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21. The Returns for the four quarters show a gradual decrease of crime—

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					Cognizable Cases Reported.				Cases in which Apprehen- sions were made.
1st Quarter	-	-	-	-	428	-	-	-	244
2d „	-	-	-	-	396	-	-	-	213
3d „	-	-	-	-	222	-	-	-	217
4th „	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	230
					1,276				904

Of the above—

852 cases were tried and 658 cases were convicted,
1,263 persons tried and 840 persons convicted.

These returns, if indifferent, are not so remarkably so as to call for much comment or stricture.

22. There is a good deal of miscellaneous work required from the Lucknow city police, which would appear to be more properly a tehsildar's work.

The superintendent details 395 cases of this kind, which have occupied much of his time. Police interference in many of them was undesirable, but the city magistrate would appear to be hampered for means otherwise to dispose of such cases.

23. The following are the heavy crimes in the city during the past year, the result of which is shown in the city annual report :—

Murders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Dacoity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Robbery with hurt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

24. The mode of making and uttering false coin is described in the Report. Since the close of the year some offenders have been successfully prosecuted for this crime. Altogether the city during the year has been very well conducted, there has been but a single case of "riot," and but very few of "aggravated assaults," which speaks well for a large city not accustomed in past years to much law or restraint.

25. The Return which accompanies Appendix F. shows 3,361 persons killed by various accidental causes, and 316 injured; the deaths by falling into wells, &c. (1,660), attract notice. The police under the magistrate's orders see that wells are covered in, and punchayets are assembled on occasions of death, but no suspicion appears to have attached to this class of cases, nor have the police investigations been commented on. I have therefore abstained from directing further interference; but the number of accidental deaths calls, I think, for the magistrate's attention.

Accidents.

26. The arms taken during the year are few in number, comparatively speaking (3,588 of sorts); under the new law no officer can search except under the warrant. In cases of dacoity and in searching houses for other stolen property, arms are constantly found concealed; this is the only indication we have that the search in 1858-59-60 did not quite clear the country of weapons.

Arms.

27. The Oudh police on the 31st December 1860, and on the same date in 1861, shows a considerable reduction in number and cost :—

Strength of Oudh police. *Vide* Appendix G.

	Number of Men.	Cost.
		<i>Rs.</i>
December 1860 - - - -	9,218	15,99,200
December 1861 - - - -	8,253	13,29,324
Decrease - - - <i>Rs.</i>		2,69,876

This reduction was in a measure effected by putting a stop to recruiting, and partly by gratuities; the efficiency of the force has suffered in no way by the reduced numbers. Magistrates object to the mofussil police being decreased; but to effect further reduction Deputy Commissioners must yet give up some stations. I am convinced that the work may be equally well done with fewer posts and fewer men, particularly when the jurisdiction of the different stations is properly rectified, and this work has been put in hand.

28. Under the present budget system, the expenditure shown under the head police for next year is 11,72,898 rupees, the remainder being chargeable to revenue, judicial and gaol, as per Return H. This might be reduced to 10½ lacs; but it will require some care and

Police expenditure.

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and consideration to effect, as it will be observed by the district officers' reports that the constant large reductions in the force has, in their opinion, caused much discontent and distrust. This feeling is, however, I am of opinion, only temporary, and everything tends to show that police service is still extremely popular with all grades. I should wish, however, that a limit was at once fixed to our police expenditure; and having reduced it to that, there would be an end of the matter. For a population of eight millions and 28,000 square miles, 11½ lacs of rupees does not appear excessive. By a studied economy, however, the force might perhaps be reduced to 10½ lacs, and for the present, with this view, recruiting has been again stopped.

Reductions and
changes.

29. Besides reductions some effective changes have been made in the constitution of the force; there have been some modifications in the grades of European officers, with a slight decrease in the amount expended on that agency, as shown in the Return G.; the native commandants, soobadars and jemadars, a portion of the former military system, have been done away with, and inspectors and chief constables have superseded those denominations; this change has lessened the military element in the police, which was desirable; and on this point I would observe that little is done beyond keeping up sufficient drill to make the men smart, march together, and teaching them how to use their arms. The baton has superseded the musket on most duties, except over gaols and treasuries. Each man does not get on an average more than six weeks' drill and instruction during the year, which is sufficient.

Inspectors.

30. As regards the inspectors, they are the most useful body of officers in the force; all district superintendents speak of the advantages derived from having this well paid respectable class; they are made altogether responsible for their circles, and an active supervision is thus established over all the lower grades. One great effect of the system is the improved relations of the police with the people of the country, and during the past year the one great improvement I believe to have been the superior tone given to the force.

Office establish-
ments.

31. During the year, amongst the changes (beneficial it is hoped), regular office establishments and moonshees have been done away with altogether, and both English and vernacular work is now entirely done by members of the regular force; at the same time the writing work was very considerably reduced at station-houses and in the district superintendents' offices. Arrears are not allowed, and at the end of the year there were no unanswered references. The evil of making work by clever moonshees was fast gaining ground when they were swept away, and the advantages of the present system are now fully admitted. Educated men will be provided from existing material, and an impetus has been given to education in the police which deserves notice.

Schools.

32. Schools had previously existed in name only, but during the last six months of the year the average daily attendance has doubled what is shown in the Return I. as the average for the whole year. Several native officers (and Sikhs amongst them) have, from profound ignorance, become scholars enough to write their own roznamchas; the force will never again have to go into the umlah ranks for station writers, and an attempt is now about to be made to impart some judicial instruction to the superior officers of police; it has been found that to a certain point in criminal cases many police officers do well enough and show great acumen, but they fail in the end in adducing proof; they do not know at all what amount of evidence is required to convict. I now propose to turn out officers in the police with some idea at least of the "law of evidence."

Recruit boys.

33. As another means of providing also a class for the police in future years from our own resources, a boy establishment (as before reported and sanctioned as an experiment) has been added to the force at no extra expense to Government; the testimony is universally in favour of this system, and the boys in several of the schools are well enough advanced to send to the higher district schools of which we avail ourselves; some of them are readers, and are made use of to give *vivâ voce* instruction to the men in the force (who cannot read) in the Acts and regulations appertaining to police, and hereafter no one will have the excuse that he acts in ignorance of regulations. The boys, besides drill and instruction, take duty as orderlies in our Court; they will be feeders to the force, and of great advantage to it hereafter.

Education move-
ment in the police.

34. The education movement in the police has exemplified in a small way how readily natives will take to instruction if offered to them. As one instance, in the Seetapore district, besides those in the police school, no less than 19 men attend the American Mission School, viz., one deputy inspector, four head constables, and 14 constables; of these 18 learn English. One constable is so far advanced in English as to be learning arithmetic and history. The Rev. Mr. Grasey states that the men who are learning are most persevering. The attendance of these men at the school is quite voluntary on their parts; in fact, they had commenced attendance before the district superintendent was aware that they had done so. The men who attend this school are of the castes named in the margin. About 550 of all ranks are now receiving a really practical education, and the whole force in turn have *vivâ voce* instruction in all police procedure. Recruits are besides compelled to attend the school as a portion of their education as policemen. These arrangements for instructions are made without any expense whatever to Government; but when, as it is hoped soon will be the case, something is done for education in India, small grants-in-aid may be proposed.

Musselmen	-	3
Brahmin	-	1
Kaiths	-	2
Shepherds	-	2
Rajpoot	-	1
Seikhs	-	4
Kahar	-	1
Sweepers	-	2
Jaut	-	1
Bhaut	-	1

35. The proportions of castes in the police have been attended to, and the enlistments have been chiefly amongst the higher classes, of which there is even yet a deficiency; the number* as they exist, and as they are ordered, are—

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Castes.
* *Vide* Appendix J.

	Ordered Proportions of Castes.	Existing Proportions.
1. Mahomedans - - - -	1,000	1,033
2. Brahmins and Rajpoots - - -	2,000	1,198
3. Hindoos of lower caste - - -	3,500	3,727
4. Seikhs and Punjabees - - -	2,000	2,414

These lower caste men are generally inferior as policemen, and they are wanting in education and intelligence; the ordered proportion of inferior castes is too large, and I would reduce them by 500. Passees, as a rule, do not like the regular service, or work well, out of their own immediate circle. The Seikhs and Punjabees appear to take to the country, and the higher grades amongst them have turned out many very good officers. There is a good deal to be said, perhaps, in regard to the advantages of the police being more a local body; but I should regret to lose the Punjab element.

36. In 34,487 villages there are 28,642 chowkeedars on our returns; they have worked well, and as rural police have been of great assistance to the regular force, who are in a great measure dependent on them and zemindars for the report of crime. There are, of course, many instances in which they could have detected it, and have failed. They are often themselves the criminals. I have, I regret to say, no reliable returns which show from what classes during the year the largest number of criminals have sprung. The gaol returns will, no doubt, afford the best information on this point; but as far as police reports go the passees are not responsible for the greatest amount of crime. It will be needless now to touch on the dissatisfaction expressed during the year in regard to the remuneration of chowkeedars; their transition state from receiving a regular monthly allowance from Government, and again reverting to the system of payments in land or grain, caused the discontent; but the Chief Commissioner's recent orders will correct this. Chowkeedars have not now a hard time of it; they have to report if a crime occurs; but otherwise once a fortnight or once a month, according to distance, is all that is required of them. The amount of crime reported thus is in excess of the previous year; apparently, therefore, they do their duty.

Rural Police.
Vide Appendix K.

37. The Return (I.) shows that there has been no very liberal distribution of the Chowkeedary Fund, and it would be of great advantage if this money was in the hands of district officers to be distributed under proper checks. In the Khyrabad division, from being better remunerated, they are more disposed to aid the police than elsewhere. The chowkeedars are the natural police of the country, and I think a system has yet to be worked out by which what is called regular police will be reduced, and some organized system devised to deal with crime more through the village police; and this subject may hereafter be brought more prominently to notice.

Rewards to chow-
keedars.

38. The same Return (I.) shows the rewards given by magistrates in the regular force. A few district officers pay their police well for good service. New rules have now been introduced by which the police officers can reward.

Rewards to regular
police.

39. I am still inclined to think that so much of the military regulation should have been retained as would have admitted of police officers flogging their own men up to 20 or 30 stripes under the confirmation of the inspector or deputy inspector general for particular classes of crime, such as "disgraceful conduct," "violence" to the people of the country or prisoners, and any marked disobedience not quite amounting to mutiny. Many good men are lost to the service, because dismissal is all that officers have to fall back on. Police officers object to fine, and rightly so; it impoverishes men, and increases the chance of their resorting to corrupt practices. Confinement also, which involves forfeiture of pay, is for the same reason unpopular; frequent dismissal is the consequence, and we thus lose trained men when a dozen lashes would have afforded a wholesome example to others, and would save a man being thrown out of employ to join malcontents. The service would be more popular if dismissal was less frequently resorted to. I strongly advocate, therefore, the punishment of flogging to the extent of 30 lashes, guarded by such restrictions as would prevent its being much resorted to; this more particularly, as district superintendents have no magisterial powers, and cannot punish their own men under Section XXIX. of Act V., and the inspector general's powers as a magistrate over his own men are also limited in this respect; as it has been ruled that he cannot punish without a regular trial before himself, it is obvious he cannot try on the spot, and it would be equally inconvenient frequently to drag witnesses to head quarters for investigation. It appears to me that such cases of our own men as require severer punishment than can be given under Section VII. of the Act, should be tried by district superintendents, and the sentence be confirmed by the inspector general on the record. Three months' imprisonment is all we are permitted to give our own men, and there seems to me no sufficient reason for placing a restriction which virtually negatives this power.

Punishments.

40. Lucknow and Fyzabad are the only cities requiring anything like a special police, though several towns, as shown in the Appendix, have a small separate force; in these latter the men are local, but are under the orders of the police officers, and subject to the same rules as other police when the number is less than eight.

Town' police. *Vide*
Appendix L.

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Pound fund.

Superannuation
fund.

General police fund.

Police stations.

Court duties.

District dāk.

Honorary assistant
magistrates' courts.

Talookdar's relatives
in police employ.

41. The Pound Fund receipts, disbursements, and balance are shown in the Appendix (M.); a net balance remained at the close of the year at the disposal of Government, after paying all expenses, of 11,736 rupees.

42. During the year the superannuation fund has been established under the provisions of the Police Act. Subscriptions of constables have been fixed at half anna per rupee, and all above that grade at one anna; the rules have already been submitted and approved of. It will be an admirable provision in future years, and save much expense to Government; but it should fall on the State, I think, in the first instance, to undertake a portion of the pension of men of the late army who have done good service, but had only served from 10 to 15 years before transfer to the police. The ruling has been as yet that the fund shall pension all who had not served 20 years in the army, and that Government should pension all above that period. The services of men sent by the Rajah of Puttialah and other independent chiefs should reckon towards pension in the same way as service in our own army. The men of this police entered the service on the full understanding that their previous service would reckon for pension as if they had remained in the army; but the Government letter No. 13, dated 7th January 1862, forwarded with the Chief Commissioner's No. 139, dated 16th January 1862, upsets this understanding.

43. The sum of Rs. 15,484. 13. 6. has been saved by guards furnished to the military and to private parties by the service of processes (which is only 1,344 rupees) and savings from establishment, which latter item is in addition to the saving of 2,67,876 rupees, effected by reductions in the force (elsewhere noted). In Appendix (N.) a detail of these items is given, which is only for the last few months of the year, when the Act was declared in force in Oudh. The sum of 15,484 rupees, a saving from the Budget Estimate of 1861-62, might be kept in deposit, and appropriated to the repairs of stations during the next year.

44. The police have been very indifferently located as yet, but in consequence of the reductions (previously exhibited) 32 station houses are now being built from the savings effected during the year, and they will be completed before next rains. I trust the remaining stations may be built by other savings.

45. During the past year the police have taken up in the magistrates' courts the Nazir's work, they serve all processes, bring all cases complete before the magistrate, and are responsible to him for these duties. A marked improvement has taken place in the way charge sheets are forwarded. Every case now sent to a European magistrate is submitted in English by the district superintendent, or in his absence is prepared by his assistant (if he has one), or by the head quarter inspector. There is no running after magistrates with chullans; if he takes his court into the district, his court officers accompany him, and summon all parties required by him direct from camp. The charge sheets contain a good history of the case, and should be of much aid to the magistrate; the object enjoined on police officers is to assist the judicial department in every stage of a case to the utmost. The work in courts has, I am assured, been satisfactorily done, and every criminal court of the province, except the honorary assistant magistrates', is now provided with properly qualified officers for the duty. With the facilities afforded us by the Judicial Commissioner in rules lately laid down for the conduct of business, and by the assistance of the magistrates, there is ample room for hoping that in the next year criminal cases will be brought before the courts in a more satisfactory and expeditious way than has ever yet been known. The police have the means at their disposal, and for the future should be held very strictly responsible for any delays caused by them, either in cases taken up of their own motion, or cases in which the magistrate calls on them to act.

46. The district dāk arrangements are indifferent in some instances, and cause delays in the transmission of orders; it has for some time past been understood that the district postal service would be undertaken by the General Post Department, but nothing has as yet been done to relieve the police from the delivery of letters; but I am not at all sure that the business of our Courts would not be expedited if the district dāk arrangements were altogether in our hands, and I believe it could be done as economically, if not more so, by paid hurkaras attached to the police, who would then, of course, do the general public service of delivery of letters as well as the Government service.

47. Although the officers are only now being attached to the honorary assistant magistrates' courts, the police have performed such work as serving processes, or summoning witnesses; they chullan and prosecute cases before the honorary magistrates when necessary; and it is most satisfactory to note that there have been no complaints against the police; or, to be particular, I may add, one talookdar magistrate, in one instance, mentioned the delay of the police in replying to his requisitions. I last year reported on the valuable aid received from talookdar magistrates, and this year I can fully confirm previous conviction that they are most admirably adapted for the position they hold; that the ability they show, and the cordial co-operation they give to the police, is an immense addition of strength to that body, and supports their authority in the country; it is to their influence and to their working of the passees (village police) that detective success must generally be attributed.

48. Some of our native police officers are selected from the families of the talookdars. Maharajah Man Sing, Rajah Hurdui Buksh, and others, have near relatives in the police. And here I would with deference note the working of the rule that officers should not serve in districts in which they hold land; it appears to me that it is in such positions that their services are of more value; for instance, Man Sing's son-in-law has worked out in his estate some very good cases, but removed to another district he will not be nearly so efficient an officer. Our honorary magistrates act as judges in their own estates, yet

when

when a man enters the regular service of our Government, it is ruled that he cannot serve, whether as magistrate or police officer, near his own land; yet it would seem reasonable to suppose where a man's best interests be, there he will exert himself to the best of his ability; in fact he would be less likely to disgrace himself in the immediate neighbourhood of his home than anywhere else. We ignore the value altogether of local knowledge and experience, and make it a rule for every Government servant to serve where he is least known and liked. I venture to express an opinion that superior officers, whether European or Native, will do the best work in the locality in which they have some personal and vested interest. I am aware there are many arguments against such a system, but they hardly outweigh the advantages.

49. Under the present system the police will, of course, be subject to criticism from the authorities trying cases brought up by our agency; but the most beneficial effects have already, I venture to say, been derived from this; so long as the departments were one, the police were subject to no strictures, however unlicensed and unbridled their course; little was heard of it, until complaints had become so loud of the tyranny and oppression of the system that inquiry could no longer be put off. During the past year the new system has been fully worked, and the rules for guidance by the preliminary Act XIII., which were entirely in accordance with the code introduced on the 1st of the present year, have been acted up to, subject then, as it now wisely is, to checks in regard to confessions and detention of offenders, and subject to an almost inquisitive supervision by the judicial officers, who can review every act as it comes before them in every case; the police are compelled to refrain from acts that formerly brought them into such public ill-repute.

Advantages of
criticism to police.

50. For the future they will get no more credit than they actually deserve; and whether or no judicial officers are right that under the existing system police are not so successful in the detection of crime as they were of old, or whether police officers are correct in asserting that even in the now raw state of the system they are quite equal as detectives, it matters little, in comparison to the fact, that police must, of necessity, now be more respectable; their actions are under some check. Bribery, corruption, violence to prisoners, oppression of the public at large, will all be exposed so long as the departments are separate and distinct; and here I would report that a rule has been adopted in this province that no relatives of the judicial or civil native establishments shall be admitted into the police. By inquiries instituted last year, it appeared that large numbers had crept in, and many valuable men have now been relieved from police employ in consequence of the rule. This may give rise to some unpleasant feeling, but it should be borne in mind that it is no disrespect to the highly educated classes filling our courts that this is done; it is simply with a view to prevent anything like an amalgamation between the two departments, for an unity of interests in the lower native grades often defeats the best efforts of our officers to check irregularities.

51. Whilst advocating, however, the advantages to the police arising from the scrutiny maintained by the judicial department over their proceedings, I would beg to make a slight notice of such comparisons as have been drawn from time to time in regard to the detective ability of the police under the present and former system. Attention being directed to this point, it will be found that there is the same want of success as of old in theft, burglaries, and robberies; but on the whole there is no remarkable deterioration, for taking the Punjab in the last year of its police under the old system and Madras, Oudh in the past year bears comparison as shown in the following two returns:—

Detection under new
and old system.

No. 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Number of Cases (cognisable by the Police) Reported; the Number of Cases in which Apprehensions were made; and the Per-Centage of "Cases Apprehended to Cases Reported" in Oudh, the Punjab, and Madras.

Name of Province, and Year.	Number of cognisable Cases Reported.	Number of Cases in which Apprehensions were made.	Per-Centage of Cases Apprehended to Cases Reported.	REMARKS.
Oudh, 1861 - - - - -	9,110	5,357	58.81	{ - - Apprehensions include cases pending at close of former years.
Punjab, 1859 - - - - -	23,693	12,905	54.46	
Madras, 1859 - - - - -	17,434	9,565	54.29	

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons brought to Trial for Offences cognisable by the Police; Number of Persons Convicted and Acquitted; and Per-Centages of Convictions and Acquittals in Oudh, the Punjab, and Madras.

Name of Province, and Year.	Number of Persons brought to Trial.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons Acquitted.	Per-Centage of Persons Convicted, to Persons Tried.	Per-Centage of Persons Acquitted or Released, to Persons Tried.	REMARKS.
Oudh, 1861 - - -	10,305	6,415	3,890	62.25	37.74	
Punjab, 1859 - -	22,318	14,439	7,879	64.65	35.26	
Madras, 1859 - -	24,313	4,011	20,302	16.49	83.50	

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By the above it would appear, then, that Oudh is best in apprehensions to cases reported, whilst the number of persons acquitted are very considerably below the Madras average, and scarcely above the Punjab, to which it runs close also in convictions; but avowedly it has not been the object as yet to press the police hard to secure convictions, or to make apprehensions. I have kept in view that amongst natives high pressure put on to gain any particular end only leads to oppressive acts. Unlimited apprehension has indeed been checked as much as possible; the records will show that "violence to prisoners" to secure confession, "bribery," and tyranny to the public, have been most unrelentingly dealt with during the year. In curing these evils, for cured things will be, something is perhaps sacrificed to public justice; and the police may suffer in their character as detectives; but the principle, right or wrong, is strongly inculcated that justice must not be secured on the above terms. Whatever may be said, however, of the police as detectives, officers of all departments, talookdar magistrates, and the large landholders, all bear testimony to the much improved character of the police.

Oudh Association.

52. The "Oudh Association" as a body have promised me their valuable aid in putting down bribery and corruption in the force, and the example of the members of that Association alone will have a marked effect, and I venture to express a warm opinion that this will be but one of many advantages that will accrue to the administration at large if this body are worked to the useful ends they themselves propose.

Police freedom of
action required.

53. There are points, too, under the new system that may eventually call for attention; for however desirable it may be to place checks on the police, and such judiciously used, are no doubt of great public advantage, yet the question must some day arise in regard to interference in the action of the police. In a large city like Lucknow, for instance, it cannot always be desirable to disclose the names of those giving information; it is not at all intended by this remark to advocate the employment of paid informers; and in Circular 325 of 1861 I pointed out "the wide distinction between professional thief-takers and the police availing themselves of information voluntarily offered, or gained by the police from the general public, and that we were not bound, in my opinion, to bring into a public court all parties from whom information is gained; but whilst officers used their influence to prevent the employment of the infamous class of informers, I deemed them quite at liberty in particular cases to avoid disclosing publicly their sources of information." This reticence on the part of the police is deprecated, and I am inclined to think that the stress laid on the conduct of the police in some cases in the City of Lucknow has caused embarrassment; therefore I observe, that the balance between the checks it is so wise to place over them, and any injudicious cavilling at their proceedings requires to be nicely preserved, for any undue weight of censure thrown into the scale may prevent the police from acting boldly; they will always be on the look out for stringent remarks, and especially in such a place as Lucknow, where the conduct of the police can be so easily discussed, their freedom of action should not be too much interfered with. On another point, too, the police are, perhaps, too much surrounded with checks and suspicion. The law has wisely determined that confession before the police is no evidence, but it has provided that any magistrate can make preliminary investigations on the spot, and a confession before him is evidence. It has, however, been ruled here, that no magistrate should take down a confession until some advanced stage of the proceedings, which has not been very clearly defined as yet; for instance, in a case of murder in which three defendants were taken, there was good evidence to prove that they were the last persons seen with deceased, and there was a specific charge of murder made against them; one of the parties volunteered confession; the police officer did not take it himself, but went before the magistrate on the spot. It was ruled, however, that this magistrate should not take it down, or interfere, till the case was more advanced; these checks are likely to detract from the chances of a successful prosecution by the police, they are not provided for by law, but the contrary; and public justice might be defeated by the omission on the part of a magistrate to record a confession at any stage of the proceedings. This instance is merely given to exemplify my assertion that some day the police must be relieved from over-strained interpretations on particular points; but whilst noting in a general way the very exceptional instance in which the action of the police may be considered to be cramped, it will be noticeable throughout the reports the cordial testimony given by district superintendents to the assistance they have received from magistrates. The harmonious working of the two departments may indeed be recorded without an exceptional instance; and I have also to notice the very valuable aid I have myself received from the Judicial Commissioner on many occasions in which it has been necessary to consult him in regard to orders issued to police relative to their court and other duties, in which we come into contact with the judicial authorities; and if this part of their work has been satisfactorily done by the police, as I believe it has, much is due to Mr. Campbell's assistance.

54. During the year the police has taken its standing as a separate department; the officers are, I venture to say, better satisfied with their position; their relations with the magistracy are defined, and my best acknowledgments are due to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners without exception for the interest taken in the police.

Character of officers.

55. It remains now to speak of the officers of the force, European and native; and in the first instance I would remark that much of the success of the new system depends on the selection of district superintendents. The frequent but unavoidable changes, and the consequent necessity of placing too young officers in charge has been a disadvantage.

I have

I have the pleasure of reporting that the district superintendents of this force are, as a body, extremely zealous in the performance of their duty; and what is a great element for future success, they take much interest in their work. During the year more *esprit de corps* has been established, and it is most desirable that the feeling of emulation now existing should be kept up amongst the district superintendents. Captain Barrow is a very steady good officer, and no police in the province are perhaps in better order than that of Seetapore. Captain Hill is an energetic and capital police officer, and has been of much assistance in compiling a very useful work for the native grades. Captain O. L. Smith, absent on leave during the greater part of the year, and Captain Ryall, are both very good officers; the latter is very highly spoken of, and deservedly so, by his Deputy Commissioner. Captain Sharpe is a most diligent officer, who devotes his whole time to his work; he has some mistaken principles, which he will, I trust, correct; but it is due to him to say that there is no more zealous and intelligent officer in the province. Lieutenant Danvers requires to be earnest in his attention to his duties to place him on a par with the above-mentioned officers; he has all the desire to do well, and his future success depends on himself. There are not two more promising officers in the force than Lieutenants Woodcock and Tweedie; they have been most attentive to their duties, and if they continue in the same course will deserve well. Captain Ouseley's qualifications as a police officer can be best judged of by the fact of his being recently selected to perform the duties of city magistrate. Captain Clarke, appointed a district superintendent during the past year, is fast making a good police officer; he is of some standing in the service, and will be an acquisition. Lieutenants Maynard and Stainforth, the two junior district superintendents, in the absence of older officers, succeeded too young perhaps to independent charges; but they have both done remarkably well, and are fast becoming fitted for their position. Of the assistants, Lieutenant de Montmorency, Mr. Hamilton, Lieutenant Woodcock, and Mr. Blenman are promising officers; the latter has, I think, a speciality for police work, and has shown himself a good assistant in the city of Lucknow, which has been in his charge for some time. We have some very good European inspectors, amongst whom I may mention Mr. Connors and Bonnor; the former knows his work well, and the latter is fast learning it. Messrs. Ewart and Masters also promise well; during the year we turned out one European inspector (Mr. Berrill), who is doing very well as an assistant district superintendent, I am informed, in the Central Provinces, to which he was promoted from Oudh. Mr. Prince in the city police is also a rising officer. The limits of this report will not admit of my naming so many of the native officers of the police as I could desire; it is to them we have to look in a great measure for the successful working of the new system; the improvement in knowledge of their duties during the year is most marked. The officers named in the margin,* I feel confident, are most trustworthy, and fitted for their places; the greater number are officers of the late army; some are better than others, but all I have named are most valuable servants of Government, and well deserve notice. I would here beg to advocate that the grade of assistant be opened to native inspectors; they are some of them worthy to work in concert with any of the grades of European officers, and I hope to see native assistant district superintendents in the Oudh police.

56. I have been much indebted during the year to Captain Aitken, deputy inspector general, for his assistance in working the force. The chief commissioner will have been able to judge from his notes on the inspection of districts that he carries out determinedly the views and principles approved of by the chief commissioner for the better organization of the police; he has the good of the service and success of the system much at heart, and works earnestly for it.

57. An interchange of circular orders has taken place between this province, the Punjab and North West, and I cannot close this report without bringing to the chief commissioner's notice the valuable assistance received from Mr. Court and Major Hutchinson; to the former officer I am also indebted for aid on several points referred to him.

I have, &c.

(signed) L. Barrow, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Inspector General of Police in Oudh.

* Nesserwanjee	-	-	Lucknow City.
Sookhmundun	-	-	Lucknow District.
Ramnarain	-	-	Lucknow District.
Sewdeen Doobay	-	-	Oonao District.
Gunput Rai	-	-	Gonda District.
Dowlut Rai	-	-	Gonda District.
Mahomed Ukber Khan	-	-	Baraitech District.

Sew Sing	-	-	Sultanpore District.
Seetal Sing	-	-	Pertabghur District.
Bhugail Sing	-	-	Hurdui District.
Lutta Doobay	-	-	Baraitech District.
Assuf Beg	-	-	Luckhimpore District.
Baz Khan	-	-	Lucknow District.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

(A.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. 1. - - - - -

COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATEMENT of TRIALS in DISTRICT - - - - -

Number. 1.	DIVISION. 2.	DISTRICTS. 3.	Number of Cases reported during the Year.			Number of Cases brought to Trial.			Number of Persons brought to Trial.				
			Heinous. 4.	Minor. 5.	Total. 6.	Heinous. 7.	Minor. 8.	Total. 9.	Under Examination on 1st Jan. 1860 and 1861. 10.	Apprehended during the Year, and received by Transfer.			Total Number of Persons brought to Trial. 14.
										Heinous. 11.	Minor. 12.	Total. 13.	
1	Lucknow	Lucknow - {1860	3,073	1,717	4,790	1,376	742	2,118	24	2,488	1,439	3,927	3,951
		- {1861	3,003	1,954	5,857	1,457	594	2,051	14	2,352	1,045	3,397	3,411
2		Durriabad - {1860	918	438	1,356	431	439	870	6	820	850	1,670	1,676
		- {1861	1,438	737	2,175	400	683	1,083	5	759	1,325	2,084	2,089
3		Oonao - - {1860	839	410	1,249	206	382	678	9	538	914	1,452	1,461
		- {1861	1,206	1,860	3,066	373	365	738	20	970	783	1,753	1,773
		Total - - {1860	4,830	2,565	7,395	2,103	1,563	3,666	39	3,846	3,203	7,049	7,088
		- {1861	6,547	4,551	11,098	2,230	1,642	3,872	39	4,081	3,163	7,234	7,273
		Difference - - -	+1,717	+1,986	+3,703	+127	+79	+206	-	+235	-50	+185	+185
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore - {1860	1,186	278	1,464	420	281	701	3	802	575	1,377	1,380
		- {1861	1,268	601	1,869	417	235	652	2	849	509	1,358	1,360
5		Hurdui - {1860	1,027	512	1,539	460	507	967	28	1,071	1,144	2,215	2,243
		- {1861	1,199	583	1,782	417	583	1,000	20	1,024	1,425	2,449	2,469
6		Mohomdee - {1860	564	925	1,489	261	311	572	6	534	676	1,210	1,216
		- {1861	426	532	958	198	252	450	17*	363	508	871	886
		Total - - {1860	2,777	1,715	4,492	1,141	1,099	2,240	37	2,407	2,395	4,802	4,830
		- {1861	2,893	1,716	4,609	1,032	1,070	2,102	39	2,236	2,442	4,678	4,717
		Difference - - -	+116	+1	+117	-109	-29	-138	+2	-171	+47	-124	-122
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore - {1860	957	893	1,850	526	718	1,244	9	1,014	1,380	2,394	2,403
		- {1861	1,402	1,095	2,497	561	901	1,462	53	1,131	1,661	2,792	2,845
8		Roy Bareilly - {1860	666	744	1,410	272	399	671	26	612	705	1,317	1,343
		- {1861	885	1,220	2,105	271	518	789	9	453	867	1,330	1,339
9		Pertabghur - {1860	853	422	1,275	299	424	723	15	638	735	1,373	1,388
		- {1861	1,443	526	1,969	379	528	907	25	795	963	1,757	1,783
		Total - - {1860	2,476	2,059	4,535	1,097	1,541	2,638	50	2,264	2,820	5,084	5,134
		- {1861	3,730	2,841	6,571	1,211	1,947	3,158	87	2,379	3,490	5,869	5,956
		Difference - - -	+1,254	+782	+2,036	+114	+406	+520	+37	+115	+670	+785	+822
10	Baraitech	Fyzabad - {1860	1,284	737	2,021	691	654	1,345	53	1,415	1,263	2,678	2,731
		- {1861	2,137	2,808	4,045	908	759	1,667	11	1,590	1,546	3,136	3,147
11		Gonda - - {1860	1,064	1,004	2,068	430	490	920	26	940	976	1,916	1,943
		- {1861	1,721	945	2,666	363	513	876	18	783	1,143	1,926	1,944
12		Baraitech - {1860	974	908	1,882	377	285	662	50	575	470	1,045	1,095
		- {1861	1,192	1,825	3,017	349	438	787	19	625	789	1,414	1,433
		Total - - {1860	3,322	2,649	5,971	1,498	1,429	2,927	129	2,930	2,709	5,639	5,798
		- {1861	5,050	5,578	10,628	1,620	1,710	3,330	48	2,998	3,478	6,476	6,524
		Difference - - -	+1,728	+2,929	+4,657	+122	+281	+403	-81	+68	+769	+837	+726
13	-	Court of Assistant General Superintendent Thuggee and Dacoitee Department - {1860	-	-	-	193	-	193	-	444	-	444	444
		- {1861	-	-	-	11	-	11	11†	12	-	12	23
		Difference - - -	-	-	-	-182	-	-182	+11	-432	-	-432	-431
		GRAND TOTAL - {1860	13,405	8,988	22,393	6,032	5,632	11,664	255	11,891	11,127	23,018	23,273
		- {1861	18,220	14,686	32,906	6,104	6,369	12,473	224	11,706	12,563	24,269	24,493
		Difference - - -	+4,815	+5,698	+10,513	+72	+737	+809	-31	-185	+1,436	+1,251	+1,220

* Includes 5 persons who were "in attendance" last year, and not entered in this Statement.

(A.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. 1.

COURTS of the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Year 1860-61.

DISPOSED OF ON TRIAL.												Persons, Died, Escaped, or transferred.			Pending on 31st Dec. 1861.			Date of oldest Case pending.
Persons Committed to Sessions.			Persons ordered to find Security.			Persons Convicted.			Persons Acquitted.			Implicated in Heinous Offences.	Implicated in Minor Offences.	Total.	Cases.	Persons in Custody.	Persons on Bail or Recognizance.	
For Heinous Offences.	For Minor Offences.	Total.	For Heinous Offences.	For Minor Offences.	Total.	Of Heinous Offences.	Of Minor Offences.	Total.	Of Heinous Offences.	Of Minor Offences.	Total.							
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
40	21	61	26	40	75	1,441	864	2,305	976	503	1,479	10	7	17	4	12	2	13 Oct. 1860
51	1	52	99	7	106	1,259	528	1,787	905	507	1,412	16	-	16	14	29	9	18 April 1861
4	7	11	4	-	4	379	416	795	414	412	826	20	15	35	5	5	-	12 Dec. 1860
26	-	26	46	5	51	453	725	1,178	232	593	825	4	1	5	4	4	-	14 Sept. 1861
14	1	15	-	22	22	319	553	872	193	334	527	3	2	5	6	20	-	30 Aug. 1860
26	-	26	37	14	51	393	515	908	457	259	716	47	-	47	14	25	-	9 Dec. 1861
58	29	87	30	71	101	2,139	1,833	3,972	1,583	1,249	2,832	33	24	57	15	37	2	
103	1	104	182	26	208	2,105	1,768	3,873	1,594	1,359	2,953	67	1	68	32	58	9	
+45	-28	+17	+162	-45	+107	-34	-65	-99	+11	+110	+121	+34	-23	+11	+17	+21	+7	
12	4	16	10	10	20	473	369	842	301	182	483	5	12	17	2	2	-	
28	2	30	6	-	6	541	339	880	260	155	415	6	-	6	9	10	13	
30	-	30	16	38	54	538	596	1,134	465	507	972	29	4	33	6	12	8	Date not furnished.
29	-	29	33	7	40	461	615	1,096	478	805	1,283	8	-	8	4	2	11	
6	5	11	-	11	11	246	386	632	264	264	528	15	2	17	12	10	2	
3	-	3	11	-	11	200	302	502	151	213	364	3	2	5	3	2	1	
48	9	57	26	59	85	1,257	1,351	2,608	1,030	953	1,983	49	18	67	20	24	10	
60	2	62	50	7	57	1,222	1,256	2,478	889	1,173	2,062	17	2	19	16	14	25	
+12	-7	+5	+24	-52	-28	-35	-95	-130	-141	+220	+79	-32	-16	-48	-4	-10	+15	
15	1	16	12	13	25	450	708	1,158	498	650	1,148	1	2	3	24	52	1	11 Oct. 1860
47	6	53	64	2	66	649	947	1,596	399	706	1,105	12	2	14	10	8	3	14 Sept. 1861
25	-	25	10	14	24	324	390	714	257	292	549	17	5	22	5	8	1	5 Dec. 1860
9	-	9	5	2	7	282	491	773	155	374	529	-	4	4	5	7	-	5 Sept. 1861
25	22	47	-	9	9	355	475	830	247	226	473	4	-	4	6	24	1	22 Oct. 1860
46	-	46	22	-	22	429	686	1,115	301	273	574	2	-	2	13	21	2	16 Nov. 1861
65	23	88	22	36	58	1,129	1,573	2,702	1,002	1,168	2,170	22	7	29	35	84	3	
102	6	108	91	4	95	1,360	2,124	3,484	855	1,353	2,208	14	6	20	28	36	6	5 Sept. 1861
+37	-17	+20	+69	-3	+37	+231	+551	+782	-147	+185	+38	-8	-1	-9	-7	-48	+2	
22	40	62	40	43	83	842	713	1,555	531	460	991	24	5	29	6	4	7	
21	5	26	39	2	41	898	1,003	1,901	615	536	1,151	2	2	4	11	21	3	12 Oct. 1861
20	1	21	27	16	43	479	546	1,025	410	410	820	11	4	15	7	9	9	
16	6	22	8	-	8	414	665	1,079	339	474	813	-	1	1	7	20	1	25 Oct. 1861
31	-	31	8	16	24	287	286	573	259	148	407	29	11	40	5	1	18	
24	-	24	11	3	14	326	508	834	257	281	538	6	4	10	7	4	9	11 Oct. 1861
73	41	114	75	75	150	1,608	1,545	3,153	1,200	1,018	2,218	64	20	84	18	14	34	
61	11	72	58	5	63	1,638	2,176	3,814	1,211	1,291	2,502	8	7	15	25	45	13	
-12	-30	-42	-17	-70	-87	+30	+631	+661	+11	+273	+284	-56	-13	-69	+7	+31	-21	
8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	261	-	261	76	-	76	1	1	-	
7	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	10	-	10	3	3	-	
-1	-	-1	-	-	-	+2	-	+2	-260	-	-260	-66	-	-66	+2	+2	-	
252	102	354	153	241	394	6,133	6,302	12,435	5,076	4,388	9,464	244	69	313	89	160	49	
333	20	353	381	42	423	6,327	7,324	13,651	4,550	5,176	9,726	116	16	132	104	156	52	
+81	-82	-1	+228	-199	+29	+194	+1,022	+1,216	-526	+788	+262	-128	-53	-181	+15	-4	+3	

† The difference of 10 persons between this and the number shown last year as "under trial," is owing to the omission in Captain Chamberlain's statement for that year of persons concerned in Thuggee and poisoning cases.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

(B.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. II. - - - - -

COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATEMENT of TRIALS in SESSIONS COURTS and

Number. 1.	DIVISION. 2.	DISTRICT. 3.	SESSIONS COURT.									
			Persons under Trial on 1st January 1861. 4.	Committed during the Year. 5.	Received back from Judicial Commissioner's Court. 6.	Received by Transfer. 7.	Total Number of Persons. 8.	Disposed of on Trial.				
								Commitment cancelled. 9.	Referred to Judicial Commissioner's Court. 10.	Convicted. 11.	Acquitted. 12.	Ordered to find Security. 13.
1	Lucknow - -	Lucknow - - {1860	1	70	-	-	71	-	30	20	10	5
		1861	6	59	-	-	65	10	19	17	12	6
2		Durriabad - - {1860	1	21	-	-	22	-	8	3	10	-
		1861	-	26	-	-	26	11 ^a	3	6	-	2
3		Oonao - - {1860	5	16	-	-	21	-	7	8	2	4
		1861	-	26	-	-	26	-	9	8	6	3
		Total - - {1860	7	107	-	-	114	-	45	31	22	9
		1861	6	111	-	-	117	21	31	31	18	11
		Difference - - -	-1	+4	-	-	+3	+21	-14	-	-4	+2
4	Khyrabad - -	Seetapore - - {1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1861	6	39	-	-	45	5	15	17	4	4
5		Hurdui - - {1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1861	7	30	-	-	37	-	17	2	6	-
6		Mohomdee - - {1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1861	-	4	-	-	4	1	2	1	-	-
		Total - - {1860	1*	46	-	-	47	-	26	3	3	-
		1861	13	73	-	-	86 ^b	6	34	20	10	4
		Difference - - -	+12	+29	-	-	+41	+6	+8	+17	+7	+4
7	Baiswarra - -	Sultanpore - - {1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1861	-	57	-	-	57	6	6	28	13	3
8		Roy Bareilly - - {1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1861	8	9	-	-	17	1	5	6	5	-
9		Purtabghur - - {1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1861	20	46	-	-	66	-	7	26	26	-
		Total - - {1860	-*	96	-	-	96	-	14	42	12	-
		1861	28	112	-	-	140	7	18	60	44	3
		Difference - - -	+28	+16	-	-	+44	+7	+4	+18	+32	+3
10	Baraitech - -	Fyzabad - - {1860	-	44	-	-	44	-	19	1	24	-
		1861	-	25	-	-	25	-	5	14	-	-
11		Gondah - - {1860	-	20	-	-	20	-	2	13	1	1
		1861	-	19	-	-	19	-	8	9	2	-
12		Baraitech - - {1860	1	64	-	-	65	3	15	34	8	-
		1861	5	41	-	-	46	-	10	25	11	-
		Total - - {1860	1	128	-	-	129	3	36	48	33	1
		1861	5	85	-	-	90	-	23	48	13	-
		Difference - - -	+4	-43	-	-	-39	-3	-13	-	-20	-1
		GRAND TOTAL {1860	9	377	-	-	386	1	121	124	70	10
		1861	52	381	-	-	433	34	106	159	85	18
		Difference - - -	+43	+4	-	-	+47	+33	-15	+35	+15	+8

* Furnished for the division in the aggregate, not separately for each district.

