information in the large statement ordered to be prepared by Government, as the cost of the permanent police guard was not included in 1860. Statement No. II. of the old form is entirely to be relied on.

54. Trusting that the financial results, as shown in these tables, may be considered satisfactory,

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Cannon, M. D.,*
Inspector of Prisons, Oudh.

N. B.—Since writing the above, the explanation called for regarding the high rate of police guard at Roy Bareilly has been furnished, by which it appears they had entered an overcharge of Rs. 3,498. 15. 7., which will make considerable alteration in the figures of this report, causing the financial results to be more favourable. Copy of the correspondence is annexed, by which it will be observed that, instead of an increase per head per annum of Rs. 22. 15. 5. at Roy Bareilly, there has been a decrease of Rs. 10. 11. 2.

H. M. C.

(No. 251.)

MEMORANDUM.

Judicial Department,
Commissioner's Office, Lucknow Division,
1 March 1862.

THE gaol reports of the three districts of this division were received on the following dates:—

Lucknow -	-	-	-	-	-	-	20th February.
Oonao -	-	-	-	-	-	-	11th „
Durriabad -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3d „

They are forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons for compilation and report. The Inspector General, with the returns of other gaols before him, will be in a better position to form a comparison, and a decided opinion upon the comparative working of these gaols. I would merely call attention to the costs, which appear considerably too high, requesting him to suggest measures of economy and uniformity. I forward a set of rules that were drawn up for the working of the Lucknow gaol, and suggest their careful revision, and that a set of rules be printed in English and vernacular, for guidance of the officers concerned.

2. The Judicial Commissioner, in his memorandum, dated 12th ultimo, calls attention to certain particulars; for instance, the high charge of Lucknow gaol, and the mode of
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CHAP. XV.
Oudh.

crediting profits of prison labour at Oonao. By the Deputy Commissioner's reply, it will be seen that grinding atta is a direct source of profit, and has nothing to do with grain ground for the prisoners. The only objection I had to make to it was, that the gaol was grinding at a lower rate than the market price for labour, and I directed that it should be as high, for I object to the gaol under-selling labour, to the detriment of the poor labourers.

3. I would also request your attention to the consideration of expediency of continuing the gaol press to its full extent. I think it should be very much limited, and not be allowed to be such a formidable competition with the free press. I do not advocate its total abolition; it will be convenient to retain it for police and revenue purposes. For instance, the publication of the codes recently introduced at the lowest possible cost will be a benefit to the public in general, to which the labour may be legitimately employed, and I do hope this may be effected as speedily as possible.

4. The state of accommodation for prisoners at Nawabgunge is, I know, occupying your attention, and is urgently needed. Without tabulating the contents, it is not in my power to make any very valuable suggestions; but I have little doubt, as you proceed on this operation, you will find ample scope for notes, and plenty of room for improvement.

5. I will not, however, forget to mention the great irregularity with which the contingent bills of the Lucknow gaol have been received. The bills should be punctually prepared and submitted before the 5th of each succeeding month for which they are due, and in that case it will be invariably audited by the 15th of the month. With very ordinary arrangements this should be practicable, and will save much of the inconvenience that is felt at present.

6. Under the new Act our gaols will shortly be quite inadequate for the wants of this division. This must be carefully watched, and reported. The return will enable you to form some estimate of the increase there has already been, and what it is likely to be in future.

(signed) S. A. Abbott,
Commissioner and Superintendent.

(No. 210.—Judicial.)

From *David Simson*, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent, Baraich Division, to *H. M. Cannon*, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Prisons, Oudh; dated Fyzabad, 12 April 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to offer a few observations on the management of the gaols in this division during 1861, as shown in the annual returns.

2. The following statement shows the great increase which has taken place in the number of convicts:—

			Total Number of Admissions.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number remaining at Close of Year.
Fyzabad	- 1860	- -	1,309	262.09	284
"	- 1861	- -	1,194	342.37	521
Gonda	- 1860	- -	1,188	74.44	82
"	- 1861	- -	1,203	71.76	64
Baraich	- 1860	- -	827	111.87	49
"	- 1861	- -	687	87.04	90
TOTAL 1860			3,324	446.40	415
,, 1861			3,084	501.17	675
Difference			240	*54.77	*260

In Fyzabad, the divisional gaol, the number may in general terms be said to have doubled. The prisoners from Gonda and Baraich sentenced to terms exceeding six months, and even for shorter terms, should the number of prisoners exceed the capacity of the hawaluts there, are immediately transferred to Fyzabad, so that there ought not to be a large increase in the number of prisoners in these gaols; nor has this actually been the case at Gonda. But in Baraich this rule has not been strictly acted on, and our gaol accommodation has been so defective at Fyzabad, and the prisoners were so healthy at Baraich, that I have not enforced it. In point of fact, therefore, in Baraich the prisoners have considerably increased also.

3. The prison accommodation has been very deficient, but you have yourself lately had an opportunity of inspecting the several buildings, and I have little to add to the account of them which I gave in my report for 1860. We managed to keep the mud walls of the temporary gaol at Fyzabad, referred to in that report, standing throughout the rains.

About

About half the prisoners were usually confined in it, and they have been at least as healthy as those in the old gaol; so the project has answered well; and before the ensuing rains we hope to be able to occupy a portion of the new divisional gaol, and dispense with one if not both of the present makeshift buildings. The Baraitch hawalut has been finished, and in a style much superior to the Gonda one, by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Steel, who has given a good deal of attention to its erection; but I am unable to enter into details, as he has said nothing about the cost, &c., in his report, and the bills have not yet come in. Nothing has been done to the Gonda hawalut, but the addition of a female ward and a hospital has been sanctioned.

4. The health of the prisoners has been good in Gonda and Baraitch, but indifferent in Fyzabad. Out of the 58 deaths in the latter gaol, 54 were from diarrhoea and three from dysentery, and the Deputy Commissioner, in his report, has recorded the Civil Surgeon's opinion on the subject at length. The diet question has been fully discussed in the correspondence with the Judicial Commissioner marginally noted.* I then recommended that Indian corn should be dropped, and the mixture of wheat and atta definitely adopted, as has now been decided on; still I am not prepared to say that Indian corn, when properly cooked, is an unwholesome diet; and in the absence of any other reason, I am inclined to attribute the excessive mortality to the defective hospital accommodation and ventilation, which, in the opinion of the Inspector General, Doctor Bruce, were more than sufficient to account for it.

						Per-centage of Sick.	Per-centage of Death to Strength.
Fyzabad	-	1860	-	-	-	10.57	1.90
"	-	1861	-	-	-	8.82	4.85
Gonda	-	1860	-	-	-	9.27	1.68
"	-	1861	-	-	-	-	.083
Baraitch	-	1860	-	-	-	7.48	1.38
"	-	1861	-	-	-	7.01	1.02

5. Captain Reid enters into full detail regarding the expenditure, which I need not repeat. Suffice it, therefore, to say that I think he fully accounts for the increase of the averages in most of the heads of contingent expenditure. In gaols where the average strength of the prisoners is pretty stationary, and the stock of fetters, clothing, and cooking pots, &c., has once been laid in, the advantage in calculating averages per head rests chiefly with the gaol in which the greater number of prisoners is confined; but in a gaol like Fyzabad, where the increase has been very great and rapid, and new stock had to be purchased, it is clear that the result would be just the opposite. Captain Ross also accounts for the increase of charge, which is not excessive. The Baraitch return is not before me; but the principal increase, I believe, has been in the diet, caused by the Deputy Commissioner's buying in a stock of wheat when he expected prices to rise still higher on account of the famine, while, in point of fact, they soon after fell, so that the speculation turned out a bad one.

6. Hospital charges have greatly decreased in the Fyzabad Gaol, which proves the correctness of the opinion I last year expressed. The averages in Gonda and Baraitch are much higher, but the smaller number of prisoners accounts for this.

7. I regret to see so many juvenile offenders confined in gaol, though the total number is not great. If the Whipping Act is not speedily passed, a reformatory will not only have become a desideratum, but a necessity, though the establishment of such an institution in this country on a sound basis is not without difficulties.

						12 to 16 years.	16 to 20 years.
Fyzabad	-	1860	-	-	-	2	10
"	-	1861	-	-	-	3	5
Gonda	-	1860	-	-	-	-	4
"	-	1861	-	-	-	-	2
Baraitch	-	1860	-	-	-	1	4
"	-	1861	-	-	-	2	4
TOTAL 1860						3	18
" 1861						5	11

8. The

* From Judicial Commissioner, Circular No. 156, dated 4th December 1861; to Judicial Commissioner, Circular No. 994, dated 12th December 1861. From Judicial Commissioner, Circular No. 971, dated 13th December 1861; to Judicial Commissioner, Circular No. 36, dated 21st January 1862. From Judicial Commissioner, Circular No. —, dated 18th February.

	Escaped Prisoners.
Fyzabad 1860	- 1
" 1861	- 2
Gonda 1860	- —
" 1861	- —
Baraitch 1860	- 3
" 1861	- —
Total 1860	- 4
" 1861	- 2

8. The escape statement is very favourable, only two prisoners escaped from the Fyzabad gaol, and none from Gonda or Baraitch. The result may be reviewed in various ways, and is due, I am afraid, fully as much to the easy work exacted from the prisoners as to the care of the contingent guards. While the great bulk of the prisoners are employed outside the gaols, the enforcement of hard labour and prison discipline, in the proper sense of the term, is universally allowed to be impossible.

9. There are, of course, no manufactures, except in the Fyzabad gaol. The results are given by Captain Reid, and are as good as could be expected. The mistake in the last year's statements referred to by him was then discovered by me, and corrected in my report.

10. Statements 9, 10 and 11 require no remark. I am glad, however, that you have now made the difference between the price of atta and wheat a matter of account, instead of a cash transaction, by which the chance of embezzlement has been greatly lessened.

11. As remarked last year, statement No. 12 should be blank, and statement No. 13 has again been misunderstood.

12. The number of prisoners released on account of sickness has been considerable in Fyzabad. I am glad to see the order was, of course, invariably given on the strong report of the civil surgeon, and the mortality in that gaol, I think, fully justified his recommendations.

							Good Conduct.	Sickness.
Fyzabad	-	1860	-	-	-	-	2	3
"	-	1861	-	-	-	-	1	17
Gonda	-	1860	-	-	-	-	1	—
"	-	1861	-	-	-	-	3	—
Baraitch	-	1860	-	-	-	-	-	2
"	-	1861	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL 1860							3	5
" 1861							4	18

13. I fully agree with Captain Reid that flogging is required as an *ultima ratio* to support gaol discipline; but I cannot coincide with him in the inference he leaves us to draw from his remarks, that the system of administering it, as it obtained in the Fyzabad gaol in the earlier months of the year, was a good one. The practice then was to punish every slight breach of gaol discipline with five or six stripes, owing to which the frequency of the punishment was greatly increased, while its effect, both owing to its frequency and the lightness of the punishment, was proportionably diminished. I therefore directed that for first and petty breaches of discipline, other punishments, such as the hand-mills, &c., should be preferred, and that when it was necessary to flog an obstinate offender, or for an aggravated offence, the flogging administered should be sufficiently severe to afford an example to the other prisoners.

14. I most thoroughly concur with Captain Reid, however, as to the desirability of obtaining additional European agency for the management of so large a gaol as the Fyzabad one; but this is not the place to discuss the question at length.

15. Mr. T. Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner, has again prepared a caste statement, the results exhibited in which are much the same as last year.

16. The delay in writing this letter has been caused by the transmission of the original Baraitch statements direct to your office, and the receipt of duplicates only yesterday, though they have repeatedly been called for for some time past.

I have, &c.
(signed) D. Simson,
Commissioner and Superintendent of Baraitch Division.

(No. 16.—Judicial.)

From *St. George Tucker*, Esq., Commissioner and Superintendent, Baiswarra Division, to *H. M. Cannon*, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Prisons, Lucknow; dated Sultanpore, 1 April 1862.

Sir,

WITH reference to the 2d paragraph of the Judicial Commissioner's Circular, No. 31, of 13th February, I have the honour of forwarding herewith the annual gaol returns and reports for the three districts in this division, with a memorandum by myself.

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM by the Commissioner and Superintendent, Baiswarra Division,
on the Gaol Returns for 1861.

Expenditure.

THE expenditure on buildings has been trifling. A sum of 500 rupees was sanctioned for adapting the barracks at Sultanpore to the purposes of a gaol. It has not been debited in the accounts for 1861. Upwards of 1,000 rupees more will be required. The Inspector of Prisons has already given full instructions regarding the adaptation of these buildings. I would recommend that they be placed under charge of Doctor Constant, who would report to the Inspector of Prisons through the district officer, and I hope that a sufficient permanent establishment may be sanctioned.

2. With reference to Captain Perkin's remarks on the hawalut, I am of opinion that it will answer well enough for the present for prisoners under trial. It is near enough to the cutcherry, and close to the public lines, so that the relief of sentries can be very easily made.

3. The miscellaneous charges are high at Sultanpore; the clothing and bedding charges are high at Pertabghur. Those for contingent guards are enormous at the latter station. An explanation has been called for.

4. The cost of native medicines is high at Roy Bareilly and Pertabghur, but very moderate at Sultanpore.

Health of Prisoners.

5. The health of the prisoners has been good; particularly so at Sultanpore. I beg that the services of Doctor Constant may be brought to the notice of Government. I believe that he is well satisfied with the native doctor, Ghumundee Lal.

6. With reference to Appendix II., the Deputy Commissioner of Pertabghur has omitted to record the expense incurred for the gaol guard. He has been requested to supply the omission.

Previous Conviction.

7. With reference to Appendix VI. of the Statements, I am of opinion that it cannot be relied on. We have not hitherto been able to ascertain all the previous convictions of prisoners.

Receipts.

8. With reference to Appendix IX., the Deputy Commissioner of Pertabghur has been requested to explain on what principle he has calculated that the convicts have earned for Government 3,477 rupees in the construction of public buildings. I am at a loss to understand what buildings are alluded to.

Appendix XIII.

9. The district officers have not hitherto had sufficient space within their gaols for the employment of convicts on manufactures. Some have been employed in grinding wheat, expressing oil, and weaving blankets. The manufacture of paper and tât puttee (gunnee cloth) would be profitable, especially the latter. The material can be obtained in almost any quantities within 12 miles of Sultanpore or Pertabghur.

Appendix X.

10. Out of door, ramming down kunkur is, I have found, the best employment for prisoners who wear irons. They have not to walk much, and are not liable, consequently, to get sores on their ankles.

11. I recommend, however, that the mass of the convicts confined in this division should be employed within gaol inclosures. Here labour is cheap and wages low. The contrast between the ill-fed honest poor and the well-fed prisoners is demoralizing. The employment of prisoners out of doors is undoubtedly good for their health, and I would, therefore, recommend the transfer of all prisoners sentenced to more than four months for simple theft, budmashee, and breach of the Salt and Abkaree Laws, to the districts beyond the Gogra, where labour is scarce and food cheap.

12. With reference to Appendix XIV., for Sultanpore, I forward herewith the correspondence regarding the escape of nine of the prisoners.

13. The Deputy Commissioner of Pertabghur has omitted to notice the escape of two life convicts while on their way to Allahabad. It appears to me, that until an officer in charge of a gaol has received a receipt for a transferred prisoner, he is not at liberty to enter him in column 10 of the Statement A., Gaol Return, and should enter him in column 9 in the event of his escaping on the road. The correspondence on this subject also will be forwarded should you wish to see it. A copy of Mr. King's explanation received to-day is appended.

(signed) *St. G. Tucker,*
Commr. and Supdt. of Baiswarra Division.

(No. 5.—JUDICIAL.)

From Colonel *J. Clarke*, Commissioner and Superintendent of Khyrabad Division, to
H. M. Cannon, Esq., M. D., Inspector of Prisons, Oudh.

Sir,

Dated the 13th March 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, in original, the Gaol Reports and Returns of this division for 1861; they show, I think, that as much has been done as could be expected.

2. The additional accommodation in the Hurdul gaol, referred to by the Deputy Commissioner as sanctioned by me, is to cost 250 rupees, and will be paid for from the amount in hand on account of fines levied for the destruction of public buildings during the mutiny.

3. I am of opinion, as I have always been, that each district should have a proper gaol building capable of accommodating 150 or 200 prisoners.

4. The general results of the Return now submitted show a diminished net cost of each prisoner during the past year, and I know from frequent personal observation that all that attention to management can do, under the circumstances, has been done.

5. As these Returns and Reports are over due, I do not detain them for further comment; but should you desire such, which, however, I do not think I can offer with any advantage, I shall be happy to attend to your wishes.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Clarke*,

Commr. and Supdt., Khyrabad Division.

(No. 10.)

From *H. M. Cannon*, Esq., M. D., Superintendent, Lucknow Gaol, to *F. Douglas*, Esq., M. D., Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.

Sir,

Dated Lucknow, the 27th January 1862.

I HAVE the honour to submit a short sanitary Report of the gang of prisoners working under my orders at the new central gaol buildings between the Alumbagh and Cantonments.

As regards the topography, the position of the new site is, I think, unexceptionable, the ground is high, and capable of being well drained on all sides. During the late trying rainy season, when almost every part of the neighbouring country was under water, the land selected for the new central gaol remained high and dry.

The prisoners went into temporary huts erected for them on the ground on the 25th February 1861, and from that period to the end of the year the daily average strength of the gang has been 476 working prisoners.

The men have been well fed, well clothed, and well sheltered from the weather; they have done a fair amount of remunerative labour, and I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with their sanitary condition.

The daily proportion of sick to strength has been under two per cent. (or 1·88), and had it not been for a short but severe visitation of epidemic cholera, which made its appearance during the very heavy rains on the 3d September 1861, the mortality would have been a mere fraction.

It may be interesting to make a few remarks on the curious advent of this disease; it appears to have travelled slowly from the Muchee Bhawun Fort in a direct line to Cantonments (a distance of three miles), carrying off a solitary individual at long intervals on its way; it then crossed the Roy Bareilly road from the extremity of Cantonments, and attacked the sick in my temporary hospital at the gaol works on the 3d September 1861.

I next morning took prompt measures and had tents pitched quarter of a mile from the other prisoners, and had the ground inside and outside thickly strewed with hot ashes from the lime and brick-kilns. This was done once a day so long as the sickness lasted; nevertheless in 14 days there were 25 cases admitted, 14 of which were fatal. These were, however, confined (with two exceptions) exclusively to the sick in hospital. Two mehters who were selected for menial duties at the hospital tents were the last attacked, and died on the 17th and 18th, when the epidemic ceased as suddenly and unexpectedly as it appeared; causing one casualty on the 20th in a village on the Cawnpore road, about a quarter of a mile off, which was the last I heard of it in the neighbourhood.

I must

I must here remind you that the fact of my worst cases of sickness, with the exception of those of cholera, have been sent into the City Gaol hospital for treatment, has tended to reduce my per-centage of sick, and in the same ratio increased yours. I believe, however, I am correct in stating that of those sent in by me for treatment only three have died, making a total number of only 17 deaths in connexion with the gang under my supervision.

CHAP. XV.
Oudh.

An Abstract Tabular Statement is herewith attached.

TABULAR STATEMENT of PRISONERS employed from 25th February to
31st December 1861.

Total Number of prisoners employed from 25th February to 31st December 1861	- - - - -	147,731
Average daily strength of prisoners during the year	-	476,519
Average daily number of sick during the year	- -	12,392
Daily proportion of sick to strength per cent. per annum		1.88
Proportion of deaths to strength per cent. per annum	-	3.459

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Cannon, M.D.*,
Superintendent, Lucknow Gaol.

CHAP. XV.
Oudh.

No. 1.

ABSTRACT of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE of each GAOL in the Province of Oudh during the Year 1861.

Number.	Divisions.	Names of Districts.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	2. Repairs to Gaols.	3. Permanent Gaol Establishment.	4. Permanent Hospital Establishment.	5. Permanent Gaol Guard.	6. Contingent Gaol Guard.	7. Miscellaneous Charges, including Rewards, Tools and Travelling Expenses.	8. Native Medicines.	9. Prison and Hospital Rations.	10. Clothing and Bedding.	11. Total.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	1152-76	64 3 -	3,708 - -	420 - -	6,348 - -	8,314 12 11	Rs. a. p. 1,517 1 4	Rs. a. p. 235 - 2	Rs. a. p. 19,042 8 10	Rs. a. p. 4,343 3 2	Rs. a. p. 43,992 13 5
2		Durrabad	49-56	-	756 - -	300 - -	1,512 - -	273 3 7	39 11 8	4 15 -	680 14 8	24 12 -	3,591 8 11
3		Oonao	77-04	-	756 - -	300 - -	2,107 - -	285 4 7	45 6 2	17 5 8	1,210 5 5	21 10 6	4,743 - 4
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	285-21	-	1,068 - -	396 - -	3,432 - -	1,318 8 -	209 8 1	56 9 5	3,472 - 10	326 3 8	10,278 14 -
5		Hurdai	72-73	44 6 9	756 - -	480 - -	2,328 - -	365 9 1	76 9 1	9 2 -	1,236 3 11	135 1 3	5,431 - 1
6		Mohomedee	59-02	-	756 - -	300 - -	1,056 - -	266 14 8	47 5 10	27 10 -	919 5 4	58 12 8	3,452 - 6
7	Baiwarra	Saltanpore	206-19	- 14 -	756 - -	300 - -	2,600 - -	1,436 5 11	618 14 2	54 3 1	2,704 2 10	718 - 10	9,188 8 10
8		Roy Bareilly	103-06	5 2 6	756 - -	300 - -	3,005 - 5	560 14 6	183 10 11	74 8 4	1,220 4 6	211 12 -	6,317 5 2
9		Pertabghur	140-72	-	756 - -	300 - -	1,824 - -	948 15 2	249 4 7	136 1 1	2,118 4 2	166 8 9	6,499 1 9
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	342-37	355 5 11	1,098 - -	396 - -	3,095 1 8	3,095 1 8	932 15 8	48 7 8	5,083 1 -	1,256 14 3	15,330 15 10
11		Gonda	71-76	- 13 -	636 - -	300 - -	1,656 - -	253 7 6	77 2 7	20 4 -	670 12 11	37 10 -	3,652 2 -
12		Baraitch	87 04	-	756 - -	300 - -	1,320 - -	512 4 9	76 11 -	29 12 2	1,182 12 11	99 - 8	4,276 9 6
Total of 1861			2598-36	470 13 2	12,558 - -	4,092 - -	30,283 2 1	17,651 6 4	4,074 5 1	713 14 7	39,510 13 4	7,399 9 9	1,16,754 - 4
Total of 1860			1719-29	408 3 6	12,026 14 4	4,071 14 7	31,532 15 11	10,124 3 3	2,805 3 6	728 3 -	25,799 4 8	6,228 3 8	93,725 2 5
Difference			879-07	62 9 8	531 1 8	20 1 5	1,249 13 10	7,527 3 1	1,269 1 7	14 4 5	13,711 8 8	1,171 6 1	23,028 13 11

STATEMENT, showing the Average Number of Prisoners in the PROVINCE of OUDH, and the Average Cost of each Prisoner per Head per Annum, during the Year 1861, and the Increase and Decrease on the previous Year.