(B.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. II.

COURT of JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER of OUDH, for the Year 1860-61.

COURT OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.															1.
Died, Escaped, or Transferred.	Under Trial and Pending on 31st December.	Date of Oldest Case Pending.	Pending on 1st January.		Received during the Year.		TOTAL.		Persons disposed of.			Pending on 31st December.		Date of Oldest Case Pending.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Returned to Court of Commissioner.	Cases.	Persons.		
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
-	6	26 Dec. 1860	1	1	18	39	19	40	32	6	-	2	2	a Double entry, 8 persons returned for further inquiry, 11 Dec. 1861; disposed of 10 Jan. 1862.	6
-	1	21 Dec. 1861	2	2	15	20	17	22	20	-	3	-	-		2
1	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	4	4	-	-	-	-		0
-	4	22 Nov. 1861	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-		6
-	-	-	2	3	8	8	10	11	9	1	-	1	1		8
-	-	-	1	1	6	9	7	10	7	-	1	1	1		0
1	6	-	3	4	29	51	32	55	43	7	-	3	3		5
-	5	-	3	3	24	32	27	35	30	-	4	1	1		3
-1	-1	-	-	-1	-5	-19	-5	-20	-15	-7	+4	-2	-2		1
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-		3
-	-	-	-	-	6	15	6	15	5	-	10	-	-	13	
-	-	-	-	-	7	14	7	14	13	1	-	-	-	9	
12	-	-	-	-	7	16	7	16	8	-	8	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	5	6	5	6	5	1	-	-	-	8	
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	7	
2	13	-	-	-	13	21	13	21	19	2	-	-	-	5	
12c	-	-	-	-	15	33	15	33	15	-	18	-	-	7	
+10	-13	-	-	-	+2	+12	+2	+12	+4	-2	+18	-	-	9	
-	-	-	-	-	4	7	4	7	6	-	-	1	1	b Returned for further inquiry. c Under trial last year - 136 Committed by Deputy Commissioner - 623 Tried by Commissioner, but not committed - 118	6
-	1	24 Dec. 1861	1	1	4	5	5	6	6	-	-	-	-		2
-	-	-	-	-	3	6	3	6	6	-	-	-	-		623
-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-		4
-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	4	2	2	-	-	-		1
-	7	23 Dec. 1861	-	-	2	7	2	7	7	-	-	-	-		3
-	28	-	-	-	10	17	10	17	14	2	-	1	1		118
-	8	23 Dec. 1861	1	1	10	16	11	17	17	-	-	-	-		7
-	-20	-	+1	+1	-	-1	+1	-	+3	-2	-	-1	-1		86
-	-	-	1	1	10	28	11	29	25	1	1	2	2		8
-	6	20 Dec. 1861	2	2	4	6	6	8	6	1	1	-	-	3	
3	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	9	
-	-	-	-	-	5	6	5	6	6	-	-	-	-	3	
-	5	31 Dec. 1860	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	0	
-	-	-	-	-	3	10	3	10	8	2	-	-	-	3	
3	5	-	1	1	14	32	15	33	29	1	1	2	2	5	
-	6	-	2	2	12	22	14	24	20	3	1	-	-	1	
-3	+1	-	+1	+1	-2	-10	-1	-9	-9	+2	-	-2	-2	1	
8	52	12 Sept. 1860	4	5	66	121	70	126	107	12	1	6	6	5	
12	19	22 Nov. 1861	6	6	61	103	67	109	82	3	23	1	1	7	
+4	-33	-	+2	+1	-5	-18	-3	-17	-25	-9	+22	-5	-5	5	

a Double entry, 8 persons returned for further inquiry, 11 Dec. 1861; disposed of 10 Jan. 1862.

b Returned for further inquiry.

c Under trial last year - 136
Committed by Deputy Commissioner - 623
Tried by Commissioner, but not committed - 118

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

(B.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. II. - - - - -

COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATEMENT of TRIALS in SESSIONS COURTS and

Number. 1.	DIVISION. 2.	DISTRICT. 3.	SESSIONS COURT.									
			Persons under Trial on 1st January 1861. 4.	Committed during the Year. 5.	Received back from Judicial Commissioner's Court. 6.	Received by Transfer. 7.	Total Number of Persons. 8.	Disposed of on Trial.				
								Commitment cancelled. 9.	Referred to Judicial Commissioner's Court. 10.	Convicted. 11.	Acquitted. 12.	Ordered to find Security. 13.
1	Lucknow - -	Lucknow - - {1860	1	70	-	-	71	-	30	20	10	5
		- {1861	6	59	-	-	65	10	19	17	12	6
2		Durriabad - - {1860	1	21	-	-	22	-	8	3	10	-
		- {1861	-	26	-	-	26	11 a	3	6	-	2
3		Oonao - - {1860	5	16	-	-	21	-	7	8	2	4
		- {1861	-	26	-	-	26	-	9	8	6	3
		Total - - {1860	7	107	-	-	114	-	45	31	22	9
		- {1861	6	111	-	-	117	21	31	31	18	11
		Difference - - -	-1	+4	-	-	+3	+21	-14	-	-4	+2
4	Khyrabad - -	Seetapore - - {1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		- {1861	6	39	-	-	45	5	15	17	4	4
5		Hurdui - - {1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		- {1861	7	30	-	-	37	-	17	2	6	-
6		Mohomdee - - {1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		- {1861	-	4	-	-	4	1	2	1	-	-
		Total - - {1860	1*	46	-	-	47	-	26	3	3	-
		- {1861	13	73	-	-	86 b	6	34	20	10	4
		Difference - - -	+12	+29	-	-	+41	+6	+8	+17	+7	+4
7	Baiswarra - -	Sultanpore - - {1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		- {1861	-	57	-	-	57	6	6	28	13	3
8		Roy Bareilly - - {1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		- {1861	8	9	-	-	17	1	5	6	5	-
9		Purtabghur - - {1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		- {1861	20	46	-	-	66	-	7	26	26	-
		Total - - {1860	-*	96	-	-	96	-	14	42	12	-
		- {1861	28	112	-	-	140	7	18	60	44	3
		Difference - - -	+28	+16	-	-	+44	+7	+4	+18	+32	+3
10	Baraitech - -	Fyzabad - - {1860	-	44	-	-	44	-	19	1	24	-
		- {1861	-	25	-	-	25	-	5	14	-	-
11		Gondah - - {1860	-	20	-	-	20	-	2	13	1	1
		- {1861	-	19	-	-	19	-	8	9	2	-
12		Baraitech - - {1860	1	64	-	-	65	3	15	34	8	-
		- {1861	5	41	-	-	46	-	10	25	11	-
		Total - - {1860	1	128	-	-	129	3	36	48	33	1
		- {1861	5	85	-	-	90	-	23	48	13	-
		Difference - - -	+4	-43	-	-	-39	-3	-13	-	-20	-1
		GRAND TOTAL - {1860	9	377	-	-	386	1	121	124	70	10
		- {1861	52	381	-	-	433	34	106	159	85	18
		Difference - - -	+43	+4	-	-	+47	+33	-15	+35	+15	+8

* Furnished for the division in the aggregate, not separately for each district.

(B.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. II.

COURT of JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER of OUDH, for the Year 1860-61.

COURT OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.														
Died, Escaped, or Transferred. 14.	Under Trial and Pending on 31st December. 15.	Date of Oldest Case Pending. 16.	Pending on 1st January.		Received during the Year.		TOTAL.		Persons disposed of.			Pending on 31st December.		Date of Oldest Case Pending. 28.
			Cases. 17.	Persons. 18.	Cases. 19.	Persons. 20.	Cases. 21.	Persons. 22.	Convicted. 23.	Acquitted. 24.	Returned to Court of Commissioner. 25.	Cases. 26.	Persons. 27.	
-	6	26 Dec. 1860	1	1	18	39	19	40	32	6	-	2	2	a Double entry, 8 persons returned for further inquiry, 1 Dec. 1861; disposed of 10 Jan. 1862.
-	1	21 Dec. 1861	2	2	15	20	17	22	20	-	3	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	
-	4	22 Nov. 1861	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	2	3	8	8	10	11	9	1	-	1	1	
-	-	-	1	1	6	9	7	10	7	-	1	1	1	
1	6	-	3	4	29	51	32	55	45	7	-	3	3	
-	5	-	3	3	24	32	27	35	30	-	4	1	1	
-1	-1	-	-	-1	-5	-10	-5	-20	-15	-7	+4	-2	-2	
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	6	15	6	15	5	-	10	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	7	14	7	14	13	1	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	-	7	16	7	16	8	-	8	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	5	6	5	6	5	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
2	13	-	-	-	13	21	13	21	19	2	-	-	-	
12c	-	-	-	-	15	33	15	33	15	-	18	-	-	
+10	-13	-	-	-	-	-	+2	+12	+2	+12	+4	-2	+18	
-	-	-	-	-	4	7	4	7	6	-	-	1	1	
-	1	24 Dec. 1861	1	1	4	5	5	6	6	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	3	6	3	6	6	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	4	2	2	-	-	-	
-	7	23 Dec. 1861	-	-	2	7	2	7	7	-	-	-	-	
-	28	-	-	-	10	17	10	17	14	2	-	1	1	
-	8	23 Dec. 1861	1	1	10	16	11	17	17	-	-	-	-	
-	-20	-	+1	+1	-	-1	+1	-	+3	-2	-	-1	-1	
-	-	-	1	1	10	28	11	29	25	1	1	2	2	
-	6	20 Dec. 1861	2	2	4	6	6	8	6	1	1	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	5	6	5	6	6	-	-	-	-	
-	5	31 Dec. 1860	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	3	10	3	10	8	2	-	-	-	
3	5	-	1	1	14	32	15	33	29	1	1	2	2	
-	6	-	2	2	12	22	14	24	20	3	1	-	-	
-3	+1	-	+1	+1	-2	-10	-1	-9	-9	+2	-	-2	-2	
8	52	12 Sept. 1860	4	5	66	121	70	126	107	12	1	6	6	
12	19	22 Nov. 1861	6	6	61	103	67	109	82	3	23	1	1	
+4	-33	-	+2	+1	-5	-18	-3	-17	-25	-9	+22	-5	-5	

I.

PROVINCE of OUDH for the Years 1860-61.

								OTHER PUNISHMENTS.								
Imprisonment.								56. Imprisoned and Flogged.	57. Imprisoned and Fined.	58. Imprisoned, Flogged & Fined.	59. Fined Simple.	60. Flogged Simple.	61. Imprisoned in Lunatic Asylum.	62. Suspended or Dismissed.	63. Security or Recognizance.	64. Total.
10. From 5 to 6 Years.	50. From 4 to 5 Years.	51. From 3 to 4 Years.	52. From 2 to 3 Years.	53. From 1 to 2 Years.	54. Less than 1 Year.	55. Total.										
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-1	-	-2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-1	-	-	-	-	-	-7	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	-	-1
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+1	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+1	-	-	-1	-	-8	-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	3	-	8	27	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
2	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
+1	-1	-	-3	-	-8	-17	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	-	-1

- : : : 31
- : : : 2
33

s of the PROVINCE

6. Committed.		7. Acquitted.	
1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2
17	11	18	11
-	3	-	15
105	95	145	92
-	31	-	7
28	11	103	65
-	10	-	23
3	-	273	353
-	-	-	64
2	8	10	35
31	13	5	18
34	60	133	117
-	5	-	9
5	10	75	14
-	6	106	46
2	1	51	35
2	5	15	30
4	5	481	605
-	-	582	494
6	8	1,966	1,287
-	-	211	243
84	113	3,625	2,958
2	4	76	64
7	-	54	40
1	-	9	10
-	-	137	190
85	39	910	600
-	-	1,351	1,780
3	-	-	256
3	5	18	19
3	9	20	23
-	1	225	256
-	-	547	134
69	5	1,732	2,758
-	-	102	35
-	-	-	5
-	-	2	6
-	-	94	92
-	-	184	150
-	-	-	4
3	-	21	11
-	-	-	7
2	2	-	2
-	-	-	1
-	-	51	21
-	-	6	12
-	-	46	6
-	-	7	41
-	-	85	3
65	-	237	145
15	37	64	42
-	-	1	8

(D.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. IV.—continued.

1. Number.	2. DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	3. Number of Cases Reported.		4. Number of Persons under Trial.		5. Convicted.		6. Committed.		7. Acquitted.		
		1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	
DETAIL OF HEADING, No. 28.												
Offences not cognizable by the Police :												
1	Misconduct not coming under	{ Government servants Zemindars Chowkedars	-	-	183	204	161	188	-	-	18	16
2	other headings, or neglect of		-	-	396	387	249	315	-	-	147	72
3	duty on the part of		-	-	319	364	220	294	-	-	97	56
4	Abortion	-	-	44	39	7	19	-	-	27	20	
5	Abusive language	-	-	119	190	79	104	-	-	39	86	
6	Bribery and corruption	-	-	164	93	103	59	-	2	55	28	
7	Breach of Abkaree laws	-	-	-	259	-	188	-	-	-	67	
8	Ditto, Octroi laws	-	-	25	47	4	26	-	-	21	20	
9	Ditto, Gaol discipline	-	-	26	108	22	103	-	-	3	5	
10	Ditto, Contract	-	-	42	25	28	12	-	-	14	13	
11	Ditto, Peace	-	-	-	114	-	47	-	-	-	67	
12	Ditto ditto apprehended	-	-	-	195	-	24	-	-	-	166	
13	Ditto, Trust	-	-	11	21	3	13	-	-	-	8	
14	Ditto, Stamp laws	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	2	
15	Ditto, Discipline, military police	-	-	-	13	-	9	-	-	-	2	
16	Ditto, Impressment laws	-	-	5	10	3	7	-	-	2	3	
17	Ditto, relating to slavery laws	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	
18	Ditto, Post office laws	-	-	5	5	2	4	-	-	3	1	
19	Ditto, Mint laws	-	-	-	13	-	10	-	-	-	3	
20	Ditto, Salt laws	-	-	50	193	26	114	-	-	24	79	
21	Ditto, Press laws	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
22	Ditto, Ferry laws	-	-	19	15	16	13	-	-	3	2	
23	Ditto, Canal laws	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Ditto, Act XVI. of 1861	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	1	
25	Ditto, Forgery laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	Ditto, Forest laws	-	-	9	14	7	1	-	-	2	13	
27	Ditto, Agreement between master and servant	-	-	25	77	9	43	-	-	16	33	
28	Calumny	-	-	31	19	17	10	-	-	14	9	
29	Concealment of heinous offences, wilful	-	-	145	149	83	106	-	-	58	43	
30	Contempt of court	-	-	139	205	132	184	-	-	7	21	
31	Caste, wilfully offending against	-	-	16	4	6	4	-	-	10	-	
32	Cheating	-	-	34	41	18	23	-	-	16	18	
33	Child-stealing	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
34	Cattle poisoning, for the sake of their skins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35	Concealment of birth by mother	-	-	9	17	6	9	1	-	1	7	
36	Conspiracy	-	-	3	11	2	6	-	-	1	5	
37	Chowkedaree dues, non-payment of	-	-	3	22	1	5	-	-	2	17	
38	Crops, injuring, by trespass of cattle or otherwise	-	-	190	351	129	212	-	-	67	139	
39	Dacoits or professional thieves, belonging to a gang of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	Destruction or wanton injury of property	-	-	113	142	49	7	-	-	64	69	
41	Dharna	-	-	53	58	29	31	-	-	14	27	
42	Drunkenness	-	-	80	91	75	76	-	-	5	15	
43	Duress, illegal	-	-	162	152	84	76	1	-	76	76	
44	Embezzlement	-	-	29	48	20	22	-	-	8	26	
45	Extortion	-	-	160	145	88	103	-	-	65	42	
46	Exposing infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
47	Evading process	-	-	12	11	12	8	-	-	-	3	
48	False malicious complaint	-	-	137	179	112	165	-	-	25	14	
49	False information knowingly given to police	-	-	76	79	49	68	-	-	25	11	
50	Falsification of papers	-	-	11	31	5	16	-	2	6	13	
51	Fraud	-	-	225	246	142	176	-	-	67	68	
52	Fraudulently appropriating, receiving, &c., or concealing property found, or lawaris or stray cattle.	-	-	235	230	1,900	162	-	-	69	67	
53	Fire-arms, publicly discharging of, in bazars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
54	Gaming house, keeping, or publicly gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
55	Government property, retention of	-	-	50	9	17	6	-	-	33	3	
56	Harbouring knowingly proclaimed offenders	-	-	15	33	3	15	1	1	11	12	
57	Ditto men of bad character	-	-	10	2	2	-	-	-	8	2	
58	Incest	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
59	Illegal wearing of Government dress	-	-	25	23	13	17	-	-	8	6	
60	Incendiarism	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	3	
61	Libel	-	-	4	17	2	7	-	-	2	10	
62	Neglect to support wife and children	-	-	53	62	4	2	-	-	47	60	
63	Negligence, culpable	-	-	12	8	11	5	-	-	1	3	
64	Nuisance, public, or offences against public decency	-	-	-	139	-	107	-	-	-	30	
65	Plunder of property during the rebellion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
66	Poisonous or deleterious drugs or substances, administering or improperly possessing or selling.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
67	Resistance of process	-	-	484	190	359	117	-	-	121	73	
68	Riding or driving furiously in a street or public highway	-	-	11	5	8	3	-	-	3	2	
69	Riot, tumultuous assemblage	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
70	Rescue, forcible	-	-	-	9	-	4	-	-	-	5	
71	Recognizance, forfeiture of	-	-	7	33	7	29	-	-	-	4	
72	Religion, offences against	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	
73	Roads, injury to public	-	-	47	80	37	76	-	-	10	4	
74	Suicide, attempt to commit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
75	Ditto, assisting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
76	Suttee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
77	Seditious conduct	-	-	41	-	17	-	-	-	23	2	
78	Threatening language or action	-	-	42	30	13	18	-	-	29	10	
79	Trespass, ordinary	-	-	517	1,857	248	707	-	-	261	1,047	
80	Torture	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	
81	Unnatural crime	-	-	14	11	10	5	1	-	3	6	
82	Weight, using false or forbidden	-	-	79	28	68	19	-	-	11	9	
83	Witnesses refusing to give or produce evidence	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
84	Offences entered by cantonment joint magistrate	15	-	62	-	23	-	1	-	38	-	

(E.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. V. - - - - -

CRIMINAL STATEMENT of APPEALS in the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

1. Number.	Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT.												
			Pending on 1st January 1861.	Preferred during the Year.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified or reversed.	Returned for Re-investigation or Revision.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1861.	Date of oldest Case pending.	Pending on 1st January 1861.	Appeals preferred during the Year.	Cases called for without Appeal.	Total.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow - { 1860	4	93	97	-	64	13	20	-	-	-	53	13	66
		- { 1861	-	211	211	2	142	51	16	-	-	2	40	37	79
2		Durrabad - { 1860	-	14	14	-	10	3	1	-	-	-	17	13	30
		- { 1861	-	63	63	1	54	7	1	-	-	1	22	18	41
3	Oonao	Oonao - { 1860	-	21	21	-	15	5	1	-	-	-	16	8	24
		- { 1861	-	59	59	-	43	14	1	1	21 Dec. 1861	-	25	5	30
		Total - { 1860	4	128	132	-	89	21	22	-	-	-	86	34	120
		- { 1861	-	333	333	3	239	72	18	1	21 Dec. 1861	3	87	60	150
		Difference - - -	-4	+205	+201	+3	+150	+51	-4	+1	-	+3	+1	+16	+30
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore - { 1860	-	8	8	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	10	17	27
		- { 1861	-	19	19	-	15	4	-	-	-	1	5	43	49
5		Hurdul - { 1860	-	9	9	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	40	31	71
		- { 1861	-	21	21	12	4	4	1	-	-	7	27	50	84
6	Mohomdee	Mohomdee - { 1860	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	22	32
		- { 1861	-	7	7	-	4	3	-	-	-	1	10	27	38
		Total - { 1860	-	18	18	-	16	2	-	-	-	-	60	70	130
		- { 1861	-	47	47	12	23	11	1	-	-	9	42	120	171
		Difference - - -	-	+29	+29	+12	+7	+9	+1	-	-	+9	-18	+50	+41
7	Balswarra	Sultanpore - { 1860	-	8	8	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	27	-	27
		- { 1861	-	48	48	6	27	13	1	1	21 Dec. 1861	-	17	-	17
8		Roy Bareilly - { 1860	-	23	23	-	17	4	2	-	-	-	9	1	10
		- { 1861	-	39	39	6	18	11	4	-	-	-	11	-	11
9	Pertabghur	Pertabghur - { 1860	-	11	11	-	7	2	-	2	10 Nov. 1860	-	10	-	10
		- { 1861	2	27	29	-	23	2	1	3	5 Oct. 1861	-	17	-	17
		Total - { 1860	-	42	42	-	28	10	2	2	10 Nov. 1860	-	46	1	47
		- { 1861	2	114	116	12	68	26	6	4	5 Oct. 1861	-	45	-	45
		Difference - - -	+2	+72	+74	+12	+40	+16	+4	+2	-	-	-1	-1	-3
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad - { 1860	-	29	29	-	19	5	5	-	-	-	40	9	49
		- { 1861	5	65	70	1	52	17	-	-	-	1	33	19	53
11		Gonda - { 1860	-	23	23	-	10	11	-	2	-	1	25	66	93
		- { 1861	2	70	72	-	52	18	2	-	-	1	26	37	64
12	Baraitch	Baraitch - { 1860	-	6	6	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	8	37	45
		- { 1861	-	8	3	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	7	8	15
		Total - { 1860	-	58	58	-	32	19	5	2	-	1	73	112	185
		- { 1861	7	143	150	1	109	38	2	-	-	2	66	64	132
		Difference - - -	+7	+85	+92	-1	+77	+19	-3	-2	-	+1	-7	-48	-54
		Grand Total { 1860	4	246	250	-	165	52	29	5	-	1	265	217	482
		- { 1861	9	637	646	28	439	147	27	5	-	14	240	244	484
		Difference - - -	+5	+391	+396	+28	+274	+95	-2	+1	-	+13	-25	+27	+12

(E).—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. V.

CRIMINAL STATEMENT of APPEALS in the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

TO COMMISSIONER'S COURT.							TO JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.										Date of oldest Case pending.
Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Returned for Re-Investigation or Revision.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1861.	Date of oldest Case pending.	Pending on 1st January 1861.	Appeals preferred during the Year.	Cases called for without Appeal.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Returned for Re-Investigation or Revision.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1861.	
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
3	34	14	8	5	2	28 Dec. 1860	-	15	3	18	4	6	3	3	2	-	* Transferred to Revenue Department. † 9 Nov. 1862.
1	53	11	10	2	2	22 Oct. 1861	-	14	-	14	10	1	3	-	-	-	
1	19	4	2	3	1	28 Dec. 1860	-	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	
-	30	3	4	3	1	20 Dec. 1861	-	7	-	7	4	1	2	-	-	-	
1	18	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1	1	1	-	
1	17	5	3	3	1	20 Dec. 1861	-	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	-	
5	71	20	13	8	3	28 Dec. 1861	-	22	3	25	6	7	4	4	4	-	
2	100	19	17	8	4	20 Dec. 1861	-	24	2	26	15	3	6	1	1	-	
-3	+29	-1	+4	-	+1	-	-	+2	-1	+1	+9	-4	+2	-3	-3	-	
4	18	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
1	39	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	
16	28	12	1	7	7	-	-	5	-	5	2	-	-	-	2	1	
9	57	9	-	7	1	-	-	1	11	-	12	8	1	-	1	1	
4	19	5	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	27	3	1	3	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	
24	65	19	2	11	9	3 Nov. 1860	-	6	-	6	2	-	-	-	3	1	* Transferred to Revenue Department. † 9 Nov. 1862.
13	123	21	1	10	2	22 Dec. 1861	1	13	2	16	9	2	-	2	2	1	
-11	+58	+2	-1	-1	-7	-	+1	+7	+2	+10	+7	+2	-	+2	-1	-	
4	18	-	1	4	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	2	2	-	1	-	
-	10	-	-	5	2	24 Dec. 1861	-	4	-	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	
1	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
-	4	1	-	3	3	13 Dec. 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	5	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	13	-	2	1	1	28 Dec. 1861	-	7	2	9	4	2	2	1	-	-	
5	29	-	5	8	-	-	-	7	1	8	2	3	2	-	1	-	
-	27	1	2	9	6	13 Dec. 1861	-	11	2	13	5	4	3	1	-	-	
-5	-2	+1	-3	+1	+6	-	-	+4	+1	+5	+3	+1	+1	+1	-1	-	
1	28	12	3	4	1	7 May 1860	-	6	3	9	1	4	2	2	-	-	* Transferred to Revenue Department. † 9 Nov. 1862.
-	29	14	6	1	3	2 Nov. 1861	-	6	-	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	
2	55	13	12	9	1	17 Nov. 1860	-	2	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	
2	39	11	9	-	3	22 Oct. 1861	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	
1	32	7	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	6	1	2	1	2	-	-	
1	7	4	1	1	1	27 Nov. 1861	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	
4	115	32	15	18	2	7 May 1860	-	14	4	18	3	7	4	4	-	-	
3	75	29	16	2	7	22 Oct. 1861	-	10	-	10	6	4	-	-	-	-	
-1	-40	-3	+1	-16	+5	-	-	-4	-4	-8	+3	-3	-4	-4	-	-	
38	280	71	35	45	14	7 May 1860	-	49	8	57	13	17	10	8	8	1	
18	325	70	36	29	10	22 Oct. 1861	1	58	6	65	35	13	9	4	3	1	
-20	+45	-1	+1	-16	+5	-	+1	+9	-2	+8	+22	-4	-1	-4	-5	-	

(F.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT No. VI.

SHOWING the Use of CORPORAL PUNISHMENT in the PROVINCE of OUDH, for 1860-61.

	1860.	1861.	Difference.
TOTAL Number of Persons Flogged - - -	4,207	3,652	— 555
Of these were—			
Flogged and fined - - - - -	860	187	—173
„ and imprisoned - - - - -	454	937	+ 483
„ on account of non-payment of alternative fine -	127	20	—107
„ fined and imprisoned - - - - -	46	51	+ 5
„ and security - - - - -	- - -	4	+ 4

DETAIL OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH STRIPES WERE INFLICTED.

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Total of 1860.	Total of 1861.	Difference.		1860.	1861.	Difference.
Culpable homicide - - - - -	8	-	—8	Above 100, by order of Commr.	—	—	-
Rioting with deadly weapon - - - - -	—	—	—				
Rioting - - - - -	1	-	—1	Above 70 and not more than 100.	614	124	—490
Grievous hurt and aggravated assaults - - - - -	9	5	—4				
Rape - - - - -	1	2	+1	Above 50 and not more than 70.	252	66	—186
Dacoity - - - - -	1	-	—1				
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon - - - - -	5	4	—1	Above 30 and not more than 50.	1,208	551	—657
„ { On the highway - - - - -	19	3	—16				
„ { Elsewhere - - - - -	1	-	—1	Above 15 and not more than 30.	1,730	2,329	+599
Robbery - - - - -	82	23	—59	Not more than 30	403	582	+179
Theft with housebreaking or trespass with hurt or preparation for hurt.	8	22	+14				
Theft by housebreaking or house-trespass - - - - -	549	858	+309				
Theft - - - - - { Of cattle - - - - -	546	489	—57				
„ { Ordinary - - - - -	2,145	1,881	—264				
Receiving stolen property - - - - -	86	110	+24				
Serious mischief by fire - - - - -	4	-	—4				
Coining or fabricating Government stamps - - - - -	19	14	—5				
Escape from gaol - - - - -	19	24	+5				
Bad livelihood - - - - -	1	-	—1				
Other offences cognizable by the police - - - - -	55	-	—55				
NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.							
Hurts and assaults not grievous or aggravated - - - - -	15	2	—13				
Affrays - - - - -	—	—	—				
Forgery - - - - -	2	-	—2				
False evidence - - - - -	27	15	—12				
Adultery and abduction - - - - -	7	-	—7				
Breach of Arms Act - - - - -	374	66	—308				
„ Abkaree Laws - - - - -	43	15	—28				
„ Laws relating to slavery - - - - -	—	—	—				
„ Discipline by policemen - - - - -	26	3	—23				
„ Peace - - - - -	—	—	—				
„ Peace apprehended - - - - -	—	—	—				
Cattle poisoning for the sake of their skins - - - - -	—	—	—				
Child-stealing - - - - -	1	2	+1				
Dacoits, or professional thieves, belonging to a gang of.	—	—	—				
Exposing infant children - - - - -	—	—	—				
Fire-arms, discharging or letting off - - - - -	—	—	—				
Gaming, openly in a public street or thoroughfare - - - - -	—	—	—				
Poisonous or deleterious drugs or substances, administering.	—	—	—				
Public nuisances in towns, &c. - - - - -	1	-	—1				
Rescue, forcible - - - - -	—	—	—				
Ryot, tumultuous assemblage of - - - - -	—	1	+1				
Suicide, attempt to commit - - - - -	5	-	—5				
Suttee - - - - -	—	—	—				

(F.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. VI—continued.

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Total of 1860.	Total of 1861.	Difference.	—	1860.	1861.	Difference.
Thugs, belonging to a gang of - - - -	—	—	—				
Torture - - - - -	3	-	-3				
Misconduct not coming under { Government servants	20	2	-18				
other headings, or neglect { Zemindars - -	—	—	—				
of duty on the part of { Chowkeedars - -	2	6	+4				
Abortion, procuring of - - - - -	—	—	—				
Abusive language - - - - -	1	-	-1				
Bribery and corruption - - - - -	15	3	-12				
Breach of Octroi Laws - - - - -	—	—	—				
„ Gaol discipline - - - - -	10	74	+64				
„ Contract - - - - -	—	—	—				
„ Trust - - - - -	1	-	-1				
„ Stamp Laws - - - - -	—	—	—				
„ Impressment Laws - - - - -	—	—	—				
„ Post Office Laws - - - - -	—	—	—				
„ Salt Laws - - - - -	3	-	-3				
„ Canal or River Laws - - - - -	—	—	—				
„ Ferry Laws - - - - -	—	—	—				
„ Forest Laws - - - - -	—	—	—				
„ Agreement between master and servant -	1	-	-1				
„ Mint Laws - - - - -	-	1	+1				
Calumny - - - - -	—	—	—				
Concealment of heinous offences, wilful -	8	8	—				
Contempt of court - - - - -	3	-	-3				
Caste, wilful offending against - - - -	1	-	-1				
Cheating - - - - -	1	-	-1				
Concealment of birth by mother - - - -	—	—	—				
Concealment of lawaris or unclaimed property	6	-	-6				
Conspiracy - - - - -	—	—	—				
Chowkeedaree dues, non-payment of - -	—	—	—				
Crops, injury by trespass of cattle or otherwise	2	-	-2				
Destruction or wanton injury of property -	6	4	-2				
Dhurna - - - - -	1	-	-1				
Drunkenness - - - - -	6	4	-2				
Duress, illegal - - - - -	—	—	—				
Desertion - - - - -	1	-	-1				
Embezzlement - - - - -	6	1	-5				
Extortion - - - - -	7	2	-5				
Evading process - - - - -	4	-	-4				
False and malicious complaint - - - -	4	-	-4				
False information, knowingly given to police -	6	-	-6				
Falsification of papers - - - - -	—	—	—				
Fraud - - - - -	5	1	-4				
Fraudulently appropriating, receiving, &c., or con-	-	4	+4				
cealing property, &c. - - - - -	—	—	—				
Government property, retention of - - -	2	-	-2				
Harbouring knowingly proclaimed offenders -	1	-	-1				
Harbouring men of bad character - - - -	—	—	—				
Incest - - - - -	—	—	—				
Illegal wearing of Government dress - - -	2	-	-2				
Libel - - - - -	—	—	—				
Neglect to support wife or children - - -	—	—	—				
Negligence, culpable - - - - -	1	-	-1				
Other offences connected with the army -	1	-	-1				
Plunder of property during rebellion - - -	—	—	—				
Resistance of process - - - - -	4	-	-4				
Riding or driving furiously, &c. - - - -	—	—	—				
Recognizance, forfeiture of - - - - -	—	—	—				
Religion, offences against - - - - -	—	—	—				
Roads, injury to public - - - - -	—	—	—				
Rebellion - - - - -	5	-	-5				
Seditious conduct - - - - -	—	—	—				
Threatening language or action - - - -	—	—	—				
Trespass, ordinary - - - - -	1	-	-1				
Theft of children - - - - -	—	—	—				
Unnatural crime - - - - -	7	3	-4				
Weights, using false or forbidden - - -	—	—	—				
Witness, refusing to give or procure evidence	—	—	—				
TOTAL - - -	4,207	3,652	-555	- - -	4,207	3,652	-555

(G.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. VII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROPORTIONS, PER-CENTAGES,

1. Number.	2. DIVISIONS.	3. DISTRICTS.	4. Number of Cases reported.	PROPORTION OF		PER-CENTAGE OF			ORIGINAL		
				Total Crimes reported to Population.	Heinous Crimes reported to Population.	Cases brought to Trial to Cases reported.	Cattle Theft to Total Number of Cases reported.	Cases pending at the end of the Year to the Number decided.	Simple to combined Punishment.	Persons Fined (simple) to Number Imprisoned.	Persons Flogged (simple) to the Number Imprisoned.
				Souls.	Souls.						
1	Lucknow	Lucknow - {1860	4,790	1 to 175	1 to 272	44·21	1·62	0·18	93·	378·	43·
		- {1861	3,857	143	214	35·08	1·02	0·63	85·	141·	160·
2		Durriabad - {1860	1,356	436	644	64·15	3·46	0·57	89·	187·	75·
		- {1861	2,175	271	411	50·02	1·79	0·36	86·	357·	146·
3		Oonao - {1860	1,249	468	697	54·28	2·72	0·89	94·	400·	178·
		- {1861	3,066	190	485	24·26	1·27	1·91	81·	172·	28·
		Total - {1860	7,395	359	537	49·57	2·15	0·85	92·	315·	246·
		- {1861	11,098	201	370	36·45	1·36	0·98	84·	223·	118·
		Difference - - -	+3,703	-158	-167	-13·12	-0·79	+0·13	-8·	-92·	-128·
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore - {1860	1,464	409	1,342	47·19	3·62	0·28	92·	209·	165·
		- {1861	1,869	321	473	34·99	3·21	0·46	94·	172·	119·
5		Hurdui - {1860	1,539	350	1,602	62·83	5·78	0·62	95·	319·	90·
		- {1861	1,785	302	450	56·35	5·99	0·39	92·	273·	130·
6		Mohomdee - {1860	1,489	355	4,380	38·41	1·94	2·14	82·	395·	80·
		- {1861	958	553	1,244	48·52	2·81	3·65	81·	187·	141·
		Total - {1860	4,492	371	2,441	49·86	3·78	0·90	91·	300·	94·
		- {1861	4,612	392	729	46·62	4·00	0·50	90·	217·	130·
		Difference - - -	+120	+21	-1,712	-3·24	+0·22	+0·40	-1·	-83·	+48·
7	Baiswarra	Sultanpore - {1860	1,850	-	-	67·24	3·41	1·96	95·	392·	113·
		- {1861	2,497	214	-	58·55	1·96	0·68	92·	298·	73·
8		Roy Bareilly - {1860	1,410	-	-	47·58	2·12	0·75	93·	577·	246·
		- {1861	2,105	336	-	37·48	1·52	0·63	90·	263·	73·
9		Pertabghur - {1860	1,275	-	-	56·70	4·07	0·83	76·	237·	89·
		- {1861	1,969	380	-	40·06	2·59	1·45	73·	128·	18·
		Total - {1860	4,535	-	-	58·16	3·21	1·34	88·	346·	133·
		- {1861	6,571	287	507	48·05	2·00	0·89	85·	689·	164·
		Difference - - -	+2,036	+287	+507	-10·11	-1·21	-0·45	-3·	+343·	+48·
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad - {1860	2,021	487	766	66·55	4·45	0·44	92·	635·	171·
		- {1861	4,945	200	460	33·71	1·31	0·66	89·	230·	96·
11		Gonda - {1860	2,068	387	752	44·48	3·67	0·76	89·	467·	159·
		- {1861	2,666	300	464	32·85	1·95	0·80	92·	332·	60·
12		Baraitch - {1860	1,882	273	528	35·17	2·55	0·76	88·	362·	181·
		- {1861	3,017	170	431	26·08	1·55	0·89	91·	222·	49·
		Total - {1860	5,971	384	691	47·02	3·58	0·61	90·	519·	169·
		- {1861	10,628	216	455	31·33	1·54	0·75	90·	253·	75·
		Difference - - -	+4,657	-168	-236	-15·69	-2·04	+0·14	-	-266·	-94·
		GRAND TOTAL - {1860	22,393	Cannot be filled, as only one Division has given a Memorandum of the estimated total population.		52·08	3·24	0·92	90·	358·	160·
		- {1861	32,909			37·97	1·90	0·81	87·	196·	49·
		Difference - - -	+10,516	-	-	-14·11	-1·34	-0·11	-3·	-162·	-111·

(G.)—CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. VII.

and AVERAGES for the Years 1860 and 1861.

TRIALS.			APPEALS.				Per-Centage of Witnesses detained One Day on the Total Number Summoned.	ORIGINAL TRIALS.		APPEALS.				
CENTAGE OF			PER-CENTAGE OF					AVERAGE DURATION.						
Persons Acquitted to the Number Tried. 13.	Persons Committed to the Number Tried. 14.	Persons Acquitted in the Sessions Court to the Number Tried. 15.	Cases reversed or modified to Appeals Tried in Deputy Commissioner's Court. 16.	Appeals to Commissioner on Total Decision of District Court. 17.	Reversals to Appeals Tried in Commissioner's Court. 18.	Reversals to Appeals Tried in Judicial Commissioner's Court. 19.		District Court.		In Sessions Court. 23.	In Judicial Commissioner's Court. 24.	In Deputy Commissioner's Court. 25.	In Sessions Court. 26.	In Judicial Commissioner's Court. 27.
								With Police. 21.	Without Police. 22.					
37.72 42.06	1.55 1.72	18.18 22.22	13.40 24.17	3.12 3.87	12.50 12.65	20.00 -	8.22 5.00	6.77 4.86	14.75 15.30	6.64 6.11	- -	10.72 13.59	17.86 6.35	
50.48 39.66	0.67 1.25	90.90 -	21.42 11.11	3.46 3.78	6.89 9.75	- -	6.72 7.44	9.07 12.04	14.00 16.12	4.33 2.00	- -	9.45 11.18	11.33 4.65	
36.69 42.31	1.04 1.47	10.52 23.07	23.80 23.73	3.57 4.10	12.50 10.00	25.00 25.00	6.91 7.25	5.66 10.75	22.27 11.60	7.55 6.00	- -	8.82 13.79	13.50 21.40	
40.50 41.34	1.28 1.48	39.86 15.09	15.90 19.67	3.28 3.91	11.11 10.80	18.18 10.00	7.69 6.56	7.27 9.21	16.17 13.80	6.68 5.61	- -	9.98 12.95	71.01 8.84	
+0.84	+0.20	-24.77	+3.77	+0.63	-0.31	-8.18	-1.13	+1.94	-2.37	-1.07	-	+2.97	+62.17	
35.48 31.03	1.17 2.24	Not shown separately for each District in Divisional Return.	12.50 21.05	4.50 0.93	3.84 0.00	0.00 50.00	7.77 9.30	4.81 6.19	Not shown separately for each District in Divisional Return.	2.00 2.83	- -	- -	1.00 32.00	
54.38 52.28	1.36 1.18		11.11 20.00	7.28 2.98	1.56 0.00	0.00 33.33	9.83 9.02	11.95 8.42		10.28 2.71	- -	- -	1.00 6.63	
44.67 41.13	0.93 0.33		0.00 41.42	5.71 2.41	0.00 9.99	0.00 0.00	13.33 14.24	7.19 8.07		5.80 0.50	- -	- -	0.00 8.00	
41.89 41.14	1.20 1.25	9.37 11.63	11.76 27.45	6.13 2.10	2.22 9.99	0.00 33.33	9.91 10.85	8.99 7.56	17.33 18.44	7.40 2.86	- -	7.28 21.47	1.00 10.20	
-0.75	+0.05	+2.26	+15.69	-4.03	+7.77	-	+0.94	-1.43	+1.11	-4.54	-	+14.19	+9.20	
48.91 38.99	0.68 1.87	- 23.21	50.00 27.66	2.21 1.17	3.70 -	- -	5.92 7.50	6.57 6.17	24.55 33.50	3.33 12.00	- -	8.22 30.00	22.00 15.50	
41.87 40.01	1.90 00.68	- 29.41	17.39 28.20	1.50 1.40	20.00 -	- -	11.01 9.07	10.02 6.85	28.80 52.90	6.33 6.00	- -	16.81 36.75	1.00 -	
34.80 32.63	3.45 2.61	- 44.06	22.22 7.69	1.39 1.90	20.00 12.50	- -	9.72 10.25	7.60 6.31	23.80 81.87	3.00 7.50	- -	19.60 26.69	35.00 13.70	
43.25 37.32	1.75 1.82	17.64 33.33	25.00 23.21	1.80 1.43	10.63 5.12	- 12.50	8.25 9.55	7.80 6.43	20.17 51.69	4.00 9.00	- -	12.56 29.93	17.85 14.21	
-5.93	+0.07	+15.69	-1.79	-0.37	-5.51	+12.50	+1.30	-1.37	+31.52	+5.90	-	+17.37	-3.64	
36.82 36.57	2.30 0.82	Not shown separately for each District in Divisional Return.	20.83 24.28	3.65 3.20	6.25 11.32	33.33 -	12.20 5.77	7.44 6.14	Not shown separately for each District in Divisional Return.	7.75 7.50	- -	- -	19.50 4.33	
42.95 38.52	1.10 1.13		52.38 25.00	10.07 7.86	13.18 14.06	- -	13.95 8.89	7.27 6.92		1.50 7.80	- -	- -	16.50 22.00	
39.32 37.54	2.99 1.68		50.00 37.50	6.84 1.92	0.00 6.66	33.33 -	12.86 9.12	19.00 3.59		4.66 8.00	- -	- -	20.83 10.00	
39.36 38.63	2.02 1.11	27.96 14.44	37.25 25.53	6.39 3.99	10.79 12.12	28.57 -	12.84 7.92	9.09 5.55	11.43 14.89	5.92 7.28	- -	7.17 17.81	19.64 9.00	
-0.73	-0.91	-13.52	-11.62	-2.40	+1.33	-28.57	-4.92	-3.54	+3.46	+1.36	-	+10.64	-10.64	
40.31 39.74	1.50 1.41	19.33 22.94	21.13 22.93	4.69 2.85	8.12 7.45	19.02 13.72	9.49 8.72	8.25 7.18	16.37 20.24	6.21 5.90	- -	6.74 17.76	15.93 10.33	
-0.57	-0.09	+3.61	+1.80	-1.84	-0.67	-5.30	-0.77	-1.07	+3.87	-0.31	-	+11.02	-5.60	

(I).—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. II.

STATEMENT of SUITS settled by Arbitration in the Divisions and City District Court of the PROVINCE of OUDH, during the Years 1860 and 1861.

No. 1.	DIVISION. 2.	DISTRICT. 3.	Unreservedly confirmed. 4.	Partially confirmed. 5.	Set aside. 6.	Total. 7.	REMARKS. 8.
1	- - -	Lucknow City - { 1860 1861	141 108	4 1	6 3	151 112	
		Difference - - -	-33	-3	-3	-39	
2	Lucknow - -	Lucknow - - { 1860 1861	20 21	1 1	- - - -	21 22	
3		Durriabad - - { 1860 1861	43 36	2 4	3 1	48 41	
4		Oonao - - - { 1860 1861	20 35	- - - -	- - - -	20 35	
		Total - - - { 1860 1861	83 92	3 5	3 1	89 98	
		Difference - - -	+9	+2	-2	+9	
5	Khyrabad - -	Seetapore - - { 1860 1861	23 15	8 19	4 5	35 39	
6		Hurdui - - - { 1860 1861	72 98	3 4	1 6	76 108	
7		Mohomdee - - { 1860 1861	18 20	4 3	1 -	23 23	
		Total - - - { 1860 1861	113 133	15 26	6 11	134 170	
		Difference - - -	+20	+11	+5	+36	
8	Baiswarra - -	Sultanpore - - { 1860 1861	34 23	1 2	4 -	39 25	
9		Roy Bareilly - { 1860 1861	14 30	6 -	- - 1	20 31	
10		Pertabghur - - { 1860 1861	5 9	- - -	2 1	7 10	
		Total - - - { 1860 1861	53 62	7 2	6 2	66 66	
		Difference - - -	+9	-5	-4	-	
11	Baraitch - -	Fyzabad - - - { 1860 1861	19 46	1 -	- - 5	20 51	
12		Gondah - - - { 1860 1861	16 31	2 3	2 -	20 34	
13		Baraitch - - - { 1860 1861	43 95	2 2	- - -	45 97	
		Total - - - { 1860 1861	78 172	5 5	2 5	85 182	
		Difference - - -	+94	-	+3	+97	
		GRAND TOTAL - { 1860 1861	468 459	34 38	23 19	525 516	
		Difference - - -	-9	+4	-4	-9	

(H.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. I.
 GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ORIGINAL SUITS in the City and District Courts of the Province of Oudeh, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

No.	DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF CASES ON THE FILE.							NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										TIME OCCUPIED.		REMARKS.
			4.	5.	6.	7.	In Favour of Plaintiff.				12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.			
							By Trial.	By Confession.	In Part.	In Full.										Total Number of Original Suits disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	Average Number of Days for each Suit.	
1.	-	Lucknow City - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	179 115 -64	1,877 2,367 +490	- - -	- - -	2,056 2,482 +426	344 378 +34	371 378 +7	253 250 -3	121 89 -32	376 526 +150	291 240 -51	23 26 +3	140 155 +15	22 20 -2	1,919 2,192 +273	115 270 +155	- 58,950 -	31-80 26-80 4-91	- -	21.
2.	Lucknow	Lucknow - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	6 11 5	276 379 +103	19 - -19	301 300 -1	301 300 -1	50 59 +9	38 67 +29	35 45 +10	25 23 -2	51 76 +25	68 57 -11	2 4 +2	9 39 +30	12 3 -9	278 370 +92	11 17 +6	- 7,878 -	26-80 21-20 17-38	- -	-
3.		Darriabad - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	10 11 1	481 637 +156	1 2 +1	461 670 +209	461 670 +209	68 105 +37	88 94 +6	79 88 +9	40 50 +10	128 196 +68	57 64 +7	13 13 0	20 20 0	5 5 0	477 630 +153	11 35 +24	- 10,206 -	16-30 18-28 17-31	- -	-
4.		Oonao - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	8 8 0	566 566 0	- - 0	574 574 0	574 574 0	65 75 +10	88 88 0	14 14 0	67 67 0	95 95 0	82 82 0	46 46 0	62 62 0	1 1 0	543 543 0	30 30 0	- 9,403 -	17-31 17-31 17-31	- -	-
5.		Total - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	40 30 -10	1,108 1,092 +16	22 2 -20	1,170 1,034 +136	1,170 1,034 +136	192 229 +37	214 236 +22	110 194 +84	75 140 +65	249 367 +118	183 203 +20	23 63 +40	53 111 +58	32 0 -32	1,108 1,543 +435	30 82 +52	- 27,487 -	20-03 17-81 2-22	- -	-
6.	Khayrabad	Seetapore - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	9 7 2	290 325 +35	3 - -3	296 332 +36	296 332 +36	76 85 +9	50 36 -14	31 51 +20	12 5 -7	18 36 +18	45 48 +3	2 30 +28	55 52 -3	- 2 -2	280 319 -39	7 11 +4	- 6,481 -	25-78 20-20 17-59	- -	-
7.		Hurdul - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	15 16 +1	602 602 0	- - 0	608 608 0	608 608 0	107 107 0	100 100 0	54 66 +12	66 66 0	77 77 0	118 118 0	22 22 0	42 42 0	8 8 0	118 118 0	13 13 0	- 10,700 -	17-59 17-59 17-59	- -	-
8.		Mohammed - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	12 7 -5	363 363 0	- - 0	375 375 0	375 375 0	52 52 0	61 61 0	86 86 0	31 42 +11	11 29 +18	81 55 -26	23 7 -16	23 35 +12	1 - -1	367 357 -10	7 13 +6	- 8,760 -	20-17 24-53 3-16	- -	-
9.		Total - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	30 20 -10	1,159 1,290 +131	3 - -3	1,192 1,310 +118	1,192 1,310 +118	231 259 +28	211 194 -17	169 188 +19	81 113 +32	120 142 +22	191 201 +10	54 36 -18	114 129 +15	1 10 +9	1,171 1,263 +92	20 37 +17	- 25,050 -	23-18 20-43 2-25	- -	-
10.	Balsawara	Sultanpore - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	9 19 +10	479 554 +75	- - 0	488 573 +85	488 573 +85	78 59 -19	77 69 -8	78 67 -11	29 41 +12	63 86 +23	86 157 +71	24 7 -17	34 28 -6	- 1 -1	400 514 +114	10 58 +48	- 10,948 -	18-08 21-20 20-08	- -	-
11.		Roy Bareilly - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	6 10 +4	372 372 0	- - 0	382 382 0	382 382 0	35 35 0	48 48 0	80 87 +7	63 63 0	53 53 0	50 50 0	4 4 0	18 18 0	4 4 0	300 300 0	9 9 0	- 7,258 -	19-07 19-07 19-07	- -	-
12.		Perthabghur - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	24 8 -16	102 272 -170	26 - -26	212 280 +68	212 280 +68	20 10 -10	26 30 +4	20 49 +29	18 41 +23	22 59 +37	53 40 -13	1 3 +2	23 35 +12	40 10 -30	253 253 0	17 17 0	- 7,678 -	40-02 30-34 1-10	- -	-
13.		Total - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	39 37 -2	937 1,108 +171	26 - -26	1,002 1,235 +233	1,002 1,235 +233	126 104 -22	130 156 +26	152 106 -46	110 109 -1	138 192 +54	180 248 +68	20 13 -7	42 58 +16	49 15 -34	916 1,136 +220	37 54 +17	- 25,884 -	20-42 22-78 2-04	- -	-
14.	Baralich	Fyzabad - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	12 20 +8	476 693 +217	1 - -1	488 714 +226	488 714 +226	187 199 +12	64 80 +16	32 124 +92	16 32 +16	64 94 +30	63 75 +12	9 21 +12	40 23 -17	- 6 -6	468 673 +205	20 35 +15	- 13,077 -	10-03 19-43 19-43	- -	-
15.		Gonda - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	11 6 -5	641 467 -174	- 1 -1	652 474 -178	652 474 -178	70 30 -40	106 77 -29	176 119 -57	82 76 -6	101 93 -8	105 57 -48	75 9 -66	27 27 0	2 2 0	407 407 0	6 6 0	- 6,687 -	19-45 14-32 14-32	- -	-
16.		Baralich - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	24 10 -14	369 815 -446	38 67 -29	384 827 +443	384 827 +443	38 67 -29	58 136 +78	98 924 +826	32 104 +72	78 100 +22	34 102 +68	9 51 +42	27 18 -9	- 2 -2	374 802 +428	10 23 +13	- 13,487 -	19-51 15-57 1-10	- -	-
17.		Total - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	47 30 -17	1,477 1,975 +498	- 4 -4	1,524 2,015 +491	1,524 2,015 +491	205 200 -5	228 203 -25	306 407 +101	150 212 +62	243 287 +44	172 209 +37	32 80 +48	74 47 -27	8 10 +2	1,480 1,942 +462	36 63 +27	- 32,931 -	16-03 16-53 0-10	- -	-
18.	GRAND TOTAL	Total - { 1860 - - { 1861 - Difference - -	335 238 -97	6,594 8,432 +1,838	51 6 -45	6,644 8,676 +2,032	6,644 8,676 +2,032	1,188 1,416 +228	1,154 1,297 +143	909 1,293 +384	517 723 +206	1,126 1,514 +388	1,026 1,152 +126	161 218 +57	423 509 +86	112 64 -48	6,504 8,076 +1,572	258 530 +272	- 1,70,522 -	24-45 20-22 4-23	- -	-

(I.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. II.

STATEMENT of SUITS settled by Arbitration in the Divisions and City District Court of the PROVINCE of OUDH, during the Years 1860 and 1861.

No. 1.	DIVISION. 2.	DISTRICT. 3.	Unreservedly confirmed. 4.	Partially confirmed. 5.	Set aside. 6.	Total. 7.	REMARKS. 8.
1	- - -	Lucknow City - {1860 1861	141 108	4 1	6 3	151 112	
		Difference - - -	-33	-3	-3	-39	
2	Lucknow - -	Lucknow - - {1860 1861	20 21	1 1	- - - -	21 22	
3		Durriabad - - {1860 1861	48 36	2 4	3 1	48 41	
4		Oonao - - {1860 1861	20 35	- - - -	- - - -	20 35	
		Total - - {1860 1861	88 92	3 5	3 1	89 98	
		Difference - - -	+9	+2	-2	+9	
5		Seetapore - - {1860 1861	23 15	8 19	4 5	35 39	
6		Hurdui - - {1860 1861	72 98	3 4	1 6	76 108	
7	Khyrabad - -	Mohomdee - - {1860 1861	18 20	4 3	1 -	23 23	
		Total - - {1860 1861	113 133	15 26	6 11	134 170	
		Difference - - -	+20	+11	+5	+36	
8		Sultanpore - - {1860 1861	34 23	1 2	4 -	39 25	
9	Baiswarra - -	Roy Bareilly - - {1860 1861	14 30	6 -	- - 1	20 31	
10		Pertabghur - - {1860 1861	5 9	- - -	2 1	7 10	
		Total - - {1860 1861	53 62	7 2	6 2	66 66	
		Difference - - -	+9	-5	-4	-	
11	Baraitech - -	Fyzabad - - {1860 1861	19 46	1 -	- - 5	20 51	
12		Gondah - - {1860 1861	16 31	2 3	2 -	20 34	
13		Baraitech - - {1860 1861	43 95	2 2	- - -	45 97	
		Total - - {1860 1861	78 172	5 5	2 5	85 182	
		Difference - - -	+94	-	+3	+97	
		GRAND TOTAL - {1860 1861	468 459	34 38	23 19	525 516	
		Difference - - -	-9	+4	-4	-9	

(J.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. III.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of APPEALS for the Years 1860 and 1861.

Number.		DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	COURTS OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND LUCKNOW CITY.													COURTS						
				Pending at the Close of last Year.	Instituted during the Year.			Disposed of						Pending on 31 Dec. 1860.	Per-Centage of Reversals to Cases tried.	Average Number of Days taken in each Case.	Date of oldest Case pending.	Pending at the Close of last Year.	Instituted during the Year.				
					Appeals.	Cases called for.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Returned for Re-investigation.	Total.						Appeals.	Cases called for.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.			
1	-	Lucknow City	1860	18	111	-	129	-	78	3	6	31	121	8	2.47	24.00	-	-	-	-			
			1861	8	207	-	215	-	134	20	14	43	211	4	9.47	19.52	-	-	-	-			
		Difference	-	-10	+96	-	+86	-	+56	+17	+8	+9	+90	-4	+7.00	-5.08	-	-	-	-			
2	Lucknow	Lucknow	1860	-	25	-	25	-	10	8	2	5	25	-	32.00	41.00	-	-	7	4	11		
			1861	-	48	-	48	-	33	2	3	10	48	-	4.16	19.33	-	-	-	13	13		
3		Durriabad	1860	-	23	9	32	-	13	4	-	15	32	-	12.50	7.53	-	-	-	13	1	14	
			1861	-	82	11	93	1	60	15	-	11	87	6	17.24	17.34	9 Sept.	-	-	42	-	42	
4		Oonao	1860	-	11	-	11	-	7	2	-	1	10	1	20.00	8.40	-	-	2	15	-	17	
			1861	1	36	-	37	2	20	8	1	4	35	2	22.85	9.94	12 Nov.	-	1	10	1	12	
		Total	1860	-	59	9	68	-	30	14	2	21	67	1	20.89	15.94	-	-	9	32	1	42	
			1861	1	166	11	178	3	113	25	4	25	170	8	14.70	15.53	9 Sept. 1861	-	1	65	1	67	
			Difference	-	+1	+107	+2	+110	+3	+83	+11	+2	+4	+103	+7	-6.19	-0.41	-	-	-8	+33	-	+25
5		Khyrabad	Seetapore	1860	-	25	1	26	-	16	1	6	3	26	-	3.84	29.88	-	-	-	7	-	7
	1861			-	21	-	21	-	19	-	-	2	21	-	-	27.09	-	-	-	8	14	22	
6	Hurdul		1860	-	8	-	18	-	9	6	1	2	18	-	33.33	21.50	-	-	-	14	-	14	
			1861	-	41	-	41	7	21	4	2	7	41	-	9.75	4.53	-	-	2	16	-	18	
7	Mohomdee		1860	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	0.00	not furnished	-	-	2	16	-	18	
			1861	-	10	-	10	-	4	1	4	-	9	1	11.11	34.44	-	-	-	7	-	7	
	Total		1860	-	46	1	47	-	27	7	7	6	47	-	15.21	-	-	-	2	37	-	39	
			1861	-	72	-	72	7	44	5	6	9	71	1	7.04	22.20	-	-	2	31	14	47	
			Difference	-	-	+26	-1	+25	+7	+17	-2	-1	+3	+24	+1	-8.17	+22.20	-	-	-	-6	+14	+8
8	Baiswarra		Sultanpore	1860	-	38	2	40	-	21	8	3	6	38	2	21.05	not furnished	5 Nov. 1860	-	1	18	-	19
		1861		2	24	-	26	1	13	3	1	7	25	1	12.00	24.20	14 Dec.	-	2	21	-	23	
9		Roy Bareilly	1860	1	27	-	28	-	13	3	1	11	28	-	10.71	47.17	-	-	-	8	-	8	
			1861	-	37	-	37	-	23	1	7	4	35	2	2.85	12.43	19 Dec. 1861	-	-	10	-	10	
10		Pertabghur	1860	-	9	1	10	-	4	-	1	4	9	1	0.00	9.72	-	-	-	10	-	10	
			1861	1	24	-	25	1	16	3	1	1	22	3	13.63	46.00	-	-	-	4	-	4	
		Total	1860	1	74	3	78	-	38	11	5	21	75	3	14.66	-	-	-	1	36	-	37	
			1861	3	85	-	88	2	52	7	9	12	82	6	8.53	27.54	-	-	2	35	-	37	
			Difference	-	+2	+11	+3	+10	+2	+14	-4	+4	-9	+7	+3	-6.13	+27.54	-	-	+1	-1	-	-
11		Baraitch	Fyzabad	1860	1	42	-	43	-	19	4	14	4	41	2	9.75	42.90	-	-	1	15	1	17
	1861			2	54	-	56	2	34	6	6	7	55	1	10.71	30.16	-	-	-	16	-	16	
12	Gonda		1860	-	34	-	34	-	20	8	2	3	33	1	24.24	22.99	2 Nov. 1860	-	1	16	7	24	
			1861	1	23	-	24	1	10	3	-	10	24	-	12.50	40.83	-	-	2	10	-	12	
13	Baraitch		1860	4	22	-	26	-	12	10	1	3	26	-	38.46	18.26	-	-	-	22	-	22	
			1861	-	34	-	34	1	20	4	5	4	34	-	11.77	18.79	-	-	-	5	-	5	
	Total		1860	5	98	-	103	-	51	22	17	10	100	3	22.00	-	-	-	2	53	8	63	
			1861	3	111	-	114	4	64	13	11	21	113	1	11.59	-	-	-	2	31	-	33	
			Difference	-	-2	+13	-	+11	+4	+13	-9	-6	+11	+13	-2	-10.50	-	-	-	-22	-8	-30	
	Grand Total		1860	24	388	13	425	-	224	57	37	92	410	15	13.90	-	-	-	14	158	9	181	
		1861	15	641	11	667	16	407	70	44	110	647	20	9.97	-	-	-	7	162	15	184		
		Difference	-	-9	+253	-2	+242	+16	+183	+13	+7	+18	+237	+5	-3.93	-	-	-	-7	+4	+6	+3	

(a) Remanded for trial, 2d January 1861; 13th September.
(c) 4th July 1860, disposed of 9th January 1861.

(b) Seven transferred Civil Judge's Court.
(d) 11th November 1861.

(J.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. III.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of APPEALS, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

OF COMMISSIONERS.										COURT OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.														
Disposed of.						Pending on 31 Dec. 1860.	Per-Centage of Reversals to Cases tried.	Average Number of Days taken in each Case.	Date of Oldest Case Pending.	Pending at the Close of last Year.	Instituted during the Year.			Disposed of.						Pending on 31 Dec. 1860.	Average duration of each Appeal from Date of Institution.	Average duration of each Appeal from Date of Receipt of Proceedings.	Per-Centage of Reversals to Appeals tried.	
22. Rejected.	23. Confirmed.	24. Reversed.	25. Modified.	26. Returned for Re-investigation.	27. Total.						33. Appeals.	34. Cases called for.	35. Total.	36. Rejected.	37. Confirmed.	38. Reversed.	39. Modified.	40. Returned for Re-investigation.	41. Total.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	-	168	15	102	9	12	26	164	4	14-22	8-62	5-48	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	171	1	176	35	80	12	27	18	172	(a) 4	13-77	7-85	8-75	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+4	+3	+1	+8	+20	-22	+3	+15	-8	+8	-	-0-45	-0-77	+3-27	
-	4	-	-	-	4	7	0-00	1-00	-	-	38	-	40	7	15	2	8	8	40	-	13-30	7-47	0-50	
-	7	1	-	4	12	1	8-33	12-58	9 Dec.	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	7-00	3-00	-	
2	5	2	-	5	14	-	14-28	17-80	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	0-60	0-50	-	
-	24	6	3	5	38	4	17-89	23-84	26 Nov.	-	10	-	10	3	2	2	1	2	10	-	0-78	9-00	28-57	
-	10	1	-	5	16	1	6-25	10-20	21 Sept.	-	2	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	11-50	4-50	-	
-	8	1	-	3	12	-	8-33	30-75	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	22-00	12-50	-	
2	19	8	-	10	31	(b) 8	8-82	16-33	21 Sept.	-	41	1	44	8	16	3	8	9	44	-	14-50	8-53	7-47	
-	39	8	3	12	62	5	12-90	23-42	26 Nov.	-	15	-	15	5	3	2	2	3	15	-	17-66	10-11	20-00	
-2	+20	+5	+3	+2	+28	-3	+4-08	+7-09	-	-	-2	-26	-1	-29	-3	-13	-1	-6	-6	-29	-	+3-16	+1-58	+12-53
4	-	-	1	2	7	-	0-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	14	1	-	1	22	-	4-54	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1-00	-	-	
5	4	-	-	3	12	2	0-00	-	2 Nov. 1860	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1-00	1-00	-	
3	8	1	1	1	14	4	7-14	-	28 Nov. 1861	-	7	-	7	3	4	-	-	-	7	-	16-00	9-00	-	
1	8	2	3	4	18	-	13-51	-	-	-	6	-	6	3	3	-	-	-	6	-	17-00	4-83	-	
1	4	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1-00	-	-	
10	12	2	4	9	37	2	9-67	10-35	2 Nov.	-	7	-	7	4	3	-	-	-	7	-	14-71	4-28	-	
10	26	2	2	3	43	4	5-13	22-87	28 Nov.	-	10	-	10	6	4	-	-	-	10	-	11-50	9-00	-	
-	+14	-	-2	-6	+6	+2	+13-21	+12-52	-	-	+3	-	+3	+2	+1	-	-	-	+3	-	-3-21	+4-72	-	
-	12	3	-	2	17	2	17-64	47-82	8 Nov.	-	5	-	5	2	1	-	1	-	(c) 4	1	15-75	6-75	-	
-	14	-	-	5	19	4	-	45-58	30 Sept.	-	1	7	-	8	2	4	-	-	6	(d) 2	40-00	14-50	-	
-	5	1	-	1	7	1	14-28	29-54	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1-00	1-00	-	
-	8	-	-	1	9	1	-	23-44	18 Dec.	-	3	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	5-33	-	-	
-	7	2	-	1	10	-	20-00	36-10	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	26-00	7-00	-	
-	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	56-75	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1-00	-	-	
-	24	6	-	4	34	(e) 3	17-64	39-44	8 Nov.	-	7	-	7	3	2	-	1	-	6	1	15-00	5-83	-	
-	25	-	1	6	32	5	-	40-06	30 Sept.	-	1	11	-	12	5	4	-	1	-	10	2	31-10	14-50	-
-	+1	-6	+1	+2	-2	+2	-17-64	-0-62	-	-	+1	+4	-	+5	+2	+2	-	-	+4	+1	+16-10	+8-67	-	
-	12	3	1	1	17	-	17-64	20-00	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	9-50	2-50	-	
1	13	-	-	1	15	1	-	11-06	23 Nov. 1861	-	10	-	10	6	2	-	-	1	9	(f) 1	11-55	15-66	-	
-	18	-	-	4	22	2	-	9-99	17 Dec. 1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	5	3	2	1	11	1	27-27	18-51	24 Dec. 1861	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1-00	-	-	
-	15	4	1	2	22	-	18-18	10-86	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	29-50	0-26	0-50	
-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	6-80	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1-00	-	-	
-	45	7	2	7	61	2	11-47	13-06	17 Dec. 1860	-	4	-	4	1	2	1	-	-	4	-	19-50	14-25	0-50	
1	23	3	2	2	31	2	9-67	13-32	23 Nov. 1861	-	13	-	13	9	2	-	-	1	12	1	8-91	15-66	-	
+1	+22	-4	-	-5	-30	-	-1-80	+0-26	-	-	+9	-	+9	+8	-	-1	-	+1	+8	+1	-10-59	+1-41	-0-50	
12	100	18	6	30	166	(g) 15	10-84	-	-	-	2	227	1	230	31	125	21	13	35	224	5	14-41	8-52	5-35
11	113	13	8	23	168	16	7-73	-	-	-	5	226	1	226	60	93	30	14	22	219	7	14-44	8-22	8-80
-1	+13	-5	+2	-7	+2	+1	-3-11	-	-	-	+3	-7	-	-4	+29	-32	+9	+1	-13	-5	+2	+0-03	+0-30	+3-45

(e) One case decided 25th August 1860, as now explained by Commissioner.

(f) 10th December 1861.

(g) See Notes (b) and (c) in explanation of the apparent discrepancy between the number pending in 1860 and that brought forward in 1861.

PART III.—AVERAGE STATEMENT of CIVIL CASES

VALUE OF CASES.				Number of Cases.	Average Value of Suits.	Average Number of Days taken in the disposal of each Case.
1 to 12 rupees	-	-	-	2,619	Rs. a. p. 7 8 9	8-13
12 to 100	"	-	-	4,175	36 11 5	11-42
100 to 500	"	-	-	921	192 14 4	27-03
500 to 5,000	"	-	-	326	1,346 12 5	31-58
Above 5,000	"	-	-	45	1,54,622 14 11	123-57
TOTAL - - -				8,086	958 2 9	13-79

(K.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. IV.

GENERAL STATEMENT of AVERAGES and PROPORTIONS of original SUITS in the

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	TIME				PER-CENTAGE.			
						7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
			Total Number of Cases on the File.	Number of Cases disposed of.	Proportion of original Suits instituted to Population.	Total Number of Days taken in the decision of Original Suits disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	Average Number of Days taken in each Case disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	Longest time a Suit was pending.	Shortest time a Suit was pending.	Cases disposed of on Confession of Judgment, to Total Number decided.	Decrees in Full to Total Number of Decrees.	Cases in favour of Defendant to the Number disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	Cases decided by Remanance to the Number disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.
1	-	Lucknow City	{ 1860 2,056 1861 2,482	{ 1,919 2,192	Souls. 1-to -	-	31-80	795	1	19-48	54-82	19-50	15-16
						58,950	20-89	1,054	1	15-09	62-49	23-99	10-34
		Difference - - -	+426	+273	-	-	-4-91	+250	-	-3-79	+7-67	+4-40	-4-22
2	Lucknow	Lucknow	{ 1860 301 1861 390	{ 278 370	1,542	-	26-80	154	3	21-58	57-43	18-34	24-46
3		Durriabad	{ 1860 501 1861 670	{ 477 630	1,180	7,878	21-29	97	2	18-37	53-60	20-54	15-40
4		Oonao	{ 1860 368 1861 574	{ 353 543	1,589	882	17-38	104	1	23-06	51-87	26-83	11-94
						10,206	16-20	140	1	21-90	57-27	31-11	10-15
		Total	{ 1860 1,170 1861 1,634	{ 1,108 1,543	1,437	-	20-03	154	1	17-50	51-83	22-47	16-31
						27,487	17-81	140	1	21-67	52-62	23-05	13-56
		Difference - -	+464	+435	-318	-	-2-22	-14	-	+4-17	+0-79	+0-58	-4-22
5	Khyrabad	Seetapore	{ 1860 296 1861 332	{ 289 319	-	-	25-78	152	1	14-87	63-31	6-22	15-16
6		Hurdui	{ 1860 521 1861 608	{ 515 587	1,807	6,481	20-29	107	1	17-44	76-89	11-21	14-52
7		Mohomdee	{ 1860 375 1861 370	{ 367 357	888	10,709	17-59	122	2	17-47	52-90	17-66	12-62
						888	17-09	91	2	25-32	49-23	13-12	20-10
		Total	{ 1860 1,192 1861 1,310	{ 1,171 1,263	1,432	-	23-18	152	1	21-33	57-80	15-06	16-31
						25,950	20-93	155	1	25-93	61-98	10-84	14-52
		Difference - -	+118	+92	-	-	-2-25	+3	-	+4-60	+4-18	-4-22	-1-16
8	Baiswarra	Sultanpore	{ 1860 488 1861 573	{ 469 514	-	-	18-98	143	1	22-81	59-54	18-43	10-22
9		Roy Bareilly	{ 1860 302 1861 382	{ 283 369	-	10,948	21-29	267	1	21-01	33-39	16-75	20-22
10		Pertabghur	{ 1860 212 1861 280	{ 164 253	-	7,258	20-58	182	1	41-43	47-67	18-72	17-66
						7,258	19-67	326	1	45-26	46-00	12-73	13-62
		Total	{ 1860 1,002 1861 1,235	{ 916 1,136	-	-	29-82	216	1	28-60	53-66	15-06	20-22
						25,884	22-78	326	1	32-13	46-40	16-00	21-62
		Difference - -	+233	+220	-	-	-7-04	+110	-	+3-43	-7-26	+1-36	+1-22
11	Baraitch	Fyzabad	{ 1860 488 1861 714	{ 468 673	2,015	-	10-93	150	1	10-25	73-24	13-07	10-22
12		Gonda	{ 1860 652 1861 474	{ 638 467	1,227	13,077	19-43	216	1	23-18	74-25	13-97	15-40
13		Baraitch	{ 1860 384 1861 827	{ 374 802	1,389	6,687	19-45	159	1	40-43	56-08	15-83	11-75
						12,487	14-32	146	1	41-76	49-33	19-91	12-20
		Total	{ 1860 1,524 1861 2,015	{ 1,480 1,942	1,507	-	16-63	223	1	34-75	60-17	20-85	9-49
						32,251	16-53	216	1	40-89	54-80	12-46	12-71
		Difference - -	+491	+462	-367	-	-0-10	-7	-	+5-51	-2-49	-1-64	+1-72
		Total exclusive of Lucknow City	{ 1860 4,889 1861 6,194	{ 4,675 5,994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		GRAND TOTAL	{ 1860 6,944 1861 8,676	{ 6,594 8,076	-	1,70,522	24-45	795	1	32-06	33-15	17-07	15-55
						-	20-22	1,054	1	23-74	33-56	18-74	14-26
		Difference - -	+1,732	+1,492	-	-	-4-23	+259	-	+0-76	+0-41	+1-67	-1-22

disposed of in the Province of OUDH, for the Year 1861.

Total Costs of Suits.			Aggregate Value of Suits.			Per-centage of Costs to Value.			REMARKS.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1,881	6	-	19,774	9	5	9	8	2	
17,673	12	-	1,53,298	12	8	11	8	5	
17,757	-	-	1,77,657	6	3	9	15	11	
27,211	4	-	4,39,049	15	2	6	3	2	
30,913	12	-	69,68,031	3	11	-	7	10	
95,438	-	-	77,47,811	15	5	1	3	8	

(K.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. IV.