Province.	NAMES of DISTRICTS.	1. Daily Average Number of all Prisoners Died at the Expense of Government, Column 1 of Table I.	2. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol Establishment per Head per Annum.	3. Average Cost of Hospital Establishment per Head per Annum.	4. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	5. Average Cost of Contingent Guard per Head per Annum.	6. Average Cost of Miscellaneous Charges per Head per Annum.	7. Average Cost of Native Medicines per Head per Annum.	8. Average Cost of Diet and Fuel per Head per Annum.	9. Average Cost of Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	10. Average Cost of Contingent Guard, Miscellaneous Expenses, Native Medicines, Diet, Clothing, and Bedding per Head per Annum.	11. Average Cost of all Expenses, including Gaol Establishment, Permanent Guard, Repairs, and Alterations per Head per Annum.	12. Increase or Decrease, 1861 on 1860, on Column 10.		13. Increase or Decrease, 1861 on 1860, on Column 11.		14. Average Price Current of Wheat, 2d Quality, throughout the Year.
													Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Oudh	Lucknow -	1,152:76	3 3 5	5 10	5 8 1	7 3 5	1 5 -	- 3 3	16 8 3	3 12 3	29 - 3	38 2 7	- 8 5	-	-	5 3 7	0 20 2
	Seetapore -	235:21	4 8 7	1 10 11	14 9 5	5 9 8	- 14 3	- 3 10	14 12 2	1 6 2	22 14 1	43 11 2	-	-	-	25 4 4	0 20 12
	Sultanpore -	206:19	3 10 8	1 7 3	12 9 9	6 15 5	3 -	- 4 2	13 1 9	3 7 8	26 13 2	44 9 -	- 3	-	-	22 10 -	0 25 11½
	Fyzabad -	342:37	3 3 3	1 2 6	9 - 7	9 - 7	2 11 7	- 2 3	14 12 1	3 10 8	30 5 4	44 12 5	2 14 7	-	-	8 8 6	0 25 6
	Pertabghur -	140:72	5 5 11	2 2 1	12 15 4	6 11 10	1 12 4	- 15 5	15 - 10	1 2 11	25 11 5	46 2 11	-	-	-	27 - 8	0 21 0
	Baraitch -	87:04	8 10 11	3 7 1	15 2 7	5 14 2	- 14 1	- 5 5	13 9 5	1 2 2	21 13 4	49 2 1	5 1 9	-	9 15 2	-	0 26 8
	Gonda -	71:76	8 13 9	4 2 10	23 1 2	3 8 6	1 1 2	- 4 6	9 5 6	- 8 4	14 12 2	50 14 3	1 13 5	-	7 11 6	-	0 28 1
	Mohomdee -	59:02	12 12 11	5 1 4	17 14 3	4 13 9	- 12 10	- 7 5	15 9 2	- 15 11	22 11 3	58 7 9	-	-	-	9 12 7	0 22 13
	Oonao -	77:04	9 13 -	3 14 3	27 5 7	3 11 2	- 9 5	- 3 7	15 11 4	- 4 5	20 8 1	61 9 -	-	-	-	18 8 -	0 18 12
	Durriabad -	49:56	15 4 -	6 - 10	30 8 1	5 8 2	- 12 9	- 1 7	13 11 9	- 7 11	20 10 5	72 7 6	-	-	-	30 6 10	0 23 0
	Hordui -	72:73	10 6 3	6 9 7	32 - 1	5 - 5	1 - 10	- 2 -	16 15 11	1 13 8	25 - 11	74 10 9	-	-	-	7 5 -	0 15 13
	Roy Bareilly -	103:96	7 4 4	2 14 2	28 14 5	5 6 3	1 12 3	- 11 5	11 11 9	2 - 7	21 10 5	60 12 2	2 7 1	-	-	10 11 2	0 23 15
TOTAL of 1861 -		2,595:36	4 13 3	1 9 2	11 10 6	6 12 8	1 9 1	- 4 4	15 3 3	2 13 6	26 11 -	44 14 11	- 1 11	-	-	9 9 3	0 22 10
TOTAL of 1860 -		1,719:29	6 15 11	2 5 10	18 5 5	5 14 2	1 10 1	- 6 9	15 - 1	3 9 11	26 9 1	54 8 2	- 2 8	-	- 3 -	-	0 23 15
Difference -		879:07	2 2 8	- 12 8	6 10 11	- 14 6	- 1 -	- 2 5	- 3 2	- 12 5	- 1 11	9 9 3	- - 9	-	- 3 -	9 9 3	0 1 5

Notes.—The order of arrangement in this Statement is according to the total cost of each prisoner during the year, as shown in column 11.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

No. III.

STATEMENT, showing the Proportion of MORTALITY and SICK to STRENGTH, also Total Cost of NATIVE MEDICINES and HOSPITAL CHARGES for each GAOL in the Province of OUDH, and the Average Cost of each Patient during the Year 1861.

No.	NAMES of DISTRICTS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
		Daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year.	Daily Average Number of Sick.	Deaths during the Year.	Daily Proportion of Sick to Strength per Cent. per Annum.	Deaths to Strength per Cent. per Annum.	Cost of Ordinary Diet Consumed by Sick in Hospital.	Cost of Extra Diet Issued to Sick in Hospital by Order of the Surgeon.	Native Medicines.	Total Amount of Hospital Charges.	Average Cost of all Hospital Charges per Head (Sick Prisoners) per Annum, Columns Nos. 2 and 9.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Mohomdee - -	50.02	3.02	- -	6.13	- -	Rs. a. p. 41 15 -	Rs. a. p. 12 10 3	Rs. a. p. 27 10 -	Rs. a. p. 82 3 3	Rs. a. p. 22 11 3	Rs. a. p. - -	Rs. a. p. - 4 7
2	Gonda - - -	71.76	4.09	1	5.09	1.39	39 6 3	10 8 5	20 4 -	70 2 8	17 2 5	12 4 1	-
3	Sultanpore - -	206.19	19.57	3	9.49	1.45	189 14 2	35 13 2	54 3 1	279 14 5	14 4 10	23 1 7	-
4	Durriabad - -	40.56	2.24	1	4.52	2.01	30 6 8	- 12 10	4 15 -	36 2 6	16 2 3	- -	0 1 5
5	Seetapore - -	235.21	8.44	6	3.56	2.35	133 1 1	14 14 10	56 9 5	204 9 4	24 3 10	40 1 1	-
6	Hurdui - - -	72.73	1.68	3	2.31	4.12	22 8 7	- 10 6	9 2 -	32 5 1	19 3 9	- -	- 5 6
7	Oonso - - -	77.04	7.93	4	10.29	5.19	110 2 7	3 13 5	17 5 8	199 5 8	16 4 11	3 10 5	-
8	Pertabghur - -	140.72	15.67	9	11.13	6.39	221 - 2	23 1 6	136 1 1	380 2 9	24 4 2	15 7 4	-
9	Roy Bareilly - -	103.96	11.22	7	10.78	6.73	132 15 7	12 10 9	74 8 4	226 2 8	19 9 11	52 8 6	-
10	Baraitch - -	87.04	6.10	7	7.00	8.04	76 15 9	6 3 -	29 12 2	112 14 11	18 8 2	77 2 9	-
11	Lucknow - - -	1,152.76	71.46	97	6.19	8.41	993 10 1	230 4 9	235 - 2	1,456 15 -	20 6 7	38 10 1	-
12	Fyzabad - - -	342.37	30.50	58	8.90	16.94	343 15 8	128 11 4	48 7 8	321 2 8	17 1 4	- -	174 11 10
TOTAL of 1861 -		2,598.36	183.52	196	7.02	7.54	2,335 15 7	478 2 9	713 14 7	3,528 - 11	19 5 3	- -	1 13 11
TOTAL of 1860 -		1,719.29	193.80	305	11.27	17.74	2,442 1 10	938 12 2	728 3 -	4,190 1 -	21 3 2	689 3 1	-
Difference - -		879.07	11.28	109	4.25	10.20	106 2 3	469 9 5	14 4 5	561 - 1	1 13 11	-	-

Note.—The Districts are arranged in this Statement according to the proportion of mortality to the strength.

No. IV.

SUMMARY of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE of the GAOLS in the Province of OUDH during the Year 1860-61, together with Statement of the Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum, and the Reduction of Expenses in 1861 as compared with 1860.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES or DISTRICTS.	1.		2.		3.	4.	5.	
			1860.		1861.		Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum.		Increase or Decrease in the Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum in 1861 as compared with 1860. Gaols only.	
			Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Expenditure.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Expenditure.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow - -	723.01	Rs. a. p. 31,368 9 3	1,152.76	Rs. a. p. 43,992 13 5	Rs. a. p. 43 6 2	Rs. a. p. 38 2 7	- -	Rs. a. p. 5 3 7
2		Durriabad - -	32.60	3,354 5 8	49.56	3,591 8 11	102 14 3	72 7 6	- -	30 6 9
3		Oonao - -	56.90	4,555 11 5	77.04	4,743 - 4	80 1 -	61 9 -	- -	18 3 -
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore - -	119.01	8,208 - -	235.21	10,278 14 -	68 15 7	43 11 2	- -	25 4 5
5		Hurdui - -	70.12	5,748 12 3	72.73	5,431 - 1	81 15 9	74 10 9	- -	7 5 -
6		Mohomdee - -	64.18	4,381 13 9	59.02	3,452 - 6	68 4 4	58 7 9	- -	9 12 7
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore - -	74.95	5,035 13 9	206.19	9,188 8 10	67 3 -	44 9 -	- -	22 10 -
8		Roy Bareilly - -	66.09	4,722 13 -	103.96	6,317 5 2	71 7 4	60 12 2	- -	10 11 2
9		Pertabghur - -	66.03	4,865 8 2	140.72	6,499 1 9	73 10 10	46 2 11	- -	27 7 11
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad - -	262.09	13,972 5 8	342.37	15,330 15 10	53 4 11	44 12 5	- -	8 8 6
11		Gonda - -	72.44	3,127 11 -	71.76	3,652 2 -	43 2 9	50 14 3	7 11 6	-
12		Baraitch - -	111.87	4,383 10 6	87.04	4,276 9 6	39 2 11	49 2 1	9 15 2	-
TOTAL - -			1,719.29	93,725 2 5	2,598.36	1,16,754 - 4	54 8 2	44 14 11	- -	9 9 3

No. V.

STATEMENT, showing the Sex and Age of all CONVICTED PRISONERS confined in the GAOLS in the Province of OUDH, on the 31st December 1861.

Number.	Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Under 12 Years of Age.	12 and under 16 Years of Age.	16 and under 20 Years of Age.	20 and under 30 Years of Age.	30 and under 40 Years of Age.	40 and under 50 Years of Age.	50 and under 60 Years of Age.	Over 60 Years of Age.	Number of each Sex.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
											Males.	Females.		
1 } 2 } 3 }	Lucknow -	Lucknow -	-	11	208	521	465	201	97	11	1,436	78	1,514	Besides these, there are 80 under trial, and 9 civil prisoners.
		Durriabad -	-	1	6	9	4	2	-	-	22	-	22	
		Oonao -	-	2	11	41	15	6	1	-	69	7	76	
4 } 5 } 6 }	Khyrabad -	Seetapore -	-	2	18	135	77	8	11	5	249	7	256	
		Hurdui -	-	-	8	46	21	5	5	1	85	1	86	
		Mohomdee -	1	1	4	18	10	-	2	1	36	1	37	
7 } 8 } 9 }	Baiswarra -	Sultanpore -	-	1	8	169	111	34	28	16	348	19	367	
		Roy Bareilly -	-	-	3	56	18	18	13	-	91	17	108	
		Pertabghur -	-	1	4	25	31	7	5	-	69	4	73	
10 } 11 } 12 }	Baraitech -	Fyzabad -	1	3	4	212	196	75	8	5	464	40	504	
		Gondah -	-	-	2	14	12	2	4	-	29	5	34	
		Baraitech -	-	2	4	37	20	10	7	-	70	10	80	
TOTAL -			2	24	280	1,283	980	368	181	39	2,968	189	3,157	

No. VI.

STATEMENT, showing the previous Convictions of all PRISONERS in the GAOLS of the Province of OUDH, on the 31st December 1861.

Number.	Divisions.	Names of Districts.	1st Conviction.	2d Conviction.	3d Conviction.	4th Conviction.	Uncertain.	TOTAL.
1	Lucknow - -	Lucknow - -	1,482	22	8	2	- -	1,514
2		Durriabad - -	- -	- -	- -	22	22	
3		Oonao - - -	76	- -	- -	- -	76	
4	Khyrabad - -	Seetapore - -	246	10	- -	- -	- -	256
5		Hurdui - - -	85	1	- -	- -	- -	86
6		Mohomdee - -	35	- -	1	1	- -	37
7	Baiswarra - -	Sultanpore - -	358	8	1	- -	- -	367
8		Roy Bareilly - -	103	5	- -	- -	- -	108
9		Pertabghur - -	69	- -	4	- -	- -	73
10	Baraitch - - -	Fyzabad - - -	494	10	- -	- -	- -	504
11		Gonda - - -	38	1	- -	- -	- -	34
12		Baraitch - - -	73	7	- -	- -	- -	80
TOTAL - - -			3,054	64	14	3	22	3,157

No. VII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing the State of Instruction or Proficiency of CONVICTED PRISONERS, on the 31st December 1861.

Number.	Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Number who can Read and Write.	Number who can Read only.	Of these, could Read previous to Admission.	Total Number under Instruction.	Language in which they can Read and Write.		Language or other Class now Taught in Gaols.		
							Oordoo.	Hindee.	Oordoo.	Hindee.	Arithmetic.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	72	14	86	6	24	62	-	6	-
2		Durriabad	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
3		Oonao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	14	6	20	20	2	18	-	-	-
5		Hurdni	10	6	16	-	2	14	-	-	-
6		Mohomdee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
8		Boy Bareilly	34	-	34	-	4	30	-	-	-
9		Pertabghur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Baraltch	Fyzabad	14	2	16	-	6	8	2	-	-
11		Gonda	35	-	35	-	3	32	-	-	-
12		Baraltch	4	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
TOTAL			188	28	216	26	46	168	2	6	-

No. VIII.

PRODUCT of GAOL MANUFACTURES during the Year 1861, Direct or Cash Profit.

Number.	Divisions.	Names of Districts.	1. Expenses of Manufacturing, and Cash of Raw Materials, and Commission.	2. Realized by Sales.	3. Balance of Profit on the Year's Operations.	4. Add, Cash in Hand, remaining from the previous Year, 1860.	5. TOTAL.	6. Kept in Deposit in Treasury or Darogah's Hand, as in Working Fund.	7. Finally Credited to Government through the Civil Auditor.
			<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>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Lucknow	Lucknow - -	6,589 5 10	7,963 7 7*	1,374 1 9	2,800 4 10	4,174 6 7	2,334 15 -	1,839 7 1
2		Durriabad - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3		Oonao - -	71 14 -	501 3 8	429 5 8	60 15 9	499 5 5	6 13 9	492 7 8
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore - -	52 10 1	82 7 6	29 13 5	19 6 8	49 4 1	- -	24 13 5
5		Hurdai - -	44 12 8	71 12 6	26 15 10	- -	26 15 10	150 - -	26 15 10
6		Mohomdee - -	200 - 6	300 12 4	100 11 10	36 10 -	137 5 10	- -	137 5 10
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore - -	25 9 4	322 13 3	297 3 11	17 13 4	315 1 3	17 5 5	297 11 10
8		Roy Bareilly - -	50 - -	93 8 -	43 8 -	- -	43 8 -	43 8 -	—
9		Pertabghur - -	60 1 11	98 8 7	38 6 8	- -	38 6 8	38 6 8	—
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad - -	929 - 2	1,252 7 5	323 7 3	- -	323 7 3	323 7 3	—
11		Gonda - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12		Baraitch - -	6 10 3	100 10 8	94 - 5	151 15 10	246 - 3	246 - 3	—
TOTAL - -			8,030 - 9	10,787 11 6	2,757 10 9	3,096 2 5	5,853 13 2	3,160 8 4	2,818 13 3

* This includes Rs. 4,465. 10. realized by sales, Rs. 1,944. 6. 5. outstanding balance, and Rs. 1,553. 7. 2. materials in store.

No. IX.

STATEMENT, showing the Value of Articles manufactured for PRISON USE and the Product of CONVICT LABOUR employed in the GAOLS or PUBLIC BUILDINGS, for the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Wheat Ground for Prisoners.	Clothing, Bedding, for Prisoners.	Property for Goal Purposes.	Baskets for Gaol Use.	Constructing Gaol or other Public Buildings.	Vegetable Grown in Gaol Garden.	Miscellaneous Sales of old Clothing, &c.	Total Indirect Profit.
			<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>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Lucknow	Lucknow -	1,143 11 -	1,304 1 -	- - -	- - -	23,980 11 6	62 6 -	- - -	26,490 13 6
2		Durriabad -	15 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 2 4	- - -	38 11 1
3		Oonao -	66 9 -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	426 4 6	- - -	74 9 -	569 6 6
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore -	336 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,800 15 -	92 13 9	- - -	2,230 8 1
5		Hurdui -	97 10 -	10 - -	- - -	1 12 -	124 13 -	16 6 -	- - -	250 9 -
6		Mohomdee -	83 14 -	- - -	- - -	2 15 6	367 12 -	3 8 8	- - -	458 2 2
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore -	265 7 5	49 12 3	- - -	7 9 7	1,646 14 6	- - -	11 4 6	1,981 - 3
8		Roy Bareilly -	100 - 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	224 13 -	1 8 5	- - -	326 5 9
9		Pertabghur -	108 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,477 13 -	6 - -	- - -	3,592 11 -
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad -	461 2 10	2,290 8 -	- - -	7 5 4	5,079 13 -	- - -	16 - -	7,854 13 2
11		Gonda -	49 6 9	- - -	- - -	2 5 6	1,237 4 -	- - -	- - -	1,289 - 3
12		Baraitch -	91 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,445 4 -	- - -	- - -	1,536 9 5
		TOTAL -	2,820 4 10	3,654 5 3	- - -	23 15 11	39,812 5 6	205 13 2	101 13 6	46,618 10 2

No. X.

DETAILED STATEMENT, showing Estimated Saving to Government by the substitution of Prison Labour for a Paid Establishment in performing all Menial Duties in the GAOLS in the Province of OUDH, during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	1. Barbers, at 4 Rupees.	2. Blacksmiths, at 6 Rupees.	3. Carpenters, at 6 Rupees.	4. Cooks, at 4 Rupees.	5. Godown, at 4 Rupees.	6. Hospital Attendants, at 4 Rupees.	7. Moochees or Shoemakers, at 4 Rupees.	8. Sweepers, at 3 Rupees.
			<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>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Lucknow	Lucknow -	192 - -	216 - -	288 - -	2,304 - -	48 - -	528 - -	192 - -	804 - -
2		Durriabad -	48 - -	- - -	- - -	48 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3		Oonao -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	96 - -	45 10 10	1 3 3	- - -	22 11 10
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore -	39 13 5	- - -	- - -	446 6 4	191 - 7	95 - 7	- - -	43 - 6
5		Hurdui -	- - -	8 10 -	- - -	141 5 4	48 - -	9 13 6	- - -	18 7 1
6		Mohomdee -	48 - -	- - -	- - -	96 - -	48 - -	48 - -	- - -	28 8 9
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore -	- - -	45 9 1	54 3 11	269 9 9	42 7 7	73 8 2	- - -	45 9 1
8		Roy Bareilly -	8 - -	18 - -	12 - -	104 - -	48 - -	48 - -	16 - -	16 11 -
9		Pertabghur -	- - -	72 - -	- - -	192 - -	- - -	48 - -	20 - -	72 - -
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad -	96 - -	12 - -	- - -	480 - -	48 - -	96 - -	40 - -	72 - -
11		Gonda -	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 - -
12		Baraitch -	- - -	92 - -	- - -	111 - -	- - -	48 - -	- - -	- - -
		TOTAL -	431 13 5	464 3 1	414 3 11	4,384 5 5	519 3 -	995 9 6	268 - -	1,210 - 3

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	9. Tailors, at 6 Rupees.	10. Teachers, at 10 Rupees.	11. Washerman, at 4 Rupees.	12. Water Carriers, at 3 Rupees.	13. Weighman, at 4 Rupees.	14. Writers, at 12 Rupees.	15. TOTAL.
			<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>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Lucknow	Lucknow -	576 - -	120 - -	96 - -	504 - -	48 - -	288 - -	6,264 - -
2		Durriabad -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 - -	- - -	- - -	132 - -
3		Oonao -	7 9 7	- - -	- - -	72 - -	- - -	- - -	305 3 6
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore -	65 1 13	- - -	180 - -	48 - -	- - -	- - -	1,108 6 8
5		Hurdui -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	78 6 6	- - -	- - -	314 10 5
6		Mohomdee -	- - -	23 - -	48 - -	36 - -	48 - -	- - -	423 8 9
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore -	52 13 10	- - -	- - -	134 11 8	- - -	7 1 7	725 10 8
8		Roy Bareilly -	6 - -	- - -	12 - -	78 - -	- - -	- - -	306 11 -
9		Pertabghur -	- - -	- - -	- - -	144 - -	48 - -	- - -	596 - -
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad -	216 - -	160 - -	- - -	108 - -	48 - -	144 - -	1,520 - -
11		Gonda -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 - -	- - -	- - -	168 - -
12		Baraitch -	- - -	- - -	69 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	320 - -
		TOTAL -	933 9 6	303 - -	405 - -	1,275 2 2	192 - -	439 1 7	12,244 3 11

No. XI.

STATEMENT, showing the Loss incurred by Hired Labour for Prison Purposes in the different GAOLS in the Province of OUDH, during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	1. Barbers.	2. Blacksmiths.	3. Carpenters.	4. Masons.	5. Coolies.	6. Brick- makers.	7. Mis- cellaneous.	8. Tailors.	9. TOTAL.
			<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>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Lucknow -	Lucknow - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 3 -	31 4 -	95 7 -
2		Durriabad - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3		Oonao - - -	- - -	72 - -	22 5 -	7 2 -	1 6 9	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	102 15 9
4	Khyrabad -	Seetapore - -	- - -	50 - -	4 8 6	2 10 -	- - -	- - -	48 - -	23 - -	126 2 6
5		Hurdai - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 10 -	5 - -	13 10 -
6		Mohomdee - -	- - -	72 - -	72 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 -	145 8 -
7	Baiswarra -	Sultanpore - -	- 8 -	27 5 -	2 14 -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	62 3 2	14 7 7	107 7 9
8		Roy Bareilly - -	- - -	8 14 -	8 13 3	- 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 - 6	22 10 9
9		Pertabghur - -	- - -	3 8 -	- - -	18 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 -	25 6 -
10	Baraitch -	Fyzabad - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 15 6	- - -	42 15 6
11		Gonda - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
12		Baraitch - - -	- - -	72 - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 9	5 11 -	80 9 9
TOTAL - -			- 8 -	305 11 -	110 12 9	29 6 -	1 6 9	- - -	228 10 5	88 6 1	764 13 -

No. XII.