Divisions and Civil Courts of the Province of OUDH, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

PER-CENTAGE.				Date of Oldest Case pending.	VALUE AND COST.				
Non-suits and Dis- missals in Default to the Number of Cases disposed of, exclu- sive of Transfers.	Original Suits tried by Fehseeldars to the Number disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	Original Suits tried by Deputy Commis- sioners, Civil Judge and Assistants, to the Number disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	Number of Cases pending at the Close of the Year, to the Number on the File.		Total Value of Suits.	Total Cost of Suits.	Average Value of each Suit.	Average Cost of each Suit.	Per-centage of Costs to Value.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
8-49	-	100-00	5-59	2 Oct. 1860	Rs. a. p. 9,03,951 14 9	Rs. a. p. 25,079 12 -	Rs. a. p. 471 - 10	Rs. a. p. 13 1 -	Rs. a. p. 2 8 2
8-25	-	100-00	10-87	20 Feb. 1861	70,53,765 6 8	49,843 9 -	3,217 15 4	22 11 9	- 11 3
-0-24	-	-	+5-28	-	+61,40,813 7 11	+24,763 13 -	+2,746 14 6	+9 10 9	-1 12 11
3-95	48-20	51-79	3-65	6 Sept. 1860	20,353 5 2	1,287 14 -	73 3 7	4 10 1	6 5 2
11-02	25-67	79-72	4-35	2 Oct. 1861	56,494 13 -	2,655 2 -	152 10 -	7 2 8	4 11 2
5-45	22-22	77-77	2-19	20 Nov. 1860	47,713 14 8	2,359 - -	100 - 5	4 15 1	4 15 -
5-21	26-50	79-84	5-22	28 Oct. 1861	51,818 14 6	3,582 8 -	82 4 -	5 10 10	6 14 7
11-04	30-87	69-12	2-17	25 Sept. 1860	44,600 15 1	2,028 6 -	126 5 6	8 4 8	6 9 -
18-04	20-99	84-71	5-22	5 Nov. 1861	1,33,813 - 1	5,108 - -	246 6 11	9 6 4	3 13 -
6-85	31-49	68-50	2-64	6 Sept. 1860	1,12,668 2 11	6,575 4 -	101 10 11	5 14 11	5 13 4
11-62	24-39	81-42	4-93	2 Oct. 1861	2,42,126 11 7	11,345 10 -	156 14 8	7 5 7	4 10 11
+4-77	-7-10	+12-92	+2-29	-	+1,29,458 8 8	+4,770 6 -	+55 3 -	+1 6 8	-1 2 5
19-72	58-40	65-39	2-36	28 Sept. 1860	30,080 8 8	1,981 4 -	104 1 4	6 13 8	6 9 4
18-06	59-19	40-81	3-31	24 Jan. 1861	28,114 1 7	2,511 5 -	86 9 3	7 13 2	8 14 9
12-81	1-15	24-07	1-15	26 May 1860	26,414 15 4	1,702 6 -	51 4 7	3 4 1	6 7 1
11-07	79-36	30-64	2-15	1 Oct. 1861	39,163 13 7	3,107 8 -	65 13 1	5 3 6	7 14 10
12-22	8-96	91-03	1-86	22 Aug. 1860	52,306 3 6	2,937 13 -	142 2 2	7 15 8	5 9 10
11-77	35-57	64-43	2-79	9 Oct. 1861	90,693 4 4	4,573 12 -	254 - 8	32 13 -	5 - 8
14-33	45-64	55-29	1-67	26 May 1860	1,08,801 11 6	6,621 7 -	92 13 4	5 10 4	6 1 4
13-63	58-04	45-29	2-75	24 Jan. 1861	1,57,971 3 6	10,192 9 -	124 1 5	15 4 7	7 4 9
-0-70	+1-40	+10-00	+1-08	-	+40,169 8 -	+3,571 2 -	+31 4 1	+9 10 3	1 1 4
12-36	49-68	50-31	3-89	31 July 1860	90,182 9 2	5,072 9 -	192 4 8	10 13 -	5 9 11
0-80	45-52	54-47	10-12	25 July 1861	87,120 13 3	5,172 14 -	169 7 11	10 1 -	5 15 -
2-82	53-35	46-64	3-31	16 Nov. 1860	23,439 14 9	1,492 4 -	53 13 2	5 4 4	6 5 10
5-69	61-51	38-48	2-35	5 Jan. 1861	35,386 - -	3,059 12 -	95 14 4	8 4 8	8 10 2
3-04	33-53	66-46	3-77	3 Sept. 1860	55,793 7 10	3,135 2 -	340 3 3	19 1 10	5 9 10
5-92	24-50	75-49	6-07	19 Sept. 1861	30,173 2 8	2,617 1 -	119 4 2	10 5 6	8 10 10
7-75	47-92	52-07	3-69	31 July 1860	1,69,415 15 9	9,700 3 -	184 15 2	10 9 5	5 11 7
6-25	46-03	53-96	6-80	5 June 1861	1,52,679 15 11	10,849 11 -	134 6 5	9 8 9	7 1 8
-11-50	-1-89	+1-89	+3-11	-	-16,735 15 10	+1,149 8 -	-50 8 9	-1 - 8	+1 6 1
8-97	15-88	84-61	4-09	10 Sept. 1860	1,01,790 3 5	4,711 10 -	217 8 4	10 1 -	4 6 2
6-39	28-38	77-71	4-90	9 Nov. 1861	88,498 10 9	7,542 3 -	131 7 11	11 3 3	8 7 11
4-38	0-00	100-00	0-92	20 Oct. 1860	19,963 12 -	3,076 8 -	78 5 -	4 11 7	6 2 6
3-21	25-27	76-44	1-05	2 Dec. 1861	25,262 1 -	2,569 4 -	54 1 6	5 8 -	10 2 8
9-62	0-00	100-00	2-60	4 Dec. 1860	24,436 6 3	1,317 6 -	65 5 4	3 8 4	5 3 9
8-60	34-78	65-21	2-78	5 Oct. 1861	27,507 14 -	3,095 2 -	34 4 9	3 13 8	11 4 -
7-16	15-38	95-13	5-90	10 Sept. 1860	1,76,190 5 8	9,105 8 -	119 - 9	6 2 5	5 2 6
6-54	20-71	70-28	3-12	5 Oct. 1861	1,41,268 9 9	13,206 9 -	72 11 10	6 12 9	9 5 4
-0-62	+14-33	-24-85	-2-78	-	-34,921 11 11	+4,101 1 -	-46 4 11	+ - 10 4	+4 3 -
-	-	-	-	-	5,67,076 3 10	32,002 6 -	121 4 9	6 13 6	5 10 3
-	-	-	-	-	6,94,076 8 9	45,594 - -	85 15 -	5 10 4	6 9 1
8-85	38-07	70-40	4-20	26 May 1860	14,71,028 2 7	57,082 2 -	223 1 4	8 10 6	3 14 1
8-71	25-79	71-58	6-17	24 Jan. 1861	77,47,811 15 5	95,438 - -	958 2 9	11 12 10	1 3 8
-0-14	-12-28	+1-18	+1-97	-	+62,76,783 12 10	+38,356 - -	+735 1 6	+3 2 4	-2 10 5

(L.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. V.

CLASSIFICATION of different Descriptions of ORIGINAL SUITS instituted in the Divisions and City District Court of the Province of OUDH, during the Years 1860 and 1861.

No.	DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
						Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.	Inheritance under the Hindu Law.	Inheritance under any other Law.	Claims in Right of Adoption.	Debts on Bonds or otherwise.	Suits of Bankers or Traders.	Religious Suits connected with Caste, &c.	Claims to Hereditary or Customary Fees.	Damages for Breach of Contract.	Damages for direct Trespass or Personal Injury.	Damages for Libel, Slander, or other Indirect Injury.	Suits between Master or Agents, Clients, and Servants or other Indirect Injury.	Suits between Landlords and Tenants of Houses, &c.	Suits between Mortgagees and Mortgagees.	Claims to Subsistence or Maintenance.	Suits connected with Marriages.	Claims to Partition.	Claims founded on the Right of Pre-emption.	Claims to Property not Included in the above.	Claims to Personal Property not Included in the above.	TOTAL.	
1	-	City District - { 1860 - 1861 -	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	923	323	-	-	35	50	9	171	134	91	20	23	6	2	86	28	1,910	
		Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,847	119	-	7	12	58	21	235	83	65	16	23	10	3	158	28	2,102	
2	-	Lucknow - { 1860 - 1861 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	2	12	-	0	9	4	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	+273
3	-	Darrah - { 1860 - 1861 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	141	78	-	46	4	36	10	16	9	18	-	12	6	-	-	1	26	278
4	-	Onnao - { 1860 - 1861 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	108	3	-	25	1	26	1	16	-	3	-	40	3	-	-	45	36	379
		Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	-	-	-	-	16	2	15	-	6	-	15	7	-	-	83	10	477
5	-	Total - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	188	81	-	10	5	52	1	31	24	24	-	10	-	-	-	12	40	659
6	-	Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	54	-	3	1	30	1	10	3	8	-	6	-	-	-	74	90	643
7	-	Total - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	700	63	-	99	4	19	2	12	11	13	-	17	5	-	-	84	78	1,108
		Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	858	132	-	9	15	82	13	41	5	24	-	33	13	-	-	204	147	1,581
8	-	Seetapore - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	1	-	4	6	3	-	16	3	5	-	13	9	-	-	5	4	298
9	-	Hurdul - { 1860 - 1861 -	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	275	22	-	25	4	9	1	6	2	30	-	16	2	-	-	41	21	338
10	-	Mohomades - { 1860 - 1861 -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	5	-	1	7	3	2	12	7	15	-	24	2	-	-	64	94	518
		Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	141	-	-	1	5	-	4	6	3	5	11	1	-	-	1	1	587
11	-	Total - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	208	115	-	-	1	5	-	6	3	3	-	7	2	-	-	4	1	337
12	-	Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	682	184	-	38	11	5	-	26	11	38	-	48	12	-	-	47	70	1,168
13	-	Sullapore - { 1860 - 1861 -	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	814	190	-	-	12	17	3	27	12	18	-	42	6	-	-	77	116	1,209
14	-	Boj Bareilly - { 1860 - 1861 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+101
15	-	Perabaghar - { 1860 - 1861 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+87
		Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+101
16	-	Total - { 1860 - 1861 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+101
17	-	Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+101
18	-	Sullapore - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	330	72	-	2	1	5	8	11	4	4	-	8	-	-	-	4	16	409
19	-	Boj Bareilly - { 1860 - 1861 -	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	441	9	-	9	5	9	2	8	9	6	-	8	-	-	-	20	12	523
20	-	Perabaghar - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	226	-	-	6	6	1	1	4	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	23	25	593
		Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+101
21	-	Total - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+101
22	-	Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+101
23	-	Sullapore - { 1860 - 1861 -	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	953	10	-	-	1	30	5	42	13	11	-	12	-	-	-	27	67	916
24	-	Boj Bareilly - { 1860 - 1861 -	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+101
25	-	Perabaghar - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+101
		Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+101
26	-	Total - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,009	161	-	5	11	20	9	62	9	18	-	83	11	-	-	20	73	1,468
27	-	Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,191	331	-	5	6	25	7	51	25	23	-	100	23	-	-	41	100	1,643
28	-	Sullapore - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	909	44	-	4	8	4	-	-	94	8	7	6	-	-	-	8	10	1,009
29	-	Boj Bareilly - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	280	141	-	4	3	-	-	23	13	18	-	18	-	-	-	22	126	1,009
30	-	Perabaghar - { 1860 - 1861 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	485	96	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	8	-	7	-	-	-	5	1	1,009
		Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570	21	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	3	-	34	3	-	-	16	13	1,009
31	-	Total - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	590	103	-	5	3	35	4	14	10	5	2	10	12	-	-	19	23	1,009
32	-	Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,009	161	-	5	11	20	9	62	9	18	-	83	11	-	-	20	73	1,468
33	-	Sullapore - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,191	331	-	5	6	25	7	51	25	23	-	100	23	-	-	41	100	1,643
34	-	Boj Bareilly - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	909	44	-	4	8	4	-	-	94	8	7	6	-	-	-	8	10	1,009
35	-	Perabaghar - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	280	141	-	4	3	-	-	23	13	18	-	18	-	-	-	22	126	1,009
		Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570	21	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	3	-	34	3	-	-	16	13	1,009
36	-	Total - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	590	103	-	5	3	35	4	14	10	5	2	10	12	-	-	19	23	1,009
37	-	Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,009	161	-	5	11	20	9	62	9	18	-	83	11	-	-	20	73	1,468
38	-	Sullapore - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,191	331	-	5	6	25	7	51	25	23	-	100	23	-	-	41	100	1,643
39	-	Boj Bareilly - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	909	44	-	4	8	4	-	-	94	8	7	6	-	-	-	8	10	1,009
40	-	Perabaghar - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	280	141	-	4	3	-	-	23	13	18	-	18	-	-	-	22	126	1,009
		Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570	21	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	3	-	34	3	-	-	16	13	1,009
41	-	Total - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	590	103	-	5	3	35	4	14	10	5	2	10	12	-	-	19	23	1,009
42	-	Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,009	161	-	5	11	20	9	62	9	18	-	83	11	-	-	20	73	1,468
43	-	Sullapore - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,191	331	-	5	6	25	7	51	25	23	-	100	23	-	-	41	100	1,643
44	-	Boj Bareilly - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	909	44	-	4	8	4	-	-	94	8	7	6	-	-	-	8	10	1,009
45	-	Perabaghar - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	280	141	-	4	3	-	-	23	13	18	-	18	-	-	-	22	126	1,009
		Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570	21	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	3	-	34	3	-	-	16	13	1,009
46	-	Total - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	590	103	-	5	3	35	4	14	10	5	2	10	12	-	-	19	23	1,009
47	-	Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,009	161	-	5	11	20	9	62	9	18	-	83	11	-	-	20	73	1,468
48	-	Sullapore - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,191	331	-	5	6	25	7	51	25	23	-	100	23	-	-	41	100	1,643
49	-	Boj Bareilly - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	909	44	-	4	8	4	-	-	94	8	7	6	-	-	-	8	10	1,009
50	-	Perabaghar - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	280	141	-	4	3	-	-	23	13	18	-	18	-	-	-	22	126	1,009
		Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570	21	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	3	-	34	3	-	-	16	13	1,009
51	-	Total - { 1860 - 1861 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	590	103	-	5	3	35	4	14	10	5	2	10	12	-	-	19	23	1,009
52	-	Difference - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,009	161	-	5	11	20												

(M.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. VI.

STATEMENT, showing the Number and Specification of DEEDS Registered in the Districts of the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

No.	Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Deeds of Sale or Gift.	Deeds of Mortgage on Lands, &c.	Leases and Conveyances for Temporary Transfer of Real Property.	Wills.	Authority to adopt.	Written Contracts.	Obligation for Payment of Money or Receipts.	Betrothals and the like.	Agricultural Leases.	Verbal Agreements.	TOTAL.	Amount of Fees received.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.			
1	- - -	Lucknow City - { 1860 1861	1,346 2,086	726 1,130	4 69	6 -	7 8	14 15	1,451 3,300	11 6	- -	- -	3,565 6,634	2,727 4,959	12 6	- -	- -
		Difference - - -	+740	+413	+65	-6	+1	+1	+1,849	-5	-	-	+3,069	+2,231	-6	-	-
2	Lucknow	Lucknow - { 1860 1861	143 167	244 268	91 151	2 1	- 1	2 3	436 400	3 3	- -	- -	920 994	466 484	- 8	- -	- -
3		Durriabad - { 1860 1861	135 170	134 115	- -	11 2	5 2	1 373	187 461	87 21	- 590	- 56	560 1,790	500 769	14 10	2 3	- -
4		Oonao - { 1860 1861	105 109	385 492	3 6	- -	1 1	143 248	200 422	- 1	- -	- 215	837 1,494	674 1,050	13 6	- 6	- -
		Total - { 1860 1861	383 446	763 875	94 157	13 3	13 4	146 624	822 1,283	90 25	- 590	- 271	2,317 4,278	1,641 2,313	11 8	8 9	- -
		Difference - - -	+63	+112	+63	-10	-9	+478	+461	-65	+590	+271	+1,961	+672	-3	+1	-
5	Khyrabad	Seetapore - { 1860 1861	489 451	78 74	41 -	3 5	- 8	30 574	479 747	104 18	- 4,850	- -	1,224 6,727	582 1,101	14 2	9 9	- -
6		Hurdul - { 1860 1861	131 191	244 412	69 116	12 7	4 8	160 259	334 695	1 6	- 1,184	- 157	955 2,939	564 1,017	11 9	- -	- -
7		Mohomdee - { 1860 1861	2,200 771	287 313	6 31	- 5	5 12	133 387	29 352	750 405	- 448	- 1,135	3,410 3,854	951 1,128	8 6	- -	- -
		Total - { 1860 1861	2,820 1,413	609 799	116 141	15 17	9 28	323 1,220	842 1,704	855 429	- 6,477	- 1,292	5,582 13,520	2,099 3,247	1 1	9 9	- -
		Difference - - -	-1,407	+190	+25	+2	+19	+897	+862	-423	+6,477	+1,292	+7,938	+1,148	-	-	-
8	Balswarra	Sultanspore - { 1860 1861	71 64	127 174	3 5	2 4	5 3	111 263	177 263	21 3	- -	- -	517 779	369 490	6 3	9 6	- -
9		Roy Bareilly - { 1860 1861	17 45	60 16	2 141	- 12	- 5	- 77	288 211	388 8	- -	- 7	755 522	469 369	6 6	6 -	- -
10		Pertabghur - { 1860 1861	15 13	52 46	- 10	- 1	- -	113 34	289 221	35 1	- -	- -	504 326	411 275	- 6	9 9	- -
		Total - { 1860 1861	103 122	239 236	5 156	2 17	5 8	224 374	754 695	444 12	- -	- 7	1,776 1,627	1,249 1,144	14 1	- 3	- -
		Difference - - -	+19	-3	+151	+15	+3	+150	-59	-432	-	+7	-149	-105	-14	+3	-
11	Baraitch	Fyzabad - { 1860 1861	141 245	103 149	8 6	- 1	1 3	- 2	135 331	- -	- -	- -	388 737	286 481	8 13	- 4	- -
12		Gonda - { 1860 1861	111 66	48 68	73 83	1 -	1 2	591 667	215 261	71 208	- -	- -	1,111 1,352	420 554	15 14	- 6	- -
13		Baraitch - { 1860 1861	17 46	18 33	1 3	- -	2 -	- 38	138 374	2 38	- -	- 50	178 579	157 285	4 1	- -	- -
		Total - { 1860 1861	269 357	169 250	82 92	1 1	4 5	591 707	483 966	73 246	- -	- 50	1,677 2,668	864 1,321	11 12	- 10	- -
		Difference - - -	+82	+81	+10	-	+1	+116	+273	+173	-	+50	+991	+457	+1	-10	-
		GRAND TOTAL { 1860 1861	4,021 4,471	2,506 3,250	301 546	37 53	31 53	1,298 2,925	4,352 8,169	1,473 718	- 7,067	- 1,620	14,924 29,049	8,583 13,722	2 13	5 7	- -
		Difference - - -	+450	+844	+245	+16	+22	+1,627	+3,817	-755	+7,067	+1,620	+14,125	+5,139	+11	+2	-

(N.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. VII.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS CASES pending and disposed of in the CIVIL COURTS of the Districts in the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Year 1861.

1. N A T U R E O F C A S E S.	2. Pending at the Close of last Year.	3. Instituted during the Year.	4. TOTAL.	5. Disposed of.			6. Remaining under Trial.	7. Explanation of Cases pending more than Six Months.
				Decided on their Merits.	Struck off on Default.	TOTAL.		
1. Application for execution of order - - - -	178	2,576	2,754	1,998	442	2,415	339	
2. Claims preferred against attachment of property in execution of decrees.	1	163	164	146	12	158	6	
3. Contempt of Court - - - -	1	140	141	141	-	141	-	
4. Appeals in miscellaneous cases from the order of Lower Courts	-	39	39	36	1	37	2	
5. Claims to sue as paupers - - - -	13	133	146	117	16	133	13	
6. Claims to foreclose or redeem a mortgage - - - -	1	8	9	9	-	9	-	
7. Bankruptcy cases and claims of insolvent debtors to release -	-	7	7	4	-	4	3	
8. Claims to estates of deceased or incapable persons - -	49	49	98	76	1	77	21	
9. Cases relating to administration of trusts - - - -	1	8	9	6	-	6	3	
10. Proceedings in miscellaneous subjects received from Superior Courts and other districts.	61	1,991	2,052	1,927	48	1,975	77	
11. Miscellaneous petitions, returns of Umlah, proceedings from Lower Courts, &c.	118	2,173	2,291	2,078	44	2,122	169	
TOTAL - - -	423	7,287	7,710	6,533	544	7,077	303	

(O.)—CIVIL STATEMENT, No. VIII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS on account of Processes in the JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT in the City and Districts of the Province of OUDH, for the Years 1860 and 1861.

Number.	DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases above 5,000.	Above 500.	Above 100.	Above 20.	Miscellaneous.	Total Amount Tullubannah Received.	Total Amount Tullubannah Disbursed.	Total Amount Credited to Government.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1	- - -	Lucknow City - { 1860 1861	19 34	123 173	296 367	1,427 1,784	- - 1,546	Rs. a. p. 16,551 5 - 17,023 2 -	Rs. a. p. 4,458 - - 2,607 9 6	Rs. a. p. 12,093 5 - 14,415 8 6
		Difference - -	+15	+50	+71	+357	-1,546	+471 13 -	-1,850 6 6	+2,322 3 6
2	Lucknow	Lucknow - { 1860 1861	- - 1 -	6 9	25 30	245 339	- - 74	754 2 - 899 3 -	234 - - 611 14 -	550 2 - 287 5 -
3		Durriabad - { 1860 1861	- - - -	7 15	43 54	394 546	67 91	887 8 - 1,372 2 -	521 12 6 661 8 1	367 11 6 710 9 11
4		Oonao - { 1860 1861	1 1	13 12	48 63	280 473	- - 152	1,368 - - 1,873 4 -	531 14 3 804 8 10	836 1 9 1,068 11 2
		Total - { 1860 1861	1 2	26 36	116 147	919 1,358	67 317	3,009 10 - 4,144 9 -	1,287 10 9 2,077 14 11	1,721 15 3 2,066 10 1
		Difference - -	+1	+10	+31	+439	+250	+1,134 15 -	+790 4 2	+344 10 10
5	Khyrabad	Seetapore - { 1860 1861	- - 2 -	14 4	39 25	239 294	- - - -	1,021 13 - 1,268 4 -	738 4 2 606 - -	282 8 10 662 4 -
6		Hurdui - { 1860 1861	- - 1 -	5 7	30 33	466 577	- - - -	882 - - 1,372 11 -	798 8 1 593 4 11	83 7 11 779 6 1
7		Mohomdee - { 1860 1861	- - 2 -	8 17	49 36	308 308	- - - -	935 14 - 1,494 8 -	630 6 1 684 - -	304 7 11 811 8 -
		Total - { 1860 1861	- - 5 -	27 28	118 94	1,011 1,179	- - - -	2,839 11 - 4,136 7 -	2,167 2 4 1,883 4 11	670 8 8 2,253 2 1
		Difference - -	+5	+1	-24	+168	- -	+1,296 12 -	-283 13 5	+1,582 9 5
8	Baiswarra	Sultanpore - { 1860 1861	5 5	21 32	68 65	385 452	- - - -	2,539 - - 2,439 4 -	1,049 9 3 1,035 - -	1,489 6 9 1,404 4 -
9		Roy Bareilly - { 1860 1861	- - 1 -	8 6	27 45	259 314	- - 83	817 6 - 1,314 11 -	260 - - 659 8 -	557 6 - 655 3 -
10		Pertabghur - { 1860 1861	1 1	13 10	28 51	110 195	- - - -	1,032 4 - 1,070 10 -	795 5 8 818 13 -	236 14 4 251 13 9
		Total - { 1860 1861	6 7	42 48	123 161	754 961	- - 83	4,388 10 - 4,824 9 -	2,104 14 11 2,513 5 -	2,283 11 1 2,311 4 -
		Difference - -	+1	+6	+38	+207	+83	+435 15 -	+408 6 1	+27 8 11
11	Baraitch	Fyzabad - { 1860 1861	- - 3 -	24 24	54 70	398 596	- - 363	2,055 3 - 3,499 8 -	1,282 12 5 1,223 15 7	772 6 7 2,275 8 5
12		Gonda - { 1860 1861	- - - -	11 4	60 37	491 451	2 139	1,363 14 - 1,112 8 -	508 - - 1,006 15 6	855 14 - 105 8 6
13		Baraitch - { 1860 1861	- - - -	13 1	73 48	310 773	- - 151	641 - - 1,173 14 -	403 5 8 1,008 5 2	237 10 4 165 8 10
		Total - { 1860 1861	- - 3 -	48 29	187 155	1,199 1,820	2 653	4,060 1 - 5,785 14 -	2,194 2 1 3,239 4 3	1,865 14 11 2,546 9 9
		Difference - -	+3	-19	-32	+621	+651	+1,725 13 -	+1,045 2 2	+680 10 10
	GRAND TOTAL { 1860 1861		26 51	266 314	840 924	5,310 7,102	69 2,599	30,849 5 - 35,914 9 -	12,211 14 1 12,321 6 7	18,637 6 11 23,593 2 5
	Difference - -		+25	+48	+84	+1,792	+2,530	+5,065 4 -	+109 8 6	+4,955 11 6

(P.)

No. IX.—STATEMENT, showing the Number of APPEALS and ORIGINAL SUITS decided by each Officer in 1861, the Average Time taken in the disposal of each Case, and the Rate of Cases disposed of Monthly.

1. Period of Employment.	2. Name and Designation of Officers.	3. Number of Cases disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	4. Average Number of Days taken in the Decision of each Case.	5. Rate of Cases decided per Mensem excluding Fractions.	6. REMARKS.
LUCKNOW CITY.					
<i>Mos. days.</i>	<i>Appeals.</i>				
9 15	E. G. Fraser, Esq., Civil Judge - - - -	211	19.52	17	
	<i>Original Suits.</i>				
9 15	E. G. Fraser, Esq., Civil Judge - - - -	405	50.84	33	
9 3	F. Lincoln, Esq., Assistant Civil Judge - - -	1,690	0.16	140	
0 26	G. B. Maconochie, Esq., Assistant Commissioner -	5	5.20	5	
4 2	W. Glyn, Esq., City Magistrate - - - -	68	2.17	11	
0 26	Kulb Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner -	24	1.08	24	
	Total - - -	2,192	-	213	
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	2,403	-	230	
LUCKNOW.					
	<i>Appeals.</i>				
1 24	P. Carnegie, Esq., Deputy Commissioner - -	7	17.57	3	
7 6	Major H. L. Evans, Deputy Commissioner - -	31	18.61	4	
3 0	W. C. Capper, Esq., Deputy Commissioner - -	10	22.80	3	
	Total - - -	48	-	10	
	<i>Original Suits.</i>				
1 24	P. Carnegie, Esq., Deputy Commissioner - -	—	—	—	
7 6	Major H. L. Evans, Deputy Commissioner - -	—	—	—	
3 0	W. C. Capper, Esq., Deputy Commissioner - -	—	—	—	
1 21	J. W. S. Wyllie, Esq., Assistant Commissioner -	2	17.00	—	
1 10	C. Lindsay, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - -	9	26.00	—	
9 0	H. G. Ross, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - -	36	24.44	—	
9 0	G. Lang, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - - -	74	24.29	—	
12 0	G. B. Maconochie, Esq., Assistant Commissioner -	111	24.27	9	
9 19	E. Bickers, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner -	20	19.70	2	
1 19	Moonshee Kulb Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner -	7	12.00	7	
7 19	Moonshee Ramdial, Extra Assistant Commissioner -	9	15.11	1	
5 19	Moonshee Nundkishore, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	6	19.50	1	
12 19	Newazish Hossein, Tehseeldar - - - -	67	17.19	5	
19 19	Ali Buksh, Tehseeldar - - - -	28	12.25	2	
12 19	Chowdurhee Hushmut Ali, Honorary Assistant Commissioner.	1	12.00	—	
	Total - - -	370	-	27	
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	448	-	37	

No. IX.—STATEMENT, showing the Number of Appeals and Original Suits decided by each Officer in 1861, &c.—*contd.*

1. Period of Employment.	2. Name and Designation of Officers.	3. Number of Cases disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	4. Average Number of Days taken in the Decision of each Case.	5. Rate of Cases decided per Mensem excluding Fractions.	6. REMARKS.
DURRIABAD.					
<i>Appeals.</i>					
Mos. days. 12 19	Lieut. E. Chamier, Deputy Commissioner - -	87	17.34	7	
<i>Original Suits.</i>					
12 19	Lieut. E. Chamier, Deputy Commissioner - -	30	23.43	2	
1 8	J. W. S. Wyllie, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - -	36	19.96	28	
10 20	W. Knighton, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - -	295	15.94	27	
12 20	Syud Ubdool Hakeem Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	86	20.67	7	
5 21	Pundit Hurree Kishen, Tehseeldar - - - -	40	11.87	7	
10 2	Enayut Oolah, Tehseeldar - - - -	121	12.40	11	
6 16	Rae Abraham Bulee, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	9	4.88	1	
6 16	Quazee Surfuraz Ali, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	13	12.84	2	
	Total - - -	630	-	85	
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	717	-	92	
COONAO.					
<i>Appeals.</i>					
10 16	R. H. Clifford, Esq., Deputy Commissioner - -	33	9.18	3	
2 16	Lieut. F. K. Hawkins, Assistant Commissioner -	2	22.50	1	
	Total - - -	35	-	4	
<i>Original Suits.</i>					
9 16	R. H. Clifford, Esq., Deputy Commissioner - -	13	33.30	1	
5 16	C. A. Elliot, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - -	18	13.55	3	
3 16	Lieut. F. K. Hawkins, Assistant Commissioner -	1	28.00	—	
12 16	Lieut. W. E. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner - -	205	16.38	17	
10 16	J. E. Burton, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner -	136	19.46	13	
2 16	Hurrahah, Extra Assistant Commissioner - -	19	26.31	9	
7 16	Gopal Sing, Honorary Assistant Commissioner -	36	26.75	5	
9 16	Hushmut Ali, Honorary Assistant Commissioner -	1	10.00	—	
6 16	Ubdool Kadir, Tehseeldar of Suffeepore - - -	24	15.00	4	
6 16	Hurree Kishen, Tehseeldar of Suffeepore - - -	13	13.30	2	
12 16	Azeezodeen, Tehseeldar of Nuwabgunj - - -	77	8.90	5	
	Total - - -	543	-	59	
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	578	-	63	
SEETAPORE.					
<i>Appeals.</i>					
9 16	Capt. E. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner - -	15	-	1	
3 16	R. Berkeley, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner	6	-	2	
	Total - - -	21	-	3	
<i>Original Suits.</i>					
6 5	R. Berkeley, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - -	55	16.89	9	
5 9	Lieut. H. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner - -	66	15.80	13	
9 9	Moonshee Nundkishore, Extra Assistant Commissioner	46	28.69	5	
3 9	Rae Ajoodia Purshad Bahadoor, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	10	46.50	3	
1 9	Mahomed Askaree, Tehseeldar - - - -	2	13.00	2	
11 9	Kulb Ale Khan, Tehseeldar - - - -	27	14.37	2	
5 9	Sirdar Sing, Tehseeldar - - - -	57	14.77	11	
3 18	Mirzar Mahomed Oomur Khan, Tehseeldar - -	8	27.00	2	
8 15	Shumshere Bahadoor, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	32	9.00	4	
6 0	Mirza Aghajan, Honorary Assistant Commissioner -	4	15.75	66	
6 0	Thakoor Benee Sing, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	1	10.00	16	
	Total - - -	308	-	133	
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	329	-	136	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

No. IX.—STATEMENT, showing the Number of Appeals and Original Suits decided by each Officer in 1861, &c.—*contd.*

1. Period of Employment.	2. Name and Designation of Officers.	3. Number of Cases disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	4. Average Number of Days taken in the Decision of each Case.	5. Rate of Cases decided per Mensem, excluding Fractions.	6. REMARKS.
HURDUI.					
<i>Appeals.</i>					
10 8	C. Lindsay, Esq., Deputy Commissioner - - -	41	4.50	4	
<i>Original Suits.</i>					
10 8	C. Lindsay, Esq., Deputy Commissioner - - -	8	72.25	—	
6 0	Lient. H. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner - - -	47	17.55	7	
2 0	A. Young, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - - -	18	15.53	6	
11 0	Mirza Abas Beg, Extra Assistant Commissioner - -	48	18.34	4	
12 0	Moonshee Niaz Ahmud, Tehseeldar - - -	230	20.70	19	
10 15	Synd Wuzeer Hussun, Tehseeldar - - -	122	9.63	11	
9 10	Moonshee Dhoulkul Purshad, Tehseeldar - - -	77	17.62	8	
12 0	Rajah Hurdeo Buksh, Honorary Assistant Commissioner	2	17.50	—	
12 0	Chowdurhee Mahomed Ushruff, Hon. Assist. Com. -	16	28.56	1	
12 0	Moonshee Fuzal Rusool, Hon. Assist. Commissioner -	5	54.80	—	
12 0	Chowdurhee Hushmut Ali, Hon. Assist. Commissioner	8	29.87	—	
12 0	Mirza Shumshere Bahadoor, Hon. Assist. Commissioner	5	7.80	—	
7 0	Koonwar Rundheer Sing, Hon. Assist. Commissioner	2	7.00	—	
7 0	Thakoor Bharut Sing, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	4	28.50	—	
	Total - - -	587	-	56	
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	628	-	60	
MOHOMDEE.					
<i>Appeals.</i>					
12 0	Capt. F. A. V. Thurburn, Deputy Commissioner -	9	—	—	
<i>Original Suits.</i>					
12 0	Capt. F. A. V. Thurburn, Deputy Commissioner -	36	0.00	—	
1 0	Lieut. H. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner - - -	1	11.00	1	
2 0	F. St. C. Williams, Esq., Extra Assist. Commissioner	16	26.43	8	
5 0	Rae Ajudia Purshad, Bahadoor, Extra Assist. Com. -	12	24.91	2	
10 15	R. S. H. Haldane, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner	165	25.04	15	
2 0	Capt. J. Hearsey, Honorary Assistant Commissioner -	2	37.50	1	
6 0	Rajah Unrood Sing, Honorary Assistant Commissioner	54	12.00	9	
4 0	Rajah Gunga Sing, Honorary Assistant Commissioner	4	59.50	1	
12 0	Moonshee Soondur Dass, Tehseeldar - - -	35	18.37	3	
6 0	Raboo Mool Sing Dass, Tehseeldar - - -	13	23.46	2	
3 0	Quazee Noor-Oodeen Dass, Tehseeldar - - -	19	28.63	6	
	Total - - -	357	-	48	
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	366	—	—	
SULTANPORE.					
<i>Appeals.</i>					
1 22½	Capt. J. Reid, Deputy Commissioner - - -	2	32.00	1	
7 7½	Capt. J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner - - -	14	34.00	2	
3 0	J. G. Anderson, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner -	9	19.00	3	
	Total - - -	25	-	6	
<i>Original Suits.</i>					
1 22½	Capt. J. Reid, Deputy Commissioner - - -	3	129.00	2	
7 7½	Capt. J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner - - -	8	62.12	1	
3 0	J. G. Anderson, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner -	12	108.00	4	
12 0	R. M. Collins, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner -	129	28.75	10	
5 0	Rae Dabee Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner -	117	16.95	23	
6 0	Moonshee Sheo Purshad, Tehseeldar - - -	31	10.77	5	
12 0	Pundit Rutun Narain, Tehseeldar - - -	63	13.10	5	
12 0	Mahomed Muhmood-ulhuq, Tehseeldar - - -	140	10.85	11	
8 0	Rajah Madho Sing Bahadoor, Hon. Assist. Com. -	5	38.20	—	
8 0	Rajah Jugpal Sing, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	4	33.25	—	
8 0	Rajah Roostum Sing, Hon. Assistant Commissioner -	1	52.00	—	
8 0	Chowdurhee Surfuraz Ahmud, Hon. Assist. Com. -	1	8.00	—	
	Total - - -	514	-	61	
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	539	-	67	

No. IX.—STATEMENT, showing the Number of Appeals and Original Suits decided by each Officer in 1861, &c.—*cont^d*.

1. Period of Employment.	2. Name and Designation of Officers.	3. Number of Cases disposed of, exclusive of Transfers.	4. Average Number of Days taken in the Decision of each Case.	5. Rate of Cases decided per Mensem, excluding Fractions.	6. REMARKS.
ROY BAREILLY.					
<i>Mos. days.</i>	<i>Appeals.</i>				
9 0	W. C. Capper, Esq., Deputy Commissioner - -	35	37·15	3	
3 0	W. Glynne, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner -	39	22·34	13	
	Total - - -	74	- -	16	
PERTABGHUR.					
	<i>Appeals.</i>				
3 11	W. C. Wood, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner	5	40·50	1	
5 20	R. M. King, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner	14	35·00	2	
7 24	W. C. Wood, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - -	3	120·67	—	
	Total - - -	22	- -	3	
	<i>Original Suits.</i>				
3 0	Capt. J. F. MacAndrew, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.	1	8·00	—	
3 11	W. C. Wood, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner	10	85·10	3	
7 24	W. C. Wood, Esq., as Assistant Commissioner -	3	62·67	—	
12 0	P. A. Walker, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner -	174	30·25	14	
7 0	Rajah Hunwunt Sing, Honorary Assistant Commissioner.	2	22·50	—	
7 0	Rajah Jugpal Sing, Honorary Assistant Commissioner.	1	62·00	—	
10 0	Mahomed Ishmaeel, Tehseeldar - - - -	51	19·36	5	
4 0	Mirza Nizamooddeen Ahmud, Tehseeldar - - -	8	28·63	2	
1 0	Pundit Jainarain, Tehseeldar - - - -	3	8·00	3	
	Total - - -	253	- -	27	
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	275	- -	30	
FYZABAD.					
	<i>Appeals.</i>				
1 0	Major H. S. Evans, Deputy Commissioner - -	14	36·57	14	
7 8	Capt. James Reid, Deputy Commissioner - -	36	23·50	5	
3 20	Capt. C. R. Shaw, Officiating Deputy Commissioner	5	60·20	1	
	Total - - -	55	- -	20	
	<i>Original Suits.</i>				
1 0	Major H. S. Evans, Deputy Commissioner - -	8	36·57	8	
7 8	Capt. James Reid, Deputy Commissioner - -	2	23·50	—	
3 20	Capt. C. R. Shaw, Officiating Deputy Commissioner	2	60·20	—	
1 11	Capt. C. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner - -	62	23·27	45	
8 25	T. H. Kavanagh, Esq., Assistant Commissioner -	68	39·23	7	
1 8	Mr. W. Knighton, Assistant Commissioner - -	58	5·98	47	
7 0	Lieut. A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner -	259	13·62	37	
5 21	Ree Hursuhæe, Extra Assistant Commissioner -	29	21·24	5	
12 0	Mohun Lall, Tehseeldar, Uckbulpore - - -	54	27·35	4	
11 0	Nujuf Ali, Tehseeldar, Dostpore - - - -	36	27·94	3	
2 0	Synd Zamin Alea, Tehseeldar, Fyzabad - - -	52	22·48	26	
10 0	Baboo Ram Chunder, Tehseeldar, Bhurtpore -	40	14·32	4	
8 0	Synd Bakur Hossein, Honorary Assistant Commissioner.	2	58·50	—	
8 0	Rajah Roostum Sahæe, Honorary Assistant Commissioner.	1	27·00	—	
	Total - - -	673	- -	186	
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	728	- -	206	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

No. IX.—STATEMENT, showing the Number of Appeals and Original Suits decided by each Officer in 1861, &c.—*continued.*

1. Period of Employment.	2. Name and Designation of Officers.	3. Number of Cases disposed of exclusive, of Transfers.	4. Average Number of Days taken in the Decision of each Case.	5. Rate of Cases decided per Mensem, excluding Fractions.	6. REMARKS.
<i>Mos. days.</i>	GONDAH. <i>Appeals.</i>				
9 0	Captain J. S. Ross, Deputy Commissioner - -	24	40·83	9	
	<i>Original Suits.</i>				
	Captain J. S. Ross, Deputy Commissioner - -	4	71 00	—	
3 0	Captain C. R. Shaw, Officiating Commissioner -	1	80·00	—	
12 0	Lieutenant J. N. B. Hewet, Assistant Commissioner -	311	14·70	25	
8 0	Maharajah Bulrampore, Honorary Assistant Commissioner.	31	11·48	3	
6 0	Mahomed Buksh, Extra Assistant Commissioner -	6	14·66	2	
9 0	Mahomed Hossein, Tehseeldar, Sadoolanugur - -	33	6·96	2	
1 4	Pundit Ajoodia Purshad, Tehseeldar, Tarfgunj -	2	0·18	2	
9 0	Kishen Narain - - ditto - ditto - -	79	13·21	8	
	Total - - -	467	- -	42	
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	491	- -	51	
	BARAITCH. <i>Appeals.</i>				
12 0	Major J. A. Steel, Deputy Commissioner - -	34	18·79	2	
	<i>Original Suits.</i>				
12 0	Major J. A. Steel, Deputy Commissioner - -	6	28·16	—	
8 16	G. S. Lang, Esq., Assistant Commissioner - -	166	15·19	13	
12 0	T. M. Mason - - - ditto - - -	331	17·32	27	
2 19	Lieutenant Eckford - - ditto - - -	12	16·5	1	
0 4	F. Lincoln, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner -	4	18·5	—	
4 13	Nasir Ulee Khan, Honorary Assistant Commissioner	4	3·75	—	
8 13	Pundit Ajoodia Purshad, Tehseeldar - - -	83	28·46	6	
12 0	Pundit Kishen Lall - - ditto - - -	96	7·21	16	
	Total - - -	802	- -	63	
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	836	- -	65	

(Q.)

I.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Employment of OFFICERS in the PROVINCE of OUDH
for 1861.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases decided.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Criminal.	Civil.		
Lucknow City	Lucknow	-	2,192	2,192	
Lucknow	Lucknow	2,058	370	2,428	
	Durriabad	1,091	630	1,721	
	Oonao	750	543	1,293	
Khyrabad	Seetapore	647	321	968	
	Hurdui	1,012	595	1,607	
	Mohomdee	462	357	819	
Baiswarra	Sultanpore	1,566	514	2,080	
	Roy Bareilly	784	369	1,053	
	Pertabghur	951	253	1,204	
Baraitch	Fyzabad	1,656	673	2,329	
	Gonda	869	467	1,336	
	Baraitch	782	802	1,584	
TOTAL		12,628	8,086	20,714	

II.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases, Criminal and Civil, decided by				TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Deputy Commissioners.	Assistants.	Tehseeldars.	Honorary Magistrates.		
Lucknow City	Lucknow	405	1,787	-	-	2,192	
Lucknow	Lucknow	88	2,128	182	30	2,428	
	Durriabad	162	1,128	349	82	1,721	
	Oonao	158	839	206	90	1,293	
Khyrabad	Seetapore	59	658	143	108	968	
	Hurdui	272	412	775	148	1,607	
	Mohomdee	162	382	195	80	819	
Baiswarra	Sultanpore	295	906	710	169	2,080	
	Roy Bareilly	70	489	475	119	1,153	
	Pertabghur	211	797	147	49	1,204	
Baraitch	Fyzabad	425	1,503	298	103	2,329	
	Gonda	336	683	237	80	1,336	
	Baraitch	207	908	462	7	1,584	
TOTAL		2,850	12,620	4,179	1,065	20,714	

III.

CLASS OF OFFICERS.	Cases decided.			REMARKS.
	Criminal.	Civil.	TOTAL.	
Judge, Lucknow City	-	2,192	2,192	
Deputy Commissioners	2,259	186	2,445	
Assistants	7,445	3,388	10,833	
Tehseeldars	2,112	2,067	4,179	
Honorary Magistrates	812	253	1,065	
TOTAL	12,628	8,086	20,714	

(R.)

RETURN showing the Names and Number of CASES decided by Honorary Assistant Commissioners in 1861.

DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF HONORARY ASSISTANTS.	Criminal Cases Tried.	Civil Cases Tried.	TOTAL.
Lucknow	Rajah Kasheepurshad Bahadoor - -	23	- -	23
	Rajah Furzund Ulee Khan Bahadoor - -	10	- -	10
	Chowdurhee Nuwab Ulee Bahadoor - -	2	- -	2
	Rajah Ibrahim Bullee Bahadoor - -	11	9	20
	Qazee Surfuraz Ulee Bahadoor - -	25	13	38
	Hukeem Kurum Ulee Bahadoor - -	5	- -	5
	Gopal Sing Bahadoor - -	52	36	88
	TOTAL - - -	128	58	186
Khyrabad	Rajah Shumsher Bahadoor - - -	30	37	67
	Mirza Aghajan Bahadoor - - -	13	4	17
	Thakoor Benee Sing Bahadoor - - -	- -	1	1
	Jowahir Sing Bahadoor - - -	8	- -	8
	Thakoor Sheobuksh Sing Bahadoor - -	24	- -	24
	Mahomed Ashruff Bahadoor - - -	53	16	69
	Rajah Hurdeo Buksh Bahadoor - - -	17	2	19
	Chowdurhee Hushmut Ulee Bahadoor -	14	10	24
	Moonshee Fuzul Rusool Bahadoor - -	16	5	21
	Thakoor Bharut Sing Bahadoor - - -	1	4	5
	Thakoor Rundheer Sing Bahadoor - -	4	2	6
	Captain J. Hearsey - - -	1	2	3
	Rajah Unrood Sing Bahadoor of Oel -	14	54	68
	Rajah Gunga Sing Bahadoor - - -	5	4	9
	TOTAL - - -	198	141	339
Baiswarra	Rajah Lall Madho Sing Bahadoor - -	50	5	55
	Rajah Jugpal Sing Bahadoor - - -	74	5	79
	Rajah Mohesh Nurain Sing Bahadoor -	6	- -	6
	Baboo Surubjeet Sing Bahadoor - -	17	- -	17
	Chowdurhee Surfuraz Ahmud Bahadoor	28	1	29
	Major A. P. Orr - - -	33	- -	33
	Captain W. D. Bunbury - - -	1	- -	1
	Rana Shunkur Buksh Bahadoor - - -	52	2	54
	Baboo Sheo Pal Sing Bahadoor - - -	22	- -	22
	Baboo Dukhun Nurunjun Bahadoor - -	6	- -	6
	Rajah Hunwunt Sing Bahadoor - - -	22	2	24
	Dewan Hurmungul Sing Bahadoor - -	1	- -	1
	TOTAL - - -	312	15	327
Baraitch	Maharajah Maun Sing Bahadoor - -	64	- -	64
	Syud Bakur Hosein Bahadoor - - -	16	2	18
	Rajah Roostum Suhaee Bahadoor - -	19	2	21
	Rajah Madho Purtab Sing Bahadoor -	21	- -	21
	Maharajah Drig Bejee Sing Bahadoor	49	31	80
	Nasir Ulee Khan Bahadoor - - -	2	4	6
	Sirdar Bikrum Sing Bahadoor - - -	1	- -	1
	TOTAL - - -	172	39	211
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	810	253	1,063

Lucknow, 28 April 1862.

G. Campbell,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CHAPTER XVI.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

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CHAPTER XVI.

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Hyderabad
Assigned Districts.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

ANNUAL REPORT of the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS for the Year
1861-62.

(No. 26 of 1862.—Civil Department.—General.)

From Colonel *Cuthbert Davidson*, C.B., Resident at Hyderabad, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William; dated Hyderabad, 27 June 1862.

Sir,

THE following Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1861-62, is enclosed for submission to the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

2. The judicial portion of the Report has reference, in accordance with the orders of Government, to the calendar year 1861, and [the remaining sections comprise the transactions of the official year, commencing on the 1st May 1861, and ending on the 30th April 1862. Scope of the present Report.
3. The territorial limits of the districts in Berar, belonging to his Highness the Nizam, comprising the Hyderabad Assigned Territory, will be most readily understood by a reference to the Sketch Map* which accompanies this Report. Preliminary Remarks.
* Appendix No. 1.
4. The transfer of the districts required to complete the stipulated amount of assigned revenue, namely, 32 lacs of rupees per annum, was completed on the 23d October 1861. Transfer of Districts completed.
5. The Wurdah, it will be perceived, is the boundary on the east; the Paen Gunga, for about two-thirds of the distance, is the boundary on the south; but, unfortunately, the remaining portion of the southern boundary, and on the west, north-west and north, except where it is coincident with the Taptee, is open, and without any natural demarcation. Boundary of the Districts.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

6. On the restoration, in the early part of 1861, to his Highness the Nizam, of the Raichore and Dharaseo districts, and the acquisition of supplemental territory in Berar, an assistant commissioner was added to West, a tehsildar to East Berar, and another tehsildar was transferred from the former to the latter district. With these exceptions, no alterations have been made in the constitution of the Civil Courts. Constitution of the Civil Courts.
7. The sanctioned number of Superior and Small Cause Courts is 30, namely, one revenue and judicial commissioner's, two deputy commissioners', five European assistants', two European extra assistants', two native extra assistants', and 18 Small Cause Courts. Number of Civil Courts.
8. These courts are numerically sufficient to carry out the administration of civil justice efficiently and promptly; but at no one time during the year have all the officers who should have presided over them been present at their posts. At the close of the year no less than four European officers were absent through illness, and in so small a commission this must inevitably involve a serious obstruction of judicial business. Paucity of Officers.

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Increase of litigation.

9. There was also during the year an increase in the amount of litigation, resulting from the introduction into the assigned districts of Act XIV. of 1859, which provides for the further limitation of suits. The courts were crowded with creditors, naturally anxious to obtain the decision of their claims before the change of law should render them obsolete.

Act for simplifying the
Procedure of Courts of
Civil Judicature.

10. In June 1861 the Government sanctioned the application to the Berar districts of Act XXIII. of 1861, for simplifying the procedure of the courts of civil judicature not established by Royal Charter, and accordingly this Act, with the Oude modifications, came into operation on the 1st January 1862, in East and West Berar.

Cases pending and
filed.

11. At the close of the year 1860, 247* original suits were pending, and during the past year 5,583 were filed, making a total of 5,830. In the previous year 2,273 only were filed.

Cases decided.

12. In 1861, 2,219 cases were decided on their merits, of which 2,040 were decreed in favour of the plaintiff, and 179 in favour of the defendant.

Cases pending.

13. Seven hundred and forty-four cases were amicably adjusted, 12 were withdrawn, and 135 were dismissed for default. Thus altogether 3,110 cases have been disposed of, leaving 2,720 cases on the files at the close of the year.

Cause of large number
pending.

14. The number of cases disposed of in 1860, was 2,264, so that 846 cases have been disposed of in the year under report more than in the previous year, and the larger number of cases pending at the close of 1861, simply represents the increase of suits which the introduction of the New Limitation Act brought upon the files. Special instructions have, however, been issued, impressing upon the district officers the necessity of clearing off these arrears with all possible energy.

Value of property
litigated, and cost of
litigation.

15. The value of property litigated was Rs. 5,66,729. 2. 10., and the cost of litigation Rs. 19,554. 11. 6., or Rs. 3. 7. 2. per cent. The average value of each suit was Rs. 182. 3. 8., and the average cost was Rs. 6. 4. 7.

Duration of suits.

16. The average duration of suits was 38½ days. In 1860 it was 44½ days, and in 1859, 83 days.

Courts of Appeal.

17. Appeals both in civil and criminal cases from the decisions of assistants and extra assistant commissioners of all grades lie, in the first instance, to the deputy commissioner of the district.

Commissioner's Court
of Appeal.

18. On the Commissioner's file there have been 60 cases, 47 of these suits remaining from 1861. The Deputy Commissioners' decisions have been reversed in 10, confirmed in 38, and modified in two cases. Of the rest three were remanded for re-investigation, and one decided by Razeenamah (deed of compromise), leaving six pending at the close of the year.

Value of property
litigated.

19. The value of property under litigation in decided cases was Rs. 1,60,517. 5. 7., and the costs Rs. 4,681. 1., or Rs. 2. 14. 8. per cent.

Average value and
cost of suits.

20. The average value of each suit was Rs. 2,972. 8. 8., and the average cost Rs. 86. 11.

Duration of cases.

21. The average duration of each case was 280 days. In 1860 it was 101 days. The Officiating Commissioner explains that the cause of delay is to be attributed to the large number (47) of cases left on the file at the close of 1860, and to there having been no Commissioner during the first two months of 1861.

District Appeal
Courts.

22. In the District Appeal Courts 44† cases were pending trial at the close of 1860, and 151 were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 195.

23. Of these 125 were decided on their merits; the orders of the lower courts having been confirmed in 96, and reversed in 29 cases. Of the remainder one was amicably adjusted, 14 were remanded for re-investigation, and two dismissed for default, leaving at the close of the year an arrear of 53 cases, slightly exceeding that of the previous year (44).

Value of property
litigated.

24. The value of property litigated was Rs. 20,581. 14. 4., and the costs were Rs. 1,523. 5. 6., or Rs. 7. 6. 5. per cent.

Average value and
cost of litigation.

25. The average value of each suit was Rs. 147 0. 2., and the average cost Rs. 10. 14. 1.

Duration of each suit.

26. The average duration of each suit was 96½ days; in the previous year it was 121 days.

Detention of wit-
nesses.

27. Of 1,732 witnesses summoned, only 214 are shown to have been detained for more than one day; and of these 14 only for seven, four for eight days, and one for a month.

28. One

* Disagrees with last year's Statement, because, it is stated, the Revenue suits are excluded.

† A discrepancy is here also noticed between this and last year's Statement; probably owing to the before specified reason, the exclusion here of Revenue suits.

28. One hundred and eleven persons were imprisoned for debt during the year, at the close of which five remained in confinement. Civil debtors and Revenue defaulters.
29. In addition to the suits decided in the Civil Courts, 84 original and 29 appeal suits were disposed of in the Revenue Courts, and 53 original and 16 appeal suits remained on the file at the close of the year. District Revenue suits.
30. On the Commissioner's Revenue file there have been 26 cases, 15 of them suits remaining from 1860. The Deputy Commissioner's decisions have been reversed in four, and confirmed in nine cases; of the rest one was remanded for re-investigation, leaving 12 pending at the close of the year. Commissioner's Revenue Appeals.
31. The value of property litigated in these suits was Rs. 8,772. 0. 11., and the costs Rs. 393. 4. 6., or Rs. 4. 7. 9. per cent. Value of property litigated.
32. The average value of each suit was Rs. 626. 9. 2., and the average cost Rs. 28. 1. 6. Average value and cost of suits.
33. The average duration of each case was 347 days. Duration of cases.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

34. Under the authority of the Government of India the provisions of the New Penal Code have been extended to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and it accordingly came into operation on the 1st January 1862. Had there been sufficient time to test the practical working of the Code, any detailed mention of it would not properly find a place in this report; but there is reason to believe that it will be found an easily intelligible and comprehensive system of criminal law. The New Penal Code.
35. There has been, on the aggregate, an increase of detected crime: but it is very satisfactory that there is a marked decrease in organized crime of the most serious description. Increase of crime.
36. In 1859 there were 47 dacoitees (gang robberies); in 1860, 22, and 15 in 1861. Dacoitees decreased.
37. Highway robberies have considerably increased. They are for the most part perpetrated in the jungly and sparsely populated southern portion of East Berar, to which the recent treaty has added an extensive tract of country. These highway robberies have not generally been attended with any degree of ferocity. The principal sufferers have been villagers, returning from the neighbouring market town with their weekly purchases and pittance of coin, of which they have been robbed, but without the further cruelty of wanton violence. A bad harvest, high prices, and consequent distress among the poorer classes are among the causes to which the increase in this species of crime is to be attributed, while its commission is rendered easy, and apprehension of offenders difficult by the jungly nature of the district in which it has been most frequent. Increase of highway robberies.
38. The following Table contrasts the crimes committed in 1860 and 1861 :— Comparative state of crime.

	In 1860.	In 1861.
Crimes of the 1st Class of Atrocity.		
Murder - - - - -	19	28
Dacoity with murder - - - - -	1	3
Robbery with murder - - - - -	1	3
Culpable homicide - - - - -	1	1
Manslaughter - - - - -	6	-
Attempt to murder - - - - -	4	10
Total - - -	32	45
Crimes of the 2d Class of Atrocity.		
Dacoity with wounding - - - - -	1	2
Highway robbery with wounding - - - - -	3	6
Robbery with ditto - - - - -	2	3
Grievous hurt - - - - -	3	1
Assault with wounding - - - - -	9	3
Rape - - - - -	4	-
Causing hurt with a shart instrument - - - - -	3	3
Wounding - - - - -	1	5
Unnatural offence - - - - -	-	1
Administering opium - - - - -	3	3
Wounding in attempt to commit robbery - - - - -	1	-
Previous abetment of suicide - - - - -	-	1
Total - - -	30	28

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						In 1860.	In 1861.
Crimes of the 3d Class of Atrocity.							
Dacoity	-	-	-	-	-	20	10
Highway robbery	-	-	-	-	-	53	90
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	283	492
Theft	-	-	-	-	-	410	264
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	8	2
Cattle stealing	-	-	-	-	-	137	167
„ killing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
„ lifting	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Causing hurt	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
Lurking, house trespass and theft	-	-	-	-	-	4	16
Kidnapping	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total						925	987
Crimes of the 4th Class of Atrocity						1,194	1,549
GRAND TOTAL						2,181	2,609

Value of property
stolen and proportion
recovered.

39. The value of property stolen is estimated at Rs. 60,514. 2. 1.; that of the portion recovered at Rs. 10,092. 14. The average amount stolen in each case was Rs. 23. 9. 3., and the proportion per cent. recovered was Rs. 16. 6. 6., being a somewhat more favourable result than was obtained last year, namely, Rs. 15. 8. 11.

Crimes not traced.
Result of trials.

40. Of 2,609 reported cases of crime the police have failed to trace 870, or 33 per cent.
41. Of 1,862* cases committed for trial during the year, 306 resulted in total acquittal, in 1,506, convictions were obtained, and 50 remained for trial.

Number of cases dis-
posed of in the several
Courts.

42. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of in the several Courts:—

1 Commissioner's Court	-	-	-	-	-	88	Cases.
2 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	-	-	-	-	-	125	„
5 Assistant Commissioners' Courts	-	-	-	-	-	310	„
3 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	-	-	-	-	-	13	„
18 Tehsildars' Courts	-	-	-	-	-	1,276	„
TOTAL						1,812	„

Average duration of
trials.

43. The average duration of Trials is shown below:—

1 Commissioner's Court	-	-	-	-	-	59	Days.
2 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	-	-	-	-	-	20	„
5 Assistant Commissioners' Courts	-	-	-	-	-	21	„
3 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	-	-	-	-	-	27½	„
18 Tehsildars' Courts	-	-	-	-	-	13	„

Sentences passed.

44. The following is an abstract of the sentences passed:—

						Confirmed by the Resident.	By the Commissioner.	By the Magistracy.
Hanged	-	-	-	-	-	8	—	—
Transported	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	—
Imprisoned for 14 years and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	—
„ 10 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	—
„ 9 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	—
„ 7 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	—
„ 6 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	—
„ 4 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	—
„ 3 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	—
„ 2 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17
„ 1 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	58
„ 6 months „	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	95
„ 3 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	92
„ 2 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
„ 1 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230
„ 5 days „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
„ 4 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
„ 3 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
„ 2 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
„ 1 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Flogged up to 50 lashes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Fined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300
Dismissed from service and imprisoned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Fined and imprisoned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Dismissed from service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

* Inclusive of 123 old cases, and exclusive of 10 cases absorbed by death &c.

45. The following statement exhibits the number of days during which the witnesses were in attendance on the Courts. Of 4,547 witnesses summoned only 35 per cent., it will be seen, were detained for more than one day :—

	In 1860.	In 1861.	Detention of witnesses.
For 1 day - - - - -	2,464	2,935	
„ 2 days - - - - -	298	437	
„ 3 „ - - - - -	118	299	
„ 4 „ - - - - -	96	229	
„ 5 „ - - - - -	39	81	
„ 6 „ - - - - -	47	104	
„ 7 „ - - - - -	30	48	
„ 8 „ - - - - -	22	57	
„ 9 „ - - - - -	22	27	
„ 10 „ - - - - -	24	55	
„ 1 month - - - - -	191	275	
TOTAL - - -	3,346	4,547	

PART III.—POLICE.

46. A new system of police, upon the constabulary principle, lately inaugurated at Madras, has been submitted to and sanctioned by the Government of India, at an annual cost of about 10,000 rupees more than that at present existing. This provides for more ample supervision by European officers; while these officers will be at leisure to devote themselves entirely to their police duties, instead of being embarrassed, as at present, with interruption from their civil occupations. It was hardly possible, under the old system, and with the intermixture of jurisdiction in the districts, as at first transferred by the Nizam's Government to British management, that any system of police could be efficient. It will be observed from a glance at the Sketch Map* which accompanies this Report, that the portions marked yellow and green, Surf-i-khas (Crown lands) and Jagheers (private estates), completely interlaced the portions of the territory under British jurisdiction, and there was always conflicting authority at work, which prevented the prompt and combined action of the police, and rendered their exertions futile. The districts so coloured have now, however, come also under the immediate control of the British administration, and there ought to be no further difficulty in establishing and organizing the efficient body of police which has been sanctioned.

The new Constabulary Police.

* Appendix No. I.

PART IV.—GAOLS.

47. In 1861 there was no change in the gaol buildings; but sites for the new penitentiaries at the head quarters of each district were selected and sanctioned, and their construction will be commenced during 1862-63.

Gaol accommodation.

48. An attempted outbreak took place among the prisoners at Sooltanherry, which resulted in six of them being killed, and several wounded; none succeeded in effecting their escape.

Attempted outbreak.

49. The average number of prisoners during the year was 672, and the average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 44. 9. 11.

Average number of prisoners.

50. In-door labour has not been introduced to any extent worth noticing, as the imperfect nature of the present gaol accommodation does not admit of it.

In-door labour.

51. During the monsoon, scurvy made its appearance among the prisoners in the Sooltanherry Gaol. Immediate instructions were issued to ensure efficient medical attendance, a thorough ventilation and white-washing of the buildings, a judicious variation of diet, personal cleanliness among the prisoners, the removal of noxious vegetation in the vicinity, and every sanitary precaution. Of 198 prisoners confined in the gaol 11 died.

Scurvy in the Sooltanherry.

52. The average mortality among the prisoners throughout Berar was 24, or 3½ per cent.

Average mortality in both Districts.

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SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

Revenues of the new
Districts.

53. The revenues of the districts in Berar, transferred to British management by the Treaty of December 1860, were collected by the Nizam's officers for the year 1860-61, and did not form part of the actual income of the Assigned Districts until the year 1861-62.

Revenue demand compared with previous
year.

For the year 1860-61 - 36,37,058 rupees.

For the year 1861-62 - 39,13,433 „

Increase of Revenue }
demand in 1861-62 } 2,76,375 rupees.

54. For the purpose of comparison, however, the revenue demand of each year is noted in the margin, irrespectively of its appropriation or of the agency through which it was realised.

Land Revenue proper.

55. In 1860-61 the demand on account of Land Revenue proper was 29,83,415 rupees; in 1861-62 it amounted to 32,24,718 rupees, showing an increase of 2,41,303 rupees.

Taxes relinquished in
the new Districts.

56. A much larger immediate increase of Land Revenue might have been shown, had it not been found necessary to relinquish, in the newly-acquired Talooks, many taxes imposed by the Native Government, which our system of administration does not recognise, and to introduce in those Talooks generally a more equitable Government demand. In the Surf-i-khas estates (Crown lands) especially the exactions were excessive, and rent was charged for land that had been uncultivated for years. The natural consequence was, that people threw up their holdings in despair; but we may reasonably trust to a more liberal system for a rapid extent of cultivation and prosperity.

Fall of rain.

57. The last agricultural season has not been by any means favourable. Not that there has been a deficiency of rain in the aggregate, but it fell unseasonably: at one time the country was deluged, and at another completely parched up.

State of the crops.

58. The cotton crop was a light one, as was also the jowarry crop, upon which the greater portion of the inhabitants depend for food, and the scarcity in Berar itself, as well as in the adjacent districts, resulted in almost famine prices; jowarry, for instance, ordinarily sold at 45, falling to 20 seers for the rupee. Those of the cultivators who had good crops, which were not in the grasp of the money-lenders, must have derived large profits; but there has been some distress among the poorer classes. The general prosperity of the country is, however, proved by the facility with which the revenue has been realised even in a bad season.

PART II.—SAYER.

Sources of Sayer
Revenue.

59. The principal items included in Sayer are the Grazing Tax, and the produce of fruit trees. The demand in 1860-61 was 1,02,989 rupees; in 1861-62, 1,06,412 rupees; exhibiting an increase under this head of 3,423 rupees.

PART III.—ABKARREE.

Increase of Abkarree
Revenue.

60. The increase arising from the sale of the Abkarree contracts amounted to 48,671 rupees. The demand in 1860-61 was 3,03,517 rupees, and in 1861-62, 3,52,188 rupees.

Realisations from
Opium Contracts.

61. The sale of the opium contracts has realised 36,436 rupees, being 8,659 rupees in excess of the previous year; 3,402 rupees were uncollected at the end of the year, but no portion of this sum is irrecoverable.

PART IV.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Increase of Stamp
Revenue.

62. In consequence of the introduction of the new Act, the Stamp Revenue has been very nearly doubled. In 1860-61 it amounted to 37,471 rupees; in 1861-62, to 70,377 rupees.

Miscellaneous Land
Revenue.

63. The demand on account of Miscellaneous Land Revenue for 1860-61 was 75,342 rupees, and for 1861-62, 48,045 rupees. The decrease of 27,297 rupees has been caused by village expenses, held in deposit, having been credited to Miscellaneous Land Revenue in 1860-61.

Salt Revenue.

64. The Salt Revenue, which is derived almost exclusively from the wells near the Poornah River, amounts to 36,160 rupees, being 6,552 rupees in excess of the income from

from the same source in 1860-61. 9,513 rupees of the demand remained uncollected at the close of the year, but the whole of the balance is held to be recoverable.

65. The receipts under the head "Law and Justice" amounted to 13,623 rupees, being 1,481 rupees above those of the previous year.

Receipts under "Law and Justice."

66. The realisations under "Police" were 8,494 rupees, or 7,921 rupees more than in 1860-61.

Receipts under "Police."

67. A sum of Rs. 217. 9. has been credited to "Public Works" in East Berar, on account of the sale of some Government buildings.

Receipts from Public Buildings.

68. The Miscellaneous revenue, derived from the sale proceeds of intestate property and various other sources, amounts to 16,761 rupees. There is a decrease in this item of 47,462 rupees, which arises from about half a lakh of accumulated village expenses in East Berar, which had reverted to Government, being credited to this head in 1860-61.

Sale proceeds of intestate property, &c.

PART V.—GENERAL RESULTS, INCOME TAX, LOCAL FUNDS, &c.

69. The total demand on account of Land Revenue, as fixed at the annual settlement for 1861-62, amounts to 37,31,364 rupees, being 2,66,102 rupees in excess of the previous year, and the whole demand has been realised with the exception of 1,15,407 rupees. This balance is chiefly owing to Land Revenue payable by Purgunnah officers, which will be settled on receipt of their Roossooms, and by the last instalment on account of Abkarree contracts falling due after the close of the year; 14,649 rupees are considered irrecoverable.

Land Revenue demand and collections.

70. In the year under review the whole Revenue demand on account of the assigned districts, omitting Income Tax, amounted to 39,13,433 rupees. The demand from the same territory in 1860-61, when part of it was under the management of the Nizam's officers, was 36,37,058 rupees, showing an increase in the year 1861-62 of 2,76,375 rupees.

Total Revenue demand and collections.

71. The uncollected balances amount to 1,28,322 rupees, of which 14,649 rupees on account of Land Revenue is, as above stated, supposed to be irrecoverable.

Uncollected balances.

72. In addition to the foregoing sources of income is to be noticed the income tax, amounting to 8,294 rupees for the year 1861-62, which is credited to Imperial revenue. This tax is levied only from servants of Government.

Income Tax.

73. Besides the Government revenue, there is a considerable sum derived from local funds, available for the internal improvement of the districts. These funds consist of the road fund, levied from cultivators at the rate of one per cent. on the land revenue; the municipal fund, which formerly was collected on different systems, but which has now been distributed over the trading classes, as nearly in proportion to their profits as possible; the pound fund, accruing from the sale of unclaimed cattle, which has only recently been included among the local funds and the ferry funds. During the year some subscriptions previously collected for educational purposes, but unemployed, have been credited to a school fund.

Local Funds.

74. The demand on account of the various funds is as follows:—

Demand under this head.

Road fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,179	rupees.
Municipal fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,402	"
Pound	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,477	"
Ferry	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	"
School	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	"

TOTAL - - 1,08,209 "

75. The demand from the same sources in 1860-61 amounted to 72,296 rupees, so that there has been an increase in the income of the local funds of 35,913 rupees.

Increase under this head.

76. The uncollected balances at the end of the year on account of local funds was 20,185 rupees, of which 4,306 rupees are supposed to be irrecoverable.

Uncollected balances under this head.

77. The arrangements consequent on the recent treaty involved the abolition of the Enam Department, and the paucity of officers in the districts has rendered any satisfactory progress in Enam investigations a simple impossibility, demonstrating the urgent necessity of the commission being at all times kept up to its established strength, and of arrangements being made for at once efficiently supplying the place of temporary absentees.

Enam Department.

78. The village expenses, which are not included in the demand, amounted in the year 1861-62 to 5,16,011 rupees.

Village expenses.

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SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Proposed project of
Education.

79. A project for the establishment of certain schools in Berar, to be supported from the local funds, was submitted to Government on the 13th December 1861, it not being considered desirable at present to burden the finances with any large outlay for a comprehensive scheme of education. Our immediate want is that of elementary schools both in English and vernacular.

Interdiction of
Expenditure.

80. The interdiction of all expenditure from the public revenues on this account, contained in the Government Despatch No. 6883, of the 23d December 1859, has necessarily retarded the introduction of an efficient system of education in Berar, even upon the limited scale to which it is proposed to confine ourselves; but the more pressing requirements of the districts have received careful consideration, as have also the obstacles which present themselves to the diffusion of useful instruction among a semi-barbarous and suspicious people.

Difficulty to be
overcome.

81. One great difficulty has been experienced and remains yet to be overcome, namely, the reluctance common to all indigent agricultural classes with which children are permitted to attend school, when by light labour in the fields, or on the extensive public works in progress, their labour can be turned to profitable account by their parents. A child six or seven years of age can in this way earn from two to three rupees a month, amply sufficient to feed and clothe it; while the same child, if at school, must be maintained by its parents, who are accustomed to prefer a present gain, comparatively small, to future advantage, however permanent or considerable.

Indifference to
European Education.

82. Nor is it alone the agricultural classes in Berar (generally Mahomedans and Mahrattas) who are backward in sending their children to our schools. Those engaged in mercantile pursuits (for the most part Marwarries) evince much indifference to the general education of their children. Skill in the Native system of accounts and in the conduct of their commercial transactions, which the parents themselves, or those around them, are eminently qualified to impart, is all of which they as yet recognise the importance. The prospect of employment under our Government will, no doubt, suggest the necessity of more extended qualifications, and the following experimental scheme, recommended by the officiating commissioner, may serve our present purposes, while it may be gradually extended to keep pace with the wants of growing intelligence:—

Present scheme of
Education.

83. One English school to be established at each of the two sudder stations, and 12 Mahratta schools in each of the two divisions of Berar, thus allowing one vernacular school for each tehsildaree, and three for location in other large towns; every vernacular school to be divided into two classes, superintended by separate masters. In the lower class the rudiments of the language to be taught, while more advanced pupils are educated in the higher. The fees from each pupil in the English schools to be one rupee, in the higher Mahratta classes four annas, and in the lower two annas monthly. The proposed scale of remuneration to instructors and the cost of the whole scheme are as follows:—

	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.
	Rs.	Rs.
2 English schoolmasters - - - - -	200	
24 Mahratta schoolmasters, at 50 rupees each - - -	1,200	
24 Ditto assistant schoolmasters, at 20 rupees each - -	480	
TOTAL - - - - -	1,880	22,560
Books, rent of schools, and other incidental expenses - - - -		1,440
TOTAL - - - - -	Rs.	24,000

Distinction to be kept
in view.

84. When we have provided the means of a practical business-like education, we shall have perhaps done all that it is expedient for us in our present relation towards the inhabitants of these districts to attempt. It may be well to keep in view the distinction between education and instruction. "So long as we are precluded by the peculiarity of our position from directing or materially influencing the social and moral training of those whom we would educate, it may be questioned whether we should not be sowing the seeds of mischief and disquiet by imparting any high degree of merely scholastic and technical instruction."

Schools at Hyderabad.

85. At Chudderghaut there is the Residency Medical School, supported entirely by the Nizam's government. In the city of Hyderabad a madrissa (college) in which there are 24 teachers of purely Oriental languages and sciences, with an English class conducted by Mr. Carey.

86. At

86. At Chudderghaut there are also the Bishop's School, supported and conducted by the Roman Catholic clergy, and a Protestant school, maintained by private subscription.

The Bishop's School at Chudderghaut.

87. In the adjacent cantonment of Secunderabad is an orphanage for boys and girls, with which the cantonment school is incorporated, and these with a cantonment school at Bolarum are in addition to the regimental schools always found in the corps of the British army.

Schools at Secunderabad and Bolarum.

88. In the medical school above mentioned the natives of the city of Hyderabad are taught up to a certain standard, then furnished with a diploma and employed by the minister in the different districts of the Hyderabad territory. A dispensary is placed under their supervision, and European medicines and surgical instruments are supplied to them at the cost of the Native government. They are at liberty, if they prefer it, to take up private practice in the city of Hyderabad.

Medical School at the Residency.

89. This institution has been a great success, and is duly appreciated by the minister, the people at large, and the different graduates who have matriculated there. Its sphere of usefulness has the prospect of being still further increased, as Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in his Despatch No. 36 of the 23d March 1861, has highly approved the system upon which it has been conducted, and the exertions of its able superintendents, Doctors Maclean and Smith. Her Majesty's Government is also prepared, it is intimated, to extend to the institution the same measure of support which it received from the Court of Directors of the East India Company. A considerable supply of books, instruments, and other desiderata for the use of the school have been consequently applied for by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

Success of this School.

90. As suggested by the Governor General in Council, the proposals of Dr. Fleming, the present superintendent of the medical school, for the establishment of a clinical hospital and dispensary inside the town of Hyderabad, have been recommended to His Highness the Nizam, who has thoroughly entered into Dr. Fleming's views and promised them every support. The only delay at present is in discovering a suitable building which will contain not only the clinical ward, but a pauper dispensary and a lunatic asylum, both of which latter institutions the Minister, Salar Jung, is desirous of establishing at the same time and under the same roof.

Proposed Clinical Hospital and Dispensary in the City.

91. At the Bishop's School, the Chudderghaut School, the Orphanage, and the Bolarum Cantonment School, an education equal to that of a good grammar school can be obtained. Examinations are held annually, superintended by competent officers, with whom are associated the different clergymen officiating in the cantonment.

Standard of Education in the different Schools.

92. To this enumeration of educational establishments may be objected the obvious want of a regular and organised system of education among them, but the impracticability of its introduction is the result of the schools being maintained from so many different sources, and from their being principally supported by the government of a foreign prince.

General defect of the Schools.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

93. Labour has been in great request at Secunderabad throughout the year. The extensive public works in progress furnish full employment for all the labouring classes, even in a place where they are in general so largely redundant as in Hyderabad.

Demand for labour at Secunderabad.

94. But, in addition to local requirements, labourers were sought out here for the works on the Godavery and for the hydraulic works of the Irrigation Company, and the means resorted to eventually by the private agents to procure them amounted to something like the nefarious practice of crimping. On complaints reaching the minister, he directed that all engagements for the exportation of labourers beyond the Hyderabad Territory should pass through his own office; and this, it is believed, has occasioned considerable disappointment to those officers who expected to derive a large supply of labour from Hyderabad by means of private agencies.

Exportation of labourers, for the Godavery, &c. works.

PART I.—ROADS.

1.—Nagpore Dāk Line.

95. The total length of this road is 245 miles, of which 165 miles are in the assigned districts, and 80 miles in His Highness the Nizam's dominions, under charge of the executive engineer, Jaulnah Division. The amount authorised for repairs and improvements in the budget of 1861-62 is 57,100 rupees, besides a sum of 1,000 rupees for improving the Sawergaom Ghaut. 21,472 rupees had been expended to the end of January 1862, and the work is in progress. The ghaut has been much improved by a company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Length of the Nagpore Dāk line.

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2.—*Feeders of the General Indian Peninsular Railway running through Berar to Nagpore.*

Line selected as
feeders to the railway.

96. The following lines of road were selected by a committee convened by the Resident at Hyderabad :—

- (I.)—Aukolah railway station to Akote, West Berar, about 29 miles.
- (II.)—Budneira railway station to Moresee, East Berar, about 39 miles.
- (III.)—Sheogaum railway station to Bowenbeer, West Berar, about 24 miles.
- (IV.)—Chandpore railway station to Julgaom, West Berar, about 16 miles.
- (V.)—Moortoozapore railway station through Duncapore to Unjungaum, East Berar, about 29 miles.
- (VI.)—Sheogaum railway station through Kamgaom to Maikur, West Berar, about 48 miles.
- (VII.)—Aukolah railway station through Pathoor and Bassim to Hingolee, West Berar, about 71 miles.
- (VIII.)—Chandoor railway station, east of Budneira, to Koora, East Berar, about 10 miles.
- (IX.)—Woon to the Wirdah towards Hingunghaut in the Nagpore Territory, East Berar, about 15 miles.
- (X.)—Budneira railway station to Ellichpore Cantonment, East Berar, about 35 miles.
- (XI.)—Moortoozapore railway station through Karinjah to Poosud, East Berar about 57 miles.
- (XII.)—Chandoor railway station through Tullagum to Woon, East Berar, about 94 miles.
- (XIII.)—Budneira railway station through Nair to Paingunga, East Berar, about 76 miles.
- (XIV.)—Sheogaum railway station to Ballapore, West Berar, about 8 miles.

Total, 551 miles.

Measures adopted to
carry out the lines.

97. The two first were immediately undertaken by order of Government. Surveys, plans, and estimates are being prepared by the executive engineer, Berar Division. In the meantime the lines are being marked and opened out, for which purpose a sum of 26,000 rupees was sanctioned by Government on the 23d of November last, the additional one lac from the one per cent. income tax has also been allotted to these roads.

Contribution from
local funds for this
purpose.

98. It has been suggested to Government in the budget of 1862-63 that a sum of one lac of rupees be further expended in the ensuing year, from the local funds of the assigned districts, upon marking out and rendering practicable for traffic as many feeders to the railway as possible.

Proposed road from
Hingolee to Jaulnah.

99. A road from Hingolee to Jaulnah, distance about 100 miles, within the Nizam's dominions, has also been proposed to be undertaken at the expense of His Highness the Nizam, but nothing definite has yet been arranged.

Road from Hingolee
to Woon.

100. The road from Hingolee by Poosud to Woon, on the banks of the Wirdah, is being marked and opened out from the local funds of the assigned districts ; this will run into the heart of the south-east part of the assigned districts, and will be of much benefit in opening up the country.

Line from Aurungabad
to Nandgaum Railway
station.