STATEMENT, showing the Disbursement of Sums drawn by Deputy Commissioners in lieu of CONVICT LABOUR, during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Balance in hand on 1st January 1861.	Amount drawn from Treasury during the Year.	TOTAL.	Amount expended during the Year.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1861.	REMARKS.
			<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>	
1	Lucknow -	Lucknow - -						No sums were drawn in the Province during the year by Deputy Commis- sioners in lieu of convict labour.
2		Durriabad - -						
3		Oonao - - -						
4	Khyrabad -	Seetapore - -						
5		Hurdai - - -						
6		Mohomdee - -						
7	Baiswarra -	Sultanpore - -						
8		Roy Bareilly - -						
9		Pertabghur - -						
10	Baraitch -	Fyzabad - - -						
11		Gonda - - -						
12		Baraitch - - -						
		TOTAL - -						

500

No. XIII.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Employment of Prisoners in TRADES, MANUFACTURES, &c., in the GAOLS of the Province of OUDH, during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	WITHOUT LABOUR.										HOSPITAL.			EMPLOYED ON PRISON DUTIES.										Percentage of Servants on the whole Number of Prisoners.
			Total Average Number of Prisoners, including all Classes, confined in Gaol during the Year 1861.	Prisoners sentenced to Labour.	Convicted, but not Sentenced to Labour.	Civil and Revenue.	Committed to Sessions.	Under Trial.	Total.	Sick in Hospital.	Old, Infirm, Blind, &c.	TOTAL.	Attending Sick.	Repairing Gaol.	Miscellaneous not sanctioned.	TOTAL.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths and Carpenters.	Cook.	Employed in Godown.	Gardeners.	Grinding Wheat.	Sweepers.	Water Carriers.	Total, including those attending Sick, Repairing Gaol, and Miscellaneous.	
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	1,152-76	927-49	14-99	10-08	2-04	136-69	153-90	63-46	6	71-46	11	1-19	-	12-19	4	7	48	2	5-01	77-45	24	14	103-95	16-70
2		Durrabad	49-56	25-6	18-98	2-78	-07	-01	21-99	2-24	2-24	-	2-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	7	14-12
3		Oonao	77-04	49-97	4-13	1-18	33	13-26	19-13	7-93	7-93	-	7-93	02	13-45	1-33	13-80	-	88	2	98	2-23	63	2	23-49	29-19
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	235-21	201-60	5-92	38	7-72	18-46	31-76	8-44	11-35	19-79	1-80	59-63	2-88	57-49	83	70	9-30	4-98	6-10	14-84	1-25	5	99-86	42-45
5		Hurdul	79-78	52-92	1-21	1-76	4	11-54	18-31	1-08	-	1-08	20	5-47	16-84	22-01	-	11	2-90	1	1-67	3-78	51	2-17	84-75	47-77
6		Mohomdee	59-08	36-17	3-44	1-90	22	15-55	19-20	3-92	3-92	-	3-92	03	4-46	11-65	16-14	-	-	1-98	0-8	3-90	-	-	22-67	38-41
7	Balewarra	Sultanpore	206-19	149-28	7-6	3-42	7-80	25-25	37-23	19-57	11	19-68	1-53	13-99	1-88	16-90	-	1-40	5-62	8-9	-	12-55	1-27	3-4	42-37	20-55
8		Roy Bareilly	103-96	77-80	1-64	-	1-41	23-11	26-16	9-59	12	9-71	1	5-30	6-93	13-23	17	42	2-17	1	-	10-83	33	2-17	30-32	29-16
9		Pertabghur	140-72	93-12	-	1-90	4-58	41-12	47-00	15-07	15-07	-	15-07	1	18-3	-	19-8	-	1	4	-	8-3	9-8	2	4	43-1
10	Baraltch	Fyzabad	342-37	342-37	02	00	04	8	95	30-5	-	30-5	2	4-47	-	6-47	2	16	8-87	1	-	10-27	8	3	30-77	11-61
11		Gonda	71-76	36-46	5-67	3-44	8	25-27	35-28	4-09	-	4-09	-	27-11	-	27-11	-	-	2	-	71	1	1	31-88	44-34	
12		Baraltch	87-04	69-89	41	1-18	1-02	13-64	17-15	6-10	6-10	2-05	8-15	1	21-17	-	22-17	-	1-92	2-31	-	6-74	-	1-92	35-06	40-28
		TOTAL	9,598-36	2,002-38	56-65	28-00	30-92	312-80	428-46	174-89	19-63	104-52	19-76	160-54	41-11	527-41	7	12-91	90-10	11-90	18-70	163-15	22-90	20	603-16	23-21

| TRADES AND MANUFACTURES. |
| No. | Divisions. | NAME OF DISTRICTS. | Blinding Books. | Cotton or Wool Spinning. | Grinding Wheat for Private Parties. | Making Baskets. | Making Bricks. | Making Mats. | Making Oil. | Making Paper. | Making Pottery. | Making Rope and String. | Making Shoes. | Making Soap. | Making Tents. | Miscellaneous. | Printing Press. | Weaving Blankets. | Weaving Carpets and Durries. | Weaving Cloth. | Weaving Hair Bags. | Weaving Newar Tape. | Weaving Tant or Gunnes. | Making Shawls. | Hired Labour, Daily Working for Private Parties. | TOTAL. |
|
|
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	4-04	9-79	-	-	86-63	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	40-041	40-62	37-18	1-99	47-83	-	-	44	95-74	-	-	733-77
2	Durrabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Oonao	-	-06	16-8	9	-	-	-44	-	-	4-64	-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4-51	-	37-42	
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	-	7-85	-	9-78	-	-	-14	-	-	-05	-	-	-	40-89	-26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58-77
5	Hurdul	-	24	-	6-33	-07	-	-55	-	-	3-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10-99	
6	Mohomdee	-	-36	-	-38	-06	-	3-01	-	-	3-02	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8-57	
7	Balewarra	Sultanpore	-	-	-	17-72	-	-	-	-	63	9-74	-	-	-	18-47	1-27	-	-	1-41	-	-	1-07	-	-	-	22-10
8	Roy Bareilly	-	-50	-38	7-54	-	-	1-24	-	-	-08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37-77	
9	Pertabghur	-	-27	-	4-27	-	-	-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	222-87	-	7-78	3-62	9-23	-	-	8-49	-	-	-	276-26	
10	Baraltch	Fyzabad	-	14-71	-	-73	-	-	1-91	11-33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7-07
11	Gonda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276-26	
12	Baraltch	-	-	-	8-05	-	-	-	-	-	-46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21-15	-	96-68	
		TOTAL	4-04	33-78	17-08	1-26	138-08	107	7-86	17-33	63	25-88	72	-	-	632-57	40-08	46-84	5-01	86-17	54	44	101-11	-	26-35	1,908-90	

No. XIII. (A.) - - - - -

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of COSTS incurred in the GAOLS - - - - -

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1. LUCKNOW GAOL.		2. DURRIABAD GAOL.		3. OONAO GAOL.	
	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.
	723-01	1,152-76	32-60	49-56	56-90	77-04
Rations - - - - -	Rs. a. p. 9,077 4 10	Rs. a. p. 17,818 10 -	Rs. a. p. 460 15 -	Rs. a. p. 649 11 2	Rs. a. p. 929 12 3	Rs. a. p. 1,098 5 5
Money Allowances - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	9,077 4 10	17,818 10 -	460 15 -	649 11 2	929 12 3	1,098 5 5
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	12 8 10	15 7 3	14 11 1	13 1 9	16 9 9	14 4 1
Fixed Establishment - - - - -	3,728 - -	10,476 - -	1,056 - -	2,568 - -	1,056 - -	3,163 - -
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	5 2 6	9 1 4	33 - -	51 13 -	18 13 8	41 - 10
Extra Establishment - - - - -	4,950 4 1	8,314 12 11	223 13 2	273 3 7	318 4 6	285 4 7
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	6 13 6	7 3 5	6 15 10	5 8 2	5 10 11	3 11 2
Total - - - - -	8,678 4 1	18,790 12 11	1,279 13 2	2,841 3 7	1,374 4 6	3,448 4 7
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	12 - -	16 4 9	39 15 10	57 5 3	24 8 7	44 12 1
European Medicines - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bazar Medicines - - - - -	196 6 1	235 - 2	14 - 5	4 15 -	13 11 3	17 5 8
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	- 4 4	- 3 3	- 6 4	- 1 7	- 3 10	- 3 7
Sick Diet - - - - -	1,987 7 6	1,223 14 10	43 9 7	91 3 6	61 - 11	112 - -
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	2 11 11	1 - 11	1 5 7	- 10 -	1 1 5	1 7 3
Furniture, Bedding, extra Blanket - - - - -	-	267 6 -	-	-	-	5 4 -
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	-	- 3 8	-	-	-	- 1 1
Total - - - - -	2,183 13 7	1,726 5 -	57 4 -	96 2 6	74 12 2	134 9 8
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	3 - 3	1 7 11	1 12 3	- 11 8	1 5 1	1 11 11
Clothing, including Blankets and Beddings - - - - -	3,425 13 1	4,075 13 2	25 5 6	24 12 -	193 7 2	16 6 6
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	4 11 9	3 8 6	- 12 8	- 7 11	3 7 3	- 3 4
Contingencies - - - - -	902 11 11	1,517 1 4	16 2 -	39 11 8	55 5 8	45 6 2
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	1 5 3	1 5 -	- 8 -	1 12 9	- 15 9	- 9 5
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs - - - - -	88 9 9	64 3 -	2 14 -	-	132 2 1	-
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	- 1 11	- - 10	- 1 5	-	2 5 9	-
Gross Cost of Maintenance - - - - -	24,416 9 3	43,992 13 5	1,842 5 8	3,591 8 11	2,759 11 10	4,743 - 4
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	33 12 4	38 2 7	57 9 2	72 7 6	49 4 5	61 9 -
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	8. ROY BAREILLY GAOL.		9. PERTABGHUR GAOL.		10. FYZABAD GAOL.	
	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.
	66-09	103-96	66-03	140-72	262-09	342-37
Rations - - - - -	Rs. a. p. 661 6 3	Rs. a. p. 1,074 10 2	Rs. a. p. 867 9 9	Rs. a. p. 1,874 2 6	Rs. a. p. 3,131 14 7	Rs. a. p. 4,580 6 -
Money Allowances - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	661 6 3	1,074 10 2	867 9 9	1,874 2 6	3,131 14 7	4,580 6 -
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	10 - 4	10 5 4	13 2 3	13 5 1	11 15 3	13 6 -
Fixed Establishment - - - - -	1,015 5 4	4,061 - 5	1,056 - -	2,880 - -	1,464 - -	4,589 1 8
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	15 6 1	39 - 11	16 - 8	20 7 5	5 9 4	13 6 5
Extra Establishment - - - - -	314 2 9	560 14 6	399 10 9	948 15 2	1,946 2 7	3,095 1 8
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	4 12 -	5 6 3	6 - 10	6 11 10	7 6 9	9 - 7
Total - - - - -	1,329 8 1	4,621 14 11	1,455 10 9	3,828 15 2	3,410 2 7	7,684 3 4
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	20 - 4	44 7 2	22 - 10	27 3 4	13 - 3	22 7 1
European Medicines - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bazar Medicines - - - - -	21 15 10	74 8 4	120 9 9	136 1 1	223 3 6	48 7 8
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	- 5 3	- 11 5	- 13 7	- 15 5	- 1 4	- 2 3
Sick Diet - - - - -	62 5 4	145 10 4	174 13 4	244 1 8	441 2 -	472 11 -
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	- 15 1	1 6 4	2 10 4	1 11 9	1 10 11	1 6 1
Furniture, Bedding, extra Blanket - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	84 5 2	220 2 8	295 7 1	386 2 9	664 5 6	921 2 8
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	1 4 5	2 1 10	4 7 7	2 11 2	2 8 6	1 8 4
Clothing, including Blankets and Beddings - - - - -	87 11 9	211 12 -	211 12 4	166 8 9	886 - 10	1,256 14 8
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	1 5 2	2 - 7	3 3 3	1 2 11	3 6 1	3 10 8
Contingencies - - - - -	121 14 1	183 10 11	151 8 1	249 4 7	559 10 5	932 15 8
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	1 13 6	1 12 3	2 4 8	1 12 4	2 2 1	- 11 7
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs - - - - -	23 15 9	5 2 6	3 8 2	-	71 3 9	355 5 11
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	- 5 9	- - 9	- - 10	-	- 4 3	1 - 7
Gross Cost of Maintenance - - - - -	2,308 13 1	6,317 5 2	2,985 8 2	6,499 1 9	8,723 5 8	15,330 15 10
Cost per Prisoner - - - - -	34 15 8	60 12 2	45 3 9	46 2 11	33 4 9	44 12 5

- - - - - No. XIII. (A.)
- - - - - of the PROVINCE of OUDH, during the Year 1861.

4. SEETAPORE GAOL.		5. HURDUI GAOL.		6. MOHOMDER GAOL.		7. SULTANPORE GAOL.	
Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.
119-01	235-21	70-12	72-73	64-18	59-02	74-95	206-19
<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 2,216 15 9	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 3,324 - 11	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 1,490 3 9	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 1,213 - 10	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 995 13 3	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 864 12 1	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 870 5 6	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 2,478 7 6
2,216 15 9 18 1 8	3,324 - 11 14 2 1	1,496 3 9 21 5 11	1,213 - 10 16 10 10	995 13 3 15 8 11	864 12 1 14 10 5	870 5 6 11 11 0	2,478 7 6 12 - 3
1,464 - - 12 4 10 284 11 2 2 6 2	4,896 - - 20 13 - 1,318 8 - 5 9 8	1,137 9 3 16 4 - 295 9 5 4 3 5	3,564 - - 48 15 11 365 9 1 5 - 5	987 - - 15 6 9 373 4 6 5 13 -	2,112 - - 35 12 6 286 14 8 4 13 9	1,023 5 11 13 13 3 486 7 11 0 9 2	3,656 - - 17 11 8 1,436 5 11 6 15 5
1,748 11 2 14 11 1	6,214 8 - 26 6 8	1,433 2 8 20 6 10	3,929 9 1 54 - 4	1,360 4 6 21 4 -	2,398 14 8 40 10 3	1,509 13 10 20 5 1	5,092 5 11 24 11 1
- - 16 8 4 - 2 2 224 8 6 1 14 2 - - -	- - 56 9 5 - 3 10 147 15 11 - 10 - - - -	- - 9 7 6 - 2 1 63 11 - - 14 6 - - -	- - 9 2 - - 2 - 23 3 1 - 5 1 - - -	- - 27 14 7 - 6 11 47 14 1 - 11 11 - - -	- - 27 10 - - 7 5 54 9 3 - 14 9 4 - - - 1 1	- - 31 1 6 - 6 8 118 4 10 1 9 2 - - -	- - 54 3 1 - 4 2 225 11 4 1 1 6 - - -
241 10 - 2 - 4	204 9 4 - 13 11	73 2 6 1 - 8	32 5 1 - 7 1	75 13 6 1 2 11	86 3 3 1 7 4	149 6 4 2 - 3	279 14 5 1 5 8
552 10 5 4 10 3 212 2 9 1 12 6 72 7 1 - 9 8	326 3 8 1 6 2 209 8 1 - 14 3 - - - - - -	299 11 5 4 4 4 118 8 4 1 11 - - - - - - -	135 1 3 1 13 8 76 9 1 1 - 10 44 6 9 - 9 9	273 9 6 4 4 2 20 5 - - 5 - - - - - - -	54 12 8 - 14 10 47 5 10 - 12 10 - - - - - -	81 8 9 1 1 7 421 9 1 5 11 1 11 2 3 - 2 4	718 - 10 3 7 8 618 14 2 3 - - - 14 - - - 8
5,044 - - 42 3 7	10,278 14 - 43 11 2	3,420 12 8 48 13 10	5,431 - 1 74 10 9	2,725 13 9 42 9 5	3,452 - 6 58 7 9	3,043 13 9 41 2 1	9,188 8 10 44 9 -

11. GONDAL GAOL.		12. BARAITCH GAOL.		13. GRAND TOTAL.		REMARKS.
Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	Prisoners in 1860.	Prisoners in 1861.	
72-44	71-76	111-87	87-04	1,719-29	2,598-36	
<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 625 12 10	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 620 14 3	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 1,085 4 11	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 1,099 10 2	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 22,419 6 8	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 36,696 11 -	
625 12 10 8 11 -	620 14 3 8 10 5	1,085 4 11 9 12 5	1,099 10 2 12 10 1	22,419 6 8 13 - 8	36,696 11 - 14 1 11	
871 2 9 12 1 7 101 12 5 1 6 5	2,592 - - 36 1 11 253 7 6 3 8 6	1,190 5 8 10 11 6 430 - - 3 3 10	2,376 - - 27 4 9 512 - - 5 14 2	16,048 12 11 9 5 4 10,124 3 3 5 14 2	46,933 2 1 18 1 - 17,651 6 4 6 12 8	
972 15 2 13 8 2	2,845 7 6 59 10 5	1,620 5 8 14 6 10	2,888 4 9 33 2 11	26,173 - 2 15 3 6	64,584 8 5 24 13 8	
- - 17 8 1 - 3 10 71 6 8 - 15 10 - - -	- - 20 4 - - 4 6 49 14 8 - 11 1 - - -	- - 35 12 2 - 5 1 84 15 5 - 12 2 - - -	- - 29 12 2 - 5 5 83 2 9 - 15 3 - - -	- - 728 3 - - 6 9 3,380 14 - 1 15 5 - - -	- - 713 14 7 - 4 4 2,814 2 4 1 1 3 276 10 - - 1 9	
88 14 9 1 3 9	70 2 8 - 15 7	120 11 7 1 1 4	112 14 11 1 4 8	4,109 1 - 2 6 2	3,804 10 11 1 7 5	
34 15 10 - 7 8 84 14 9 1 2 9 - 1 8 - - 4	37 10 - - 8 4 77 2 7 1 1 2 - 13 - - - 2	155 9 6 1 6 5 80 7 10 - 11 7 2 3 - - - 4	99 - 8 1 2 2 76 11 - - 14 1 - - - - - -	6,228 4 1 3 9 11 2,805 3 11 1 10 11 408 3 6 - 3 9	7,122 15 9 2 11 10 4,074 5 1 1 9 1 470 13 2 - 2 10	
1,807 11 - 25 1 8	3,652 2 - 50 14 3	3,064 10 6 27 9 9	4,276 9 6 49 2 1	62,143 3 4 38 2 4	1,16,754 - 4 44 14 11	

No. XIV.

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS who have Escaped from GAOL or been Re-captured during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Escaped.	Re-captured.	Still at large.	Ratio of Escape to Strength per Cent.	REMARKS.	
1 } 2 } 3 }	Lucknow	{ Lucknow - - - Durrabad - - - Oonao - - -	1,152.75 49.56 77.04	8 1 3	3 1 1	5 — 2	— — —	Three had es- caped in 1860.	
4 } 5 } 6 }	Khyrabad	{ Seetapore - - - Hurdul - - - Mohomdee - - -	235.21 72.73 59.02	1 — —	3 — —	1 — —	- — —		
7 } 8 } 9 }	Baiswarra	{ Sultanpore - - - Roy Bareilly - - - Pertabghur - - -	206.19 103.96 140.72	10 — 1	4 — -	6 — 1	— — —		
10 } 11 } 12 }	Baraitch	{ Fyzabad - - - Gonda - - - Baraitch - - -	342.37 71.76 87.04	2 — 2	- — 3	2 — -	— — -		
TOTAL - - -			2,598.96	28	15	17	1.07		One had es- caped in 1860.

No. XV.

NOMINAL ROLL of Officers in Charge of the GAOLS in the PROVINCE of OUDH during the Year 1861, with the Date on which the Annual Returns were received by the Inspector of Prisons, Oudh.

No.	Divisions.	Commissioners.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Names of Officers in Charge of the Gaols.	Date of Receipt of Annual Returns.	
					First Transmission.	Received back after final Correction of Errors.
1	Lucknow	Col. S. A. Abbott	Lucknow - -	C. Lindsay, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; G. B. Maconochie, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; and G. L. Lang, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.	3 March.	
2			Durriabad - -	J. W. Wyllie, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; and W. Knighton, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.	3 March.	
3			Oonao - - -	Lieut. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner; and Mr. Burton, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	3 March -	22 April 1862.
4	Khyrabad	Col. J. Clarke	Seetapore - -	R. Berkeley, Esq., Assistant Commissioner and Officiating Deputy Commissioner; and Lieut. H. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner.	14 March.	
5			Hurdul - - -	Captain Perkins, Deputy Commissioner; C. Lindsay, Esq., Deputy Commissioner; Lieut. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner; and A. Young, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.	14 March.	
6			Mohomdee - -	R. S. H. Haldane, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner.	14 March -	16 May 1862.
7	Baiswarra	G. Tucker, Esq.	Sultanpore - -	R. M. Collins, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner.	5 April.	
8			Roy Bareilly -	C. R. Crommelin, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.	5 April.	
9			Pertabghur - -	P. A. Walker, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner; Captain J. F. MacAndrew, Officiating Deputy Commissioner; R. M. King, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner; and W. C. Wood, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.	8 April -	5 May 1862.
10	Baraitch	D. Simson, Esq.	Fyzabad - - -	W. Knighton, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; T. H. Kavanagh, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; Lieut. A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner; and Captain Shaw, Assistant Commissioner.	12 March -	17 April 1862.
11			Gonda - - -	Lieut. J. N. B. Hewett, Assistant Commissioner.	12 March -	17 May 1862.
12			Baraitch - - -	T. Monck Mason, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; G. L. Lang, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; and Lieut. A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner.	12 March -	2 May 1862.

No. XVI.

ABSTRACT, showing the Number of PRISONERS that have undergone Solitary Confinement, or otherwise punished for Breach of GAOL RULES during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of Solitary Cells.	Number of Prisoners placed in Solitary Confinement.	Number of Prisoners Punished for Breach of Gaol Rules.			
					Flogged.	Half Diet.	Kept in Solitary Confinement.	Otherwise Punished.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow	-	-	35	-	-	55
2		Durriabad	-	-	1	1	—	—
3		Oonao	2	2	12	3	2	2
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore	-	-	3	-	-	2
5		Hurdui	-	-	6	—	—	—
6		Mohomdee	-	-	5	—	—	—
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	-	-	5	—	—	—
8		Roy Bareilly	-	-	6	—	—	—
9		Pertabghur	-	-	3	—	—	—
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad	1	2	48	—	—	—
11		Gonda	-	-	1	-	-	2
12		Baraitch	-	-	7	-	-	1
TOTAL			3	4	132	4	2	62

No. XVII.

STATEMENT of Admissions and Releases of all Classes of PRISONERS during the Year 1861.

No.	Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Remaining in Gaol on the 1st January 1861.	Admitted during the Year.	TOTAL.	Released by Acquittal or Appeal.	Released on Payment of Fines or Flogging.	Released on account of Good Conduct.	Released on account of Sickness.	Released by Expiry of Sentence.	Transported or sent out of the Province.	Transferred to other Gaols.	Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Escaped and not Re-cap- tured.	Executed.	Balance remaining in Gaol on the 31st December 1861.	TOTAL.
1	Lucknow -	Lucknow -	821	2,604	3,425	614	324	9	18	644	93	2	11	97	5	5	1,603	3,425
2		Durriabad -	30	798	828	151	200	1	-	124	-	315	2	1	1	1	32	828
3		Oonao -	83	999	1,082	441	151	1	2	135	-	240	-	4	2	4	102	1,082
4	Khyrabad -	Seetapore -	213	795	1,008	282	99	-	-	310	3	34	1	6	1	1	271	1,008
5		Hurdui -	76	775	851	312	142	-	3	115	6	156	2	3	-	3	109	851
6		Mohomdee -	61*	464	525	173	119	-	-	127	-	55	1	-	-	-	50	525
7	Baiswarra -	Sultanpore -	110	1,437	1,547†	242	386	-	-	336	40	112	7	4	6	2	412	1,547
8		Roy Bareilly -	79	595	674	134	195	-	-	105	-	98	1	7	-	1	133	674
9		Pertabghur -	137	781	918	275	52	-	1	161	3	308	-	7	1	-	110	918
10	Baraitch -	Fyzabad -	284	910	1,194	19	18	1	17	482	11	58	2	58	2	5	521	1,194
11		Gonda -	82	1,121	1,203	184	646	3	-	87	-	216	2	1	-	-	64	1,203
12		Baraitch -	49	638	687	135	54	-	1	306	12	80	-	7	-	2	90	687
TOTAL -			2,025	11,917	13,942	2,962	2,386	15	42	2,932	168	1,674	29	195	18	24	3,497	13,942

* Last year's balance was 47, excluding Hawaluts, &c., while this includes them.

† This does not tally with column 4 of Return A., because the four re-captured are not included here.

Inspector of Prisons' Office, Lucknow, }
20 May 1862.

(signed) H. M. Cannon,
Inspector of Prisons.

APPENDIX C (2).

(No. 387.)

From *G. Campbell, Esq.*, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, to *H. M. Cannon, Esq., M.D.*,
Inspector of Prisons, Oudh.

Sir,

Dated Lucknow, the 3d June 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your report upon prisons for the past year, which will be submitted to the Chief Commissioner; meantime I communicate a few observations.

2. With reference to your 17th paragraph, I quite agree that prisoners should, as far as possible, make articles required for prison use, provided only a suitable labour is thus supplied. I would not sacrifice punishment to this object. For instance, in the Lucknow gaol almost all the able-bodied villains used to be employed twisting a small bobbin on the pretext that the thread was required for blankets. That was making penal servitude a mere farce.

3. I entirely agree in the remarks in your 19th paragraph, that the prisoners should not be more than is really necessary cooped up at night, and that care should be taken to prevent the guard doing so to save themselves trouble. I am decidedly of opinion that in all securely arranged gaols the prisoners should be allowed to sleep out in the ward-yards in the hot weather, with the exception only of those imprisoned for very long terms, or of a dangerous character, and even in respect to long-term men, when it can be safely done, such indulgence is desirable.

4. A juvenile reformatory would be very desirable; but I observe that most of the prisoners classed as juvenile are between 16 and 20. The number of very young boys is not yet large.

5. I trust that you will carefully test the future returns of prisoners who can read and write, and that you will soon be in a position to devise effective means for increasing the number.

6. Effort should also be made to obtain something like a correct return of previously convicted prisoners.

7. There appears to be some mistake in the statement of cash profits. The Lucknow gaol would appear, according to the statement, to have lost heavily in manufactures instead of gaining, and the sums credited appear to be merely a part of previous cash balances, the rest of which has disappeared. The profit in the other gaols is small. To show the account correctly it seems necessary that stock in hand should be included. I beg of you to revise the statement and explain how the matter really stands as regards the Lucknow gaol. I trust that there will be good profit in future. No commission is to be paid to any official in any gaol till after I have sanctioned that course on a report showing clearly that permanent profit comes regularly in from manufactures of a permanent and well established kind.

8. I do not think that you are correct in deducting indirect profits from the total expenditure, because if these sums had not been saved they must have been added to account of expenditure partly in our accounts and partly in those of the Public Works Department for gaol building.

9. You should see that the men employed on gaol services are kept within the prescribed limits. Some of those making up the proportion quoted by you seem to be employed on occasional duties not usually classed under this head. The quarterly returns did not show excess.

10. I have already expressed an opinion that the excessive resort to flogging in the Fyzabad gaol is injudicious, and am glad that the Commissioner has taken measures to put a stop to it.

11. The mortality in the Fyzabad gaol proves to be so high that I think some special report should have been made at the time. I beg that you will report what has been the sanitary state of the prisoners in this gaol during the last — months.

12. I have seen no signs that the gaol press has unfairly affected private enterprise; on the contrary, I find that people who desire to establish presses have been prevented on supposed political grounds, and one private lithographic press has much of a monopoly. But if the trade be entirely free, it may be well principally to do Government work at a cheap rate at the gaol press. I should like to know if you have printed the judicial forms which I lately sent, and circulated cheap rates at which you are ready to supply them.

13. It is gratifying to know that the mortality in Lucknow has been so much reduced.

14. And I am sure that the best thanks of the Government are due to you for the rapid and efficient way in which you have pushed on the central gaol.

15. I agree

15. I agree with you that the excessive charges for opium and native medicines, on which you remark, must be cut down.

16. I am glad to learn that the excessive charge for police guard in the Roy Bareilly Gaol is a mistake. But to make sure that there may be no errors and over-charges in future, I beg that, after ascertaining the exact state of each gaol, you will settle with Colonel Barrow the guard to be kept up for each, and submit a general statement of the whole.

17. Seeing the delay in the periodical returns, and with a view to enable us to meet the increasing number of prisoners, and to prevent any confusion, I beg that you will call on each district officer to furnish you by return of post with following present state of his gaol and submit the whole to me:

1st. Whether any and exactly what additions have been made or will be completed before the rains; what is the present accommodation, and how many it is fitted to hold, or will positively without fail be fitted to hold before the rains.

2d. Present number in the gaol, including prisoners of all kinds.

3d. Up to what term prisoners are kept and beyond that term, and where those beyond that term are sent.

18. Be so good as to communicate to local officers such of the above observations as it is necessary that they should know.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. Campbell,
Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

APPENDIX D (2).

(No. 1467.)

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

Sir,

Dated Lucknow, 11 July 1862.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 388, dated 3d ultimo, submitting the Inspector of Prisons' Report on Gaols with prescribed returns for the past year, and to make the following observations:

2. The statements show a daily average of 2,598·36 against 1,719·29 of the previous year, or an increase of about 50 per cent., while there is a decrease in the total average cost of Rs. 9. 9. 3., per head; the error in the Roy Bareilly returns has been rectified in the statements, and the only exceptions to the general decrease are Baraitch and Gonda in the former of which there is an increase of Rs. 9. 15. 2., and in the latter Rs. 7. 11. 6. This increase is, however, chiefly attributable to the excessive cost of the permanent gaol police guards, which the Inspector of Prisons has already considerably reduced, and on which he promises a still further reduction during the year.

In other items also the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction that the Inspector hopes to carry still further the measures of economy which have been fairly successful during the year under review.

3. The great diminution of both sickness and mortality is very gratifying, and there are good grounds for believing that when the new gaols are finished, there will be a still further improvement in the health of the prisoners. The Officiating Chief Commissioner believes there is much truth in Dr. Cannon's remark that the prisoners suffer from being cooped up at night, and he approves of the suggestion that short-term and well-behaved prisoners should be allowed to sleep in the work-shed and enclosed yards at seasons of the year when exposure to the night air may not be considered objectionable.

4. The gaol accommodation has, as you remark, been greatly improved, specially in Lucknow, where Dr. Cannon has been most energetic, and in Fyzabad where the divisional gaol under the supervision of the executive engineer is in a forward state.

Rs. 20,000 have been set apart in the budget for district gaols; from this a grant of 6,000 rupees has lately been made to meet the cost of the additions and improvements in the Sultanpore gaol referred to in your 8th paragraph. For most of the minor district gaol grants have been made to provide for necessary improvements (*vide* my letter, No. 473, of 28th May), and for the other similar grants will be made on receipt of the information called for in my letter above quoted; but the Officiating Chief Commissioner does not agree with you that these buildings are in a lamentable state; on the contrary he thinks that, with the additions and improvements which will be provided for this year, they will be found quite sufficient for our present requirements.

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The inspector shows in his 31st paragraph that the total gaol accommodation for the province will be ample.

In the Lucknow civil gaol it is believed that suitable quarters have been provided for Europeans and natives of respectability.

5. The Officiating Chief Commissioner concurs in your remark on the desirability of employing the gaol press to do Government work at a cheap rate.

6. However desirable a reformatory for juvenile offenders may be, the Officiating Chief Commissioner doubts very much whether the plan you propose would be at all likely to succeed; he will be glad if you will, in concert with the Inspector of Prisons, make arrangements for a serviceable treadmill in the central gaol, and submit a rough estimate of the probable cost.

7. In conclusion, I am desired by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to express his obligations to you for your careful and efficient supervision, and to state that he considers that Dr. Cannon, Inspector of Prisons, has done excellent service, particularly in the construction of the central gaol; and that considering the disadvantages under which they laboured, the general results are satisfactory and creditable to the officers who had been in charge of gaols during the year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Reid,*
Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Oudh.

APPENDIX, E (2).

ANNUAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Land Revenue Demands, Collections and Balances of Revenue in the several Districts under the Oudh Government during 1860-61 and 1861-62.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	DEMANDS.		COLLECTIONS.		BALANCES.		PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.							
		—	—	—	—	—	—	RENTS.							
								In train of Li- quidation.		Doubtful.		Irrecoverable.		Nominal.	
								1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LUCKNOW -	Lucknow - -	9,91,185	9,06,710	8,86,620	8,90,202	12,556	7,418	661	1,477	-	-	11,995	-	-	5,90
	Durrisabad - -	8,54,702	8,55,504	8,54,702	8,55,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,127	-
	Oonao - -	10,35,047	10,33,348	10,34,184	10,32,742	1,763	606	43	-	-	-	593	606	-	-
	Total - -	27,91,834	27,95,552	27,75,515	27,87,628	14,319	8,024	704	1,477	-	-	12,488	606	1,127	5,90
KHAYRABAD	Seetapore - -	9,40,658	9,31,261	9,29,896	9,31,251	10,762	10	423	-	610	-	386	10	9,361	-
	Mohomdee - -	4,69,712	4,69,735	4,69,712	4,69,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hardul - -	10,18,248	10,17,114	10,16,746	10,16,897	1,502	217	-	-	194	-	-	61	1,300	126
	Total - -	24,28,618	24,18,110	24,16,354	24,17,883	12,264	227	423	-	804	-	386	91	10,666	126
BAISWARRA	Sultanpore - -	8,29,115	8,24,214	8,26,300	8,23,609	2,755	545	-	170	-	-	42	-	2,713	375
	Roy Bareilly - -	8,32,712	8,29,337	8,31,528	8,23,905	1,184	5,432	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	5,432
	Pertabghar - -	8,51,740	8,51,899	8,51,740	8,51,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total - -	25,13,567	25,05,371	25,09,568	24,99,394	3,939	5,977	-	170	-	-	42	-	3,897	5,967
BARAITH	Baraith - -	5,46,933	5,62,154	5,46,933	5,60,096	-	2,068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,068
	Gonda - -	9,07,980	9,06,957	9,07,844	9,06,415	136	542	-	431	-	-	-	-	136	111
	Fyzabad - -	11,17,910	11,16,250	11,16,315	11,14,637	1,595	1,022	-	602	-	-	-	-	1,595	830
	Total - -	25,72,823	25,85,370	25,71,092	25,81,138	1,731	4,232	-	1,123	-	-	-	-	1,731	3,109
Total -	Lucknow	27,91,834	27,95,552	27,75,515	27,87,628	14,319	8,024	704	1,477	-	-	12,488	606	1,127	5,90
	Baiswarra	25,13,567	25,05,371	25,09,568	24,99,394	3,939	5,977	-	170	-	-	42	-	3,897	5,967
	Khayrabad	24,28,618	24,18,110	24,16,354	24,17,883	12,264	227	423	-	804	-	386	91	10,666	126
	Baraith -	25,72,823	25,85,370	25,71,092	25,81,138	1,731	4,232	-	1,123	-	-	-	-	1,731	3,109
GRAND TOTAL -		1,03,06,842	1,03,04,503	1,02,74,589	1,02,86,043	32,253	18,460	1,127	2,770	804	-	12,918	697	17,404	14,993

APPENDIX F (2).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of DUSTUKS issued, and of Tulubanna Realised and Disbursed in the Districts under the Government of Oudh during 1860-61 and 1861-62.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Dustuks Issued.		Amount of Tulubanna Realised.		Disbursement.		Surplus credited to Government.		REMARKS.
		1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	
LUCKNOW -	Lucknow - - -	1,364	1,576	Rs. 1,023	Rs. 1,182	Rs. 702	Rs. 788	Rs. 321	Rs. 304	
	Oonao - - -	1,777	1,201	1,333	901	629	755	703	146	
	Durriabad - - -	693	366	511	274	372	70	140	204	
	Total - - -	3,834	3,143	2,867	2,357	1,703	1,613	1,164	744	
KHYRABAD -	Seetapore - - -	982	540	758	405	356	128	402	277	
	Mohomdee - - -	229	6	172	5	196	5	36	-	
	Hurdui - - -	232	96	175	73	67	32	108	41	
	Total - - -	1,443	644	1,105	483	559	165	546	318	
BAISWARRA -	Sultanpore - - -	586	892	438	669	260	349	178	320	
	Roy Bareilly - - -	406	8	305	6	27	-	278	6	
	Pertabghur - - -	1,113	639	835	479	891*	412	-	67	* The excess expenditure over receipt was paid from that of 1859-60.
	Total - - -	2,105	1,539	1,578	1,154	1,178	761	456	393	
BARAITCH -	Baraitch - - -	178	130	134	104	44	57	90	47	
	Gonda - - -	330	271	207	194	38	94	169	100	
	Fyzabad - - -	1,827	1,061	1,370	797	1,204	676	166	121	
	Total - - -	2,335	1,462	1,711	1,095	1,286	827	425	268	
Total -	Lucknow -	3,834	3,143	2,867	2,357	1,703	1,613	1,164	744	
	Khyrabad -	1,443	644	1,105	483	559	165	546	318	
	Baiswarra -	2,105	1,539	1,578	1,154	1,178†	761	456	393	† See note above.
	Baraitch -	2,335	1,462	1,711	1,095	1,286	827	425	268	
GRAND TOTAL - - -		9,717	6,788	7,261	5,089	4,726	3,366	2,591	1,723	

APPENDIX G (2).

ANNUAL STATEMENT of APPEALS preferred from the Orders of the Deputy Commissioners of the Province of Oudh, in the Revenue Department, from 1 May 1861 to 30 April 1862.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Pending on the File at the Close of last Year.	Instituted during the Present Year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Pending at the Close of the Year.	Date of Oldest Case pending at the end of the Year.
LUCKNOW -	Lucknow - - -	9	182	191	155	18	1	17	
	Durriabad - - -	10	131	141	120	20	-	1	
	Oonao - - -	3	216	219	170	24	3	22	
	Total - - -	22	529	551	445	62	4	40	
KHAYRABAD -	Seetapore - - -	2	56	58	46	1	8	3	22d March 1862.
	Mohomdee - - -	9	141	150	108	7	34	1	30th April 1862.
	Hurdul - - -	1	40	41	26	2	12	1	25th April 1862.
	Total - - -	12	237	249	180	10	54	5	
BAISWARRA -	Sultaupore - - -	5	96	101	76	3	2	20	
	Roy Bareilly - - -	13	170	183	118	14	5	46	
	Pertabghur - - -	14	156	170	90	4	5	71	
	Fyzabad * - - -	-	15	15	10	-	3	2*	* Transferred during the absence of Mr. Simson; and the 2 shown as pending were re-transferred on the return of the above officer.
	Total - - -	32	437	469	294	21	15	139	Out of these 67 cases decided, 10 were sent for investigation.
BARAITCH -	Baraitch - - -	-	71	71	56	5	6	4a	21st April 1862— <i>a</i> 4 decided on 3d May 1862; order confirmed.
	Gonda - - -	19	228	247	171	32	30	14b	13th August 1862— <i>b</i> 14 are under reference to Chief Commissioner.
	Fyzabad - - -	9	271	280	227c	22	26	5	18th January 1862—Outrowlah case, out of these 233 cases decided, 34 were returned for re-investigation.
	Survey and Settlement	-	19	19	17	1	1	-	<i>c</i> Out of these 11 were decided by Commissioner, Baiswarra.
	Total - - -	28	589	617	471	60	63	23	Out of 275 cases decided, 30 were returned for investigation.
Total -	Lucknow -	22	529	551	445	62	4	40	Five again returned for further investigation.
	Khayrabad	12	237	249	180	10	54	5	Out of these 594 decided cases, 75 were returned for re-investigation.
	Baiswarra	32	437	469	294	21	15	139	
	Baraitch -	28	589	617	471	60	63	23	
	GRAND TOTAL -	94	1,792	1,886	1,390	153	136	207	

APPENDIX H (2).

RETURN of REVENUE APPEALS disposed of by the Officiating Chief Commissioner during 1861-62.

LUMBURREE MALL.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Pending at the Close of the Year.	Instituted during the Year.	TOTAL on the File.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Pending at the Close of the Year.
LUCKNOW -	Lucknow - -	1	21	22	19	-	3	-
	Oonao - -	-	4	4	4	-	-	-
	Durriabad - -	1	28	29	28	1	-	-
BAISWARRA -	Sultanpore - -	1	18	19	17	-	2	-
	Roy Bareilly - -	-	6	6	6	-	-	-
	Pertabghur - -	-	12	12	12	-	-	-
BARAITCH -	Fyzabad - -	1	13	14	13	-	1	-
	Baraitch - -	-	3	3	2	-	1	-
	Gonda - -	1	21	22	22	-	-	-
KHYRABAD	Seetapore - -	1	8	9	8	-	1	-
	Hurdui - -	-	16	16	16	-	-	-
	Mohomdee - -	-	6	6	6	-	-	-
TOTAL - -		6	156	162	153	1	8	-

SUMMARY.

LUCKNOW -	Lucknow - -	-	15	15	13	-	1	1
	Oonao - -	-	9	9	9	-	-	-
	Durriabad - -	1	19	20	19	1	-	-
BAISWARRA	Sultanpore - -	1	25	26	19	1	5	1
	Roy Bareilly - -	-	10	10	6	-	2	2
	Pertabghur - -	-	0	9	8	-	1	-
BARAITCH -	Fyzabad - -	2	32	34	30	1	2	1
	Baraitch - -	-	14	14	14	-	-	-
	Gonda - -	-	32	32	30	-	2	-
KHYRABAD	Seetapore - -	-	3	3	3	-	-	-
	Hurdui - -	-	11	11	11	-	-	-
	Mohomdee - -	-	4	4	4	-	-	-
TOTAL - -		4	183	187	166	3	13	5

REGULAR BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

LUCKNOW -	Lucknow - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Oonao - -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Durriabad - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAISWARRA	Sultanpore - -	-	11	11	11	-	-	-
	Roy Bareilly - -	-	5	5	5	-	-	-
	Pertabghur - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARAITCH -	Fyzabad - -	-	4	4	4	-	-	-
	Baraitch - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gonda - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KHYRABAD	Seetapore - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hurdui - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mohomdee - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - -		-	21	21	21	-	-	-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

RETURN of Revenue Appeals disposed of by the Officiating Chief Commissioner during 1861-62—continued.

REGULAR SETTLEMENT.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Pending at the Close of the Year.	Instituted during the Year.	TOTAL on the File.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Pending at the Close of the Year.
LUCKNOW -	Lucknow - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Oonao - - -	- - -	37	37	33	1	2	1
	Durriabad - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BAISWARRA -	Sultanpore - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Roy Bareilly - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1
	Pertabghur - -	- - -	2	2	1	—	—	—
BARAITCH -	Fyzabad - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Baraitech - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonda - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KHYRABAD -	Seetapore - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hurdui - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mohomdee - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -		- - -	39	39	34	1	2	2

MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

LUCKNOW -	Lucknow - - -	- - -	35	35	28	1	3	3
	Oonao - - -	- - -	3	3	3	—	—	—
	Durriabad - -	- - -	5	5	2	—	1	2
BAISWARRA -	Sultanpore - -	- - -	4	4	4	—	—	—
	Roy Bareilly - -	- - -	3	3	3	—	—	—
	Pertabghur - -	1	2	3	3	—	—	—
BARAITCH -	Fyzabad - - -	- - -	7	7	6	—	—	1
	Baraitech - - -	- - -	1	1	1	—	—	—
	Gonda - - -	- - -	8	8	8	—	—	—
KHYRABAD -	Seetapore - - -	- - -	2	2	2	—	—	—
	Hurdui - - -	- - -	10	10	10	—	—	—
	Mohomdee - - -	- - -	3	3	2	1	—	—
TOTAL - - -		1	83	84	72	2	4	6
GRAND TOTAL -		11	482	493	446	7	27	13

MISCELLANEOUS PETITIONS disposed of by Officiating Chief Commissioner.

Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1,315 -	- 1,282 -	- 33

APPENDIX I (2).

GENERAL ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Income Tax Assessments.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS.								Total Collection for Current Year.
		Act XXXII.								
		Schedule I.		Schedule II.		Schedule IV.		Total.		
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
LUCKNOW	Lucknow - - -	650	Rs. 20,909	8,914	1,09,471	345	6,155	9,909	1,36,535	8,227
	Durriabad - - -	180	8,232	1,119	12,766	62	2,100	1,361	23,098	19,756
	Oonao - - -	266	6,550	1,211	9,530	152	3,936	1,629	20,016	20,016
	Total - - -	1,096	35,691	11,244	1,31,767	559	12,191	12,899	1,79,649	47,999
KHYRABAD	Mohomdee - - -	425	15,808	1,261	6,086	58	2,410	1,744	24,304	19,397
	Seetapore - - -	773	17,417	1,137	11,280	40	410	1,950	29,107	27,268
	Hurdul - - -	250	7,255	2,142	13,853	60	2,292	2,452	23,400	2,302
	Total - - -	1,448	40,480	4,540	31,219	158	5,112	6,146	76,811	48,987
BAISWARRA	Roy Bareilly - -	161	10,364	1,984	15,280	67	4,991	2,212	30,635	27,203
	Sultanpore - - -	335	12,401	1,277	11,837	59	631	1,671	24,869	11,742
	Pertabghur - - -	296	14,936	988	8,256	112	1,130	1,396	24,322	18,085
	Total - - -	792	37,701	4,249	35,373	238	6,752	5,279	79,826	57,030
FYZABAD	Baraitch - - -	497	18,739	525	3,493	69	969	1,091	23,201	20,480
	Gonda - - -	742	20,476	874	5,959	-	-	1,616	26,435	14,013
	Fyzabad - - -	255	15,212	1,912	22,486	-	-	2,167	37,699	33,086
	Total - - -	1,494	54,427	3,311	31,938	69	969	4,874	87,335	67,588
TOTAL	Lucknow -	1,096	35,691	11,244	1,31,767	559	12,191	12,899	1,79,649	47,999
	Khyrabad -	1,448	40,480	4,540	31,219	158	5,112	6,146	76,811	48,987
	Baiswarra -	792	37,701	4,249	35,373	238	6,752	5,279	79,826	57,030
	Baraitch -	1,494	54,427	3,311	31,938	69	969	4,874	87,335	67,588
	GRAND TOTAL -	4,890	1,68,299	23,344	2,30,297	1,024	25,024	29,198	4,23,621	2,21,604

APPENDIX J (2).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Demands, Collections, and Balances of the *Akbaree Mehal* for the Year 1861-62.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Demand.		Collection.		Balance.		
		1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	
LUCKNOW -	Lucknow -	Contract - -	-	-	-	-	-	
		Sudder Distillery	1,07,408	82,706	1,07,408	82,706	-	-
		Total - -	1,07,408	82,706	1,07,408	82,706	-	-
	Durriabad -	Contract - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sudder Distillery	59,709	58,770	59,709	58,770	-	-
		Total - -	59,709	58,770	59,709	58,770	-	-
	Oonao -	Contract - -	23,403	-	23,068	-	335	-
		Sudder Distillery	23,548	57,130	23,548	57,130	-	-
		Total - -	46,951	57,130	46,616	57,130	335	-
	Lucknow Division	Contract Total -	23,403	-	23,068	-	335	-
		S. D. Total -	1,90,665	1,98,606	1,90,665	1,98,606	-	-
GRAND TOTAL in Division - Rs.		2,14,068	1,98,606	2,13,733	1,98,606	335	-	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Demands, Collections, and Balances of the *Abkaree Mehal* for the Year 1861-62—continued.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Demand.		Collection.		Balance.	
		1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
KHYRABAD	Seetapore - { Contract - - Sudder Distillery	39,564	40,647	37,784	40,647	1,780	—
		Total - -	39,564	40,647	37,784	40,647	1,780
	Mohomdee - { Contract - - Sudder Distillery	47,940	29,255	44,037	29,255	3,903	—
		Total - -	47,940	29,255	44,037	29,255	3,903
	Hurdui - { Contract - - Sudder Distillery	27,270	—	27,259	—	11	—
		12,146	29,029	12,146	29,029	—	—
		Total - -	39,416	29,029	39,405	29,029	11
	Khyrabad Division { Contract Total - S. D. Total -	27,270	—	27,259	—	11	—
		99,650	98,931	93,967	98,931	5,683	—
	GRAND TOTAL in Division - Rs.	1,26,920	98,931	1,21,226	98,931	5,694	—
BAISWARRA	Sultanpore - { Contract - - Sudder Distillery	11,156	—	11,156	—	—	—
		23,610	40,410	23,610	40,410	—	—
		Total - -	34,766	40,410	34,766	40,410	—
	Roy Bareilly { Contract - - Sudder Distillery	20,205	—	20,205	—	—	—
		11,773	60,541	11,773	60,541	—	—
		Total - -	31,978	60,541	31,978	60,541	—
	Pertabghur { Contract - - Sudder Distillery	20,059	—	20,059	—	—	—
		5,265	40,304	5,265	40,304	—	—
		Total - -	25,324	40,304	25,324	40,304	—
	Baiswarra Division { Contract Total - S. D. Total -	51,420	—	51,420	—	—	—
		40,648	1,41,255	40,648	1,41,255	—	—
	GRAND TOTAL in Division - Rs.	92,068	1,41,255	92,068	1,41,255	—	—
FYZABAD	Baraitch - { Contract - - Sudder Distillery	31,188	13,498	31,188	13,498	—	—
		5,386	22,439	5,386	22,439	—	—
		Total - -	36,574	35,937	36,574	35,937	—
	Gonda - { Contract - - Sudder Distillery	42,050	18,000	34,900	12,997	7,150	5,003
		6,184	23,012	6,184	23,012	—	—
		Total - -	48,234	41,012	41,084	36,009	7,150
	Fyzabad - { Contract - - Sudder Distillery	51,937	29,299	45,891	29,299	6,046	—
		48,887	79,606	48,887	79,606	—	—
		Total - -	1,00,824	1,08,905	94,778	1,08,905	6,046
	Fyzabad Division { Contract Total - S. D. Total -	1,25,175	60,797	1,11,979	55,794	13,196	5,003
		60,457	1,25,057	60,457	1,25,057	—	—
	GRAND TOTAL in Division - Rs.	1,85,632	1,85,854	1,72,436	1,80,851	13,196	5,003
Total in Province - { Contract - - Sudder Distillery		2,27,268	60,797	2,13,726	55,794	13,542	5,003
		3,91,420	5,63,849	3,85,737	5,63,849	5,683	—
GRAND TOTAL, Oudh Province - Rs.		6,18,688	6,24,646	5,99,463	6,19,643	19,225	5,003

APPENDIX K (2)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Demands, Receipts, and Balances of Intoxicating Drugs and Opium in the Districts of the Oudh Government during the years 1860-61 and 1861-62.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	D E M A N D S.				G R O S S R E C E I P T S.				B A L A N C E S.			
		Opium.		Drugs.		Total.		Opium.		Drugs.		Total.	
		1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LUCKNOW	Lucknow	32,245	64,747	39,272	43,026	71,517	1,07,773	32,245	64,747	39,272	35,085	71,517	1,00,732
	Durrabad	1,952	1,405	3,470	2,980	5,422	4,385	1,952	1,405	3,470	2,980	5,422	4,385
	Oonao	2,802	3,268	7,177	10,270	10,060	13,538	2,892	3,268	7,177	8,666	10,069	11,394
	Total	37,080	69,420	49,919	56,276	87,008	1,25,696	37,080	69,420	49,919	47,031	87,008	1,17,051
KHAYRABAD	Seetapore	5,040	7,228	5,090	5,944	10,739	12,572	5,040	7,228	4,603	4,757	10,312	12,025
	Hardui	1,013	1,255	8,411	7,623	9,454	8,878	1,043	1,255	8,411	6,975	9,454	8,230
	Mohandee	2,020	2,480	2,618	2,222	4,838	4,702	2,020	2,480	2,465	2,222	4,515	4,702
	Total	8,712	10,963	16,319	15,189	25,031	26,152	8,712	10,963	15,569	13,904	24,281	24,957
BAISWARNA	Roy Bareilly	4,284	4,698	6,019	8,131	10,303	12,820	4,284	4,698	6,019	7,404	10,303	12,102
	Sultanpore	3,068	2,706	6,357	5,390	9,425	8,296	3,068	2,706	5,565	5,057	8,633	7,703
	Pertabghur	2,882	3,147	7,112	8,638	9,994	11,785	2,882	3,147	6,568	6,965	9,440	10,112
	Total	10,234	10,551	19,488	22,200	29,722	32,850	10,234	10,551	18,142	19,486	28,376	30,037
BARAITCH	Baraitech	1,519	1,304	1,657	1,646	3,176	2,950	1,519	1,304	1,657	1,646	3,176	2,950
	Gonda	767	1,415	3,163	3,871	3,980	5,296	767	1,415	2,621	3,418	3,388	4,833
	Fyzabad	3,536	2,758	8,927	10,912	12,463	13,670	3,536	2,758	8,580	10,912	12,116	13,670
	Total	5,822	5,477	13,747	16,429	19,569	21,906	5,822	5,477	12,858	15,976	18,680	21,453
Total	Lucknow	37,080	69,420	49,919	56,276	87,008	1,25,696	37,080	69,420	49,919	47,031	87,008	1,17,051
	Khayrabad	8,712	10,963	16,319	15,189	25,031	26,152	8,712	10,963	15,569	13,904	24,281	24,957
	Baiswarra	10,234	10,551	19,488	22,200	29,722	32,850	10,234	10,551	18,142	19,486	28,376	30,037
	Baraitech	5,822	5,477	13,747	16,429	19,569	21,906	5,822	5,477	12,858	15,976	18,680	21,453
GRAND TOTAL		61,857	96,411	90,473	1,10,193	1,01,330	2,06,004	61,857	96,411	96,488	97,087	1,58,345	1,93,498

APPENDIX L. (2).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Stamp Receipts and Charges in the Districts under the Oudh Government, during the Years 1860-61 and 1861-62.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	VALUE OF STAMPS SOLD.				COST OF COLLECTIONS.		NET REVENUE.	
		1860-61.	1861-62.			1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
			Judicial	Receipt.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow -	Lucknow - - -	90,871	1,18,624	4,326	1,22,950	2,617	2,913	88,254	1,20,037
	Durriabad - - -	8,767	15,177	76	15,253	804	523	7,963	14,730
	Oonao - - -	11,763	13,813	323	14,136	708	1,353	11,055	12,783
	Total - - Rs.	1,11,401	1,47,614	4,725	1,52,339	4,129	4,789	1,07,272	1,47,550
Khyrabad -	Seetapore - - -	7,088	9,270	209	9,479	141	205	6,947	9,274
	Hurdui - - -	9,264	11,680	16	11,695	158	264	9,106	11,431
	Mohomdee - - -	7,102	8,650	309	8,959	767	711	6,335	8,248
	Total - - Rs.	23,454	29,600	534	30,133	1,066	1,180	22,388	28,953
Baiswarra -	Roy Bareilly - - -	9,411	11,609	64	11,673	273	353	9,138	11,320
	Sultanpore - - -	14,132	18,864	109	18,973	398	383	13,734	18,580
	Pertabghur - - -	8,669	12,834	40	12,924	174	312	8,495	12,612
	Total - - Rs.	32,212	43,357	213	43,570	845	1,048	31,367	42,522
Baraitch -	Baraitch - - -	3,941	9,170	88	9,258	129	405	3,812	8,853
	Gonda - - -	10,453	12,073	103	12,176	888	293	9,565	11,883
	Fyzabad - - -	19,104	29,582	848	30,430	907	1,456	18,197	28,974
	Total - - Rs.	33,498	50,825	1,039	51,864	1,924	2,154	31,574	49,710
GRAND TOTAL - - Rs.		2,00,565	2,71,396	6,511	2,77,906	7,964	9,171	1,92,601	2,68,735

APPENDIX M. (2).