101. A most important line from Aurungabad *via* Dowlutabad and Manickpoory to Nandgaum railway station, a distance of 56 miles, has been surveyed and marked out by Lieutenant Foord, executive engineer, Jaulnah Division. A sum of 30,000 rupees has been entered in the budget of 1862-63 for rendering this road practicable as soon as possible.

3.—*First Class Metalled Road from Toka to Aurungabad, in the Nizam's Dominions, 26 Miles, under Lieutenant Foord, Executive Engineer, Jaulnah Division.*

This road in rapid
progress.

102. The estimate amounting to 1,12,800 rupees was sanctioned by Government, with an allotment of 50,000 rupees for the year 1861-62. The work was undertaken on contract by Messrs. Hill and Cutts, and is in rapid progress. The road will be completed during 1862-63.

4.—*Road from Secunderabad to Nagpore.*

Rest houses on this
Road.

103. The construction of six travellers' bungalows has been proposed on this line between Oodgheer and Keenee, and nine tiled sheds or rest-houses for travellers, at stages 25 miles apart, between Secunderabad and Hingunghaut *via* Nirmul, on the Nagpore Road.

5.—*Trunk*

5.—*Trunk Road from Secunderabad to Tanderwaddy, on the Hyderabad and Sholapore Road.*

104. This road was commenced about the beginning of 1858, and completed in May 1860. The first section of the line, 62 miles, was executed at an expense of 1,43,602 rupees, on contract, under the supervision of the Hyderabad Public Works Department, but paid by His Highness the Nizam's Government. The second section, 65 miles, was also constructed at the expense of the same Government, by Mr. Marrett, the superintendent of roads. The third section, from Thoorooree to Tandulwaddy, 39½ miles, running through the late Dharaseo Division of the assigned districts, was constructed by the Hyderabad Department Public Works, at an expense of 1,55,000 rupees, which was sanctioned by the Government of India and paid from the revenues of those districts.

This road completed in May 1860.

105. There is a mail cart and a bullock transit for travellers running on this line, and bungalows at easy stages. Extensive repairs are going on throughout the whole length, especially in the third section, where the whole road is being macadamized at a sanctioned outlay of 1,49,000 rupees.

Mail cart and bullock transit on this line.

6.—*Road from Hyderabad to Bellary, via Kurnool.*

106. This road was commenced in 1856. The total distance from Hyderabad to the Toongabuddra is 122 miles. It was formerly a cart track, running through several miles of thick jungle and rough and rocky ground. A few miles of it only was cleared and lined out in 1856, when, for want of funds the work was suspended. In June 1861 it was ordered to be recommenced, and the entire line was marked out, cleared, and made available for cart traffic as a fair-weather road before the commencement of the present year. It is now being improved, all muddy portions being covered with gravel. The original estimate for this road was Rs. 62,084. 2. 9, and 42,000 rupees has been expended up to this date. The estimate, however, did not provide for bridging rivers and nullahs.

Condition of this road.

107. There are three bungalows available for travellers on the first 54 miles of this road, and four others are in progress.

Bungalows on this road.

7.—*Sholapore and Bellary Road.*

108. In March 1861 the Postmaster General of Bombay proposed that a portion of this road from Moodanoor to Comply, on the opposite side of the Toongabuddra, and lying within His Highness the Nizam's country to the extent of 41 miles, should be lined and cleared out. Accordingly it was commenced and completed in June following, at a cost of Rs. 4,908. 8. The road being the only direct one between Bellary and Sholapore, promises to become one of great importance, and is even now much used by carts in the dry season. During the rains it must be impracticable, as the greater portion of it is over black soil.

The portion lying in the Nizam's country cleared out.

8.—*Trunk Road from Hyderabad to Masulipatam.*

109. The portion within the Hyderabad Territory of this important line is 91 miles. It is practicable for cart traffic at all seasons, and a comfortable bungalow has been erected at every stage.

Practicable for cart traffic.

110. Two commodious rest-houses, one at Goordrampilly, 35 miles from Hyderabad, and the other at Sooriapett, 44 miles beyond that, have been provided for soldiers, at a cost of 2,207½ rupees each. The expenditure was met from the Secunderabad Abkarree Fund.

Rest-houses for soldiers on this road.

111. At the 67th mile this road branches to Madras. From this point to Warrenpilly, on the left bank of the Kistna, the distance is 45 miles, and the whole length is in good repair.

Branch to Madras.

112. These roads are maintained at the small annual cost of 36 rupees per mile.

Average cost of maintenance per mile.

113. As it would take up too much space of the limits allowed for this report, and in order that the Government may judge fully of the work done, it seems desirable that the progress reports of the executive engineers of the Berar Division, for 1861-62, should be submitted without curtailment to the Foreign Office, and this has been accordingly ordered.

Progress reports of the Berar Division submitted.

PART II.—RAILROADS.

114. The railway through the valley of Berar, with its attendant telegraph, will be opened out, it is expected, in all 1863. In the meantime, as the foregoing details will show, an extensive system of feeders has been laid down, with a view to uninterrupted communication between the railway and the principal marts in Berar, which are at any distance from the line.

Railway and telegraph through Berar.

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

115. The Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry at Akolah was finished during the year, and is now occupied by the district establishment.

Cutcherry at Akolah.

116. The sites of the large gaol at Akolah and of the smaller one at Oomrawuttee have been finally selected, and the former building will be commenced at once.

Sites of gaols.

117. A regular establishment has been entertained for the conservancy of the town of Oomrawuttee, and the same system will be adopted in other large towns as the increase in the municipal fund renders the introduction of the measure possible.

Conservancy.

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SECTION V.—POST OFFICES.

No change under this
head.

118. No changes in the district Post Offices have been reported during the past year.

SECTION VI.—FINANCE.

Military and other
establishments in the
Nizam's territory.

119. From a memorandum received from the Financial Department in 1861, it appeared that the cost of the military and other establishments in the Nizam's territory, imposed a charge on the British Government of, according to one computation, 47 lacs, and to another 26½ lacs of rupees.

Finance Commission
assembled at
Hyderabad.

120. To test these computations, and to ascertain the financial position and actual requirements of the Province, a commission was ordered by the Government of India to assemble at Hyderabad, in the month of August last, composed of the Resident, Mr. Temple, and Brigadier Browne.

Result of financial
investigation.

121. The following statement exhibits the result of the financial investigation :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Net revenue of the ceded districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, &c.	- - -	33,75,000
Present cost of the subsidiary force - - - - -	50,00,000	—
Proposed reductions, according to military requirements of the Province, as recommended by the Commission.	25,00,000	
Political charges - - - - -	1,10,407	26,10,407
Surplus in excess of expenditure - - - - -	- - -	7,64,598
Revenues of East and West Berar - - - - -	- - -	36,32,686
Civil charges and military charges of contingent - - - - -	- - -	34,67,640
Surplus - - - - - Rs.	- - -	1,65,046

Nizam's contribution
for all charges in his
dominions.

122. In short, a thorough examination of all the sources from which revenue was derived from the Hyderabad State for Imperial purpose proved that the Nizam's subsidy to the British revenue from the ceded districts and assigned territory may be computed, in round numbers, at nearly a million sterling annually of gross revenue; and that His Highness's Government in reality, when the requirements of the Hyderabad territory are alone considered, pays for all establishments, Military, Civil and Political, within his dominions.

Views of the com-
mission.

123. The views of the commission were submitted to the Government on the 13th August 1861, and, with some minor reservations, were generally accepted.

Revenues of the
assigned districts.

124. In the Hyderabad assigned districts, during the past year, the Government revenue (excluding Income Tax) collected during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue - - - - -	-	-	-	31,79,296	5	5
Sayer - - - - -	-	-	-	96,401	3	2
Abkarry - - - - -	-	-	-	3,23,584	6	8
Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	-	-	48,045	6	-
TOTAL Land Revenue - - - - - Rs.	-	-	-	36,47,327	5	3
Salt - - - - -	31,429	12	6			
Opium - - - - -	33,466	10	4			
Stamps - - - - -	70,877	5	6			
Law and justice - - - - -	13,622	9	9			
Police - - - - -	8,494	-	1			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	16,761	1	7			
Public works - - - - -	217	9	-			
				1,74,368	15	9
TOTAL Collections - - - - - Rs.	-	-	-	38,21,696	5	-

125. The revenue last year was *Rs.* 29,61,722. 3. 9., and the newly-acquired talooks were valued at *Rs.* 7,72,397. 10., giving a total revenue of *Rs.* 37,34,119. 13. 9. There has been, therefore, an increase in 1861-62 of *Rs.* 87,576. 7. 3., and this in the face of taxes relinquished in the new talooks to the extent of *Rs.* 46,895. 14. 7., and of the necessity of introducing a liberal settlement in them, of which the full benefits can only gradually be developed.

CHAP. XVI.
Hyderabad
Assigned Districts.
Revenue compared
with last year.

126. The disbursements on account of the Civil Administration have been, during the year, as follows :—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Salaries of officers - - - - -	-	-	-	84,748	4	4
Salaries of Establishments including police - - -	-	-	-	3,32,610	15	2
Contingencies - - - - -	-	-	-	64,037	13	9
				4,81,397	1	3
Revenue survey - - - - -	60,000	-	-			
Yeomeahdurs - - - - -	12,739	4	3	72,739	4	3
	<i>Rs.</i>			5,54,136	5	6

127. A surplus thus remains of *Rs.* 32,67,559. 15. 6. for the pay of the contingent, public works, and the other purposes for which the country was assigned to British management. The departmental accounts, exhibiting the actual disbursements under these heads have not all to this date reached the Resident's office; but according to the budget estimate for the year 1861-62, corrected by the actual disbursements hitherto ascertained, these charges will amount to 34,38,665 rupees, leaving, as the surplus of receipts over expenditure for the year under review, 3,83,031 rupees.*

128. With this rapidly increasing revenue the debt against His Highness the Nizam, which on the 30th of April 1860 amounted, according to the Accountant General's statement, dated the 30th of November 1861, to *Rs.* 5,35,937. 1. 8., must be soon extinguished.

129. The accounts for the year 1860-61 have not yet been received from the Accountant General at Calcutta; but according to the financial statement appended to the administration report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for that year, the actual receipts in 1860-61 were 42,18,257 rupees, the actual disbursements 41,83,369 rupees, leaving a balance for that year in favour of receipts of 34,888 rupees.

130. This sum deducted from the balance of the previous year against His Highness the Nizam, together with the excess of receipts over expenditure for the present year, will diminish the debt against the Nizam's Government on the 30th of April 1862 to 2,92,048 rupees, as particularised in the margin.

Diminution of the debt against the Nizam.				<i>Rs.</i>
Balance against the Nizam on the 30th April 1860	-			5,35,937
Deduct excess of receipts over expenditure in 1860-61	-		34,888	
" excess of receipts over expenditure in 1861-62	-		3,83,031	
				4,17,917
Balance - - -	<i>Rs.</i>			1,18,020

131. The whole amount of taxes remitted in the Berar Districts, since their management was assumed by British officers, is *Rs.* 3,85,356. 13. 6., as shown in the accompanying Schedule, Appendix No. 2.

Taxes remitted in the Assigned Districts.				<i>Rs.</i>
Add interest on debt from 1st of May to 31st December 1860, not charged in disbursements exhibited above for 1860-61, pending the orders of Government	-			1,74,028
Balance against the Nizam on the 30th April 1862	<i>Rs.</i>			2,92,048

132. A great scarcity of copper coin has been experienced in Berar, notwithstanding that in the year under report 1,26,000 rupees' worth has been imported from Madras, and 75,000

	<i>Rs.</i>
* Disbursements according to Budget Estimate for 1861-62	34,70,494
Deduct over-estimated in Budget for Hyderabad Contingent	<i>Rs.</i> 30,568
" " for Yeomeahdurs	1,261
	31,829
	34,38,665
Deduct salaries, establishments, &c., as in preceding paragraph	5,54,136
	28,84,529
Surplus revenue above shown	32,67,560
Estimated surplus for the year of receipts over expenditure	<i>Rs.</i> 3,83,031

CITAP. XVI. 75,000 rupees' worth on a former occasion. The scarcity still seems to remain, and all
 Hyderabad classes complain that they receive only from 14 to 15 annas in copper coin for the rupee.
 Assigned Districts. Steps, however, have been taken to remedy the evil so far as an abundant importation of
 copper coin is calculated to do so. Its exportation from the districts by the Sahoocars is
 the chief obstacle to be surmounted.

Total Administrative Charges.			Rs.	133. The total charges on account of civil adminis-
Civil charges, as shown by the Commissioner	-	-	4,81,307	tration and police throughout Berar are 5,13,028 rupees,
Salaries, &c., Residency Civil Office	-	-	31,631	being a per-centage upon the gross revenue, 38,21,696.
TOTAL	-	-	5,13,028	rupees, of Rs.13. 6. 9.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

- Cotton cultivation. 134. Experiments with the view of introducing exotic cotton have been continued, but still without success. These experiments will be persevered in, while efforts will be made to improve the native staple by more careful cultivation.
- Essentials for obtaining cotton for home market. 135. But it has become evident that if cotton adapted for the home market, equal or nearly so to American produce, be expected from Berar, the cleaning and ginning must be conducted by different agency to the culture.
- Object of the cultivators. 136. The cultivators' object is to obtain a quick return for his crop: it is, therefore, a matter of great indifference to him whether his cotton is clean or full of seed, leaves, and gravel, so long as it meets with a quick sale.
- Cultivator unable to clean cotton. 137. It seems doubtful, even if he had the inclination, whether he has the time thoroughly to clean his cotton. Other agricultural avocations of vital importance to his land demand his attention and labour, and it is a common remark among the ryots that they have no spare time, and that the seasons already come round too fast. In short, the higher price he might obtain for cleaner cotton would not pay him for the extra labour and the neglect it would entail on other matters connected with his farm.
- Remedy for this drawback. 138. The remedy is obvious. The exporting merchants must have on the spot, in the cotton districts, agencies, storehouses, gins, screws, and packing machinery, merely purchasing his crop from the cultivator. Of the remunerative result there can be little doubt, and another most beneficial effect will be that the cultivator will be no longer in the power of the grasping village money-lender and extortionate middlemen, as at present. It is believed that such an agency has already been established at the Railway Station of Budneira, and it is to be hoped that others will speedily follow.

PART II.—SURVEY.

- Progress of the revenue survey. 139. The Revenue Survey has been pushed on as rapidly as the funds at the disposal of the Department would permit.
- Extent of land measured. 140. During the year 601,933 acres have been measured.
- Number of fields, classed. 141. Revenue survey fields, 10,756, comprising 186,450 acres, have been classed.
- Settlement introduced. 142. The settlement has been introduced into 70 villages, containing 107,144 acres. The realised revenue of these 70 villages in 1860-61 was 74,367 rupees. In the present year, under the survey settlement, not less than 95,000 rupees will be realised, an increase in the revenue of 20,633 rupees, or 28 per cent.
- Average cost of measurement and classification per acre. 143. The average cost of measurement on the operations of the year ending 31st of October 1861, with which date ends the survey year, was 1*a.* 9½*p.* per acre, and the cost of classification 5½*p.* per acre, giving 2*a.* 3½*p.* per acre for the whole operation, including settlement.
- Hindrance to work from fever. 144. All the field establishments have, it is stated, suffered much from fever in Berar during the year, and considerable hindrance to the work has been experienced from this cause.
- Tenure of waste lands 145. A proposal made by the Officiating Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, for waste lands in the Southern Talooks

Talooks of East Berar, being leased out for 10 years without any intermediate modification of terms. His Excellency also concurs with the Resident in thinking that it will be advisable to grant leases at low and fixed rents for 10 years certain to persons who are willing to take up waste lands or deserted villages, which are not likely to be reached by the Survey much before the expiry of that term.

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146. The kowls (leases) will be drawn up so as to give a reasonable security to the tenants, that those who lay out capital on the lands will be permitted, at the end of the 10 years, to continue in occupation on payment of a fair rent.

Terms of the Leases.

PART II.—VACCINATION.

147. It is satisfactory to observe that vaccination has recently been re-established in the districts restored to his Highness the Nizam by the treaty of 1860.

Vaccination re-established in restored Districts.

148. While these territories were under the administration of the British Government, vaccination was a regular operation in each district; but on their transfer to the Native Government, the vaccine establishment was discharged and the operation ceased.

Temporary cessation of Vaccination in restored Districts.

149. In the course of the first year the Minister expressed a wish to re-establish the system which has accordingly been done, so that the ground gained in this matter during British administration, instead of being lost, has been re-occupied and adopted as a basis for further prophylactic operations.

Re-establishment of the prophylactic at the Minister's desire.

150. In the assigned districts of Berar four vaccinators have been employed—during the year 557 children were vaccinated, and 435 cases were successful. The accompanying tabular statement (Appendix No. 3) will show in detail the numbers vaccinated throughout the Hyderabad territory from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.

Vaccination in the Assigned Districts.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

151. It has been somewhere remarked that the administration reports of the Indian Local Governments and administrations must necessarily be eulogistic. It may with more truth be said of those who minutely criticise them in a hostile and carping spirit, that nothing is easier than to find fault. The oldest and most perfect Governments are not brought to perfection in a day, but after a long series of trials and experiments, and during many years of anxious practical investigation. Why then should so much, and so immediately, be expected from Indian administrators amidst a population antagonistic in their social and religious relations to European customs?

Time required for perfecting the administration.

152. It cannot but be a matter of congratulation and of credit to the members of the Hyderabad Commission, that the anarchy and oppression existing in the Nizam's Berar districts eight years ago have now, under the unwearied exertions of British officers, almost entirely ceased; and that a Government, however imperfect, but still of material and progressive improvement, has been established, which is pointed to by the people as equitable, beneficent, and providing for the security of person and property, while it is acceptable to all classes, because it has the welfare and happiness of all as its primary object.

Present Government appreciated by the people.

153. Whatever may be the hereafter of the Nizam's assigned districts of Berar, or under whatever Government they may be placed, it must be a matter of no little satisfaction and honest pride to the officers who have conducted the administration thus far, that the rough edge of anarchy was, in the first instance, removed by their zeal and energy, and that they were the primary agents who introduced order into the administration.

Services rendered by the several Officers.

154. It is not probable that the writer of the present report may submit another on the same subject to the Government of India; and while fully impressed with many shortcomings of the administration, he feels that he would be forfeiting a pleasing privilege and neglecting an imperative public duty were he to omit this the last opportunity of placing prominently on record the names of those officers to whose instrumentality the successful conduct and results of the administration are eminently and entirely due.

Their names prominently brought forward.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

155. Major Thornhill, assistant resident, has, during the last six years, with only a short respite as secretary to the Commission, conducted all the various and multifarious duty connected with that office with the greatest tact and unvarying assiduity and ability.

Commendation of Major Thornhill.

156. Mr. George Boswell, extra assistant, as the head executive officer in the resident civil office, has had most onerous and responsible duties to perform, in which he has proved himself second in ability to no one, and is a most valuable officer of Government.

Mr. George Boswell, a most valuable Officer.

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Hyderabad
Assigned Districts.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Captain Cadell deserving of the favourable consideration of Government.

157. Captain Cadell, Deputy Commissioner, West Berar, and Officiating Commissioner has brought all the practical ability of a naturally sagacious mind to bear on his duties in the Commission, and well deserves the favourable consideration of Government for the manner in which he has officiated as Commissioner.

Commendation of Captain Allardyce.

158. Captain Allardyce, Deputy Commissioner, East Berar. The duties of taking over the newly assigned districts, after the Treaty of 1860, devolved on this officer, and they were excellently performed with unrelaxing industry and complete success.

Favourable mention of other Officers.

159. Captain Stubbs, Assistant Commissioner, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, West Berar -
Lieutenant Bell, Assistant Commissioner, East Berar, on sick leave to Europe - - - -
Captain Bushby, Assistant Commissioner, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, East Berar - -
Mr. C. Hodern, Assistant Commissioner, West Berar - - - - -

Are all officers of zeal and ability, and deserving the commendation of Government.

Extra Assistants.

Favourable notice of the Extra Assistants, &c.

160. Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee - - - -
Mr. C. Davies - - - - -
Mr. Seeta Ram Row - - - - -

Are industrious, zealous and painstaking officers, ever desirous to do their duty properly.

Superintendent of Police.

Captain T. Davies - - - - -

Commendation of Major Anderson.

161. The supervision of the survey has been entrusted to Major Anderson of the Bombay Revenue Survey, who has proved himself not only an excellent surveyor, but an officer of most varied attainments, and thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, and what is due to the interests of Government.

Dr. Fleming's deep interest in his duties.

162. Superintendent of Hyderabad Medical School.—Dr. J. B. Fleming became Superintendent of the Medical School on the resignation of Dr. George Smith, and has shown deep interest in his duties, and already attached the pupils to his person by his conciliatory manners resulting from a deeply cultivated mind.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain Tyrrell a most zealous officer.

163. Captain Tyrrell, Executive Engineer.—A most zealous and hard working executive engineer.

Notice of Captain Francis.

164. Captain Francis, Assistant Engineer.—A most earnest and laborious officer.

Notice of Lieutenant Haldane.

165. Lieutenant Haldane has proved himself an excellent and hard working officer, who does not fear exposure in a malarious district, having been employed in laying out the district roads between Hingolee along the banks of the Paeen Gunga to Woon.

Good service of Officers who have left the Commission.

166. The experienced and eminent abilities of Mr. F. N. Maltby, Mr. C. B. Saunders, Mr. T. H. Bullock, Captain Meadows Taylor, and Major Ivie Campbell (who died at his post), ought not to be forgotten in this record of excellent and approved services of the officers of the Hyderabad Commission, although they have all ceased to form a portion of it.

Resident's Civil Office, Hyderabad Residency,
27 June 1862.

Cuthbert Davidson,
Resident.

APPENDIX N^o1.



APPENDICES to the REPORT on the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS, for the Year 1861-62.

APPENDIX, No. II.

STATEMENT showing the Taxes which have been Relinquished since the Cession.

	EAST BERAR.						WEST BERAR.						GRAND TOTAL.								
	Amount of Taxes of Old Talooks.			Amount of Taxes of recently acquired Talooks.			TOTAL.			Amount of Taxes of Old Talooks.				Amount of Taxes of recently acquired Talooks.			TOTAL.				
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Frontier duties	40,979	8	1	-	-	-	40,979	8	1	1,90,328	1	5	-	-	-	1,90,328	1	5	2,30,407	9	6
Sayer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,582	2	8	-	-	-	45,582	2	8	45,582	2	8
Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,528	15	9	-	-	-	41,528	15	9	41,528	15	9
Nuzzurs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,882	3	4	-	-	-	1,882	3	4	1,882	3	4
Mohitpurpha	14,780	14	3	5,065	6	6	19,846	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,846	4	9
Tax on snuff	407	5	3	466	12	9	874	2	-	-	-	-	4	13	9	-	-	-	878	15	9
butcher's stalls	1,704	5	9	296	7	10	2,000	13	7	-	-	-	19	7	2	-	-	-	2,020	4	9
re-marriages	673	7	3	213	11	10	887	3	1	-	-	-	11	9	7	-	-	-	898	12	8
sale of cattle	3,745	6	10	-	-	-	3,745	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,745	6	10
oil	117	15	6	-	-	-	117	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	15	6
weekly markets	4,897	3	-	-	-	-	4,897	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,897	3	-
flags	90	8	3	-	-	-	90	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	8	3
gambling	73	5	9	-	-	-	73	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	5	9
dihers	96	1	9	-	-	-	96	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	1	9
stamping cloths	340	6	6	-	-	-	340	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	6	6
farmers	47	7	-	-	-	-	47	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	7	-
grazing	57	-	9	-	-	-	57	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	9
gowlees	28	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-
dyers	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
khadee cloth	353	14	-	-	-	-	353	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353	14	-
fruit, &c.	2	9	6	-	-	-	2	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	6
cotton churkas	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
ghee	147	7	6	136	11	9	284	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284	3	3
charcoal	287	-	-	-	-	-	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	-	-
pewter leaves	113	9	-	-	-	-	113	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	9	-
weighing cotton	1,708	-	-	75	3	4	1,783	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,783	3	4
brokers (dullols)	312	-	3	-	-	-	312	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	-	3
majoom	71	11	3	-	-	-	71	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	11	3
expiation	38	9	-	-	-	-	38	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	9	-
koossum exported to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indoor	101	15	-	-	-	-	101	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	15	-
juthras	102	1	3	184	11	8	286	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	12	11
marriages	222	5	3	8	13	5	231	2	8	-	-	-	19	3	11	-	-	-	250	6	7
therum tukka	42	10	-	-	-	-	42	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	10	-
native music	15	8	3	-	-	-	15	8	3	-	-	-	2	6	10	-	-	-	17	15	1
kohow	41	2	-	-	-	-	41	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	2	-
cocoanut and sweet-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
meat in Hoolee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
festival	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
grain pits	24	3	6	-	-	-	24	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	3	6
sale of houses	23	6	-	-	-	-	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	6	-
bazars	258	13	3	-	-	-	258	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	13	3
chunam	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-
midwives	16	4	9	-	-	-	16	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	4	9
musicians	20	-	9	-	-	-	20	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	9
flower gardens	23	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
muddud khana	57	8	9	-	-	-	57	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	8	9
chaildoo	105	11	6	-	-	-	105	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	11	6
choongee	922	4	6	-	-	-	922	4	6	-	-	-	77	2	9	-	-	-	999	7	3
rent of mudgees	11	2	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-
Mohorum festivals	264	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	-
betel	30	-	-	8	10	9	38	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	10	9
stamping weights and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
measures	21	4	9	-	-	-	21	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	4	9
ferry	20	6	10	-	-	-	20	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6	10
sale of jagree	37	3	11	-	-	-	37	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	3	11
village havildars	199	13	3	-	-	-	199	13	3	-	-	-	19	13	7	-	-	-	219	10	10
cowherds	118	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-
looms	157	10	3	-	-	-	157	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	10	3
fishing	35	-	-	8	1	8	43	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	1	8
town duties	10	2	-	2,744	15	8	2,755	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,755	1	8
forests	-	-	-	135	11	4	135	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	11	4
sale of cotton	-	-	-	21	14	-	21	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	14	-
silk	202	-	-	-	-	-	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	-	-
Government garden	-	-	-	8	8	11	8	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	11
oil mills	-	-	-	63	15	6	63	15	6	-	-	-	9	11	6	-	-	-	73	11	-
cowherds	-	-	-	61	12	5	61	12	5	-	-	-	1	9	11	-	-	-	63	6	4
enams to mookud-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dums	-	-	-	14	8	11	14	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	8	11
singers	-	-	-	28	12	2	28	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	12	2
basket makers	-	-	-	5	11	7	5	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	7
cock-fighting	-	-	-	9	-	11	9	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	11
lands thrown up	-	-	-	92	-	4	92	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	4
salt bags	-	-	-	20	10	7	20	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	7

STATEMENT showing the Taxes which have been relinquished since the Cession—continued.

	EAST BERAR.			WEST BERAR.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Amount of Taxes of Old Talooks.	Amount of Taxes of recently acquired Talooks.	TOTAL.	Amount of Taxes of Old Talooks.	Amount of Taxes of recently acquired Talooks.	TOTAL.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Tax on manufacture of sugar	-	19 7 1	19 7 1	-	-	-	19 7 1
„ cotton cleaners	-	148 9 11	148 9 11	-	-	- 9 8	149 3 7
„ kurbee	-	3,433 15 2	3,433 15 2	-	1,335 - 8	1,335 - 8	4,768 15 10
„ enams	-	143 2 7	143 2 7	-	17 - 3	17 - 3	160 2 10
„ sale of sheep	-	30 9 4	30 9 4	-	-	-	30 9 4
„ wood	-	32 - 1	32 - 1	-	-	-	32 - 1
„ chunam	-	6 10 11	6 10 11	-	-	-	6 10 11
„ tobacco	-	50 3 9	50 3 9	-	-	-	50 3 9
„ travellers	-	5 13 -	5 13 -	-	-	-	5 13 -
„ tannah mamoollee	1 8 3	-	1 8 3	-	-	-	1 8 3
„ cutwallee	-	97 3 6	97 3 6	-	-	-	97 3 6
From mookuddums for losses	-	9,052 13 6	9,052 13 6	-	-	-	9,052 13 6
„ zemindars	-	656 4 2	656 4 2	-	-	-	656 4 2
Viswah	-	831 5 5	831 5 5	-	-	-	831 5 5
Excess collections	-	77 4 2	77 4 2	-	-	-	77 4 2
Deposits	-	425 6 3	425 6 3	-	-	-	425 6 3
Pan sooparee	-	21 1 10	21 1 10	-	-	-	21 1 10
Aul (dye)	-	9 11 7	9 11 7	-	-	-	9 11 7
Village boundary disputes	-	58 11 10	58 11 10	-	-	-	58 11 10
Concealed fields	-	1,086 5 1	1,086 5 1	-	-	-	1,086 5 1
Bulloothea	-	44 3 4	44 3 4	-	27 12 5	27 12 5	71 15 9
Hoondawun	-	424 1 2	424 1 2	-	-	-	424 1 2
Dhurmali	-	10 1 3	10 1 3	-	-	-	10 1 3
Sale of sundries	-	40 6 11	40 6 11	-	-	-	40 6 11
Pandurputty	-	-	-	-	918 12 2	918 12 2	918 12 2
Amraie	-	-	-	-	1,207 14 3	1,207 14 3	1,207 14 3
Tax on weighing grain	-	-	-	-	112 6 8	112 6 8	112 6 8
„ fines	-	134 13 7	134 13 7	-	32 8 11	32 8 11	167 6 6
„ interest	-	-	-	-	500 7 7	500 7 7	500 7 7
„ shikum khurch	-	-	-	-	166 6 9	166 6 9	166 6 9
„ carts	-	-	-	-	20 14 8	20 14 8	20 14 8
„ cotton seed	-	-	-	-	55 14 5	55 14 5	55 14 5
„ gonda	-	-	-	-	10 8 6	10 8 6	10 8 6
„ weavers	-	-	-	-	34 13 5	34 13 5	34 13 5
„ removal of cotton from fields	-	-	-	-	40 8 2	40 8 2	40 8 2
„ beggars	-	-	-	-	40 8 2	40 8 2	40 8 2
„ pola festival	-	-	-	-	17 15 10	17 15 10	17 15 10
„ grain measured	-	-	-	-	4 - 5	4 - 5	4 - 5
„ load of bullocks, &c., passing on roads	-	-	-	-	30 6 2	30 6 2	30 6 2
„ unclaimed property	-	1,316 2 4	1,316 2 4	-	-	-	1,316 2 4
TOTAL	73,466 - 8	27,828 13 7	1,01,294 14 3	2,79,321 7 2	4,740 8 1	2,84,061 15 3	3,85,356 13 6

Commissioner's Office, Camp Lak, }
20 March 1862.

W. Cadell,
Officiating Commissioner, H. A. District.

APPENDIX, No. III.

ABSTRACT of the TABULAR RETURN exhibiting the NUMBERS VACCINATED, and the EXPENSE of the NATIVE VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT, from 1 May 1861 to 30 April 1862.

	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.									His Highness the Nizam's Talooks.			Hyderabad Residency at Chudderghaut.			Military Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent.			GRAND TOTAL.			EXPENSE of THE NATIVE VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT.			Per Mensem.
	Western Berar, Boodlanah.			Eastern Berar, Oomrawuttee.			TOTAL.			Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	
	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.																
Number vaccinated from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862	301	33	10	281	96	34	582	129	22	336	35	10	796	28	3	303	129	42	2,017	321	15	Hyderabad Assigned Districts: 4 Vaccinators at Company's rupees 15 each per mensem - - - Stationery at Company's rupees 2 each per mensem - - - 4 Peons at Company's rupees 4 each per mensem - - - TOTAL Company's Rupees - - -			Rs. 60 8 16 81

Hyderabad Residency, }
19 May 1862.

J. D. Fleming, M.D.
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.
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TABULAR RETURN showing the Numbers VACCINATED in the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS, &c., and MILITARY STATIONS of the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT, from 1 May 1861 to 30 April 1862.

VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT, &c.	DISTRICTS AND STATIONS, &c.	Description of Persons Vaccinated.							Results.				Number of Months during which Vaccination was Performed.	
		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Dheers and others.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Adults and others.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	TOTAL.		Ratio per 100 of Failures, omitting Fractions.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.														
Hyderabad Assigned Districts:														
Gopal Sing, native vaccinator, with one peon attached.	Western Berar, Booldanah - -	5	32	128	9	131	43	167	7	155	19	174	10	12
Nursingbhan, ditto one ditto -	Ditto - - ditto - -	0	50	73	4	83	44	127	0	113	14	127	11	12
* Baimul, ditto one ditto - -	Eastern Berar, Onmrawuttee -	0	1	65	13	65	14	79	0	54	25	79	31	6
Vurdarajooloo, ditto one ditto -	Ditto - - ditto - -	2	24	88	12	93	33	126	0	86	40	126	31	12
† Vurdiah, ditto one ditto - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	1	8	60	7	52	24	76	0	45	31	76	40	6
	TOTAL. - - -	8	115	414	45	424	158	575	7	453	129	582	22	
His Highness the Nizam's Talooks:														
Govind Tekaram, native vacci- nator.	Nuldroog - - - - -	0	7	59	8	43	31	74	0	52	22	74	29	4
V. Ramasawmy, ditto - - -	Raichore - - - - -	2	1	208	33	139	105	244	0	233	11	244	4	5
Syed Abdool Kadur, ditto - -	Shorapore - - - - -	0	18	0	0	14	4	17	1	16	2	18	11	1
	TOTAL - - -	2	26	267	41	196	140	335	1	301	35	336	10	
Hyderabad Residency:														
J. B. Fleming, Esq., M.D., resi- dency surgeon.	Chudderghat - - - - -	34	417	202	143	419	377	774	22	768	28	796	3	12
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:														
Hyderabad Contingent:														
Assistant Surgeon A.G. Sanderson, M. B. and M. A. - - - -	{ 1st Cavalry, H. C.; 3d Company Artil- lery, H. C. - - } Bolarum -	8	6	4	0	11	7	17	1	12	6	18	33	2
Assistant Surgeon G. Williamson, M. D.	1st Infantry, H. C. - Bolarum -	2	7	16	4	22	7	17	12	16	13	29	44	2
Sub-Assistant Surgeon H. W. Smith.	6th Infantry, H. C. - Bolarum -	3	2	2	3	4	6	10	0	5	5	10	50	2
Surgeon Major J. H. Orr, C. B. -	{ 4th Cavalry, H. C.; 4th Company Artil- lery, ditto - - } Aurungabad	0	9	2	4	12	3	15	0	3	12	15	80	2
Assistant Surgeon C. T. Eves -	2d Infantry, H. C. - Aurungabad	11	1	0	0	8	4	12	0	10	2	12	16	2
Assistant Surgeon G. D. Riddell	{ 2d Cavalry, R. W., H. C.; 2d Company Artillery, H. C.; 5th Infantry, H. C. - } Ellichpore -	0	6	1	3	10	0	10	0	7	3	10	30	3
Assistant Surgeon G. A. Burn, A.M. and M.D. - - - -	{ 2d Cavalry, H. C.; 1st Company Ar- tillery, H. C. - } Hingolee -	21	37	5	11	49	25	67	7	26	48	74	64	6
Assistant Surgeon J. Reed, M.D. -	3d Infantry, H. C. - Hingolee -	12	25	26	37	63	37	87	13	75	25	100	25	4
Assistant Surgeon B. Williamson, M.B. - - - -	{ 4th Infantry, H. C., Detachment 1st Cavalry, H.C., ditto 3d Company Artil- lery, H. C. - - } Lingsoooor	3	8	5	4	12	8	20	0	10	10	20	50	3
Surgeon Major W. Mackenzie, C.B., M.A. and M.D.	3d Cavalry, H. C. - Momjinabad	3	8	0	4	8	7	15	0	10	5	15	33	3
	TOTAL - - -	63	109	61	70	199	104	270	33	174	129	303	42	

* Discharged on the 15th of November 1861.

† Entertained on the 15th of November 1861.

Hyderabad Residency, }
The 10th May 1862. }

J. B. Fleming, M.D.,
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

APPENDIX, No. IV.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements.

—	RECEIPTS.	Amount of Estimates for 1861-62.	—	DISBURSEMENTS.	Payments out of the Grants of 1861-62.
		Rs.			Rs.
	Cash Balance - - -	34,886	A.	Allowance, Refunds and Drawbacks	1,200
I.	Land Revenue, &c. :			CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.	
	1. Land Revenue - - -	31,79,296	B.	I.—Revenue Departments :	
	2. Sayer - - -	96,401		1. Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkarry.	3,89,146
	3. Abkarry - - -	3,23,584		6. Stamps - - -	1,162
IV.	Salt, Customs Duty, &c. - -	31,430		II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engage- ments.	1,81,847
V.	Opium - - -	33,467		IV.—Miscellaneous - - -	4,800
VI.	Stamps - - -	70,377			
X.	Law and Justice - - -	13,623	F.	CIVIL SERVICES.	
XI.	Police - - -	8,494		I.—Civil Buildings - - -	1,200
XIII.	Public Works - - -	218		II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments,	33,184
XV.	Miscellaneous—Civil - - -	64,806		III.—Law and Justice - - -	21,170
				IV.—Police - - -	1,57,335
				VII.—Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.	2,154
				IX. Miscellaneous - - -	1,16,210
			H.	PUBLIC DEBT.	
				VIII.—Local Remittances :	
				Military Remittances -	23,90,267
				Public Works ditto -	1,39,000
				TOTAL - - -	34,38,665
				Cash Balance - - -	4,17,917
	Grand TOTAL - - - Rs.	38,56,582		Grand TOTAL - - - Rs.	38,56,582

Balance against his Highness the Nizam on the 30th April 1860 - - -	Rs. 5,35,937
Add, interest on debt from 1st May to 31st December 1860, not charged on disburse- ments for 1860-61, pending the orders of Government - - -	1,74,028
	7,09,965
Deduct, cash balance exhibited in this account - - -	4,17,917
Balance against his Highness the Nizam on the 30th April 1862 - - Rs.	2,92,048

653

APPENDIX, No. V.

No. 10 of 1862.—Civil Department.—Revenue.

CHAP. XVI.
Hyderabad
Assigned Districts.

From Major *A. R. Thornhill*, First Assistant Resident, in charge Hyderabad Residency, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William; dated Hyderabad, 4 August 1862.

Sir,

ADVERTING to Section VII., Part II., "Survey" of the Resident's Administration Report for 1861-62, I beg to submit the accompanying copy of a letter No. 219, dated the 26th July 1862, from Major Anderson, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, communicating the correct result of the introduction of the new settlement in the 70 villages as compared with the year 1860-61.

2. Major Anderson's letter has only this day reached me.

From Major *W. C. Anderson*, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, s.m.c., to the Assistant Resident, Hyderabad,—No. 219, dated Dharwar, the 26 July 1862.