MEMORANDUM.

1. WITH a view to regulate the expenditure of local funds so as to ensure their being applied in the manner most advantageous to the public interests, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has determined on classifying the several roads in the province and directing the attention of district authorities to the construction of those which appear of primary importance.

2. The roads will be divided into the following classes :—

(I.)—Imperial.

(II.)—Provincial.

(III.)—Main district roads.

(IV.)—District roads.

1. Lucknow to Cawnpore.
2. Lucknow to Shajehanpore.
3. Lucknow to Fyzabad.
4. Lucknow to Byram Ghat.
5. Roy Bareilly to Dalamow Ghat.
6. Fyzabad to Allahabad.
7. Fyzabad to Gonda.

3. Imperial Roads.—It is unnecessary here to make any remarks on these, as the cost of their construction and maintenance is defrayed from the Imperial revenue and not from local funds. They will be coloured red on the maps. A list of the present Imperial roads is marginally given. The road from Lucknow to Roy Bareilly is at present an Imperial line, but it will be transferred from the Public Works Department to the district authorities, while the road from Seetapore to Shajehanpore, which has hitherto been repaired from local funds assisted by grants-in-aid, will be made an Imperial line.

4. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has determined that the following shall for the present be the provincial roads, as they traverse large sections of this province and connect

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nect the Imperial roads with the principal towns of neighbouring districts. They are marked in continuous black lines on the map :—

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(I.)—Lucknow to Jounpore *viâ* Roy Bareilly, Salone, Pertabghur and Padshapore.

(II.)—Lucknow to Jounpore *viâ* Sultanpore.

(III.)—Fyzabad to Roy Bareilly.

(IV.)—Bulrampore to Seetapore *viâ* Gonda, Secroa and Byram Ghat.

(V.)—Utroulah to Seetapore *viâ* Bulrampore, Ekonah, Baraitch and Chelaree Ghat.

(VI.)—Khyreeghur to Cawnpore *viâ* Luckhimpore, Seetapore, Neemkar, Benee-gunge, Sundeela and Russoolabad.

(VII.)—Lucknow to Shahjehanpore, *viâ* Sundeela, Hurdui and Shahabad.

The exertions of the local Committees of the several districts through which these roads pass should be principally devoted to them. They should be considered first class roads, and their width should be uniform (see paragraph 5 of Circular No. 4-83 of 1862) and a side line should always be maintained on them. No time should be lost in constructing permanent bridges wherever required. Further instructions will be given regarding each road.

5. The first portion of this road has, up to this time, been under charge of the Public Works Department. It is described by the chief engineer as a fair road, partially embanked, but not metalled; temporary bridges provided throughout the line. Any sums sanctioned for the repairs of this section during the current year will be expended by the Public Works Department, and from 1st May 1862 it will be made over to the district authorities. The chief engineer will be requested to furnish any information in his power regarding the requirements of the road in regard to raising, embanking and bridging.

Lucknow to Jounpore
viâ Roy Bareilly,
Salone, Pertabghur
and Padshapore

The second section of the road, from Roy Bareilly to Salone, lies partially within the Roy Bareilly and partially within the Pertabghur District; a bridge of considerable dimensions is in course of construction near the boundary of the two districts, and sufficient funds for its completion have, it is believed, been provided.

On the third section, lying between Salone and Pertabghur, are several very large bridges. The civil engineer has lately been deputed to inspect the sites where these bridges are required, and to prepare plans and estimates for their construction. A grant-in-aid of 14,000 rupees has been made for this line, but no information has been afforded as to its expenditure up to the present date.

	Rs.
Grant-in-aid	14,000
Roy Bareilly	6,450
Pertabghur	3,500
Total	23,950

The last section is between Pertabghur and Padshapore in the Jounpore District. An allotment has been for this road from the road and ferry funds of the Pertabghur District, but it is doubtful whether the sum allotted will be sufficient to make the road passable at all seasons of the year.

6. This road, as far as Saltanpore, was formerly under the Public Works Department, but has lately been transferred to the district authorities. A grant-in-aid of 9,850 rupees has been assigned to this road during the current year, of which 5,000 rupees is to be expended in the Lucknow District, and 4,850 rupees in that of Roy Bareilly. A further sum of 15,000 has been granted for the repair and completion of a large bridge over the Lonee Nullah. The total assignments are given in the margin.

Lucknow to Jounpore <i>viâ</i> Sultanpore.		Rs.
Grant-in-aid	-	9,850
Lucknow	-	5,000
Sultanpore	-	4,000
Total	-	18,850
Additional grant	-	15,000
Total	-	33,850

The Lucknow Local Committee has assigned a considerable sum to this road, and has expressed its determination to expend the grant-in-aid in the construction of bridges.

The attention of the Sultanpore and Roy Bareilly Committee should be called to the importance of this line, and they should forward surveys of such portions as lie within their respective jurisdictions, accompanied by a detailed report of the principal requirements in the shape of earthworks and bridges.

7. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has lately travelled over the greater portion of this line. The section situated within the Fyzabad District will be completed as a raised, bridged, but unmetalled line during the current year. The Committee should now devote any funds at their disposal to metalling the road, which is one of the most important in the province.

Fyzabad to Roy Bareilly.		Rs.
Grant-in-aid	-	4,700
Fyzabad Road and Ferry Funds	-	8,421
Total	-	13,121

A bridge of boats has already been constructed at Amghat, at a cost of 3,500 rupees, and it is hoped that the tolls collected will in future cover the cost of maintenance.

The section in the Roy Bareilly and Sultanpore Districts has not been satisfactorily constructed. The old line of road has been taken and widened without any attempt being made to cut off unnecessary curves, or to divert the line so as to connect any important marts, such as Shunkergunge and Tilloee, lying but little removed from the old track. A sum of 8,000 rupees has been assigned as a grant-in-aid to this section of the road, and the sums marginally noted have been apportioned by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees for its construction.

	Rs.
Grant-in-aid	8,000
Sultanpore	2,700
Roy Bareilly	6,000
Total	16,700

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The Officiating Chief Commissioner has directed that no further expenditure may be incurred on this section of the road until a survey of it has been made by a competent engineer. The chief engineer has been addressed on the subject, and meanwhile the Commissioner of Baiswarra has been desired to put a stop to all works on the road, and to forward a statement showing exactly what balance remains unexpended both of the grant-in-aid and of the assignments made by the local committees.

Bulrampore to
Seetapore *viâ* Gonda,
Secrora and Byram
Ghat.

8. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has traversed the greater portion of this line also, and considers it one of the most important in the province.

Little or nothing has been done on the first section of the road, viz., from Bulrampore to Gonda. A sum of Rs. 257. 7. has been assigned for the completion of the road, and Rs. 3,959. 12. 2. for bridges. A very large sum will be required for raising and embanking the road, but no time should be lost in commencing this work whenever funds may be available.

For the second section of the line, from Gonda to Byram Ghat, a grant-in-aid of 8,700 rupees has been allowed, and the Local Committees have assigned the sums marginally noted for the construction of bridges on the line. It would be advisable for these committees to devote a large proportion of the sums at their disposal from other sources than the Road and Ferry Funds to the completion of this line as a metalled road throughout. Should they be able to do this, the Officiating Chief Commissioner would ask the chief engineer to allow Lieutenant Sweetenham, now in charge of the Gonda and Fyzabad Line, to take charge of the supervision of this road also.

Baraitch - - - -	Rs.
Gonda - - - -	1,989
	3,841
Total - - - Rs.	5,830

Seetapore - - - -	Rs.
Grant-in-aid - - -	2,300
	11,500
Total - - - Rs.	13,800

As regards the third section, from Byram Ghat to Seetapore, which may be considered the most important of the whole, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is of opinion that a more direct route might have been chosen; but as considerable expense has been incurred in constructing the present road, which connects several towns of importance, he will not insist on a new line being laid out. Every exertion should be made to complete the metalling of this road, and as soon as the funds for this purpose are available, on which point the Commissioners of Lucknow and Kyrabad are requested to report at an early date, the supervision of the work will be entrusted to the executive engineer of Seetapore.

Utroulah to Seetapore
viâ Bulrampore,
Ekonah, Baraitch and
Chelaree Ghat.

9. A glance at the map will show the importance of this line, connecting, as it does, the Rohilcund Division with the Trans-Gogra districts of this province and Goruckpore.

The road from Utroulah eastward to join the road from Bansee in the Goruckpore District should be made at once, either to Dumurriah Gunge or Biskohur. The sum of Rs. 178. 2. 3. allowed by the Gonda Committee for constructing the section of this road between Utroulah and Bulrampore is quite inadequate, while a far larger sum than 166 rupees will be required for the bridges on it.

The Baraitch Committee have assigned a sum of 160 rupees for marking out that portion of the second section of this road which lies in their jurisdiction; but nothing appears to have been done or contemplated by the Gonda Committee for the construction of the line between Bulrampore and the borders of the district towards Ekonah. This must be done at the earliest opportunity.

A sum of 850 rupees has been assigned for the construction of the road from Baraitch to Chelaree Ghat. It is probable that a much larger sum will be required to make this passable throughout the year.

Seetapore Road - - -	Rs.
Boats - - - -	3,000
Bridges - - - -	400
	1,500
Total - - - Rs.	4,900

The Seetapore Committee has made provision for the construction of the road from Chelaree Ghat to Biswee; at this point this road will join the preceding one. The Officiating Chief Commissioner does not propose to carry it further at present, though eventually it may be extended to the Ganges at some point found most advantageous.

Khyreeghur to Cawn-
pore *viâ* Luckhimpore,
Seetapore, &c.

10. This is an important line connecting the extreme north of the province with the large military station of Cawnpore.

The sums noted in the accompanying statement have been allotted to the different sections of this road by the local committees of the districts through which it runs. Only one portion has not been provided for, viz., that which lies between Sundeela and Ooras. The Commissioners of Lucknow and Khyrabad are requested to make arrangements for the construction of this portion of the line as soon as practicable with a view to complete the line of communication throughout. The sum of 740 rupees proposed to be expended in the construction of a bridge on the Pilkannah Jheel on the road between Sundeela and Benegunge has not yet been sanctioned. Further report on this is awaited.

Lucknow to Shaje-
hanpore *viâ* Sundeela,
Hurdai, and Shahabad.

11. This is a more direct route to Shajehanpore than the Imperial Line *viâ* Seetapore. A grant-in-aid of 10,000 rupees has been given to this road, and the local committees have also assigned the sums shown in the Statement.

12. The main district roads are those which connect one division with another, and act as feeders to the Imperial and Provincial roads. They are marked on the map by dotted lines, and are as follows:—

(I.)—Baraitch to Belwa Bazar *viâ* Secrora.

(II.)—Nanpara to Roy Bareilly *viâ* Byram Ghat, Darriabad and Nyapoorah Ghat.

(III.)—Fyzabad

- (III.)—Fyzabad to Azimghur *viâ* Tandah.
 (IV.)—Tandah to Jounpore *viâ* Jelalpore.
 (V.)—Tandah to Dalamow Ghat *viâ* Sultanpore, Amethee and Salone.
 VI.)—Shajehanpore to Dalamow Ghat *viâ* Shahabad, Sandee, Belgram, Madhogunge, Bangermow, Oonao and Behar.
 (VII.)—Sultanpore to Cawnpore *viâ* Gowreegunge, Jais, Roy Bareilly and Behar.
 (VIII.)—Futtehghur to Nanpara *viâ* Hurdul, Seetapore and Mullapore.
 (IX.)—Mohomdee to the Ganges *viâ* Pusgawan, Pehlanee, Hurdul and Belgram.
 (X.)—Luckhimpore to Shajehanpore *viâ* Mohomdee.

13. This is a new road in course of construction. It lies entirely within the Baraitech Division, and the sums marginally noted have been assigned for it during this year. The Local Committee propose to construct the road only as far as Nawabgunge, opposite Fyzabad, but the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires it may be continued to Belwah Bazar in the Goruckpore District. It is hoped that larger sums may be assigned to this road next year.

Baraitech to Belwah Bazar <i>viâ</i> Secorra.			Rs.
Baraitech Road	-	-	640
Gonda	-	-	255
Total	-	-	Rs. 895

14. A sum of 15,000 rupees has been given as a grant-in-aid to that section of this road which lies between Nanpara and Byram Ghat. It is believed that this portion of the road is well advanced towards completion. The sums noted have been assigned to it.

Nanpara to Roy Bareilly.			Rs.
Grant-in-aid	-	-	15,000
Baraitech Local Funds	-	-	5,305
Total	-	-	Rs. 20,305

The section from Byram Ghat on the Gogra to Nyapoorah Ghat on the Goomtee lies within the Durriabad District. The sum of 7,389 rupees has been allotted for this road, as marginally shown by the Durriabad Committee.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Road	-	-	2,052
Bridges	-	-	5,389
Total	-	-	Rs. 7,441 2 4

From Nyapoorah Ghat to Roy Bareilly, the road traverses the districts of Sultanpore and Roy Bareilly. The approach to the Ghat on the south side of the river is described as full of ravines and otherwise difficult of construction. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has desired that it may be left alone for the present. He will be glad to be informed whether it has been surveyed in accordance with the instructions contained in my No. 297, dated 26 April 1861, to the address of the Commissioner of Baiswarra. The sums marginally noted have been allotted to this section of the road.

See paragraph 15 of No. 897, dated 15th November 1861, to Commissioner of Baiswarra.			Rs.
Sultanpore	-	-	2,000
Bareilly	-	-	700
Total	-	-	Rs. 2,700

15. The portion of this road lying within this province is within the Fyzabad District, and the Committee attach great importance to its early completion. They have granted the sums marginally noted for this purpose.

Fyzabad to Azimghur <i>viâ</i> Tanda.			Rs.	a.	p.
Road	-	-	2,789	12	-
Bridges	-	-	4,500	-	-
Total	-	-	Rs. 7,289	12	-

16. This road also belongs to the Fyzabad District. It is said to be a very important commercial line, connecting Tanda with Mirzapore.

Tanda to Jounpore <i>viâ</i> Jelalpore.			Rs.
Road	-	-	1,200
Bridges	-	-	4,000
Total	-	-	Rs. 5,200

17. This line traverses the Fyzabad, Sultanpore, Pertabghur and Roy Bareilly Districts, and connects Tanda on the Gogra with Dalamow on the Ganges opposite the Futtehpoore Railway Station; considerable sums have been assigned for the construction of this road by the several Committees, as marginally shown.

Tanda to Dalamow Ghat <i>viâ</i> Sultanpore, &c.			Rs.
Fyzabad Road	-	-	2,460
Bridges	-	-	750
Sultanpore Road D.	-	-	850
Road I.	-	-	500
Pertabghur Road I.	-	-	750
Road N.	-	-	481
Roy Bareilly Road N.	-	-	-
Total	-	-	Rs. 5,991

The road may be divided into the following sections:—1st, Tanda to Sultanpore; 2d, Sultanpore to Amethee, forming part of Road D. in the Baiswarra divisional Budget; 3d, Amethee to Salone, corresponding with Road I. in the same statement; and 4th, Salone to Dalamow Road N.

18. The first section of this road, from Shajehanpore to Shahabad, corresponds with the last section of Provincial Road No. 7. The second section from Shahabad to Sandee lies in the Hurdul District. It is proposed to construct one bridge on this line at the Heerapore Nullah, and 2,487* rupees have been devoted for the construction of the road.

Shajehanpore to Dalamow Ghat *viâ* Shahabad, Sandee, &c.
 * Unexpected sanction of 1859-60.

The third section, from Sandee to Mullaon *viâ* Belgram, should be carried through the important mart of Madhogunge, the direct road from Belgram to Mullaon being given up.

The fourth section is from Mullaon to Oonao. The small portion lying between Mullaon and the large village of Moradabad has not been constructed, although a sum of 3,000 rupees has been set apart for the construction of a bridge on the borders of the

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Districts of Hurdui and Oonao, payable in moieties by each, and a further sum of 615 rupees for a bridge across the canal in the Oonao District. The road must be constructed at once. A sum of 3,460 rupees, exclusive of the above, has also been assigned to this road by the Oonao Committee. The last section is between Oonao and Dalamow. For this the Oonao Committee has assigned 466 rupees, but nothing has been allotted to it in Roy Bareilly.

Sultanpore to Cawnpore <i>via</i> Guneshgunge, Jais and Roy Bareilly.	Rs.
Sultanpore Road G. - - -	3,000
Roy Bareilly - - -	1,000
Total - - - Rs.	4,000

Futtehghur to Nanpara *via* Hurdui, Seetapore
and Mullapore.
* Unexpected sanction of 1859-60.

Unexpected sanction of 1859-60 -	Rs.
Sanction for 1861-62 - - -	103
	320
Total - - - Rs.	423

19. The first section of this road corresponds with Road G. of the Baiswarra divisional statement. The sums marginally noted have been allotted to it.

The second section from Roy Bareilly to Behar is Road H., and on this section the large sum of 9,435 rupees has been allotted. From Behar to Oonao the road follows the last section of the preceding road from Oonao to Dalamow.

20. The first section is from Futtehghur to Hurdui. A direct road between these places is being constructed at a cost of 2,123* rupees, and 4,400 rupees for bridges.

The second section connects Hurdui with Seetapore. A sum of 423 rupees has been assigned for clearing that portion of the road situated within the Hurdui District, and 1,000 rupees was proposed to be spent on the construction of a bridge on the Hurharpore Nullah; but this last has not been sanctioned, as the Commissioner thought it unnecessary at present. A bridge over a Jheel at Bhynouree will be completed at a cost of 1,500 rupees, of which 967 rupees will be expended this year. In Seetapore 460 rupees has been assigned for the repairs of this road, and 41 rupees for a bridge.

The third section, from Seetapore to Mullapore, is incomplete. A road at present extends as far as Lahurpore, and one is projected from Luckhimpore to Mullapore, which will probably cross the Chouka River at a place marked on the map as Purbutpore. The line from Seetapore to Lahurpore should be extended so as to join this road at Purbutpore, or any other convenient spot. No time should be lost in marking out and selecting the best line for this road.

The last section, from Mullapore to Nanpara, lies within the Baraitch District; although no mention is made of this road in the Baraitch Budget, yet the Officiating Chief Commissioner observes that an assignment is made for a road from Chelaree Ghat to Nanpara *via* Seopore, and he believes that this road could easily be connected with the Ghat opposite Mullapore. The Commissioner of Baraitch is requested to report on this point.

Mohomdee to the
Ganges *via* Puagawan,
Pehlanee, Hurdui and
Belgram.

21. The first section of this road, from Mohomdee to Pehlanee, is not yet laid out. It should be surveyed and marked out at once, and as soon as the trial line has been approved by the Deputy Commissioner, land for its construction should be taken up.

From Pehlanee to Hurdui a road has been made, and 382 rupees have been assigned for clearing and repairing it.

From Hurdui to the river a road has been made as far as Belgram, but it must be continued to the river. A sum of 604 rupees has been set apart for the repairs of this section, and 3,306 rupees have been sanctioned for bridges. A further sum of 1,393 rupees for a bridge is in abeyance, pending further report.

22. As regards district roads, it will be sufficient to give a list of them as far as they are known, marking with a cross those to which the Officiating Chief Commissioner attaches most importance. They will be shown on the map by lines and dots, thus ———— . The names of these roads and the sums set apart by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees for expenditure on them is given in the accompanying Statement.

(signed) C. Currie,
Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

STATEMENT of ROADS in OUDH, showing the Sums set apart for Expenditure on them by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees.

	Main District Roads.	District.	Roads.	Bridges.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
7. Lucknow to Jounpore vid Roy Bareilly -	1. Lucknow to Roy Bareilly -	Imperial -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	2. Roy Bareilly to Salone -	Roy Bareilly -	250 - -	3,200 - -	3,450 - -	
	3. Salone to Pertabghur -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	4. Pertabghur to Padahapore -	Pertabghur -	3,000 - -	3,500 - -	6,500 - -	
					9,950 - -	
8. Lucknow to Jounpore vid Sultanpore -	1. Lucknow to Jugdeespore -	Lucknow -	5,230 - -	- - -	5,230 - -	
	2. Jugdeespore to Sultanpore -	Roy Bareilly -	500 - -	- - -	- - -	
	3. Sultanpore to Jounpore -	Sultanpore -	4,000 - -	- - -	4,500 - -	
					9,730 - -	
9. Fyzabad to Roy Bareilly -	1. Fyzabad to Amghat -	Fyzabad -	2,292 - -	7,100 - -	- - -	
	Bridge-of-Boats -	Sultanpore -	- - -	1,000 - -	- - -	
		Roy Bareilly -	- - -	800 - -	- - -	
	2. Amghat to Roy Bareilly -	Roy Bareilly -	2,000 - -	- - -	- - -	
		Sultanpore -	2,700 - -	- - -	4,700 - -	N. B.—Rs. 4,000 taken for Lonee Bridge.
					15,892 - -	
10. Bulrampore to Seetapore -	1. Bulrampore to Gondah -	Gondah -	257 7 -	3,959 12 -	4,217 3 -	
	2. Gondah to Byram Ghat -	Gondah -	- - -	3,841 - 3	- - -	
		Baraitech -	- - -	1,989 - -	5,830 - 3	{25,000} No. 266.
	3. Byram Ghat to Seetapore -	Seetapore -	1,739 1 6	561 2 -	2,300 3 6	{18,000}
		Durriabad -	6,000 - -	- - -	6,000 - -	
					18,347 6 9	
11. Atroulah to Seetapore, vid Bulrampore -	1. Atroulah to Bulrampore -	Gondah -	178 2 3	166 1 -	344 3 3	
	2. Bulrampore to Baraitech -	Baraitech -	160 - -	- - -	160 - -	
	3. Baraitech to Chilarree Ghat -	Baraitech -	850 - -	- - -	850 - -	
	4. Chilarree Ghat to Biswee -	Seetapore -	3,000 - -	1,900 - -	4,900 - -	
					6,254 3 3	
12. Khyreeghur to Cawnpore -	1. Khyreeghur to Luckhimpore -	Mohemdee -	1,995 2 9	3,807 4 6	5,802 7 3	
	2. Luckhimpore to Seetapore -	Mohemdee -	380 - -	- - -	380 - -	
	3. Seetapore to Neemkhar -	Seetapore -	1,650 - -	16 9 3	1,666 9 3	
	4. Neemkhar to Sundeela -	Hurdai -	320 - -	3,663 7 1	3,983 7 1	
	5. Sundeela to Oonao -	Oonao -	1,036 9 8	2,877 7 -	3,914 - 8	
					15,746 8 3	
13. Lucknow to Shajehanpore -	1. Lucknow to Sundeela -	Lucknow -	280 - -	1,630 - -	1,910 - -	
	2. Sundeela to Hurdai -	Hurdai -	2,358 7 7	1,939 11 -	4,298 2 7	
	3. Hurdai to Shajehanpore -	Hurdai -	977 3 5	1,630 11 4	2,607 14 9	
					8,816 1 4	
15. Baraitech to Belwah Bazaar -	1. Baraitech to Secora -	Baraitech -	640 - -	- - -	640 - -	
	2. Secora to Belwah Bazaar -	Gondah -	255 - -	- - -	255 - -	
					895 - -	
16. Nanparah to Roy Bareilly -	1. Nanparah to Byram Ghat -	Baraitech -	- - -	5,305 - -	5,305 - -	
	2. Byram Ghat to Nyapoorah Ghat -	Durriabad -	2,052 2 4	5,389 - -	7,441 2 4	
	3. Nyapoorah Ghat to Roy Bareilly -	Sultanpore -	2,000 - -	- - -	2,700 - -	
		Roy Bareilly -	700 - -	- - -	- - -	
					15,446 2 4	
17. Fyzabad to Asimghur, vid Tanda -	1. Fyzabad to Tanda -	Fyzabad -	1,569 12 -	4,500 - -	6,069 12 -	
	2. Tanda to Asimghur -	Fyzabad -	1,200 - -	- - -	1,200 - -	
					7,269 12 -	
18. Tanda to Jounpore, vid Jelaipore -	- - - -	Fyzabad -	2,200 - -	3,000 - -	5,200 - -	
19. Tanda to Dalamow Ghat -	1. Tanda to Sultanpore -	Fyzabad -	2,460 - -	750 - -	3,210 - -	
	2. Sultanpore to Amethce -	Sultanpore -	850 - -	- - -	850 - -	
	3. Amethce to Salone -	Sultanpore -	500 - -	- - -	- - -	
	4. Salone to Dalamow -	Pertabghur -	750 - -	- - -	1,250 - -	
		Pertabghur -	481 - -	- - -	- - -	
		Roy Bareilly -	200 - -	- - -	681 - -	
					5,991 - -	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

STATEMENT of Roads in Oudh, showing the Sums set apart for Expenditure on them by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees—continued.

	Main District Roads.	District.	Roads.	Bridges.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
20. Shajehanpore to Dalamow - - -	1. Shajehanpore to Shahabad - - -	-	-	-	-	
	2. Shahabad to Sandee - - -	-	-	-	-	
	3. Sandee to Mullaon - - -	-	2,487 6 8	176 - -	4,163 6 8	
	4. Mullaon to Oonao - - -	-	- - -	1,500 - -	- - -	
	5. Oonao to Delamow - - -	-	4,238 2 3	3,625 - -	8,891 4 4	
			562 2 1	466 - -	13,054 11 -	
21. Sultanpore to Cawnpore - - -	1. Sultanpore to Roy Bareilly - - -	-	3,000 - -	- - -	4,000 - -	<i>N.B.</i> —Rs. 4,000 sanctioned for Loken Bridge by No. 264, dated the 18th March 1862.
	2. Roy Bareilly to Behar - - -	-	1,000 - -	6,360 - -	9,435 - -	
			3,075 - -	4,000 - -	4,000 - -	
22. Futtehghur to Nanpara - - -					17,435 - -	
	1. Futtehghur to Hurdul - - -	-	2,122 12 -	4,400 - -	6,522 12 -	
	2. Hurdul to Seetapore - - -	-	423 2 6	2,127 8 3	3,442 6 3	
	3. Seetapore to Mullapore - - -	-	460 - -	431 11 6	611 11 7	
	4. Mullapore to Nanpara* - - -	-	466 14 7	144 13 -	2,372 - -	
			2,372 - -	- - -	12,948 13 10	
23. Mohomdee to Ganges - - -	1. Mohomdee to Pehlance - - -	-	-	-	-	
	2. Pehlance to Hurdul - - -	-	382 - -	- - -	382 - -	
	3. Hurdul to Ganges - - -	-	604 - -	3,306 - -	3,910 - -	
					4,292 - -	

* *N.B.*—Entered as road from Chelaree Ghat to Baljee-gunge, *via* Nanpara and Seopore; neither Baljee-gunge nor Seopore are in the Surveyor General's map.

DISTRICTS.	District Roads.	Roads.	Bridges.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Seetapore - - -	1. Hurgaon to Biswee, <i>via</i> Lahurpore - - -	1,350 - -	450 - -	1,800 - -	
	2. Biswee to Baree - - -	1,700 - -	1,500 - -	3,200 - -	
	3. Neemkhar to Khusrayla on Mullapore road - - -	1,500 - -	600 - -	2,100 - -	
	4. Mahmoodabad to Tikaetunge - - -	739 10 -	- - -	739 10 -	
		5,289 10 -	2,550 - -	7,839 10 -	
Hurdul - - -	1. Madhogunge, <i>via</i> Kuchouna, to Beneegunge - - -	170 - -	- - -	170 - -	
	2. Sundeela to Mehndee Ghat, <i>via</i> Mullaon - - -	544 - -	- - -	544 - -	
	3. Sundeela to Nanamao Ghat, <i>via</i> Bangermow - - -	248 11 7	500 - -	748 11 7	
	4. Hurdul to Sandee - - -	- - -	500 - -	500 - -	
		968 11 7	1,000 - -	1,962 11 7	
Mohomdee - - -	1. Luckhimpore to Mykelgunge - - -	3,488 10 -	4,496 - -	7,984 10 -	
	2. Luckhimpore to Bira, <i>via</i> Alligunge - - -	2,167 11 6	- - -	2,167 11 6	
	3. Alligunge to Mohomdee, <i>via</i> Hyderabad - - -	3,300 - -	- - -	3,300 - -	
	4. Alligunge to Mehlanee - - -	2,580 10 4	- - -	2,580 10 4	
	5. Luckhimpore to Mullapore - - -	1,592 4 6	- - -	1,592 4 6	
	6. Luckhimpore to Kheree - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
		13,129 4 4	4,496 - -	17,625 4 4	
Lucknow - - -	1. Lucknow to Mohan - - -	207 2 -	3,553 10 -	3,760 12 -	
	2. Ooras to Bunnee - - -	270 - -	- - -	270 - -	
	3. Bunnee to Gosaingunge - - -	230 - -	- - -	230 - -	
	4. Ooras to Raheemabad - - -	90 - -	- - -	90 - -	
	5. Peepulgaon, <i>via</i> Mullabad to Ooras - - -	250 - -	- - -	250 - -	
	6. Lucknow to Tikaetunge - - -	1,309 7 6	3,858 4 6	5,067 12 -	
	7. Koorsee to Mahona - - -	180 - -	- - -	180 - -	
	8. Koorsee, <i>via</i> Dewa to Chintah - - -	130 - -	1,000 - -	1,130 - -	
		2,566 9 6	8,411 14 6	10,978 8 -	
Oonao - - -	1. Bangermow to Mohan - - -	1,684 9 7	950 - -	2,634 9 7	
	2. Oonao to Poorwah, and on to Roy Bareilly road, <i>via</i> Morawan - - -	807 3 7	560 - -	1,367 3 7	
	3. Poorwa to Cawnpore, <i>via</i> Achulgunge - - -	1,899 14 2	1,650 - -	3,549 14 2	
	4. Ganges to Sundeela, <i>via</i> Bangermow - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
		4,591 11 4	3,160 - -	7,551 11 4	

STATEMENT of Roads in Oudh, showing the Sums set apart for Expenditure on them by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees—continued.

DISTRICTS.	District Roads.	Roads.	Bridges.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Durriabad - - -	1. Futtehpore, <i>via</i> Nawabgunge to Nyapoor Ghat - - -	880 - -	500 - -	1,380 - -	
	2. Nawabgunge to Gosiangunge, <i>via</i> Sidhoor - - -	1,100 - -	- - -	1,100 - -	
	3. Nawabgunge to Dabeegunge - - -	1,000 - -	3,126 - -	4,126 - -	
	4. Durriabad to Palee, <i>via</i> Rudowlee - - -	710 - -	500 - -	1,210 - -	
	5. Rudowlee to Hulliapore - - -	500 - -	- - -	500 - -	
		4,190 - -	4,126 - -	8,316 - -	
Roy Bareilly - - -	1. Buxar Ghat, <i>via</i> Behar kheron, and Buchraon to Hyderghur - - -	668 - -	1,500 - -	2,168 - -	
	2. Buxar Ghat to Dalamow - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	3. Roy Bareilly to Lallgunge - - -	1,200 - -	- - -	1,200 - -	
	4. Roy Bareilly to Tangun - - -	1,000 - -	1,200 - -	2,200 - -	
	5. Buchraon to Jais - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	6. Behar to Bunnee, <i>via</i> Poorwa or Morawan - - -	1,120 - -	- - -	1,120 - -	
		3,988 - -	2,700 - -	6,688 - -	
Pertabghur - - -	1. Salone to Ganges, <i>via</i> Moostafabad - - -	1,000 - -	- - -	1,000 - -	
	2. Salone to Manickpore and Ghutnee Ghat - - -	2,550 - -	- - -	2,550 - -	N. B.—C. 1,750, and P. 2. 800.
	3. Manickpore to Allahabad frontier - - -	200 - -	- - -	200 - -	
	4. Manickpore to Tangun - - -	750 - -	- - -	750 - -	
	5. Salone to Allahabad Frontier, <i>via</i> Behar - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	6. Pertabghur to Ghutnee Ghat, <i>via</i> Behar - - -	4,000 - -	- - -	4,000 - -	
	7. Pertabghur to Amethee - - -	500 - -	- - -	500 - -	
	8. Pertabghur to Jounpore, <i>via</i> Puttee Belkhar - - -	2,000 - -	- - -	2,000 - -	Rs. 2,000, assigned by No. 264, dated 18th March 1862.
	9. Puttee Belkhar to Chanda - - -	300 - -	- - -	300 - -	
	10. Lallgunge to Ateyaha - - -	640 - -	- - -	640 - -	
	11. Lallgunge to Manickpore - - -	1,000 - -	- - -	1,000 - -	
		12,940 - -	- - -	12,940 - -	
Sultanpore - - -	1. Goureegunge, <i>via</i> Amethee to Pertabghur - - -	500 - -	- - -	500 - -	
	2. Persadepore, <i>via</i> Jais Inhona to Keech Ghat - - -	1,100 - -	525 - -	1,625 - -	N. B. — Rs. 3,125 were sanctioned, but Rs. 1,500 have been transferred to M. D. R. Sultanpore to Cawnpore.
	3. Jais to Jugdeespore - - -	300 - -	- - -	300 - -	
	4. Jais to Buchraon - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	5. Chanda to Puttee Belkhar - - -	330 - -	- - -	330 - -	
		2,230 - -	525 - -	2,755 - -	
Fyzabad - - -	1. Hulliapore, <i>via</i> Sylka and Dostpore to Jelalpore - - -	715 4 3	200 - -	915 4 3	
	2. Fyzabad to Jelalpore, <i>via</i> Ackberpore - - -	2,680 4 5	4,850 - -	7,530 4 5	
	3. Ackberpore to Kadeepore <i>via</i> Dostpore - - -	- - -	1,593 7 9	1,593 7 9	
	4. Sultanpore to Dostpore, <i>via</i> Surhak - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
	5. Ackberpore to Jounpore, <i>via</i> Dourosa - - -	637 5 6	- - -	637 5 6	To be abandoned.
		4,032 14 2	6,643 7 9	10,676 5 11	
Baraitech - - -	1. Baraitech to Gonda - - -	- - -	2,354 10 6	2,354 10 6	
	2. Baraitech to Bhinga - - -	222 9 -	- - -	222 9 -	
	3. Bhinga to Nanpara - - -	775 - -	- - -	775 - -	
	4. Bhinga to Secroa <i>via</i> Ekona - - -	1,078 - -	- - -	1,078 - -	
	5. Nanpara to Babagunge - - -	- - -	70 - -	70 - -	
	6. Seopore to Chelaree Ghat— <i>Sec</i> "Futtehghur to Nanpara," section 4 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	A portion of the Rs. 2,372, will be expended on this.
		2,075 9 -	2,424 10 6	4,500 3 6	
Gonda - - -	1. Gonda to Baraitech - - -	90 - -	625 - -	715 - -	
	2. Gonda to Atrawla - - -	573 9 10	1,525 - -	2,098 9 10	
	3. Atrawla to Nawabgunge - - -	852 - -	1,409 1 8	2,261 1 8	
	4. Bulrampore to Secroa - - -	143 - -	- - -	143 - -	
	5. Gonda to Turafgunge - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
		1,658 9 10	3,559 1 8	5,217 11 6	

C. Currie, Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

APPENDIX N (2).

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and - - - - -

RECEIPTS.	DIVISIONS.				Total Receipts in 1861-62.
	Lucknow.	Khyrabad.	Baiswarra.	Fyzabad.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance - - - - -	11,81,381	4,43,899	5,58,222	3,78,405	25,61,907
I.—Land Revenue, &c. { 1. Land Revenue - - - - -	28,87,748	25,17,468	26,14,938	26,84,935	1,06,05,089
2. Sayer - - - - -	-	15,516	-	19,417	34,933
3. Abkaree - - - - -	2,60,941	1,32,491	1,66,848	2,20,594	7,80,874
II.—Assessed Taxes { 1. Income Tax - - - - -	1,73,135	78,389	58,747	1,10,303	4,20,574
2. Other Imperial Taxes - - - - -	18,336	5,290	45,122	20,640	89,388
III.—Customs - - - - - { Imports - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Exports - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
IV.—Salt - - - - - { Customs Duty, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Sales - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
V.—Opium - - - - -	48,996	-	7,404	4,062	60,462
VI.—Stamps - - - - -	1,53,840	34,060	41,666	54,484	2,84,050
VII.—Mint - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.—Post Office - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
IX.—Electric Telegraph } vide XIX. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
X.—Law and Justice - - - - -	40,379	21,962	30,004	38,565	1,30,910
XI.—Police - - - - -	429	21,990	2,564	12,719	37,702
XII.—Marine - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
XIII.—Public Works - - - - -	27,723	24,938	-	29,901	82,562
XIV.—Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
XV.—Miscellaneous, Civil - - - - -	26,021	4,965	17,092	33,037	81,115
Ditto - Military, vide Remittances - - - - -	-	-	6,932	293	7,225
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	36,37,548	28,57,069	28,91,317	32,28,950	1,26,14,884
XVI.—Interest :					
1. On Imperial Loans (over-payments received) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
2. On Local - ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
3. On Advances to Service Funds - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
4. On other Accounts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	-	-	-	-	-
XVII.—Public Debt :					
1. Public Loans, Imperial (Subscriptions) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
2. Local Loans (Subscriptions) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
3. Local Taxes - - - - -	-	-	-	16	16
4. Service Funds - - - - -	870	-	2,533	3,364	6,767
5. Local Funds - - - - -	5,63,553	2,42,939	1,03,629	3,00,046	12,10,167
6. Deposits - - - - -	7,75,048	5,51,918	2,42,525	6,64,731	22,34,223
7. Miscellaneous (Advances repayable, &c.) - - - - -	27,402	1,306	87,961	33,498	1,50,167
8. Railway Traffic Account - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
9. Local Remittances - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Cash received - - - - -	50,57,229	5,66,912	3,20,367	3,35,690	62,80,198
Bills drawn - - - - -	10,43,033	5,25,425	4,24,254	10,02,230	29,93,942
Military Remittances - - - - -	3,53,591	189	12,801	1,50,844	5,17,425
Marine Remittances - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works Remittances - - - - -	2,223	-	5	258	2,486
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	78,22,949	16,87,689	11,94,075	24,90,677	1,33,96,300
XVIII.—Adjusted Receipts :					
1. On account of other Governments - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
2. On account of Provinces - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	-	-	-	-	-
XIX.—Remittances from other Governments - - - - -	4,92,945	2,75,466	1,75,234	33,896	9,77,481
Government of India - - - - -	20,904	-	-	1,64,060	1,74,964
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London - - - - -	-	-	-	400	400
Her Majesty's Colonial Government, China - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - ditto - Labuan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - ditto - Ceylon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - ditto - Mauritius - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Account Current with London - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Receipts from Railways on Capital Account - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
General Government of India - - - - -	-	29,241	-	-	29,241
Post Office Remittances - - - - -	88,816	10,830	11,272	19,807	1,30,725
Electric Telegraph Remittances - - - - -	6,151	-	-	921	7,072
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	6,08,816	3,15,537	1,86,506	2,08,994	13,19,853
GRAND TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	1,32,50,694	55,04,194	48,30,120	63,07,026	2,98,92,034

APPENDIX N (2).

DISBURSEMENTS for the Year 1861-62.

DISBURSEMENTS.	DIVISIONS.				Total Disbursements in 1861-62.
	Lucknow.	Khyrad.	Baiswarra.	Fyzabad.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Allowance, Refunds and Drawback - - - - -	7,484	5,060	46,666	16,355	75,565
B.—Charges against Income - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
I. Revenue Departments:					
1. Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkaree - - - - -	3,66,200	1,95,908	3,49,791	2,31,116	11,43,015
2. Assessed Taxes - - - - -	33,284	3,463	4,464	4,364	45,575
3. Customs - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
4. Salt - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
5. Opium - - - - -	31,336	413	2,640	178	34,567
6. Stamps - - - - -	4,343	687	2,207	2,271	9,508
7. Mint - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
8. Post Office - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
9. Electric Telegraph } <i>vide J.</i> - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	4,42,647	2,05,531	4,05,768	2,54,284	13,08,230
II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements - - - - -	7,56,766	3,611	31,080	30	7,91,487
III. Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - -	837	—	—	—	837
IV. Miscellaneous - - - - -	54	115	—	18	187
V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	7,57,657	3,726	31,080	48	7,92,511
C.—Army - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
D.—Navy - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
E.—Works of Internal Improvement and Public Convenience - - - - -	24,156	45,780	8,500	55,377	1,33,813
F.—Civil Service - - - - -	3,659	—	—	—	3,659
I. Civil Buildings - - - - -	604	30,114	19,384	21,400	71,502
II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments - - - - -	1,46,107	21,182	13,970	26,539	2,07,798
III. Law and Justice - - - - -	2,60,300	99,042	1,24,932	1,27,261	6,11,535
IV. Police - - - - -	4,85,144	3,35,267	3,16,609	3,55,475	14,92,495
V. Education, Science and Art - - - - -	695	1,800	1,800	3,498	7,792
VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services - - - - -	—	—	—	46	46
VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes - - - - -	32,807	4,722	2,314	6,205	53,048
VIII. Marine - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,286	598	271	9,961	13,118
X. Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary - - - - -	50,915	—	—	—	50,915
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	10,06,675	5,38,505	4,94,780	6,05,762	26,45,722
G.—Interest:					
I. On Imperial Loans - - - - -	305	305	—	—	610
II. On Local Loans - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
III. On Service Funds - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
IV. On other Accounts - - - - -	—	—	—	5,510	5,510
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	305	305	—	5,510	6,120
H.—Public Debt:					
I. Imperial Loans under liquidation and transfer - - - - -	—	—	458	—	458
II. Local Loans under liquidation - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
III. Service Funds - - - - -	—	—	—	70,657	70,657
IV. Local Funds - - - - -	5,81,714	2,57,846	1,36,223	2,32,952	12,08,735
V. Deposits - - - - -	8,17,551	6,61,953	1,82,385	4,47,773	21,09,662
VI. Miscellaneous (Advances repayable, &c.) - - - - -	68,478	1,386	—	7,805	77,669
VII. Railway Traffic Account - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Local Remittances - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Cash remitted - - - - -	16,07,369	20,17,112	17,66,606	6,28,854	60,19,941
Bills paid - - - - -	8,49,113	5,65,839	4,35,101	10,81,016	29,81,069
Military Remittances - - - - -	28,44,371	5,69,170	13,054	11,75,136	46,81,781
Marine Remittances - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Public Works Remittances - - - - -	9,52,359	1,61,000	4,78,432	2,89,000	18,80,791
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	77,20,955	42,54,306	30,12,259	29,83,193	1,89,20,713
I.—Adjusted Charges:					
I. On account of other Governments - - - - -	18,86,990	2,580	470	28	18,90,068
II. On account of Provinces - - - - -	—	—	5,967	—	5,967
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	18,86,990	2,580	6,437	28	18,96,035
J.—Remittances to other Governments - - - - -	1,76,460	8,646	23,132	29,385	2,37,623
Government of India - - - - -	8,252	—	1,27,984	5,44,588	6,80,824
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Her Majesty's Colonial Government, China - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - ditto - - - - - Labuan - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - ditto - - - - - Ceylon - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - ditto - - - - - Mauritius - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Account current with London - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Advances to Railways on Capital Account - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
General Government of India - - - - -	—	9,282	—	—	9,282
Post Office Remittances - - - - -	40,059	10,282	9,525	21,349	81,215
Electric Telegraph Remittances - - - - -	6,698	—	—	3,153	9,851
TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	2,31,469	28,210	1,60,641	5,98,475	10,18,795
Cash Balance - - - - -	12,03,996	4,71,031	7,19,155	9,09,726	33,03,908
GRAND TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	1,32,50,694	55,04,194	48,30,120	63,07,026	2,98,92,034

APPENDIX O (2).

STATEMENT showing the EXPORTS and IMPORTS of GRAIN and other Articles of Commerce of Zillah Seetapore.

No.	Produce.	Varieties.	Produced in Seetapore.	Pergunah, Town or City where principally produced.	Imported from other Districts.	From whence Imported, and by what Road.		Consumption of Zillah Seetapore.	Exported.	In what Direction, and by what Road.		Carriage usually employed.
						District.	Road.			District.	Road.	
1	Cereals -	Wheat -	Maunder. 12,00,000	Whole District	-	-	-	Maunder. 8,00,000	Maunder. 4,00,000	Lucknow	Baree, Bhandew and Mehmoodabad.	Cart, Bullocks, Buffaloes and Ponies.
2	-	Barley -	5,00,000	ditto	-	-	-	5,00,000	15,00,000	ditto	-	ditto.
3	-	Rice -	4,00,000*	ditto	50,000	Luckhimpore	Lahurpore, Hurgaon and Tumhour.	3,00,000	-	-	-	-
4	-	Equal to 7,00,000 maunds of Paddy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	Gram -	8,00,000	Whole District	-	-	-	5,56,000	2,44,000	ditto	-	ditto.
6	-	Dall, Urhur -	2,50,000	ditto	-	-	-	2,00,000	50,000	ditto	-	ditto.
7	-	Mash -	2,50,000	ditto	-	-	-	2,00,000	50,000	ditto	-	ditto.
8	-	Moong -	2,000	ditto	2,000	Lucknow	Baree and Mehmoodabad	4,000	-	ditto	-	ditto.
9	-	Moat -	1,50,000	ditto	-	-	-	1,00,000	50,000	ditto	-	ditto.
10	-	Kodou and Katoon	8,00,000	ditto	-	-	-	8,00,000	-	ditto	-	ditto.
11	-	Jowar (large)	50,000	ditto	-	-	-	30,000	20,000	ditto	-	ditto.
12	-	Ditto (small)	1,08,000	ditto	-	-	-	60,000	40,000	ditto	-	ditto.
13	-	Bejra -	1,00,000	ditto	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	ditto	-	ditto.
14	Oil Seeds -	Labee -	10,000	ditto	15,000	Luckhimpore	Lahurpore, Tumhour and Hurgaon.	20,000	5,000	Tiktagur Zillah Durriabad.	Mehmoodabad	ditto.
15	-	Surroo -	30,000	ditto	-	-	-	30,000	8,000	Lucknow	Baree, &c.	ditto.
16	-	Til -	15,000	ditto	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-
17	-	Mustard -	1,000	ditto	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
18	-	Castor -	20,000	ditto	-	-	-	20,000	15,000	Tiktagur, Zillah Durriabad and Pootene Ghat, for Bengal.	Mehmoodabad and Ramnagar.	Carts, Bullocks and Ponies.
19	-	Linseed -	24,000	ditto	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-
20	Salt -	Sambhur -	-	-	2,000	Chundasee, Moradabad and Cawnpore.	Shajehanpore and Lucknow	2,000	-	-	-	-
21	-	Lahuree Katesee, Gooraree and Suhunbha.	-	-	500	ditto	ditto	500	-	Durriabad and Baree.	Byrum Ghat and Malapore.	ditto.
22	-	Kharee.	-	-	80,000	Bhaunpore, Badunghur, Furrucknagar, Nooh, Zillah Goorgun.	Lucknow and Shajehanpore	65,000	15,000	-	-	ditto.
23	Sugar	Sugar (Sukkur Bulwa).	600	Mahrajnagar, Bishwan and Katra.	-	-	-	150	450	Lucknow	Baree	ditto.
24	-	Sugar (Sukkur and Rakhsby.)	4,100	ditto Lahurpore and Mehmoodabad.	600	Luckhimpore	Luckhimpore and Lahurpore.	4,020	680	ditto	ditto	ditto.
25	-	Molasses (Goor)	40,000	Whole District	-	-	-	15,000	25,000	ditto	ditto	ditto.
26	-	Treacle (Sheera)	9,200	ditto	3,000	Rummundee, Zillah Durriabad and Oel.	Mehmoodabad, Luckhimpore.	12,200	-	-	-	ditto.
27	Oil -	Oil -	20,000	ditto	4,000	Chundasee and Shajehanpore.	Shajehanpore	22,500	1,500	ditto	ditto	ditto.
28	-	Ghee -	3,000	ditto	3,000	Beratch, Luckhimpore - Chundasee, Shajehanpore and Baree, Zillah Rohituk.	Mullapore, Luckhimpore } Shajehanpore.	6,000	-	-	-	ditto.
29	Tobacco	-	40,000	ditto	-	-	-	22,500	17,500	Lucknow Shajehanpore Bareilly Chundasee	Lucknow - Shajehanpore. ditto.	ditto.