By letter No. 179, dated 10th ultimo, paragraph 5, I reported that the realized revenue of the 70 villages into which the survey settlement has been introduced "was in 1860-61, 74,367 rupees. In the present year not less than 95,000 rupees will be realized, an increase in the revenue of 20,640 rupees, or 28 per cent. There is in addition Government unoccupied waste bearing assessment 13,807 rupees, out of which some is being taken up daily. I have, therefore, above stated the current year's revenue to be not less than 95,000 rupees, it may possibly be a thousand or two more than that, for my last return was dated the 15th ultimo, (May), and then the taking up of waste land had by no means ceased. I have little doubt that, before another three years elapse, at least two-thirds of the present waste, assessed at 13,807 rupees, will have been taken up, and the revenue have increased to at least 1,05,000 rupees, or upwards of 41 per cent. on the realization of 1860-61.

2. I have now received returns up to the 5th instant, and find that I have, in the passage above quoted, very much over-estimated the time required for the bringing the unoccupied Government waste, amounting on the 20th May to land assessed at 13,807 rupees, into occupation. Out of this amount, since the 20th May and up to the 5th instant, land assessed at 11,715 rupees has been taken up, and only 3,101 acres, bearing assessment 2,092 rupees, remained on the latter date unoccupied waste.

3. The following Statement shows the result of the settlement in the 70 villages compared with the realizations of 1860-61:—

Realizations of 1860-61	- - - - -	Rs. 74,367
Survey Assessment of Government land occupied up to the 5th instant, after deducting 2,056 rupees, to be remitted in the present year on account of unexpired Kowls granted before the settlement	- - - - -	1,06,824
Increase of revenue in 1862-63	- - - - -	32,457 or 43 per cent.

4. Still some small amount of the waste remaining, 3,101 acres, bearing assessment 2,092 rupees, may be taken up in the current year. But at the late period of the season I cannot anticipate that any material extent of it will be taken up. The above figures, therefore, show pretty nearly the result of the settlement of the current year. In future years I doubt not that the small area of waste will be still further diminished, and the revenue will also benefit by the full assessment on lands at present held under Kowls, as they fall in year by year.

5. I will send in an exact Statement of the revenue result of the settlement when the accounts for 1862-63 are finally made up. I hasten, however, to communicate the above result, which has even exceeded my most sanguine anticipations, in the hope that it may be in time for embodiment in the administration report.

No. 1747.

FORWARDED to the Home Department in continuation of No. 1572, dated the 6th ultimo. (To be returned.)

Foreign Department,
6 September 1862.

By Order,
(signed) *J. T. Wheeler*,
Asst. Secy. to Government of India.

CHAPTER XVII.

CHAP. XVII.
Straits Settlement.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

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ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the STRAITS SETTLEMENT,
for the Year 1861-62.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. THE introduction of the system under which the members of the court establishment are now remunerated by suitable fixed salaries, all fees being duly accounted for and carried to the credit of the State, has had the anticipated effect of reducing to a considerable extent the labours of the Judges of the Supreme Court; both at Singapore and Malacca there has been a material diminution in the amount realized from suitors, whilst at Penang it has dwindled down to about one-half the sum received in 1860-61, and is insufficient to cover the disbursements from the Treasury on account of the pay of the Registrar and his clerks.

2. The number of cases decided in the different Courts of Requests is in excess to that of last year, whilst the amount received by fees is somewhat less, hence it would appear that the modification of the Rules under which fees were originally levied, has had the desired result of diminishing unnecessary and vexatious litigation, and barring the advancement of fraudulent claims, few cases being now filed, in which recourse to the court is not absolutely necessary to ensure the liquidation of a just demand.

3. The advantages of the District Courts are fully appreciated by the Chinese residing in the interior, and even amongst the Malays they are becoming popular, no less than 257 cases having been filed during the 12 months at the District Court of Aloor Gajah in Malacca.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

1. There have been only two cases not included in the Police Report of sufficient moment to require any special remark.

One occurred at Singapore: Three junks, strongly suspected of having been concerned in some of the piracies reported to have taken place in the Gulf of Siam, were arrested by order of the Government, and the necessary proceedings taken against them in the Supreme Court under the provisions of Act XII. of 1857. The Court, however, was of opinion that there were no sufficient grounds to warrant their condemnation, and they were therefore released. Subsequently, however, there has been reason to believe that the opinion formed by the police as to their real character may have been correct, one of the number having been recognised as a junk that had been captured and carried away by pirates in the China Seas.

2. The

2. The other was that of a Malay who had been implicated in a gang robbery at Batu Kawan, in Province Wellesley, and having been closely pursued by the police, had sought refuge in the Perak territories; he had, however, barely crossed the Kreean River when he was overtaken by one of his pursuers, whom he mortally stabbed. He was subsequently apprehended, but the murder having been committed beyond the frontier, it was necessary that he should be committed for trial under the provisions of Act I. of 1849. On the case, however, being laid before the Grand Jury, doubts were entertained as to the prisoners being amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court, owing to a supposed informality in the order directing his being brought to trial, and, after reference to the Honourable the Recorder, the Bill against him was thrown out; he was, however, tried on the minor charge, convicted, and sentenced to 15 years' transportation.

PART III.—POLICE.

1. Since the changes in the police at Singapore, alluded to in the last Administration Report, the conduct of the force appears to have been satisfactory.

2. Several of the new stations and barracks along the Old Straits have been erected almost entirely by the labours of the peons attached, and their construction reflects great credit upon all concerned. During the period of their being thus employed, as they would have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining food, they were, as a temporary indulgence, permitted to be furnished with rations at the expense of the State.

3. The alterations and additions to the main station in the town having been completed, the Commissioner's and Magistrate's Offices have been removed from the building formerly occupied as a police office.

4. At Penang the conduct of the police force has been generally exemplary, there being, however, one serious exception, that of a subadar on duty at the main station, and employed in the collection of fines imposed by the magistrate, who absconded with the sum of 68 dollars, which had been entrusted to his charge; he was subsequently apprehended, brought to trial, convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

5. Consequent on a representation made to the Rajah of Quedah as to the necessity of his adopting suitable measures to preserve the peace of the frontier, and prevent his territories from becoming the resort of the bands of plunderers, by whom Province Wellesley has been so long infested, the border jungles have ceased to afford a refuge to delinquents of this description, and there has not been a single case of gang robbery in the province throughout the year.

6. The tranquillity of Prince of Wales's Island has been disturbed on several occasions, owing to the disputes between rival Chinese Secret Societies. In August there was a serious disturbance between the Tuah Peh Kong and Chin Chin Societies, which lasted for 15 days, during which time a number of cowardly assaults and outrages were committed. In April a similar quarrel occurred between the Tuah Peh Kong Society on the one part, and the Ho Seng and Ghee Hin Societies on the other; it was not of so long duration as the former, the contending factions having made up their differences in the course of a week. On both occasions recourse was had, with great success, to the expedient of appointing the acknowledged heads of societies as special constables, and attaching them to police stations, so as to induce them to take a warm personal interest in the preservation of the peace. By a steady persistence in this course, it is hoped that these unseemly displays of resistance to the law on the part of the Chinese may be permanently suppressed.

7. The pretensions of the Kling Societies have also experienced a severe check, and their fraternities are consequently rapidly falling into disrepute and insignificance.

8. Owing to the construction placed by the Court on the wording of Section 4 of Act XIII. of 1856, under which it has been ruled that the Deputy Commissioner of Police is not competent, on his own authority, to receive a gambling information, and issue a warrant thereon, the exertions of the police to check the crime of gambling have been somewhat nullified, as the publicity given to the transaction by the informer's being obliged to attend upon the Commissioner, who is also the Resident Councillor of the Station, often deters him from giving information, whilst even when it is afforded it renders the prospect of apprehending the offenders less certain, more especially as the gaming-houses being all strongly barred and fortified, entrance can in many cases only be obtained through stratagem, the provisions of Act XXXVIII. of the 17 & 18 Vict. not being applicable to the Straits.

9. Great complaints have been made relative to the rapidly increasing number of lepers by whom the Station is infested, the poor-house apparently not affording sufficient space for their accommodation.

10. Owing to its numerical inefficiency, and to its being under-paid, the state of the police force at Malacca continues unsatisfactory. Out of the town police, num-

bering 112 of all ranks, there have been 44 dismissals and 42 resignations within the year.

11. The services of the Deputy Commissioner have been fully engaged in visiting the country and frontier stations. The European Inspector has, as usual, given great satisfaction: a small increase has been made to his salary. The native officers have generally behaved well.

12. Although as detectives the frontier police have not proved successful, as a preventative to crime the establishment of the force has been attended with great advantage, not a single case of buffalo stealing or kidnapping having occurred since the occupation of the frontier stations.

13. The returns (included amongst the Appendices) furnished by the Commissioner of Police show an increase of crime at all three stations. It appears, however, somewhat doubtful whether this result is to be attributed to an actual increase in the number of offences committed, or to the increased accuracy of the returns now supplied.

14. At Singapore the increase has taken place entirely under the heads of "Larceny" and "Police Cases." In serious crimes there is a very considerable decrease.

SINGAPORE.

Arson.

15. There have been two cases of arson; the one case was that of a Chinese Bangsal at Chan Chu Kung, which was reported to have been set on fire by a party of four Chinese, and property of considerable value destroyed; the alleged offenders were arrested, but the case was dismissed after a lengthy investigation; it is supposed that the complaint was preferred owing to a dispute regarding some land. The other case occurred in the district of Saletar, a quarrel having taken place between two Malays regarding a house, one of the disputants, rather than surrender the property, set fire to it; the case was brought before the magistrate and dismissed.

Assault.

16. Three hundred and twenty cases of assault have been reported, many of them, however, have been mere petty quarrels, whilst the statements made with regard to the loss of property must be received with suspicion, complainants often adding an accusation of robbery to render the charge more serious.

Breaches of trust.

17. Of breaches of trust the cases have been of a trifling character, calling for no special remarks.

Bribery.

18. The four instances of bribery have been simple cases, in which a few cents have been offered by prisoners to police peons to secure their release.

Burglary.

19. Out of 20 cases of burglary brought before the magistrate 13 were dismissed, seven being sent for trial at the criminal sessions, of these three only require notice. The first occurred in the house of a Portuguese woman residing in Waterloo-street; her room was entered during the night by a discharged servant, and jewellery to the value of 50 dollars carried off; the burglar was, however, arrested the same morning by the police, and being committed before the Supreme Court, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the House of Correction. The second was perpetrated in the house of a dyer, in South Canal Road; the adjoining house being vacant, the burglar, a Chinese, obtained means of entrance by removing a portion of the brick partition, and carried away property worth about 140 dollars; he was, however, apprehended with the stolen property in his possession by one of the night watchmen in another part of the town, and the necessary conviction having been obtained, was awarded 14 years' transportation. Several persons were concerned in the third; a Portuguese woman residing in Bencoolen-street was awakened by hearing a noise in her room, and on giving the alarm observed one of the burglars jumping out of the window; on examination it was ascertained that ornaments valued at 49 dollars had been stolen; through the exertions of two detectives it was discovered that a gang of robbers were located behind the race course, and on the necessary search being made the whole of the missing property was regained; five Chinese were committed for trial, one only being convicted and sentenced to seven years' transportation; the others were, however, convicted on a charge of having fraudulent possession of some property belonging to the Court Interpreter, and a resident of Brass Bassa Road, and punished by six months' confinement with hard labour.

Child stealing.

20. There have been two cases of child stealing; in the one a little girl, the daughter of a Malay woman, was carried off by a Chinaman, and disposed of by him at Rhio; she was, however, through the aid of the Dutch authorities recovered, and the culprit was transported for seven years. In the other, a Hindoo child was taken away by one of the performers attached to a native theatre; he was, however, arrested when on his way to Malacca with the child in his possession, tried, and imprisoned for 18 months in the house of correction.

Conspiracy.

21. There has been only one case of conspiracy, in which a fraud was perpetrated on a Portuguese, by which he was deprived of a valuable piece of land; the plans of the conspirators were so well arranged that the suspicions of the victim were not aroused until the

the fraud had been completed, and one of the parties concerned had absconded; three persons were implicated, one was admitted to bail by the magistrate, and secretly left the settlement, forfeiting his recognizances; the other two were convicted and sentenced to 18 months' confinement with hard labour.

22. Ten cases of cutting and wounding were sent up for trial at the criminal sessions, the first was the result of a quarrel regarding a woman, weapons were resorted to, and the complainant received three wounds, not however of a serious nature; the offender was imprisoned for six months in the house of correction, and called upon to give security for his good behaviour for three years. In the second, the alleged perpetrator was discharged. The third was that of a Government peon, who charged another Kling, of whom he was jealous, with having cut his throat; his statement, however, was not credited by the jury, who, from the medical testimony, considered that the wound had been inflicted by his own hand, and the prisoner was consequently released. The fourth offender was an old Kling, who, in a fit of jealousy, attacked a woman with whom he had cohabited, inflicting upon her several severe wounds; her life was at first despaired of, but she recovered, and her assailant was punished with four years' incarceration in the house of correction. The fifth arose out of a quarrel between two Chinese coolies employed under a road contractor, regarding their implements of labour, one struck the other with a parang (Malay knife); as he had, however, received great provocation, his punishment was limited to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. The sixth was of a serious nature; it had its origin in a bad feeling existing between two Chinese members of a Christian and a Ghee Hok Society; the Christian was wounded in the abdomen; after considerable difficulty, a large body of the police being for some days detached on the duty, the culprit was apprehended, and sentenced to transportation for 15 years; the Honourable the Recorder taking the opportunity of causing intimation to be given to the Chinese residents at Serangoon, in which district the crime had been committed, that such offenders would always meet with severe punishment. It is hoped that this warning will have a beneficial effect. The seventh occurred in the course of a series of petty disturbances between two Kling factions, the one being composed of the boatmen or red flag men, and the other of all the bad characters and prostitutes of Campong Glam, under the leading of a time-expired convict. In one of the numerous fights that took place wounds were inflicted, two of the rioters were captured and committed by the magistrate to the house of correction for three months. They were afterwards, on another charge of assaulting and wounding, brought to trial before the Supreme Court, but as it appeared that the second offence had been committed at one and the same time as the first, for which they had been punished, they were discharged, being bound down on their own personal security for one year. The remaining cases were connected with a Hoey difference between the Seh Tan and Seh Lim tribes; the feud, however, having been amicably settled, when the cases were called on for trial the prosecutors failed to appear, and the prisoners were accordingly released.

23. Only one case of forgery has been reported, in which, on the matter being investigated by the magistrate, the evidence adduced in support of the charge was of so unsatisfactory a nature that a fine of 50 rupees was inflicted on the complainant as a punishment for the malicious prosecution of the defendant, to whom the amount was paid.

24. Although the police deserve credit for the numerous cases of gambling, more especially those in contravention of Act V. of 1844, they have brought to notice, there seems little doubt that the vice is still extremely prevalent; the offence is one upon which it is generally extremely difficult to secure a conviction, whilst the remuneration that may be granted to informers from the Police Fund being very small, they often find it more profitable to watch the police than to assist them.

25. The few charges under the head of housebreaking have been mere cases of larceny, and have been all summarily dealt with by the magistrate.

26. Of the 2,778 cases of larceny recorded, the majority have been committed by house servants. The Hylam Chinese are generally employed as servants; they are perhaps more addicted to theft than any of the other Asiatics in the Straits, and enjoy greater opportunities of obtaining access to valuable property. The provisions of Section 4 of Act XLVIII. of 1860 have been found to work beneficially in preventing the escape of offenders, when the property stolen from temporary residents has exceeded 50 rupees in value. Sixteen persons, charged with larceny, were committed for trial at the criminal sessions, ten were discharged, the remaining six being convicted and sentenced, one to transportation, and five to imprisonment for various periods in the house of correction.

27. Three cases of manslaughter have been noted; two occurred from furious driving; in the third instance the charge was brought against the architect and contractor of a range of new buildings, which, in the midst of a violent squall, fell to the ground, burying one of the workmen under the ruins. The Bill was thrown out by the Grand Jury.

28. There have been six cases of murder, being the same number as recorded last year. The first was that of a Chinese sawyer working in the country, who was supposed to have been murdered by his master, though no cause for the crime has hitherto been discovered. Intimation of the deed did not reach the police until three days after its occurrence, when the body was exhumed; three men were arrested on suspicion, but discharged, consequent

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on the want of sufficient evidence against them. The second was that of a burglar, who met his death at the hands of three Kling men, who were attempting to arrest him; the circumstances of the case did not, however, warrant a conviction on the charge. In the third the victim was a woodcutter, who, whilst employed with two other Chinese in cutting wood near Pulo Samboo, was attacked by some Malays, with the view of plundering his boat; the deceased, having offered resistance, was speared in the abdomen, and died before reaching Singapore; two Malays were arrested, but the evidence was not considered sufficient to substantiate the charge against them, and they were discharged. The fourth case was one of a peculiarly painful nature: a Malay fishing boat having approached a merchant vessel lying in the roadstead, the commander, under the impression that she was hovering about for the purpose of taking off some of his crew, fired two shots from a musket at the fishermen; one man was seen to fall into the sea, and another was wounded in the leg; the body of the first not having been recovered, the charge for wilful murder was not sustained; but as regards the second offence, shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for six years. In the fifth instance the culprit was a Malay residing near Saletar; in a fit of passion he murdered his father-in-law and wounded three women; before the arrival of the police, he was placed under restraint by his relatives, who bound him so tightly that he subsequently died in hospital from the effects of the injuries he received. The last murder committed was on the person of a Chinese hawkker, who was selling his wares on the Rochore River, behind Tanjong Rhoo; his death was caused by a severe blow on the head; no clue to the murderer has as yet been obtained.

Perjury.

29. Under the head of perjury there are only two cases deserving of notice: in one, two Klings, members of a secret society, committed wilful perjury before the police magistrate; they were committed for trial at the sessions, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the house of correction. In the other a Kling contractor, who had brought a false charge of assault against the commissariat conductor, was accused of subornation of perjury; a true bill was found by the grand jury, but owing to the magistrate having neglected to have the depositions in the original case duly signed, no further proceedings were taken.

Piracy.

30. Only four cases of piracy appear on the returns, and this crime, as regards the immediate neighbourhood of Singapore, appears to have been in a great measure suppressed. This result may be attributed to the energetic conduct of the police authorities, who, aided by his Highness the Tumongong, have strenuously exerted themselves to clear the adjacent seas and straits from the marauders, by whom they were formerly infested. Two of these pirates, who had long been the terror of peaceable traders, Pah Ranti and Si Abboo, were so harassed by the continued pursuit of the police, on two occasions their boats being captured, that they eventually surrendered to a petty native chief subordinate to the Government of Netherlands India.

Rape.

31. One case of rape occurred; it was perpetrated on a Chinese girl of eight years of age; the offender was tried and punished by 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

PENANG.

Arson.

32. At Penang eight cases of arson have been reported; only one, however, is deserving of remark. A Chinaman attempted to set fire to the house of a police Kling informer, by lighting a large kind of squib immediately under it; this, however, exploded, and the Chinaman was so burnt, that he died the next day from the effects of the injuries received.

Assault.

33. In comparison with the returns of last year, there has been a slight decrease in the number of assaults; a large proportion of the cases noted have arisen out of the quarrels between the members of the different secret societies, and many are of the most trivial nature.

Breaches of trust.

34. There have been 19 cases of breaches of trust, and property to the value of 3,435 dollars is alleged to have been made away with; two cases, however, involving a sum of 2,636 dollars were brought before the magistrate, and dismissed as frivolous complaints.

Bribery.

35. Of bribery there have been five cases, but only two of any importance: in the first a Chinaman was accused of offering a dollar to a police jemadar to grant his release; the bill was thrown out by the grand jury; and in the second a Chinese nakodah offered the Deputy Commissioner 40 dollars to restore some arms that had been seized by the police; the offender was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Her Majesty's gaol, and to pay a fine of 40 dollars.

Burglary.

36. Although 173 cases of burglary have been recorded, only five have been of any magnitude. The first case requiring mention occurred in Penang-street; the thieves got over the back wall of the court-yard attached to the house, and broke into a store-room containing opium, by cutting away the two wooden bars of the window; they removed the contents of an entire box, valued at 1,250 dollars, without disturbing any of the inmates of the house. This was evidently a skilfully planned robbery, and the opium must have been at once shipped on board some native vessel; several men have been arrested on suspicion, but discharged for want of proof against them. In the second, the thieves clambered for a considerable distance along the roofs of the adjoining houses, and then lowered

lowered themselves into a court-yard by sliding down two strong poles which were tied together, and which they must have brought with them; they carried off property to the amount of 60 dollars, and made their exit by the front door without being perceived; no clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of this robbery. The third house plundered was a jeweller's shop in Penang-road; the thieves entered by making a hole in the brick wall, close to the back door, and then forcing in the door-post, they ransacked a glass case containing watches and jewellery worth about 731 dollars; the police are still engaged in tracing out the offenders. The other two cases occurred in the country district. In the first instance an attack was made by a party of Malays on the opium shop at Batu Oban; the shop is close to the beach, and about a mile distant from the nearest police station; no resistance was offered by any of the inhabitants of the village, and after plundering the shop the robbers returned to their boat, and had got clear away before any report of the occurrence was made to the police. The second was of a similar nature: two Chinese shops in a large village, also on the sea-shore, and not far from Batu Oban, having been plundered by a large gang of Malays, who deterred the neighbours from rendering assistance by firing off muskets, and threatening to kill any one who dared to leave his house; the value of the property carried off has been estimated at 394 dollars. It has been ascertained that both these burglaries were committed by Malays from Qualla Mudah, in the Quedah territories; two of their number have been arrested by the police, and two more by the Rajah of Quedah; and there is every reason to hope that the whole of the party will eventually be brought to justice.

37. The police have been most successful in bringing to punishment a gang of coiners, who had long carried on operations in the vicinity of George Town without detection; they had arrived at a considerable degree of perfection in the art of making counterfeit dollars, and had engaged the co-operation of a native merchant of apparent respectability in giving them circulation; but of this gang, including their accomplice, nine have been convicted, and eight of the number sentenced to transportation. Counterfeit coin.

38. Of cutting and wounding there have been 18 cases reported; with the exception of three, however, they were not of a serious nature, and were all treated by the magistrate as ordinary cases of assault. Of these three the first occurred in Queen-street: a Chinaman, a minor from Laroot, who had only been a few days at the station, accompanied a prostitute to her house; he had hardly been in her company about half an hour, when the neighbours were alarmed by hearing her cries, and, on rushing to her aid, seized the man with whom she was still struggling, although she had received a deep wound on her neck inflicted with a knife; the offender was convicted and transported for life. The second took place at Pulo Tikoos: a Chinaman, actuated by jealousy, laid in wait for his rival as he was walking home at night with the woman to whom he was attached; attacked him furiously with a large butcher's knife, and inflicted several severe wounds; he was sentenced to seven years' transportation. In the last the culprit was a Malay resident of Jellutong, addicted to opium smoking, who, in a fit of jealousy, attacked his wife with a parang, wounding her, as well as a man and another woman who came to her assistance, severely; he then fled across to the province, and has since escaped to the Quedah territories; but there is reason to believe that he will be apprehended and made over by the Quedah authorities. Cutting and wounding.

39. There have been 10 cases of embezzlement, some of a very serious character. In the month of December, two cash-keepers in merchants' offices, and a bill collector in the mercantile bank, were convicted of this offence, and sentenced respectively to 18 and 12 months' imprisonment. In January there were two cases: the cashier of the mercantile bank was charged with embezzlement to the amount of 1,500 dollars; he was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' transportation; the other case was that of the police subadar, which has already been referred to. Embezzlement.

40. Out of the four instances in which forgery has been committed, three convictions have been obtained. Forgery.

41. One hundred and thirty-four cases of gambling have been reported, and 598 persons apprehended; but in spite of the best efforts of the police, many long established gaming-houses continue to exist, in the present state of the law it being extremely difficult to suppress them. Gambling.

42. There have been only two cases of housebreaking deserving of any notice; one was committed by a time-expired Armenian convict, who, having been accustomed to visit the Armenian priest, took advantage one day of the latter's absence to break into the house, and steal the church plate valued at 605 dollars; of the stolen property 420 dollars' worth was recovered, and the convict sentenced to seven years' transportation; whilst awaiting deportation, he effected his escape from Her Majesty's gaol; after being some time at large he was recaptured, but again made his escape from the police escort in whose charge he had been placed. The other is supposed to have been perpetrated by a party of convicts; during the night the thieves entered the commissariat go-down by letting themselves down through the roof from which they had previously removed some tiles; an iron chest was opened, and property to the value of 200 dollars carried off; a clue to the perpetrators has been obtained. Housebreaking.

43. Under the head of larceny there has apparently been a very great increase of crime; Larceny.
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this is, however, in some measure accounted for by the increased accuracy in the preparation of the returns.

Murder.

44. Eleven murders have been committed; the first occurred at Ayer Etam. A gang of plunderers attacked a lone house and mortally wounded the owner, by whom they were resisted; three of the gang were arrested, and two found guilty and sentenced to death, the third turning Queen's evidence. The second was that of a Malay, who, whilst in his boat off Pulo Rhimow, was robbed by a party of Malays who followed him in another boat; he received a wound from the effects of which he died the next day; no clue to the guilty parties has as yet been discovered. The third took place at Ralow: a Chinese cooly was found savagely murdered by repeated blows of a lading, on a bridle path leading from Ralow to Bali Pulow; revenge must have been the motive for the crime; two persons were arrested on suspicion, but the evidence against them not being sufficient to support a prosecution, they were released on bail. The fourth was perpetrated at Choro Tokong in the southern division of Province Wellesley: some Malays, maddened at the loss of their money at a gaming-house, broke into it at night, killed two Chinese on the spot, and mortally wounded a third; they immediately crossed the frontier and took refuge in the neighbouring native state. In the fifth instance the murdered man was an old Chinaman living by himself in a hut about a mile from the police station at Pulo Betong: on the night of the murder, about nine o'clock, a neighbour heard the deceased calling for assistance, and on running towards his house, found him sitting on the ground frightfully cut about the face, and though still alive, unable to speak; the door of the house was open, but no marks of violence could be discovered; the police, however, found two parangs near the wounded man, evidently flung away by his assailants, which have since been identified as belonging to two Malays who have absconded. The sixth victim was a Kling, who, in a street fight, received a blow on the head, from the effects of which he died unexpectedly in the hospital, without having made any dying declaration. The seventh murder happened at Mount Erskine: a cooly, in the course of an altercation with his master, killed him with a blow from his axe; the murderer was apprehended, but committed suicide whilst in confinement. The eighth occurred at the Hindoo burial ground, near the sepoy lines; two convicts were stationed in a hut in charge of some Government stores required for the repairs of the neighbouring weir; one of them, while under the influence of liquor, murdered his companion for the sake apparently of a few dollars; he was tried and convicted. The ninth arose out of a quarrel: two Malays, uncle and nephew, had a dispute about some land, the former struck the latter several times with a stick, upon which he ran into the house, seized a kriss, and on being again struck, stabbed his assailant, he then fled across the frontier; an application has been made for his surrender. In the tenth instance a prostitute, residing in Queen-street, George Town, was discovered by the police lying on her bed in an upper room with her throat cut, none of her property had been taken away, and it is evident that the murderer must have been actuated by a spirit of jealousy or revenge. The last case was that of a Chinaman found dead under suspicious circumstances at Bagan Ajam, his death was attributed to a severe beating, of which the body bore the marks; two persons were arrested on this account, but the grand jury threw out the Bill against one, and the petty jury acquitted the other.

Perjury.

45. There were seven cases of perjury brought forward by the police; two of these were dismissed by the magistrate, of the remaining five three convictions were obtained.

Piracy.

46. There have been only three cases of piracy reported, all of a trifling nature.

Rape.

47. Out of the four cases reported three were sent up for trial; two were for abusing children under the age of five years; in both the criminals, who were Chinese, were convicted; in the third case the prisoner, a Malay, was acquitted.

MALACCA.

Breaches of Trust.

48. The cases of breach of trust have generally occurred owing to persons entrusting others with jewellery to dispose of for them without taking any receipt or requiring the presence of witnesses, thus giving great encouragement to commit this crime.

Larceny.

49. A great number of the larceny cases reported have been trumped-up charges, and the accused parties have been discharged. The following may be considered a specimen of this class:—Two brothers-in-law, residing in adjoining houses, having had a dispute, and one having been absent from home at Pulo Besar, on his return accused the other of having entered his house, destroyed papers, deeds or bonds, and stolen property to the value of 1,000 dollars; although search was immediately made no traces of the missing property could be discovered, and a second search subsequently made proved equally unsuccessful. About eight or nine days after the defendant was arrested on a warrant issued on the complaint of the accuser, and the house was again searched, and property of trifling value found on the roofs of both houses; still later, articles worth about 300 dollars were discovered, scattered about on the ground in their rear, and on the neighbouring plantain trees. The bill against the accused was ignored by the grand jury. There is only one other case deserving of remark,—a British subject, whilst in the Moar territory, stole a boat and timber belonging to a resident of that country, and having brought the stolen property to Malacca, disposed of them at Poongore, and then absconded. The owner of the property having

having lodged his complaint, the delinquent was traced and delivered up on the usual requisition by his Highness the Tumongong, in whose territories he had taken refuge; he was tried under the provisions of Act I. of 1849, convicted, and sentenced to 10 years' transportation.

50. There have been two cases of manslaughter, and one in which a verdict was found of justifiable homicide. Of the former, the first occurred at Sebattoo. Two Chinamen were suspected of stealing fowls, and accused by the owner of the theft, upon which they were annoyed and struck him. A few days after he died from rupture of the spleen caused by the blows received. One of the offenders was arrested and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the house of correction. A warrant has been issued against the other, but he has hitherto eluded capture. The second was that of a Chinaman who had long been ill, and was placed by three of his tribe in the midst of a jungle to die, they not wishing his death to occur in their house; they have been arrested and are now awaiting trial. The latter took place under the following circumstances:—A police duffadar and peon, while on their night rounds, attempted to arrest two invalid convicts, suspected of stealing fowls; a struggle ensued, in the course of which one of the convicts stabbed the duffadar in two places with a knife; in return he struck him a severe blow with a stick, fracturing his skull, and thereby causing his death; both the duffadar and the peon, who were also injured in the affray, were taken to hospital; they have since recovered, and returned to their duty; the other convict escaped, and has not yet been identified. Manslaughter.

51. The murder cases, which have been numerous, may be generally divided into two classes, those committed on Malays, owing to a spirit of revenge or jealousy, the assassin flying immediately after the discharge of the fatal shot; and those in which Chinese hawkers are the victims, the incentive being the love of plunder. The first murder was perpetrated in the forest of Eana; a Malay returning with several others from Rambow, never reached his house; his companions could give no satisfactory account of him, and on search being made his skeleton was found in the forest. One man was arrested and brought to trial, but acquitted; warrants have been issued against three others, who have hitherto evaded the search of the police; no reason can be assigned for the murder. In the second instance a party of Chinese, who had been to trade across the frontier, were attacked by a gang of robbers a little beyond the boundary, and two of their number, one only being a British subject, brutally murdered; the corpse of the latter was brought in by his companions, who expressed themselves, however, unable to recognise the murderers. The third case occurred at Brissoe; a Malay whilst sitting with his child in his house, was killed by a shot fired from below through the bamboo flooring; although every effort has been made to discover the assassin, hitherto no clue has been obtained. The fourth was that of two Chinamen belonging to the crew of a large boat proceeding up the Kassang river; they had preceded their companions in a smaller boat; and no traces of them having been found when the latter reached Chin Ching, search was made, and the body of one of the missing men was discovered by his comrades floating in the river near Chin Ching, and that of the other subsequently by the police at Teloh Dalam. No information has been gained as to the murderers, the desire to secure the contents of the boat doubtless led to the crime. The fifth took place at Chin; a Chinese cooly, working on a plantation there, having killed his companion by stabbing him with a cooking knife; he was convicted, and sentence of death passed; but subsequently commuted to transportation for life. In the sixth the victim was a Malay, who was murdered at Layray; four men were arrested on suspicion, two were dismissed by the magistrate, and the other two acquitted on their trial at the sessions. The seventh took place at Malacca Pinda: a Malay, whilst sitting in his verandah, being shot from below; no cause for the deed has ever been discovered, and the murderer remains unknown. The eighth was the case of a Chinese hawker proceeding to Ayer Krem to purchase chillies; he was murdered *en route*; his skeleton was found in the jungle near Bukit Linghy; two Malays who had been seen in his company were arrested on suspicion, but on being brought to trial, they were acquitted. The ninth person murdered was a Chinese hawker, who was stabbed at Chirana Pootay, about a mile and a half from the boundary. From the evidence adduced before the coroner it appeared that the murderers were subjects of Rambow. A letter was addressed to the rajah, requesting their surrender, but the answer was to the effect that they could not be found; the frontier police are, however, on the watch for them, and they are likely to be apprehended. The tenth was the Punghooloo of Ayer Panus; he was shot whilst sitting in his house talking to his wife, who was also wounded, but has recovered; the house is surrounded on three sides with jungle, and although the neighbours immediately made a search for the culprit, he escaped undetected. The eleventh was another Chinese hawker, who, whilst passing along the jungle path between Soongie Oodang and Koondore, was attacked and plundered by five Malays; the murder was, however, witnessed by another Chinaman, and on his information three of the alleged guilty parties have been apprehended and committed for trial; warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the other two, who have not since been seen within our territories. The last case was that of a convict peon, who was murdered at Cape Rachado by his fellow convicts, who escaped into the Salangore country, and have not as yet been re-captured. A report was received of the murder of a fourth Chinese hawker in the jungle of Kamooning; up to the present, however, the missing body has not been found, and some persons who were arrested on suspicion have consequently been released on bail. Murder.

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52. Of the five cases of perjury one was against a policeman for giving false evidence in a burglary case under investigation; he has been committed for trial at the next sessions.

Perjury.

Piracy.

53. The case of piracy occurred off the coast of Lookoot. A Chinese boat, belonging to British subjects, was attacked, and eight Chinese said to have been killed by a party of Malays; three of their number having proceeded to Malacca were recognised by one of the Chinamen who escaped, and the Tonze having been sent to Lookoot to make inquiries on the subject, three more were surrendered by the local authorities; owing, however, to the absence of the prosecutor and witnesses they have all been admitted to bail.

Slave-dealing.

54. The cases of slave-dealing have been four in number; the first was the disposal of a Jacoon girl who was enticed away from her house by one of her own tribe, and sold through the means of a Chinamen to another Chinaman for 14 dollars. About eight months afterwards she was discovered by her brothers, who brought the matter to the notice of the police; the parties concerned were committed for trial, the two men being sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, and the woman released, giving bail for good behaviour. The second and third were connected with the sale of a boy who was carried off from Tanjong. In the first instance two Malays were charged with having taken him to Delhie, where he was sold. This charge was dismissed, and subsequently another Malay was accused of having decoyed him from Delhie with intent to sell him elsewhere; he was, however, released, and eventually the lad was produced by the two men against whom the original complaint had been laid. The fourth is the case of a Malay boy, who was engaged as a sailor on board a prahu bound for Langat. The nakodah on his return reported that the prahu had been wrecked, and on being questioned by the boy's father denied that his son had accompanied him; whilst on being apprehended he stated that the boy had gone with him, but had run away at Langat; he has been duly committed for trial.

55. Although it is much to be regretted that at Malacca in so many serious cases the criminals have escaped detection, in the present state of the country, even were the police force much stronger than it is, such a result could hardly be prevented, it being almost impossible to obtain early information as to occurrences taking place along the different by-paths through the jungle, or to institute a pursuit with any great hope of success, even on occasions when timely notice of a crime may be afforded.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND.

1. Under the Budget system recently introduced, many items of receipts, formerly entered under this head, have been transferred to other columns of accounts, and the entries in the following comparative Table of the land revenue collected at the different stations in the Straits Settlement consequently vary from those recorded in last year's Report:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	54,474	56,501	Increase, 2,027
Penang - - - - -	58,171	32,521	Decrease, 25,650
Malacca - - - - -	8,049	12,169	Increase, 4,120
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	1,20,694	1,01,191	Decrease, 19,503

2. At Singapore the value of land has been materially depreciated, owing to the depressed state of commerce, and there have, therefore, been but few sales in the land department; the only town lands disposed of have been 201 lots on building leases along River Valley Road, realising the sum of 2,393 rupees, with an annual quit-rent of two dollars for each lot; whilst in the country 3,664 acres have been sold for 18,804 rupees. No desire is now manifested by the Chinese squatters to take out grants for the land in their possession, and coercive measures, under present circumstances, might only have the effect of driving them from the island.

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3. The great falling off in the collections at Penang is attributable partly to the abandonment of many of the small estates in the interior of the island, consequent on the destruction by disease of the nutmeg plantations, and partly to the expiration of numerous leases dated in 1840 and 1841; the terms of the new agreement being yet under consideration. Although the arrears of quit-rent for former years have been somewhat reduced, they still amount to upwards of 15,000 rupees in Prince of Wales's Island, and 8,000 rupees in Province Wellesley.

4. At Malacca increased expense on account of the additional establishment has been more than covered by the increased revenue collected, there being a clear gain over last year's collection of 864 rupees, notwithstanding the falling off in the income from permits to open tin mines, and from cutting papers and registering fees.

5. The arrears, as shown by the Returns on the 1st May, amounted to 19,962 rupees; they are principally due from the residents in Nanning. Efforts have been made to recover as much as possible, but the poverty of the people is a great obstacle to their success. In many cases rents have not been collected for nearly 20 years, and the accumulations have consequently become too heavy to admit of their being cleared off rapidly; but by avoiding having recourse to harsh measures and practising due forbearance, there is reason to hope that a very large portion will eventually be realized. In some few instances where, owing to the deaths of the original grantees, and the land having been allowed to revert to jungle, there appeared little probability of the liquidation of the Government demand, the arrears have been remitted.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (REVENUE).

1. Under this heading are included the sums collected on account of Pawnbrokers' fees, the tin and brick kiln farms, and the tenths on timber, granite, and coral. The following Table shows the realizations during the years 1860-61 and 1861-62:—

—	1860-61.	1861-62.	—
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	18,956	18,839	Decrease. 117
Penang - - - - -	3,751	4,460	Increase. 709
Malacca - - - - -	20,913	15,475	Decrease. 5,438
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	43,620	38,774	4,846

2. At Singapore there has been but little variation; the slight excess at Penang is owing to the system recently introduced at that station of granting leases to cut timber within certain defined limits and under certain restrictions upon Government land; the decrease at Malacca is attributable solely to the reduction in the amount received for the farm of the Royalty on tin consequent on the departure of a large number of the miners from Kassang to the neighbouring state of Soongie Ujong. There can be little doubt that, to admit of the mines being profitably worked, operations should be conducted on a larger scale than at present, and with the aid of the appliances and machinery of Europe; hitherto the workings have been confined almost entirely to the surface, the Chinese miners not having the means of keeping their galleries clear from the water with which they are filled on their attaining any depth.

PART III.—EXCISE.