8 } 30 }	Cloth	-	-	-	-	Ra. 2,50,000	Farruckabad, Cawnpore, Mirzapore and Aunghur.	Shajehanpore - Lucknow. Ditto, and Byram Chat.	20,000 Ra. 2,00,000	50,000 Ra. 50,000	Barrich and Luck- himpore. Hurdoo, Baraitch and Luckhimpore.	Mallapore, Lahurpore, Tumhour and Luck- himpore. Hurdoo, Mullapore, Luckhimpore, Tum- hour and Lahurpore.	- ditto. - ditto.
31	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	Shajehanpore, Bareilly, Ca- sheepore and Mooradabad, Nawalunge, Tilokpore and Tanda.	Shajehanpore - Byram Chat.	-	-	-	-	- ditto.
9 } 32 }	Metal ware - Brass and Bhurt (mixture of Brass and Phool Pots).	-	-	-	-	Ra. 25,000	Goahengunge and Calpee. Mirzapore and Farruckabad.	Lucknow. Lucknow and Shajehanpore	42,500	10,000	Luckhimpore	Luckhimpore, Lahur- pore and Tumhour.	- ditto.
33	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	Oel, Tikaitnugur and Nawab- gunge.	Luckhimpore, and Byram Ghat. Ditto.	10,000	-	-	-	- ditto.
34 } 35 }	Copper Zinc (Justa) -	-	-	-	-	10,000 2,000	Farruckabad - Ditto - Lucknow - Cawnpore - Farruckabad - Cawnpore - Chundasee, Shajehanpore and Agra.	Shajehanpore - - ditto - Lucknow. - ditto. Shajehanpore - Lucknow. Shajehanpore -	10,000 2,000	-	-	-	- ditto. - ditto.
36 } 10 } 37 }	Iron Cotton -	-	-	-	-	3,000 16,250	Justunungur - Shahpore - Calpee - Shajehanpore - Farruckabad - Mirzapore - Shajehanpore and Bareilly -	Lucknow. Shajehanpore - Lucknow. Shajehanpore -	3,000 11,250	5,000	Durrabad, Colonel- gunge, Baraitch and Dhauera.	Byram Ghat and Mul- lapore.	- ditto. - ditto.
38	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	Shahpore - Calpee - Shajehanpore - Farruckabad - Mirzapore - Shajehanpore and Bareilly -	Lucknow. Shajehanpore - Lucknow. Shajehanpore -	5,000	-	-	-	- ditto.
39 } 11 } 40 }	Thread (English) Thread (Country) Iron -	-	-	-	-	10,000 50,000	Cawnpore - Chundasee and Shajehan- pore. Baraitch -	Lucknow Shajehanpore. Mullapore	1,30,000 50,000	-	-	-	Carriage, bul- locks & ponies. - ditto.
41	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	Baraitch -	Mullapore	10,000	-	-	-	- ditto.
12 } 42 }	Saltpetre	-	-	-	-	5,000	Bhowanespore and Biswan.	-	-	5,000	Calcutta	Chowka and Gogra	Boat.
43	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	Whole district	-	1,000	1,500	Farruckabad -	Shajehanpore -	Ponies and bul- locks.
13 } 44 }	Hides	-	-	-	-	Ra. 600	-	-	-	600	Lucknow	Lucknow	Carts and bul- locks.
45 } 46 }	Horns Tallow	-	-	-	-	100 100	-	-	-	100 100	- ditto - ditto	- ditto - ditto	- ditto. - ditto.
14 } 47 }	Dye stuff Al -	-	-	-	-	600	Calpee -	Lucknow and Shajehanpore.	600	-	-	-	- ditto.
48 } 49 }	Putung Indigo -	-	-	-	-	2,000 5,000	Shajehanpore - Jhuthia, Chundasee, Fur- ruckabad and Bangurnow.	Shajehanpore - Shajehanpore and Hirdui -	2,000 5,000	-	-	-	- ditto. - ditto.
15 } 48 }	Spice -	-	-	-	-	55,000	Nepal - Farruckabad - Mirzapore -	Mullapore - Shajehanpore - Lucknow -	50,000	10,000	Lucknow Shajehanpore Farruckabad -	Lucknow. Shajehanpore. - ditto.	- ditto.
16 } 19 }	Cattle Horses -	-	-	-	-	No. 125	Buteaur, Shajehanpore, Mu- kempore, Bareilly, Ram- pore and Lucknow. Luckhimpore, Hurdoo and Shajehanpore.	Shajehanpore and Lucknow	No. 125	-	-	-	- ditto.
50	Oxen	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	Luckhimpore, Hirdui and Shajehanpore.	Ra. 1,00,000	-	-	-	-

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Seetapore; }
31 May 1862.

(signed) E. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner, Seetapore.

APPENDIX P (2).

IMPORTS and EXPORTS, Fyzabad, 1861-62.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.		
Articles.	Quantity.	Money Value.	REMARKS.	Quantity.	Money Value.	REMARKS.
		Rs.			Rs.	
Cloth - - -	69,475 Thans -	2,92,000	From Mirzapore, Futteghur and Tandah	- - -	2,01,859	Toward Bootwal, Cawnpore and Farruckabad, including home made cloth.
Copper, &c. - -	975 Maunds	68,250	Calcutta - - -	-	Nil.	
Iron - - -	5,000 "	24,000	Patna, Bootwal and Mirzapore - - -	-	Nil.	
Pewter, Lead, &c. -	100 "	4,000	Patna and Mirzapore - - -	-	Nil.	
Kirana - - -	1,500 "	5,900	Bootwal and Jounpore - - -	-	Nil.	
Cocoanuts - - -	70,000 in No.	1,700	Patna and Calcutta - - -	-	Nil.	
Salt - - -	20,100 Maunds	1,02,000	Agra - - -	-	Nil.	
Cotton - - -	780 "	1,68,200	Agra and Jounpore - - -	-	Nil.	
English articles -	- - -	12,000	Calcutta - - -	-	Nil.	
Rice - - -	2,200 Maunds	-	Benares and Goruckpore - - -	4,667 Mds.	-	
Ghee - - -	230 "	-	Gonda and Goruckpore - - -	-	Nil.	
English Thread -	372 "	40,000	Jounpore - - -	-	Nil.	
Goor - - -	115 "	-	- - -	20,223 Mds.	30,000	Farruckabad and Agra.
Grain - - -	50,000 "	-	Goruckpore, Balwa and Saleem Ghat -	1,98,425 "	-	Calcutta, Jounpore, &c.
Mohwa - - -	906 "	-	- - -	-	Nil.	
Gum - - -	499 "	-	- - -	-	Nil.	
Sugar - - -	294 "	-	- - -	-	Nil.	
Glass Bracelets -	75,000 Pairs -	-	- - -	-	Nil.	
Paper Mohradar -	2,433 Guddee	-	- - -	-	Nil.	
Ganja and Bhang -	147 Maunds	-	- - -	-	Nil.	
Linseed - - -	-	-	- - -	30,525 Mds.	-	Calcutta, Allahabad, Benares, &c.
Mustard Seed -	-	-	- - -	3,195 "	-	ditto.
Poppy Seed - - -	-	-	- - -	7,500 "	15,000	ditto.
Peas - - -	-	-	- - -	2,68,407 "	-	ditto.
Indian Corn - - -	-	-	- - -	9,000 "	-	ditto.
Dall, Urhur - - -	-	-	- - -	3,000 "	-	ditto.
" Oord - - -	-	-	- - -	50,850 "	-	ditto.
Barley - - -	-	-	- - -	3,41,860 "	-	ditto.
Oil Seeds - - -	-	-	- - -	500 "	-	ditto.
Horns - - -	-	-	- - -	50,000 "	25,000	ditto.
Hides - - -	-	-	- - -	50,000 "	1,26,400	ditto.
Saltpetre - - -	-	-	- - -	10,000 "	-	
Grinding Stones -	-	-	- - -	200 "	100	

(signed) D. Shanon, Commissioner.

APPENDIX Q (2).

ESTIMATED EXPORTS of the Gonda District for the Year 1861-62.

Number.	Articles.	Estimated Annual Quantity.	Rate per Maund.	Estimated Annual Value.	Number.	Articles.	Estimated Annual Quantity.	Rate per Maund.	Estimated Annual Value.
		Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Linseed - - -	1,00,000 0 0	2 8 -	2,50,000 - -	20	Tamarind - - -	300 0 0	2 - -	600 - -
2	Churrua - - -	15 0 0	160 - -	2,400 - -	21	Omla - - -	200 0 0	2 - -	400 - -
3	Catcha or Kullea -	2,000 0 0	12 - -	2,400 - -	22	Aniseed - - -	50 0 0	4 - -	200 - -
4	Lac - - -	- - -	- - -	12,000 - -	23	Musk - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5	Turmeric - - -	1,200 0 0	4 - -	4,800 - -	24	Pepra Mool - - -	20 0 0	11 - -	220 - -
6	Khuttai - - -	2,000 0 0	2 8 -	5,000 - -	25	Cherunjee - - -	12 0 0	17 - -	204 - -
7	Dry Ginger - - -	500 0 0	12 - -	6,000 - -	26	Gundaperoza - - -	12 20 0	16 - -	200 - -
8	Skins - - -	- - -	- - -	25,000 - -	27	Cheratta - - -	20 0 0	10 - -	200 - -
9	Horns - - -	- - -	- - -	3,000 - -	28	Rye - - -	50 0 0	2 - -	100 - -
10	Hill Ponies - - -	- - -	- - -	25,000 - -	29	Ivory - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
11	Razin (Ral) - - -	1,000 0 0	4 - -	4,000 - -	30	Balchur - - -	6 10 0	16 - -	100 - -
12	Large Cardamom -	20 0 0	32 - -	640 - -	31	Awaltas - - -	33 0 0	3 - -	99 - -
13	Loban - - -	100 0 0	7 - -	700 - -	32	Kalsunjee - - -	17 0 0	6 - -	102 - -
14	Kuchree - - -	180 0 0	6 - -	600 - -	33	Kashnee - - -	12 0 0	8 - -	96 - -
15	Coriander seed -	150 0 0	3 8 -	525 - -	34	Ajwain Khurassameh -	25 0 0	2 - -	50 - -
16	Hill animals - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35	Bhojputar - - -	8 20 0	6 - -	51 - -
17	Peepuls - - -	20 0 0	20 - -	400 - -	36	Wax - - -	20 0 0	3 - -	600 - -
18	Honey - - -	80 0 0	8 - -	640 - -					
19	Borax - - -	33 20 0	15 - -	502 8 -					
					TOTAL - - - Rs.				3,45,929 8 -

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Zillah Gonda, }
20 June 1862.(signed) J. S. Ross, Captain,
Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX B (2).

ESTIMATED IMPORTS of the Gonda District for the Year 1861-62.

Number.	Articles.	Estimated Annual Quantity.	Rate per Maund.	Estimated Annual Value.	Number.	Articles.	Estimated Annual Quantity.	Rate per Maund.	Estimated Annual Value.
		Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Cloth - - -	- - -	- - -	4,00,000 - -	18	Geroo - - -	50 0 0	2 - -	100 - -
2	Brass - - -	460 0 0	50 - -	20,000 - -	19	Quicksilver - -	0 33 0	120 - -	99 - -
3	Tin - - -	125 0 0	16 - -	2,000 - -	20	Crimson - - -	80 0 0	1 4 -	100 - -
4	Betal Nuts - -	100 0 0	10 - -	1,000 - -	21	Cotton - - -	12,500 0 0	16 - -	2,00,000 - -
5	Pepper - - -	100 0 0	24 - -	2,400 - -	22	Silk - - -	100 0 0	--	--
6	Cloves - - -	100 0 0	23 - -	2,300 - -	23	Mukkhana - - -	5 0 0	--	--
7	Alum - - -	50 0 0	10 - -	500 - -	24	Kutara - - -	10 0 0	5 - -	50 - -
8	Cardamom (White) -	1 3 0	260 - -	497 - -	25	Googool - - -	2 38 0	17 8 -	51 - -
9	Cocanut - - -	10 " 0	30 - -	300 - -	26	Thread - - -	--	--	--
10	Chickee Soaparee -	10 0 0	30 - -	300 - -	27	Reed - - -	--	--	--
11	Litharge (Moordaysing)	6 30 0	30 - -	202 - -	28	Glass ware - - -	--	--	--
12	Sandal Wood - - -	6 30 0	30 - -	202 - -	29	English goods - -	--	--	--
13	Nansadur - - -	6 30 0	30 - -	202 - -	30	Salt (Saidho) - -	500 0 0	8 - -	4,000 - -
14	Chubara - - -	19 26 0	12 - -	235 - -	31	Salt (Goraree) - -	12,000 0 0	6 - -	72,000 - -
15	Chohe, Patung - -	33 10 0	6 - -	200 - -					
16	Nutmeg - - -	2 20 0	80 - -	200 - -					
17	Mace (Jaatee) - -	1 10 0	80 - -	100 - -					
							TOTAL - - -	Rs.	7,07,138 - -

APPENDIX S (2).

RETURN of the MILITARY FORCE in Oudh on the 1st May 1862.

Stations.	Detail.	Total of Corps.					
		European Officers.	Surgeons and Staff Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	European Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	Total of all Ranks.
Lucknow -	Her Majesty's 19th Hussars -	44	2	1	363	—	—
	Ditto - 2-11 Royal Artillery -	5	1	1	193	—	—
	Ditto - 5-16 " -	4	1	-	91	—	—
	Ditto - 3-22 " -	5	-	-	72	78	—
	No. 1 Garrison Battery -	2	-	-	41	—	—
	Her Majesty's 48th Regiment -	44	4	-	1,024	—	—
	Ditto - 107th " -	45	2	-	445	—	—
	Ditto - 13th Bengal Cavalry -	5	1	-	-	435	—
En route from Agra -	Ditto - 15th Native Infantry -	4	1	-	1	442	—
	Details late 16th Irregular Cavalry -	-	-	-	-	114	—
	Her Majesty's 38th Native Infantry -	7	1	-	-	587	—
	1-11 Royal Artillery -	3	-	-	180	—	—
	1-23 ditto Welch Fusiliers -	33	3	-	1,077	—	—
	Detachment 5th Bengal Cavalry -	-	-	-	-	113	—
	Wing 3d Sikh Infantry -	2	-	-	-	255	—
	5-14 Royal Artillery -	5	1	1	203	—	—
Roy Bazeilly -	Wing Her Majesty's 34th Regiment -	18	1	-	413	—	—
	3-11 Royal Artillery -	2	-	-	155	—	—
	Attached to Artillery -	-	-	-	1	—	—
	Her Majesty's 34th Regiment -	12	2	-	468	—	—
	3d Regiment Native Infantry -	7	1	-	1	549	—
	Attached to Her Majesty's 34th Regt. -	5	-	-	1	—	—
	5th Bengal Cavalry -	5	2	-	-	441	—
	Her Majesty's 27th Regiment -	27	3	-	845	—	—
Gonda -	Ditto - 8d Sikh L. Wing -	2	1	-	-	206	—
TOTAL Troops in Oudh Province -		281	27	3	5,564	3,380	9,255

APPENDIX T (2).

ANNUAL RETURN of PATIENTS treated in the Charitable Dispensaries in the several Districts in the Province of Oudh, from 1 May 1861 to 30 April 1862.

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Patients.	Remaining on the 1st May 1861.	Admitted,	TOTAL.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Died.	Result not known.	Remaining under Treatment.
Lucknow	Lucknow	In-door	City - - 30	638	668	463	28	9	125	2	41
			Civil Cantt. 9	182	191	148	-	-	23	-	20
		Out-door	City - - 154	17,172	17,324	7,770	344	5	5	8,951	249
	Lucknow		Civil Cantt. 30	7,928	7,958	7,520	52	2	-	121	203
		TOTAL	City - - 184	17,610	17,992	8,233	372	14	130	8,953	290
			Civil Cantt. 39	8,110	8,149	7,668	52	2	23	121	283
		LUCKNOW TOTAL		223	25,920	26,141	15,901	424	16	153	573
	Durriabad	In-door		4	136	140	78	35	7	15	5
		Out-door		17	1,265	1,282	797	168	40	-	23
		TOTAL		21	1,401	1,422	875	203	47	15	27
Khyrabad	Oonao	In-door		7	126	133	99	2	-	19	9
		Out-door		26	990	1,016	953	13	4	2	32
		TOTAL		33	1,116	1,149	1,052	15	4	21	41
	Lucknow Division	In-door		50	1,082	1,132	788	65	16	182	75
		Out-door		277	27,355	27,580	17,040	577	51	7	566
		TOTAL		227	28,437	28,712	17,828	642	67	189	641
	Mohomdee	In-door		6	93	99	82	5	-	5	7
		Out-door		54	2,029	2,083	1,973	48	-	2	60
		TOTAL		60	2,122	2,182	2,055	53	-	7	67
	Seetapore	In-door		11	154	165	106	5	1	19	16
		Out-door		20	1,079	1,099	624	88	-	1	26
		TOTAL		31	1,233	1,264	730	93	1	20	42
Baiswarra	Hurdul	In-door		-	122	122	73	25	5	8	9
		Out-door		8	310	318	212	45	-	-	6
		TOTAL		8	432	440	285	70	5	8	15
	Khyrabad	In-door		17	369	386	261	35	6	32	32
		Out-door		82	3,418	3,500	2,809	181	-	3	92
		TOTAL		99	3,787	3,886	3,070	216	6	35	124
	Roy Bareilly	In-door		8	187	195	147	1	13	9	19
		Out-door		18	1,606	1,624	1,558	6	16	-	34
		TOTAL		26	1,793	1,819	1,705	7	29	9	53
	Sultanpore	In-door		8	152	160	92	25	-	15	15
		Out-door		42	1,878	1,920	1,775	2	-	-	43
		TOTAL		50	2,030	2,080	1,867	27	-	15	58
Baiswarra	Pertabgur	In-door		12	238	250	119	41	4	22	19
		Out-door		59	2,658	2,717	1,901	191	6	-	43
		TOTAL		71	2,896	2,967	2,020	232	10	22	61
	Baiswarra	In-door		28	577	605	358	67	17	46	53
		Out-door		119	6,142	6,261	5,234	199	22	-	129
		TOTAL		147	6,719	6,866	5,592	266	39	46	172

ANNUAL RETURN of Patients treated in the Charitable Dispensaries in the several Districts in Oudh, from 1 May 1861 to 30 April 1862—continued.

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Patients.	Remaining on the 1st May 1861.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Died.	Result not known.	Remaining under Treatment.
Fyzabad	Baraitch	In-door	7	147	154	119	—	2	16	6	11
		Out-door	344	5,630	5,974	3,902	912	5	—	1,053	102
		TOTAL	351	5,777	6,128	4,021	912	7	16	1,059	113
	Gonda	In-door	12	190	202	174	5	—	12	—	11
		Out-door	68	1,571	1,639	1,589	—	—	2	—	48
		TOTAL	80	1,761	1,841	1,763	5	—	14	—	59
	Fyzabad	In-door	20	290	310	139	62	12	39	30	28
		Out-door	295	5,662	5,957	2,056	1,692	54	3	1,900	252
		TOTAL	315	5,952	6,267	2,195	1,754	66	42	1,930	280
	Fyzabad	In-door	39	627	666	432	69	14	67	36	50
		Out-door	707	12,863	13,570	7,547	2,604	59	5	2,953	402
		TOTAL	746	13,490	14,236	7,979	2,671	73	72	2,989	452
	Oude Province	In-door	134	2,655	2,789	1,839	234	53	327	135	209
		Out-door	1,135	49,778	50,911	32,630	3,561	132	15	13,391	1,180
		GRAND TOTAL	1,269	52,433	53,700	34,469	3,795	185	342	13,526	1,389

APPENDIX U (2).

Circular No. C.—1123 of 1862.

Regular Suits—Revenue Side.

From the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to the Commissioner, Division ;
dated Lucknow, 16 April 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to forward for Revenue.
your information and guidance the following instructions regarding the constitution, juris-
diction and procedure of the Revenue Courts in the disposal of suits of a civil nature. The
circulars marginally noted * having been embodied in these instructions, may be considered
cancelled.

2. On the annexation of the province, his Excellency the Governor General in Council,
in laying down rules for its administration, directed that the principle found so beneficial
in the Punjab, of entirely excluding from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts all claims to
proprietary and accessary rights in land, and of withdrawing that power of revision which in
the regulation provinces, and in the first instance in the Punjab also had been reserved to
those courts, should be unquestionably and from the first adopted in Oudh. Thus the duty
of investigating and judicially deciding all such claims, was held to appertain to the revenue
authorities exclusively, that is to say, to the settlement officer (his decision being open to
appeal to his superiors in the Revenue Department) wherever the case might admit of
delay, or be of so peculiar and intricate a character as to admit of being satisfactorily dealt
with by that officer only, and to the Deputy Commissioner as a revenue officer, in those
cases in which a final order could be clearly given, without prejudice to the general
interests of the village, and in which hardship and injustice to individual claimants would
evidently be entailed by delay.

3. The

* 119-2917 of 13 August 1860.
120-2918 of 13 August 1860.
166-3410 of 1 October 1860.
197-4268 of 17 December 1860.
3-90 of 7 January 1861.
18-591 of 21 February 1861.
25-764 of 5 March 1861.

29-052 of 18 March 1861.
55-2359 of 16 July 1861.
63-2564 of 5 August 1861.
57-2395 of 19 July 1861.
17-3000 of 13 September 1861.
Paragraph 7, Circular No. 47-2096 of 24 June 1861.

3. The above orders have, by a late Act of Parliament, been declared to have the force of an act of the Governor General of India in Council. All claims to proprietary and accessory rights in land are then the suits of which (*see* Section 1, Act VIII. of 1859) the Civil Courts in Oudh are barred from taking cognizance by an act of the Governor General in Council, and no decisions passed by the Revenue Courts on such claims can be revised or called in question in the Civil Courts.

4. The suits which, under the above rules, are cognizable by the Revenue Courts exclusively, may be classified as follows:—

- (I).—Claims to a proprietary right in land.
- (II).—Claims to a sub-proprietary right in land.
- (III).—Claims for redemption of mortgage of landed property.
- (IV).—Claims to succession in landed property by inheritance.
- (V).—Claims for participation in the profits of estates.
- (VI).—Claims for possession of groves, or right to the produce of groves between two persons of equal interests.
- (VII).—Claims for recovery of rents of former years.

5. When the regular settlement is in progress in a district, all claims of classes I., II. and III. must be referred to the settlement officer. The ordinary Revenue Courts are interdicted from taking them up.

6. In a district in which the regular settlement has not commenced, these suits may be heard by the Revenue Courts, provided that the party suing has been dispossessed of the rights to which he lays claim, subsequent to the summary settlement of 1858–59.

7. But even in this case a discretion is left to the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner to decide whether the claim is one that calls for immediate trial, or can be allowed to lie over till the regular settlement.

8. It is to be understood as the leading principle that all cases which are of a peculiar or intricate character, or in which a final order cannot be passed without probable injury to the rights of others, or generally in which no hardship or injustice will be entailed by delay, shall be left to the settlement officer to dispose of. A copy of the order referring the petitioners to the regular settlement should always be given to them, and the period of limitation will be computed back from the date of the petition.

9. The settlement with the talookdars being final so far as their right to engage for the estates settled with them is concerned, has swept away a multitude of claims; but still many are preferred for fractional interests in zemindary mehals, maafee or malgoozaree, or for redemption of mortgage, which it is believed do not call for immediate decision.

It is necessary to give more detailed instructions regarding each class of case.

- (I).—Claims to a proprietary right in land.

10. These may be sub-divided as follows:—

- (A).—Claims to possession of a village or fractional portion of a village, khalsa or maafee.
- (B).—Claims to specific lands.

11. Wherever settlement operations have commenced, suits of the above nature are cognizable by the settlement officer only, and are exempt from stamp duty under the provisions of the general exemptions of Schedule B. of Act X. of 1862. If preferred in a district in which settlement operations have not commenced, the petitions must be written on stamp paper, of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint in Clause 11, Schedule B. of the said Act. Should it be decided that the claim is not one that calls for immediate decision, and the petitioner is referred to the regular settlement, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, refund the value of the stamp duty paid on the plaint, provided no appeal has been preferred to a superior Court against the original decision.

12. As regards claims to possession of a village, or fractional portion of a village, preferred in districts in which settlement operations have not commenced, it must be borne in mind that such claims can only be preferred by persons recorded in the khewut; and that if a man was in possession of his share when the khewut was drawn up and has since been deprived of it, he will be entitled to demand that his possession be maintained according to that record. But if he was not in possession when the khewut was drawn up, his claim cannot be heard now, because in that case the khewut, which professes to be merely a record of possession was incorrect, and is of no validity. The maintenance of possession till the regular settlement, in accordance with khewuts prepared at the summary settlement, will not bar the settlement officer from judicially determining the right of opposing claimants, as against that of the parties whose possession has been temporarily maintained.

12a. As regards rent-free tenures the Chief Commissioner is of opinion, that as the grant of a jagheer in Oudh generally carries with it a proprietary right in the soil when ~~a holding~~

a holding is released in favour of one or more maafeedars, the Government simply consents to waive its claim to the payment of land revenue on the holding in perpetuity, or for the life or lives of one or more persons specified. This act on the part of Government can in no way affect the proprietary rights in the soil existing at the time of agreement, and those rights must be maintained in their integrity. When then a holding is released for the joint lives of two or more persons, the heirs of each will succeed to all the rights enjoyed by their ancestor, and will be exempt from the payment of land revenue until the decease of the surviving maafeedar, in whose favour the grant was originally made. All claims to a participation in rent-free holdings must be heard as regular suits, revenue side, and judicially decided. Should it be ascertained in the course of such investigations that the grant in dispute has been released in favour of certain persons, under a misapprehension of the true facts of the case, it will be open to Government to reconsider the question of the validity of the grant, and to determine whether it shall be released at all or not.

13. Claims to specific lands in co-parcenary villages should not be taken up in any shape during the present settlement, because, if the claim is decreed, it is impossible to execute it without trenching on the rights of others. Khewuts have been prepared for co-parcenary villages, as far as they can be prepared prior to a khusras survey, and must be accepted; no claims to be recorded as proprietors in villages, the khewuts of which already exist should be heard. Persons preferring such claims should be referred to the regular settlement.

14. There are, however, claims to specific lands which require to be carefully dealt with, viz. lands declared or claimed as nuzzool. In districts in which settlement operations have commenced, the proprietary right in all patches of land, commonly considered Government property, should be investigated and judicially decided by the Settlement Officer, and a list of all such patches of land as may finally be declared to be Government property, should be prepared and retained in the Deputy Commissioner's office.

15. In districts in which settlement operations have not yet commenced, a list of all nuzzool property should be prepared and claims preferred by individuals, should be heard as "regular suits, revenue side," and should, after due investigation, be judicially decided. Such claims should not be summarily dismissed, on the ground that the property claimed has been declared nuzzool, because, in the great majority of cases, such declaration has been made, may be, by the Chief Commissioner on insufficient data, without full investigation.

(II).—Claims to a sub-proprietary in land.

16. Such claims are not generally directly preferred except before a Settlement Officer. When they are directly preferred prior to the commencement of the regular settlement in a district, they must be written on stamp paper, of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint in Clause 11, Schedule B. of Act X. of 1862. They must be heard by Deputy Commissioners only, and must be decided in accordance with the instructions issued for the guidance of settlement officers, such decisions being final, subject only to appeal in due course.

17. It is in summary suits, and suits for the adjustment of rent-rates, that the issue of a sub-proprietary right is generally raised in a district in which settlement operations are not in progress. In disposing of such claims, however indirectly raised, district officers must be guided by the instructions issued to settlement officers. It will be borne in mind, however, that such decisions in miscellaneous cases are to hold good only for the term of the summary settlement, and will not be binding on the settlement officer.

(III).—Claims to redemption of mortgages of landed property.

18. These are of two kinds:—

(A).—Claims by mortgagers who never gained possession of the land mortgaged to recover the money advanced on the mortgaged land.

(B).—Claims by mortgagees to recover possession.

19. It has been determined to be a just and sound principle, to treat as money debts claims by mortgagees who never gained possession of the land mortgaged to recover the money advanced on the mortgaged bond. These are, therefore, common Civil suits, and cognizable as such by the Civil Courts. Circular, No. 120, dated 18 August 1860.

20. Claims by mortgagers to recover possession may be preferred on plain paper if presented to a settlement officer, pending the formation of a settlement; in all other cases stamp paper of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint must be used.

21. Such claims against talookdars are barred by the Governor General's order confirming the settlement made with them.

22. The following Rules have been issued regarding the period of limitation to the hearing of such suits:

23. When no term has been fixed in the deed for the duration of the mortgage the period of limitation will be that laid down in Clause 12, Section 1 of Act XIV. of 1859, 271—I.

for suits for the recovery of immovable property, viz. 12 years, reckoning from the date of delivery of possession to the mortgagee. But if a term has been fixed in the deed within which the mortgagee can redeem, that will be the period of limitation. Thus, if the term was only six years, and it has expired, no suit for redemption will lie. But if the term was 30 years, the suit can be brought at any time within that period. In most mortgages in Oudh, however, no term is specified, and to suits for redemption of them the 12 years' limitation Rule will apply.

24. Should it be a condition of the mortgage deed that the mortgager re-enter on the expiration of a certain period, and the mortgagee has nevertheless kept possession, then the cause of action will arise from the date of the expiration of that period, and the 12 years' limitation Rule will reckon from thence.

25. It is by no means imperatively necessary to take up every claim to redemption of mortgage during the currency of the summary settlement. The instructions contained in paragraph 8 of this circular are to be applied to such claims. It will, of course, be understood that should a mortgager and mortgagee appear in court and express a desire to revert to former possession, the Deputy Commissioner will give effect to their wishes.

(IV).—Claims of succession to landed property by inheritance.

26. District officers will not interfere, on the death of a talookdar or other landed proprietor as to the succession, except when such interference is unavoidable, in order to prevent fights or almost certain injury to the property, real or personal. There will almost always be some generally acknowledged heir who will quietly succeed. When this is not the case, the Deputy Commissioner will take such steps as he may deem best adapted for the temporary security of the property, either upholding the party in possession, or determining summarily the right to possession, and delivering possession accordingly, or appointing a curator to collect the rents, and placing the personalities in charge of any unobjectionable member or members of the family or other respectable persons. Immediately on proceeding to take these measures, the Deputy Commissioner must report his intentions to the Commissioner with his reasons, and must again inform that officer when his arrangements are completed. The Commissioner will, of course, confirm, modify, or set aside the Deputy Commissioner's order, as he may deem proper.

27. When succession has been quietly effected, or when a temporary arrangement, as above explained, has been made, all claims must be preferred to the Deputy Commissioner on stamp paper of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint in Clause 11, Schedule B., Act X. of 1862. The decision of such claims should be deferred till the Bill lately introduced into the Legislative Council, and bearing on this subject, has been passed and become law.

28. In paragraph 16 of this Circular it has been ruled that claims to a sub-proprietary right in land directly preferred in a district in which settlement operations have not commenced are to be heard by Deputy Commissioners only. Similarly all claims to succession in talookas, i. e., estates the proprietors of which have received a sunnud, must be heard by Deputy Commissioners only. All other suits of the four classes heretofore detailed may be heard by Deputy Commissioners or Assistants with full powers. In suits involving claims to succession in talookas, a copy of the decision will be forwarded at once to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner. This latter officer may, in the event of no appeal being preferred, and it seeming necessary to do so, make any further inquiry personally or through the district officer, and in forwarding the papers to the Chief Commissioner will enter fully into all matters which the Deputy Commissioner may not have thoroughly explained, or on which he may disagree with him, and will distinctly record his own opinion.

(V).—Claims for participation in the profits of the estates.

29. In the older provinces the action of the revenue courts is confined to the enforcement of a rendition of accounts; but in this province, where judicial and fiscal functions are united in one and the same officer, there is no reason why an order for the rendition of accounts should not be accompanied by a decree adjudging the amount due according to the accounts so rendered. Claims for participation in the profits of estates and claims for rendition of accounts will be held synonymous. They will be cognizable only when preferred by persons recorded in the khewut, and if brought to recover dues of the preceding year, will be heard as summary suits; but if of former years, as regular suits, revenue side. In the latter case the petitions must be written on stamp paper of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint, and may be heard by any officer vested with full or special powers. Claims against agents will be treated in the same manner as claims against a lumberdar.

(VI).—Claims to possession of groves or right to the produce of groves between two persons of equal interests.

30. These have been variously treated as regular suits for rights in land and as cases of ouster. Under the Native Government permission to plant groves was freely given by the landlord to Brahmins, Bunyahs, and other persons possessed of no proprietary interest in

in the soil. The claims now preferred arise either from the possession of the grove, or the right to the produce being contested between two persons of equal interests, or from the attempt of the zemindar, who is owner of soil on which the trees stand, to take rent from or eject the occupant of the grove.

31. If the claim is of the former character, it should be heard as a regular suit, revenue side; stamp paper of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint must be used; such cases may be heard by any officer vested with special powers.

32. If the suit arises from an attempt of the zemindar to take rent from or eject the occupant of the grove, it must be treated as a summary suit between landlord and tenant. The zemindar has an undoubted right to demand rent for the land, for the trees are generally a source of income, and if not, the land might be made so; but if the owner of the grove is willing to agree to a fair rent, he should not be ejected from possession.

33. In either case the Deputy Commissioner can, if he thinks necessary, put one party in possession pending the settlement of the claim.

(VII.)—Claims for recovery of rents of former years.

34. Such claims require no specific instructions. They must be preferred on stamp paper of the value prescribed for petitions of plaint, and may be heard by tehsildars within the limits of their jurisdiction in purely civil suits, viz. 100 rupees.

35. The practice of referring suits of any of the classes mentioned in this circular to tehsildars for inquiry, and deciding the case chiefly on their report, is irregular and strictly interdicted.

36. The Rules of Procedure prescribed by Act VIII. of 1859 for civil courts will be followed in the trial of regular suits, revenue side. The evidence in such suits as well as the decision will be recorded in English whenever the investigation is conducted by an European officer. The same rate of fee for the issue of processes as has been prescribed by the Judicial Commissioner for civil suits will be exacted. The deciding officer will, in writing his decision after giving the names of the parties and the subject of the suit, state the value of the suit and of the stamp on which the suit was admitted, and briefly note the mode in which the value was calculated.*

* *Vide* Notes, Clause 11, Schedule B., Act X. of 1862.

37. Copies of decrees and judgments in regular suits, revenue side, are exempt from stamp duty wherever the value of the suit is less than 50 rupees under the exemption in Clause 5, Schedule B., Act X. of 1862.

38. Regular suits, revenue side, cannot be admitted for the purpose of setting aside summary decrees. Persons dissatisfied with the decision of any officer in the summary suit Court, can appeal as a right up to the Commissioner, whose decision will be final, the Chief Commissioner retaining to himself the power of admitting an appeal from the Commissioner's decision on a point of law, but not of facts.

39. Cases of the several classes enumerated in this circular will, when heard by the district courts, be included in the business statement under heading 48 A., regular suits, revenue side. A memorandum should be added at the foot of the statement showing the number of each class of case disposed of during the period for which the statement is prepared.

(signed) C. Currie,
Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

(No. 103.)

From Lieutenant Colonel L. Barrow, C. B., Officiating Inspector General of Police in Oudh, to C. Currie, Esq., Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Oudh, dated Lucknow, 10 April 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the Chief Commissioner's perusal, the annual reports of the district superintendents of police, and to offer some observations on the police administration of the past year. The Returns† that accompany this Report will show the working of the police, and some improvement as compared with the previous year.

† A. B. C. D. of Appendix.

2. From cognizable and non-cognizable crimes having been mixed up under the heading "Other Miscellaneous Crimes" for 1860, those offences have been omitted in the Comparative Return A; but exclusive of these, during the present year, there have been reported to the police 16,986 offences to 12,604 in the previous year; and deducting those

Cases reported and dealt with in 1860-61.

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in which plaintiffs did not desire to prosecute, 8,450 cases were dealt with in 1861 to 6,114 in 1860; the general results for the two years are as follows: *—

* Vide Appendix A.

—	Number of Cases in which Complaint was made.	Persons Apprehended.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Per-centage of Acquittals to Apprehensions.	Per-centage of Convictions.	Transferred, Escaped, or Died, or Remaining.
1860 -	6,144	9,157	3,540	5,331	38·65	58·21	3·11
1861 -	8,450	9,329	3,254	5,702	34·68	61·12	3·80

The acquittals, it must be observed, include not only those tried and acquitted, but those arrested and released without trial.

Value of Property stolen and recovered.

3. The value of property stolen is entered according to reports made at police stations, and is no doubt considerably exaggerated. The amount recovered is, therefore, not a fair proportion to what is actually stolen, but it is impossible to say what per-centage this bears to the reported amount. The reported value is 3,88,853; this to 3,66,244 last year; 52,246 rupees worth being recovered in one year, and 50,020 rupees in the other.

Increase and decrease of crimes in 1860-61.

4. "Thefts by housebreaking or house-trespass" is the crime that shows the largest increase during the year. "Cattle thefts" are rather more, and "ordinary thefts" slightly less; but the change in nomenclature of crime has something to do with these variations. In heinous crimes there are 134 murders and attempts—this to 130 last year, and 59 culpable homicide to 43. In "grievous hurt" and "rioting" there is a great decrease of crime, and it is matter of congratulation that an offence which was so common in this province, ordinarily caused by violent land disputes, has so much diminished. "Robbery" and "dacoity" are also both on the decrease, the proportions for the two years being 29 so 24 of "dacoity," 76 to 44 of "robbery with hurt," and 184 to 87 of "ordinary robbery." Rapes have increased from 36 to 60, whilst then some heinous offences show a decrease. On the whole there has been an increase of crime reported, and it has been more successfully dealt with.

Enquiry by police in theft cases.
Vide Appendix A.

5. It will be noted that there are a large proportion of thefts in both years, which were not taken up in consequence of plaintiff not appearing; and in 1861 the number of burglaries and thefts not taken up on this account increased by more than 2,000, being 8,529 for that year to 6,447 in 1860; this arises from the rule having been more strictly enforced, that the police shall not interfere in such cases when unattended with personal violence, unless on application from the party who suffers. I would here observe that Clause 2, Section 2, Regulation 2 of 1832, inhibits inquiry by the police, in cases in which no written application is received; but this law is one of those about to be repealed by a Bill now before the Legislative Council. The rule then for police not to interfere when plaintiffs do not seek inquiry will become a special one, for there is nothing in Act XXV. that prohibits such investigation being made by the police after a theft is once reported. I merely desire to note that the law is not quite clear on this point, for by Section 135 the enquiry is compulsory, and the provisions of Section 136 scarcely relieves the police from taking up a case if reported; but if any other interpretation than the present one was placed on these sections by judicial officers, officers in charge of police stations would never be at rest nor the people either, and a further consequence would be a most extensive concealment of crime.

Working of the police.

6. The four first returns in the Appendix will show more particularly the working of the police for the past year. The Table B. gives the per-centage of cases and persons convicted in the nine most heinous classes of offences. Out of 575 cases reported, in 474 of them apprehensions followed, and 443 were tried, in 321 of which there were convictions; the apprehensions were more numerous than they will be again I hope; for 1,269 persons were arrested, of whom 770 only were convicted, or 60·67 per cent. to the number tried. Dacoity and highway robbery have not been successfully prosecuted; there are always a large number of arrests in these cases; the average of persons convicted is consequently bad. The police are prohibited from taking up charges of rape, except on complaint of relations of nearest degree; but the charge still appears to be frequently made on slight grounds; for of 59 persons tried for this crime, 31 were convicted and 28 acquitted. In other crimes the return shows a fair average of success.

Annual Abstract of Crimes.
Appendix C.

7. The Annual Abstract of Crime exhibits the whole of the cognizable cases (17,647) reported to, or taken up, by the police during the year. Non-cognizable crimes are not now included in the Return as complainants are referred to the magistrate; the police, however, perform the work of process-servers in such cases, but only act under the magistrate's order. There is a most distinct ruling as to the crimes police can deal with on their own motion, and the Criminal Procedure Code, Act XXV. of 1861, has been strictly acted up to during the past year under the provisions of the preliminary Act XIII.

8. In

589

8. In cases taken up by the police, the four quarters of the year exhibit a gradual improvement in the per-centage of cases brought to trial as follows:—

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						Per cent.
Quarter ending 31st March	1861	-	-	-	-	55
„ 30th June	„	-	-	-	-	55·43
„ 30th September	„	-	-	-	-	61·98
„ 31st December	„	-	-	-	-	62·74

Per-centage of cases brought to trial.

9. The per-centage of cases and persons convicted for the four quarters is—

Per-centage of cases and persons convicted.

					Cases.	Persons.
Quarter ending 31st March	1861	-	-	-	65·36	57·26
„ 30th June	„	-	-	-	77·47	68·06
„ 30th September	„	-	-	-	78·61	63·52
„ 31st December	„	-	-	-	77·58	66·01
Total for year	„	-	-	-	74·83	63·88

For 1860, it was - - - - - 0 - - 58·21

10. The Return D. will show the average work of each district, but I would not condemn those showing indifferent per-centages.

Average work of each district.

The duration * of cases before the police I believe to be satisfactory, and that work is really very expeditiously disposed of; if it were not so I think complaints would have reached me from the Judicial Department; but from the reports there would appear to be no fault found on this score; and as regards the detention of prisoners only for 24 hours by the police, the rule is rigidly enforced, and no inconvenience whatever has arisen from the old period of detention being shortened. The per-centage of convictions on evidence first adduced by the police is in many districts very satisfactory, and it is a point in which the police will improve; eventually very few cases, it is hoped, will go up with insufficient evidence. The European officers have been enjoined to check any tendency there may be on the part of the police to keep back evidence in favour of defendants, and the instances are, I trust, of the rarest in which prosecutions are not *bonâ fide*; had there been a contrary tendency, I think such a delinquency should have been brought especially to notice, but during the whole year no such report has reached; and as the District Superintendent chullans every case in English, the evil can hardly exist in reality.

* Vide Appendix D.

11. In the report of convictions and acquittals, I am dependent on returns that reach me from police officers, which necessarily differ in many respects from the magistrate's returns; for until the last quarter of the year, when orders were issued in Chief Commissioner's letter, No. 1,421, many cognizable cases were taken up by magistrates without any intervention of the police of which we know nothing. The result of committed cases also are not reported to us, so that these returns will bear no comparison with any judicial ones without a chapter of explanations. It would appear advisable for the future that the police returns should end with the report of crimes and apprehensions made by them, and that the magistrates should begin with the convictions and acquittals, the results being reported to this department by Deputy Commissioners.

Convictions and acquittals.

12. An examination of the Returns shows a preponderance of crime in no particular district, according to what is reported,† excepting perhaps Fyzabad, which is, however, a large district. Roy Bareilly and Luckhimpore have always been light in crime, the latter so much so as to have called for investigation, but there appears no reason to believe that it was concealed there, more than elsewhere; the land disputes which are generally those under the headings "Aggravated Assault" and "Rioting" have much decreased, particularly in Fyzaban and Sultanpore, the two districts in which these offences were very prevalent

Crime in districts.

	Cognizable Crimes reported.	Cognizable Crimes taken upon complaint.		Cognizable Crimes reported.	Cognizable Crimes taken upon complaint.
† Fyzabad - -	2,047	1,177	Lucknow - - -	1,306	697
Baraitech - -	1,169	737	Oonao - - -	1,178	621
Gonda - - -	1,722	489	Durriabad - -	1,439	747
Roy Bareilly -	872	493	City Lucknow -	2,418	1,276
Pertabghur -	1,338	515			
Sultanpore -	1,375	813	TOTAL - - -	17,647	9,110
Seetapore - -	1,228	767		9,110	
Hurdui - - -	1,142	440			
Luckhimpore -	413	338	Balance (a) - -	8,537	

(a) These are the cases in which no plaintiff came forward, and a large proportion are only attempts.

	1860.	1861.
* Fyzabad - -	65	21
Sultanpore - -	78	31
† By Thugs - -	5	
By poison - -	1	
Ordinary - -	7	
Attempt - -	1	
	<u>14</u>	

prevalent the previous year.* The returns give a large increase in the reports of different kinds of theft; but beyond this no district has a speciality for any particular crime except Oonao, which still shows a large number of murders † than any other, whilst it is pretty free from other heinous crimes. In previous years and up to May 1861 these murders were effected by strangulation in a particular portion of the district. A force of extra police was therefore located on the spot; and since June last this crime has taken a new form—that of poisoning or drugging for the sake of robbery, and has been committed in different parts of the district; only one of the poisoned men died in these cases. It would appear, therefore, that death is not the object of these robbers.

Strangulation and poisoning cases.
† Appendix E.

13. These strangulation and poisoning cases are both described in an Appendix † of this Report, and in special reports to the Chief Commissioner. The measures taken to put them down are also given in the Appendix; our best police officers have been in turn employed on the spot; and during the year the Thuggee Department, with their superintendent, investigated some cases without success; the Commissioner also, with a separate agency, attempted without avail to unravel the mystery; and the civil officers of the district paid much attention to the subject, giving the police all the aid in their power. The perpetrators, who no doubt came from the other side of the Ganges, invariably attack travellers, and the dead bodies of those killed by strangulation have not been recognized. This renders discovery extremely difficult.

14. One murder by strangulation, which was committed by our own agents with a view to secure reward by fixing the crime on certain budmashes of the district, was cleverly discovered by the police, and one constable and two informers were hanged for the offence.

15. Oonao is the great thoroughfare into Oudh; and although murders by poison have been more frequent in the North Western Provinces and Punjab than even here, they have not extended to our other districts, except Lucknow, where a few cases of robbery by poison have occurred. In the former province a special officer is, I believe, investigating these cases, and in the latter one man appears lately to have confessed to no less than 19 murders by poison. Murder by strangulation has, I trust, ceased for good, and the poison cases have latterly been mostly unsuccessful attempts, or more probably merely cases of drugs being administered for the sake of robbery, and not with the intention of producing death. I trust, therefore, under the arrangements now made, there will be an end to them also. The map that accompanies the Appendix will show how the murders were first confined to a particular spot.

Extinction of rebels.

16. The year under report has seen the extinction of the last remnant of the rebel sepoy who took refuge in the jungles in this province. On the Gonda and Goruckpore boundaries there is an extensive belt of jungle in which, as far back as 1859, several rebel sepoy took refuge; the police have more than once been in conflict with them, and five posts were kept up in order to watch the jungles, but have now been discontinued, the two last of the rebels having, one been shot, and the other transported; the civil authorities had, however, to put great pressure on the landowners before this desirable result was attained; such a dread had these sepoy established that the people were afraid to act in concert with the police against them.

Forgery cases of Gonda.

17. In Gonda also a very extensive forgery was discovered and ably prosecuted; as many as 48 forged seals were found, both of our own and the old Government kutcheries; this case was reported in letter No. 389, dated 26 November last.

Heavy crimes.

18. It would be recapitulation to detail the various heavy crimes in which the police have acted, as they appear in the judicial reports; and, excepting the more frequent murders in the Oonao district, there has indeed been no organized crime in the province to deal with; such crimes as have been committed neither in number nor atrocity are in any way in excess of the ordinary state of things.

Lucknow city.

19. During the year the city police has been unavoidably subject to many changes of superintendents; but the organization has, I am sure, been improved, although there has been a reduction of annual expenditure from 92,244 rupees to 77,844 rupees.

20. The mounted constables have been entirely done away with. The system of "patrols," which had been under trial, was discontinued, and "beats" again established. The police posts have been, in the latter part of the year, much more scattered; and I think Mr. Blenman's remarks on the present system and working of the Lucknow police deserves attention. *Dacoity*, or *what is called such*, in the city is well described in the superintendent's report. In the 10 cases which occurred during the year none of that violence designated the crime that the title would import; it became dacoity from the number engaged and from arms being carried, but no marked violence ensued. The police failed in putting a stop to these dacoities until the last months of the year, when a clue was discovered to the gang; and since their prosecution, though no conviction ensued, the crime has ceased, and indeed for some months heavy burglaries have so also.

21. The