1. The receipts under this head are realized from the sale of the farms for the monopoly of retailing opium and spirituous liquors, and are exhibited in the subjoined comparative Table:—

—	1860-61.	1861-62.	—
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	8,38,362	8,38,362	—
Penang - - - - -	2,63,180	2,97,572	Increase. 34,392
Malacca - - - - -	1,28,711	1,28,711	—
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	12,30,253	12,64,645	34,392

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2. There has been no change as regards the amount received either at Singapore or Malacca, but at the former station the practice of selling the farms conjointly with those of the neighbouring native state of Johore has been abandoned.

3. At Penang there has been a considerable increase, owing principally to the advanced price paid for the Opium Farm.

PART IV.—TAXES.

1. The only assessed taxes are the sums levied under the operation of Act XXXII. of 1860 upon the interest payable upon Government Promissory Notes; they amounted as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	138	319	181
Penang - - - - -	435	459	24
Malacca - - - - -	146	332	186
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	719	1,110	391

PART V.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

1. This part embraces all sums paid as fees to the registrars of the Supreme Courts, Commissioners of the Courts of Requests, and sheriffs, as well as the proceeds of the sale of articles manufactured by the prisoners confined in the different houses of correction; they are noted in the Table below:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	32,559	54,957	22,398
Penang - - - - -	20,106	34,787	14,681
Malacca - - - - -	5,447	9,775	4,328
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	58,112	99,519	41,407

2. The great increase at all these stations has arisen from the payment of the court establishment by fixed salaries in lieu of fees, so that in reality there has been no gain, the expenditure having increased in a proportionate degree.

PART VI.—MARINE.

1. This section includes all fees on port clearances and the registry of vessels, and sums debited to other Governments on account of coal supplied to their steamers. The receipts during the two past years were as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	—
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	2,437	3,096	Increase. 659
Penang - - - - -	8,819	21,947	13,128
Malacca - - - - -	23	-	Decrease. 23
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	11,279	25,043	Increase. 13,764

2. The increase at Penang is caused solely by a large quantity of coal having been supplied to Government steamers, a corresponding expense having been thereby incurred.

PART VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

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1. Under this heading are inserted light-dues, rent of markets, and Government bungalows. The total collections have been as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Decrease.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	56,681	55,738	943
Penang - - - - -	939	919	20
Malacca - - - - -	172	138	34
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	57,792	56,795	997

2. The above sums do not include light-dues paid at Indian ports. From returns received from ~~Bombay~~ and Madras, it appears that in the year 1860-61 the receipts at those Presidencies amounted to 6,374 rupees; no return has as yet been furnished by the deputy auditor and accountant general, Bengal.

PART VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS (GENERAL).

1. This section embraces all realizations from marriage and naturalization fees, sales of stores and Government presents, freight and hire of Government steamers, &c., on which account the following sums have been received:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	9,430	16,289	6,859
Penang - - - - -	178	9,467	9,289
Malacca - - - - -	757	1,995	1,238
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	10,365	27,751	17,386

2. At Singapore the increase has been occasioned by the discontinuance of the custom under which the medical subordinates attached to the different hospitals also performed the duty of purveyor; the diet required by the sick is now furnished by the commissariat, payment being made out of the hospital charges, the whole of which are entered in the column of receipts. At Penang there have been large payments as re-funds of salaries and advances to which the increase is to be attributed.

3. The total collections made in the Straits on account of the local Government are as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	10,13,040	10,44,104	31,064
Penang - - - - -	3,55,582	4,02,135	46,553
Malacca - - - - -	1,64,220	1,68,597	4,377
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	15,32,842	16,14,836	81,994

but to these sums are to be added the amount received on account of post office stamps and collections, and the sale of convict gaol manufactures and deceased convicts' estates, as shown below:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	71,198	1,15,326	44,128
Penang - - - - -	12,619	13,282	663
Malacca - - - - -	495	2,173	1,678
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	84,312	1,30,781	46,469

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Thus, as calculated in the statements of proper receipts and disbursements prepared, in accordance with the form now prescribed by the Resident Councillors at the different stations, it would appear that the undermentioned sums, showing an increase of 1,28,464 rupees over the receipts of the year 1860-61, may be considered as the revenue of the Straits Settlement during the twelve months constituting the official year 1861-62:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	10,84,238	11,59,431	75,193
Penang - - - - -	3,68,202	4,15,418	47,216
Malacca - - - - -	1,64,716	1,70,771	6,055
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	16,17,156	17,45,620	1,28,464

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

1. At Singapore the institution has continued to maintain its high character; the average daily attendance has been 194, or 22 in excess of the number during the previous year. The number of boarders on the foundation has increased from five to eight, and the progress of the pupils, as tested at the general examination, has been in every respect satisfactory—seven scholarships, varying in value from three dollars to seven dollars per mensem, were awarded. The building has been placed in a proper state of repair.

2. The girls at the school attached to the institution are reported to have made fair progress in their studies; the number on the rolls is 36, with a daily average attendance of 30 scholars.

3. The inmates of the Malay Mission School number 55, 42 boys and 13 girls, all boarders. In addition to acquiring a fair knowledge of English and Malay, the boys are instructed in some useful occupation, such as printing, book-binding, &c., and the girls in plain and fancy needlework, so that in after-life they may have no difficulty in procuring a livelihood.

4. The attendance at the Malay school in Campong Glam has been extremely irregular, and the average daily number of students is only 15. The school-house, a thatched building, was pulled down under the orders of the Municipal Commissioners, and for some time past the school has been held in the verandah of a house rented for the purpose; a new school-house will, however, be shortly erected in a more suitable locality than the old one.

5. The school at Teluk Blangah has been long in a declining state; under the patronage, however, of his Highness the present Tumongong, and his brother Inchi Wan Abdul Rahman, there is reason to hope that it will rapidly improve; the house is now being placed in good repair, a new master has been engaged, and already the names of 63 lads have been placed on the rolls.

6. Of the schools not connected with Government, one of the most deserving of notice is the school at Tanjong Pagar, established and maintained at the sole cost of Mr. Guthrie, the proprietor of the land in the neighbourhood of the village. The number of names enrolled is 57, viz.: 48 Malays and nine Chinese, and the average daily attendance is 45; 14 only learn English, and the remainder are taught the first simple rules of arithmetic, and to read and write in the vernacular. During the time of their attending school the boys make good progress, but being chiefly the children of poor parents, they are generally withdrawn at an early age to enable them to aid towards their own support.

7. The Free School at Penang has on its lists the names of 304 pupils, furnishing an average daily attendance of 212, a great improvement upon the preceding year; considering the early age at which they relinquish their studies, the lads obtain a fair general knowledge of the ordinary branches of education. The staff of instructors is numerically inefficient; the time of the head master, who is well qualified for his post and painstaking, being occupied in attending to classes, the charge of which should be entrusted to a competent assistant, so as to enable the elder boys to derive the full benefit of his able tuition.

8. At the Vernacular Branch School at Glugore the pupils number 50, with an average attendance of 28; the instruction is confined to imparting a knowledge of reading and writing in the vernacular, and of the simple rules of arithmetic.

9. The scholars, numbering 60, at the Protestant Mission School, are chiefly Eurasians or Chinese; they are all boarders, and only allowed to visit their homes once in the course of the year; they appear to have made fair progress in their studies.

10. The

10. The result of the examination of the students at the Christian Brothers' School was not quite so satisfactory as usual; this falling off may, however, be attributed to the departure of the former able head master and to the ill health of his successor.

11. Much credit is due to the Christian sisters for their charitable exertions in the cause of education; the profits derived from the tuition of the better class of their pupils are entirely devoted to the maintenance of the orphans, 93 in number, that have been placed under their charge.

12. At Malacca the Free School still labours under the disadvantage of having no head master, as, although there is a numerous attendance, the funds of the institution do not admit of a sufficient remuneration being offered to secure the services of a competent person.

13. Miss Williams' School has been removed to the new building, which is centrally situated, and apparently well adapted for the required purpose; as the scholars are almost all children of an early age, the teaching is at present merely elementary.

14. A girls' school has recently been established under the direction of the Sisters of the Order of the Holy Infant Jesus; the education is almost entirely gratuitous, though in cases where the pupil can afford to pay, a monthly fee of two dollars is charged. The establishment, which maintains a large number of orphans, is supported by the labour and industry of the sisters and orphans of the convent, aided by contributions from the sister institution at Singapore.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1. At Singapore, the alterations to the old police office having been completed, it has been rendered in every way suited for the purpose for which it is required; in addition to meeting the requirements of the Commissioner of Police, ample accommodation being afforded to the magistrate and the Commissioner of the Court of Requests, whose courts are located in the two wings of the main building. Three new substantial police stations have been erected on the coast of the Old Straits for the reception of the additional police paid by the opium farmer. The former police station, in the Rochore district of the town, which was destroyed by fire, has been replaced by a structure of less inflammable materials; material alterations and repairs have been executed to the China town and Ellenborough markets. The canal through Balastier estate forming the main line of drainage for a large district, has been cleared and enlarged. On the road to Changhie, bridges have been constructed to facilitate the drainage of the inner lands and admit of its passage to the sea; two timber platform bridges have been erected on the Kranjee road, and a new line of road has been almost opened between Serangoon and Shanghie; this last work has been much needed for police purposes. A few necessary alterations have been made to the Lunatic Asylum and Pauper Hospital, and, in connection with the latter institution, a small hospital has been built for the reception of lepers. In the convict lines, the buildings for the steam saw mill have been completed, and the machinery put up. Considerable improvements have been effected to the ventilation of the different magazines, they were urgently required, it having been found that, owing to their excessive dampness, the powder in store rapidly deteriorated. Pending the receipt of final orders, relative to the disposition of the buildings in Fort Canning, a portion of the large building, ordered to be used as a hospital, has been partitioned off so as to admit of its being converted as a temporary measure into a guard-room. The sea wall has progressed satisfactorily.

2. At Tanglin 10 permanent barracks, with out-offices, the hospital, main guard, canteen, officers' mess room, and subalterns' quarters are ready for occupation. The lighthouse at Cape Rachado is rapidly approaching completion.

3. At Penang the additional storey to the main range of buildings in Her Majesty's gaol has been nearly completed; verandahs have been added to both wings of the Court House; new police stations have been erected at Ayer Etam and Batu Kawan, and a third at Tanjong Tokong has been commenced. An upper storey has been added to the Court House at Bukit Tamboon, as well as to the Police Hospital at Butterworth. A wooden bridge has been thrown over the Tibing Tingee River, and the abutments for the new bridge over the Jooroo River have been built. These last works are both of considerable importance, being on the main line of road leading to the southern division of Province Wellesley. The new convict lines and overseer's quarters in the north division of the province have been nearly finished. A verandah and covered way, connecting the building with the out-offices, have been added to the Native Infantry Hospital, and the necessary works have been undertaken for supplying the garrison of Fort Cornwallis with pure drinking water; a large portion of the masonry of the dam thrown across the stream near Scotland estate for the purpose of directing a sufficient supply of water towards the tanks near the Sepoy barracks, having been carried away, the weir and wing walls have been reconstructed. Some progress has been made in the construction of the new line of road between Jawee and Nebong Tubal, and of the bridges on the road between Telloh Ayer Tawar and Permatang Bindhari, as well as in the improvement of the main road between the ferry at Bukit Tamboon and Jawee.

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4. At Malacca several additions have been made to Her Majesty's gaol, which has now been rendered complete in every respect. The building formerly used as a gaol has been altered and improved, and is at present occupied as a house of correction. Two new stations have been built for the accommodation of the frontier police at Poolow and Batang, Malacca, and the old police station at Karbow has been renewed. The handsome iron bridge over the Malacca river, the liberal gift of Mr. Tan Kim Seng, has been duly opened. A bridge has been thrown across the Sree Malacca canal, and 13 platform bridges laid down on the road to Aloor Gadjah. A new line of road has been opened between Kassang and Batang, Malacca, so as to enable the police on the frontier to receive, if necessary, support from the former station, and also to afford access to an apparently rich district. The ground for the new cemetery at Bukit Sarinday has been cleared, and a suitable covered entrance constructed. The channel of the Duyong river has been nearly cleared. The New Harbour lantern has been placed in position, and displays to seaward a brilliant light, reported to be visible at a distance of 15 miles.

5. Consequent on the retirement of the late able chief engineer, Lieutenant-colonel Collyer, the Supervising Officer of Public Works in the Straits Settlement has been made a chief engineer of the 3d class, and appointed secretary in the Public Works Department.

SECTION V.—MARINE.

1. Consequent on the arrival from China of the small steamers "Tonze" and "Mohr," the three sailing gunboats, attached to the different stations in the Straits Settlement, have been thrown out of employment; two of them have been sold, and the third retained under the charge of the master attendant at Singapore, with the view to her being manned temporarily to meet any emergency that might occur owing to the absence of the steamer "Hooghly," or to her being in any way disabled (a not unfrequent occurrence, her boilers being nearly worn out), and consequently prevented from putting to sea.

2. The "Tonze" has been attached to the station of Malacca, and the "Mohr" to Penang; both steamers have performed good service during the year, and the diminution of petty piracy along the coast may, in a great measure, be attributed to their presence. In addition to ordinary political and police duties, the "Tonze" has been employed in conveying stores and provisions to the light-vessel on the North Sands and to the Cape Rachado Lighthouse, and has been found most useful. Although ill-fitted to face the monsoon in the China Sea, and from their want of accommodation not suited for the transport of troops, these vessels are well adapted for the work which they are called upon to perform within the Straits of Malacca, as, owing to their light draught of water, they can cross the bars that exist at the mouths of all the rivers of the Peninsula, and penetrate for miles into the interior; thus depriving the crews of native boats of all hope of eluding pursuit by seeking shelter, as formerly, in the nearest river whenever there was a prospect of their being apprehended for the commission of piratical acts.

3. The shipping offices at Singapore and Penang have continued to give satisfaction, and hitherto there has been no complaint against them either from the owners or agents of vessels, or from the seamen seeking employment. At Singapore, owing to the dulness of trade for some time, the business at the shipping office was extremely slack, the amount realised by fees not being sufficient to meet the payment of the full salaries authorised for the officials attached to the establishment; latterly, however, there has been a great improvement in this respect, and the annual account shows a balance to credit of \$ 203.44, or Rs. 447. 9.

4. At Penang the collections at the shipping office have never yet covered the authorised amount of disbursements, and the shipping master has consequently been always underpaid; but at this port also a favourable change has taken place of late, and it is probable that the return for next year may exhibit a surplus.

Orders have been issued for the laying down of a buoy to mark the position of the "Charybdis Rock," and also for placing a sign-board on Balayer Point to give warning of the existence of the reef at the western entrance of New Harbour at Singapore.

SECTION VI.—FINANCIAL.

1. The subjoined comparative tables show the actual disbursements made from the local treasuries during the year 1861-62. They include, each under its proper head, every item of local and general expenditure defrayed from the funds at the command of the Resident Councillors at the three stations; but contain no account of disbursements made by the Bombay Government on account of Straits convicts transferred to that Presidency; by the Madras Government on account of military charges; by the Supreme Government on account of stationery and other articles supplied to public departments, or by the Home Government on account of pensions to retired officers and pay to officers on leave:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.		1860-61.	1861-62.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.			CIVIL SERVICE—continued.		
Land Revenue:	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	7,945	9,109	Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Gratitudes for Charitable and other purposes:		
Penang - - - - -	10,743	13,140	Singapore - - - - -	† 14,094	36,406
Malacca - - - - -	8,784	17,265	Penang - - - - -	9,634	9,960
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	27,472	39,514	Malacca - - - - -	3,766	4,788
			TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	27,494	51,154
Customs:			MARINE.		
Singapore - - - - -	5,576	8,479	Singapore - - - - -	10,269	11,601
Penang - - - - -	2,086	2,086	Penang - - - - -	7,532	35,437
Malacca - - - - -	—	—	Malacca - - - - -	1,951	1,836
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	7,662	7,565	TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	19,752	48,874
ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS under TREATIES and ENGAGEMENTS.			MISCELLANEOUS.		
Singapore - - - - -	21,555	21,555	Suppression of Piracy:		
Penang - - - - -	28,361	28,075	Singapore - - - - -	‡ 21,776	44,129
Malacca - - - - -	19,620	19,241	Penang - - - - -	20,440	16,401
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	69,536	68,871	Malacca - - - - -	§ 6,905	21,764
			TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	49,121	82,294
PUBLIC WORKS.			General:		
Singapore - - - - -	3,32,545	2,96,736	Singapore - - - - -	19,983	17,663
Penang - - - - -	63,601	62,689	Penang - - - - -	11,345	1,510
Malacca - - - - -	1,09,893	41,350	Malacca - - - - -	2,636	2,938
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	5,06,039*	4,00,775*	TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	33,964	22,111
CIVIL SERVICE.			Public Debt:		
<i>Salaries and Establishments.</i>			Singapore - - - - -	13,231	8,007
General:			Penang - - - - -	17,342	13,182
Singapore - - - - -	57,271	56,665	Malacca - - - - -	7,396	8,382
Penang - - - - -	63,600	59,616	TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	37,969	29,571
Malacca - - - - -	46,142	38,931	Local Residency Charges:		
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	1,67,013	1,55,212	Singapore - - - - -	6,34,194	6,45,286
Ecclesiastical:			Penang - - - - -	3,27,452	3,55,258
Singapore - - - - -	10,945	10,820	Malacca - - - - -	2,64,654	2,26,604
Penang - - - - -	11,209	11,022	TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	12,26,300	12,27,148
Malacca - - - - -	3,287	4,268			
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	25,441	26,110	GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		
Medical:			Postal:		
Singapore - - - - -	15,240	15,240	Singapore - - - - -	12,167	12,058
Penang - - - - -	5,640	5,640	Penang - - - - -	2,060	2,583
Malacca - - - - -	5,892	5,549	Malacca - - - - -	326	513
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	26,772	26,429	TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	14,553	15,154
Miscellaneous:			Convicts:		
Singapore - - - - -	—	948	Singapore - - - - -	1,35,932	1,31,249
Penang - - - - -	738	834	Penang - - - - -	68,870	64,552
Malacca - - - - -	1,458	1,440	Malacca - - - - -	34,444	35,869
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	2,196	3,217	TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	2,39,246	2,31,670
Law and Justice:			Military:		
Singapore - - - - -	80,476	86,970	Singapore - - - - -	3,44,192	2,60,662
Penang - - - - -	65,135	82,436	Penang - - - - -	2,24,794	1,55,271
Malacca - - - - -	31,711	40,038	Malacca - - - - -	48,689	40,431
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	1,77,322	2,09,444	TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	6,17,675	4,56,364
Police:			Total General Government of India:		
Singapore - - - - -	14,774	17,994	Singapore - - - - -	4,92,291	4,03,969
Penang - - - - -	5,054	8,758	Penang - - - - -	2,95,726	2,22,406
Malacca - - - - -	11,965	15,569	Malacca - - - - -	83,460	76,813
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	31,793	42,321	TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	8,71,477	7,03,188
Education, Science and Art:			IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.		
Singapore - - - - -	8,514	5,964	Miscellaneous:		
Penang - - - - -	4,685	4,465	Singapore - - - - -	24,936	10,275
Malacca - - - - -	3,240	3,240	Grand Total:		
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	16,439	13,669	Singapore - - - - -	11,51,421	10,59,530
			Penang - - - - -	6,23,178	5,77,664
			Malacca - - - - -	3,48,114	3,08,417
			TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	21,22,713	19,40,611

* Includes Straits Lights' expenditure.

† Not inclusive of rations to inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, or rations and clothing to patients of the General Hospital entered in this year's Return.

‡ Not inclusive of Establishment Gun-boat "Singapore," now out of commission.

§ Not inclusive of one-eighth share of expenses of steamer "Hooghly," formerly entered under Straits charges.

|| Include fractions.

Cost of Rations.

	<i>Rs.</i>
Singapore - - -	57,030
Penang - - -	42,586
Malacca - - -	14,372
Labuan - - -	8,399

2. The small sailing gun-boats having been disposed of as soon as practicable after the arrival of the steamers "Tonze" and "Mohr," each station is now debited only with the disbursements of the steamer actually attached; thus the annual cost of the "Hooghly," instead of being, as heretofore, evenly divided between the three stations, is entered solely in the Singapore accounts; one-third of the expenditure on account of the Governor and his establishment, of the surveyor-general, and of pensions granted to retired civil officers residing in the settlement, is charged against each station, whilst the amount of the salaries of the Honourable the Recorder of Singapore (with his establishment) and of the Registrar to the court is distributed in equal proportions between the two stations of which his division is composed.

3. The floating light-vessel "Torch" being attached to Malacca, the whole of her expenses (9,128 rupees) are debited against that station, although the receipts at the Treasury on account of Straits lights do not amount to more than 100 rupees.

4. The only items of local expenditure that materially vary from those of last year are those recorded under the heads of marine at Penang, and land revenue and police at Malacca, as already noted in Section II. The first-named charge has arisen from the purchase of coal for the use of steamers belonging to other governments, for which repayments are duly made; the two latter have been occasioned by the increased rate of salaries granted to the surveyor and his department, and the establishment of the Frontier Police Force.

5. Consequent on the reduction in the strength of the regiments of Madras Native Infantry stationed in the Straits, the military charges debited to the general government of India have been considerably diminished.

6. The disbursements on account of the Imperial Government have been confined to the payment of expenditure required for the maintenance of the naval coal dépôt, and of pensions to pensioners of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and merely the amount expended under these heads, excluding the heavy advances made on account of the China expedition in 1860-61, is consequently entered in the comparative table showing the sums disbursed during the two years.

SECTION VII.—POLITICAL.

1. Continual disturbances, detrimental to our commerce, having taken place along the Pahang Coast, owing to an attempt on the part of Inchi Wan Ahmud, a younger brother of the Bandaharah, to seize upon the Provinces of Quantan and Endow, which he alleged had been bequeathed to him by his father, and both parties having sought the countenance of the British Government, with the view of preserving the peace of the Peninsula, which might otherwise have been endangered, it was deemed advisable to adopt measures for ensuring a speedy settlement of the question at issue, and the Governor accordingly personally visited Pahang, and offered his mediation; the Bandaharah having signified his assent to the terms proposed, they were communicated to Inchi Wan Ahmud, who, however, declined to accept them; he was, therefore, informed that his pretensions to authority over the districts claimed could not be recognised, and that any interference with the interests of British trade would be promptly resented; the neighbouring chiefs were, at the same time, warned against rendering him any assistance or support; this warning had the desired effect; Inchi Wan Ahmud speedily retired from the positions he had occupied, and the sea-board of Pahang has been subsequently free from any attack on the part of his adherents.

2. The Sultan of Tringanu, whilst *en route* to his own country from Galle, whither he had proceeded with the intention of continuing his pilgrimage to Mecca, having, on the occasion of his interview with the Governor, requested that the influence of this Government might be exerted, in order to secure the return of some of the ladies of his family temporarily residing at Pahang, the necessary communication on the subject was duly made to the Bandaharah, and the wishes of the Sultan at once complied with.

3. The prime minister of Siam, together with some members of the Royal Family, visited the different stations in the Straits Settlement, and were received with due courtesy.

4. Several disputes having occurred between British subjects and those of Johore, owing to some misconception as to the extent of the Tumongong's jurisdiction, the attention of his Highness was called to the necessity for respecting the rights of the British Government; subsequently a piracy attended with murder having been committed on a British boat off Pahang, a village on the Johore Coast, and the criminals not having been given up, the Tumongong inflicted a heavy fine upon the residents of the village, which was duly paid to the surviving sufferers and the heirs of the deceased men, as compensation for the losses they had sustained. The Tumongong died on the 31st of January 1862, and was succeeded in the sovereignty of Johore by his eldest son his Highness Inchi Wan Abu Bakar.

5. Continued

5. Continued complaints having been received respecting the refuge afforded in Quedah to the armed bands, by which so many of the gang robberies in Province Wellesley had been committed, a letter was addressed to the Rajah on the subject, pointing out the obligation he was under of adopting measures to prevent the violation of British territory, and the evil to himself likely to ensue in the event of this obligation being lightly regarded. Since the receipt of this communication, the Quedah authorities have duly co-operated in maintaining the peace of the frontier, and gang robberies have ceased.

6. Several British subjects, Chinese, residing at the mines in Laroot, having been expelled with the loss of all their property, owing to an attack made upon them by a rival society supported by the chief in charge of the district, the Sultan of Perak was called upon to cause an investigation to be held into the charges preferred against his officer, and to afford redress to those persons who might be proved to have suffered from his misconduct; whilst fully acknowledging the justice of the demand, and promising that the desired inquiry should be instituted, the Sultan for months refrained from taking any steps in the matter; eventually, in April last, on the urgent remonstrance of the Government against any further delay, the Laximana was deputed to Laroot; this chief recognised the claims of the greater number of the complainants, and awarded equitable compensation. The Laroot authorities, however, refused to abide by his decision, and he was compelled to appeal for assistance in enforcing his decree to his colleague the British Commissioner. After due warning, the Laroot and Sepatang Rivers were blockaded by the three Straits Government steamers, the blockade was efficiently maintained, and shortly after the close of the official year was attended with perfect success.

SECTION VIII.—MILITARY.

1. Colonel Shubrick has assumed the command of the troops of the Straits, vacated by the removal of Brigadier Babington to a brigade command in the Madras Presidency.

2. Consequent on the late changes in the Madras army, several officers, many of high rank, have been appointed to do duty with the corps at Singapore and Penang; the strength of the European artillery has varied but little from that of last year; in that of the native troops a still further reduction has taken place, and they only muster 1,470 of all ranks.

3. The judicious arrangements with regard to cooking the men's dinners and supplying them with wholesome liquor made by Lieutenant Colonel Hervey, commanding 40th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, have continued to produce a beneficial effect, and in this corps there has been but little sickness. In the 20th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, also, although the admissions into hospital were at one time numerous, latterly the amount of disease has not been much in excess of that ordinarily existing in continental stations.

4. The barracks in Fort Canning having been completed, they have been occupied by the European artillery, formerly located in the buildings on Pearl's Hill, which are now undergoing alterations with a view to their conversion into an Arsenal and Commissariat storeroom.

5. During the drill season the attendance on parade of the Singapore Volunteers has been satisfactory; owing, however to the unsafe condition of the butt, there has been no annual practice. At Penang the volunteers have not attended drill with as much regularity as could be wished, but most of the members of the corps have devoted a good deal of time and attention to target practice, and the shooting generally has been very creditable.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

1. At Singapore, although the amount of the monthly subscriptions does not admit of operations on a large scale, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society is making fair progress; a large portion of the ground made over to the society for a public garden has been laid out with great taste, and two shows have been held for the exhibition of agricultural and horticultural produce. The display of flowers included some rare orchids; amongst the vegetables there were a few specimens of peas, cabbages, asparagus, and Jerusalem artichokes, but the show in this respect was not very encouraging; amongst other produce there were some fine cocoa pods, sugar cane, and a small quantity of cotton and arrowroot.

2. At all the convict detached posts, and at several of the police stations, nurseries of useful and ornamental trees and shrubs have been established, and considerable progress has been made in planting avenues of trees along the most frequented roads.

3. In the Island of Penang disease still continues its ravages amongst the nutmeg plantations, and hardly one has remained unscathed; they are consequently rapidly giving way to plantations of cocoanut and other fruit trees.

4. The rice crop for the past year, both in the island and Province Wellesley, has been abundant, and the out-turn of some of the sugar estates closely approximates to that of the plantations in the best West Indian islands; the yield of tapioca also has been very large; indeed the abundance with which this article has been poured into the home market has seriously affected the market rates, and it will be necessary, as far as possible, to reduce the cost of production to admit of the producer receiving a fair remuneration for his labours.

5. The cultivation of cotton has been commenced at two estates in the southern division of the province; at present the measure can merely be considered as experimental, but the report on the muster forwarded to England was very favourable.

6. Owing in a great measure to the want of space at the different police stations, and to the want of breadth in most of the old roads in the province, but little has been done in carrying out the order with respect to the propagation of trees and shrubs; a nursery has, however, been formed at the new convict lines at Bukit Meniah.

7. At Malacca the rice crop was very poor; this may be attributed partly to the destruction caused by locusts, and partly to the fact that owing to the dread of a repetition of the murrain and inundations of past years the proper season for planting was allowed to pass by before agricultural operations were commenced; fortunately the murrain has not re-appeared amongst the cattle, though the disease still exists in the neighbouring State of Rambow.

8. The cultivation of cotton has been introduced with tolerable success in various parts of the country, and coffee has also been tried by several persons. Experience shows that in transplanting the seedlings or shoots of the coffee shrub the shelter of larger trees is necessary, whereas if a plant be removed with a stem about half an inch in diameter, all the branches and roots cut off, leaving only about six inches of stem from the taproot, and placed with about an inch of stem protruding in a hole one foot in diameter, and previously well manured, it will grow well and bear any amount of exposure.

9. Attempts have been made to rear Europe flowers and vegetables, but hitherto with but little success; the seeds are either destroyed by insects, or the plants prove weakly and rarely come to maturity.

10. Tapioca has been extensively planted; the average yield from 100 square yards being about nine piculs, producing one picul of pure tapioca, of which the market price is at present two dollars. A project is now being carried out for extracting oil from the seed; should it prove successful, the cultivation of the plant ought to prove more remunerative. Of late the attention of the villagers has been much given to the formation of cocoanut plantations; a small quantity of salt placed round the nut when planted, or round the root of the tree when it is of about two years' growth, is supposed to strengthen the plant and improve the flavour of the fruit.

11. At most of the police stations small nurseries and gardens have been formed, but hitherto, consequent on the numerous changes that have taken place amongst the police force, they have not flourished as well as could be wished.

12. The long expected Land Act having been passed, ere long possibly many of the present holders of land on commutation deeds will take advantage of the option now given of becoming freehold proprietors, and be thus induced to take a deeper interest than heretofore in the progress of agriculture.

PART II.—SURVEY.

1. The amount of work performed in this department, as detailed in the Return annexed, is, as usual, creditable.

2. At Singapore and Penang considerable exertions have been made to induce squatters to take out the necessary grants, and to recover purchase-money due by grantees. At Malacca, consequent on the introduction of the provision of Act XXVI. of 1861, the Survey establishment has been employed principally in preparing surveys of land occupied by squatters, whose applications for purchase have been duly registered.

3. With reference to Section VII. of Act XXVI. of 1861, the Surveyor General and the Government surveyor, Malacca, have been appointed Commissioners for the survey and measurement of land at Malacca.

4. The Native Assistant Surveyor in charge of Penang Hill having been detected in taking money from the Chinese squatters, upon whom he had been directed to serve notices

673
 notices to appear at the Land Office, was dismissed from the service of Government. The assistant surveyor in Province Wellesley has been permitted to resign his appointment.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL.

1. At all three stations in the Straits Settlement there has been a marked increase in the receipts of the municipalities, the amount of which is shown in the following comparative Table of receipts and disbursements :—

RECEIPTS.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	99,146	118,038	18,892
Penang - - - - -	55,622	57,988	2,361
Malacca - - - - -	18,720*	14,648*	928
TOTAL DOLLARS - - -	168,488	185,669	17,181
Or RUPEES - - - - -	3,70,678	4,08,471	37,798

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Singapore - - - - -	87,128	111,706	24,578
Penang - - - - -	54,855	55,788	933
Malacca - - - - -	13,970	14,346	376
TOTAL DOLLARS - - -	155,953	181,840	25,887
Or RUPEES - - - - -	3,43,096	4,00,048	56,951

SINGAPORE.

1. The undermentioned gentlemen have formed, with the two official members, the Municipal Board at this station.

William Henry Read, Esq.
 Samuel James Gardner Jellicoe, Esq.
 Charles Hercules Harrison, Esq.

2. The following disbursements were made by the Commissioners :—

Police.

	<i>Dollars.</i>
Expenditure in maintenance of police force, including magistrate's establishment - - - - -	42,026
Contingent charges - - - - -	1,070

Establishment.

Commissioner's official establishment - - - - -	6,461
Contingent charges - - - - -	1,627

Conservancy.

Fixed salaries - - - - -	2,315
Contingent charges - - - - -	725

New Works.

Roads and bridges, including special repairs to Campong Java road -	10,437
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Maintenance

* Including the annual payment of 9,000 rupees made by Government.

Maintenance of existing Works.

	<i>Dollars.</i>
Roads - - - - -	22,792
Bridges - - - - -	727
Landing places - - - - -	426
Drainage - - - - -	735

Miscellaneous.

Sweeping and cleansing the town - - - - -	8,936
Lighting the town - - - - -	2,478
Watering the town - - - - -	938
Interest on loans - - - - -	6,270
Ordinary contingent expenses - - - - -	3,743

TOTAL - - - *Drs.* 111,706

3. The most satisfactory feature in the municipal accounts is the great increase that has taken place in the assessment on houses, the amount entered under that head being 8,936 dollars in excess of the sum received in 1860-61, showing that, although there has been of late a reduction in rents in some quarters, it has been more than counterbalanced by the general enhanced value of house property.

4. There has been a considerable decrease in the assessment on land owing to the abandonment of several pepper and gambier plantations in the interior of the island.

5. The new works completed during the year most deserving of notice are Kim Sing's road with its substantial bridge over the river, Chancery-lane, and D'Almeida's road, all useful lines of communication.

6. All the old roads have been put into a state of excellent repair, and lines of young trees planted along several so as to form cool and shady avenues. Final arrangements have been made for putting up the new iron bridge across the Singapore river, and the work is now in progress.

7. Towards the close of the year a civil engineer arrived from India to take charge of the municipal works; his attention has been directed to the preparation of plans and estimates for the proper drainage of the town.

PENANG.

1. The Board, in addition to the usual official members, was composed of the following gentlemen, the first of whom only was nominated by election, the two latter having been appointed on failure of acceptance of office by elected Commissioners:—

James Lamb, Esq.

John James Erskine Brown, Esq.

George Scott, Esq.

2. The disbursements during the year have been as follows:—

Police.

	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maintenance of police force, &c. - - - - -	33,360
Pensions - - - - -	81

Establishment.

Commissioner's official establishment - - - - -	4,726
Commission and contingencies - - - - -	974

Charges General.

Aqueduct department - - - - -	2,105
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Conservancy.

Fixed salaries - - - - -	1,766
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Road Department.

Fixed salaries - - - - -	4,950
Boat establishment - - - - -	2,222
Cart establishment - - - - -	1,935
Contingencies - - - - -	1,350

Province

675

Province Wellesley.

	<i>Dollars.</i>
Salaries - - - - -	406
Commission and contingencies - - - - -	1,913
Total - - -	<i>Drs.</i> 55,788

3. The excess in receipts in Prince of Wales's Island over those of last year amounted to 3,745 dollars, principally to be attributed to an increase in the police fines and fees, and to the rent of the new market.

4. In Province Wellesley the falling off, aggregating 1,384 dollars, arose in a great measure from the arrears caused by the resignation of one of the collectors, and the delay in the appointment of a successor.

5. The conservancy duties of the town have been performed by a hired establishment under the orders of an overseer, the Commissioners having declined to renew the former contract. The new arrangement appears to answer well.

6. The landing places have been generally improved, but the attention of the Commissioners has been chiefly devoted to the improvement of the water supply; several tanks have been added, and others altered, so as to adapt them more to the convenience of the public.

MALACCA.

1. Consequent on the failure of election, the undermentioned gentlemen were appointed members of the Municipal Board:—

John Henry Velge, Esq.
Thomas Neubronner, Esq.
A. A. De Wind, Esq.

2. The following detailed statement shows the disbursements made by the Commissioners:—

Police Department.

	<i>Dollars.</i>
Fixed salaries - - - - -	11,184
Contingencies - - - - -	109

Assessment Department.

Fixed salaries - - - - -	1,206
Contingencies - - - - -	375

Conservancy and Public Works.

Fixed salaries - - - - -	386
Contingencies - - - - -	1,086

Total - - - *Drs.* 14,346

3. In the assessment on houses there has been an increase of 357 dollars, and the tax on carriages and horses has also yielded a similar additional sum, a sign of the gradually increasing prosperity of the settlement.

4. The funds at the disposal of the Commissioners do not admit of their making extensive improvements; in the course of the year, however, the road at Tranquerah from the first to the second bridge, as well as a portion of the Mallim road, has been thoroughly re-made and macadamized, and the road from Cooboo to Gajah Berang re-opened; the bridge near the Cooboo police station being built by convict labour.

5. The appearance of the town is being gradually improved by the substitution of tiled for attap roofs under the operation of the Municipal Act (105 houses having been altered during the past 12 months), and the government having contributed towards the purchase of cemeteries beyond the limits of the town, intermural interments have been prohibited.

PART IV.—GAOLS AND HOSPITALS.

SINGAPORE.

1. The grounds attached to the general hospital and lunatic asylum have been tastefully laid out with shrubs, flower beds, and grass plots, which gives them a cheerful and pleasing appearance; measures have also been adopted for providing these institutions

with a due supply of pure drinking water from wells sunk in the neighbouring sandy ridge, though, owing to the percolation of the surface water through the conduit, the desired object has not hitherto been fully obtained, the defects in the masonry are now in course of being remedied. For the use of the shower and plunge baths erected during the year a sufficient supply of water is furnished from the wells sunk immediately in the rear of each of the main buildings.

2. The prevalent diseases in the general hospital have been fever, bowel complaints, and venereal affections; the total number of admissions 786, and of casualties 42, amongst the latter 23 Europeans. At the lunatic asylum the average number of patients has been 119; 43 have been discharged cured, and 17 have died; of these last 12 deaths were caused by cholera, which broke out in the asylum in a very malignant form about the end of March, no less than 41 of the inmates having been attacked.

Tan Tock Sing's hospital has been duly occupied by the Chinese pauper sick; the number of admissions during the year has been 1,018, and of deaths 289. With a view to preserving, as far as possible, the cleanliness of the wards of the main building, a small shed has been erected in its rear for the reception of incurable leprosy cases; the average number of its inmates has been 20. In this hospital there were 10 cases of cholera, they were all in the last stage of the disease when brought in for treatment, and died soon after admission.

3. No sickness of any moment has occurred in Her Majesty's gaol. With the object of improving ventilation, as well as of enabling the warders to exercise a better supervision over their charges, iron gratings have been substituted for the panel doors leading from the different wards into the inner galleries.

4. Although the convicts have been a good deal exposed during the year working on the sea-wall, the number of admissions into hospital has been only 1,097, and of deaths 62, equal to a per-centage of nearly 2.93 to strength; this small amount of sickness and mortality is attributed by the senior surgeon to the improvement made in the lines during the past three years; to the more substantial diet now issued to the prisoners, and to the efficient sanatory regulations strictly enforced by the superintendent. The prevailing diseases have been as usual fever, diarrhoea, and rheumatic affections, consequent on the nature of the work on which the men have been employed; there have been several cases of ulcers, but not one of hospital gangrene; there were also some severe cases of disease of the eyes caused by injuries to the cornea from the effects of lime or small pieces of granite; all these, however, did well. There were 14 admissions and 7 deaths from cholera, these were all brought in from outside, not a single case having occurred within the lines, although the disease existed epidemically for upwards of a month in various parts of the town. A work-shed has been added to the hospital in which patients suffering from ulcers and trifling ailments are employed in picking oakum; the monotony of the work prevents malingering, whilst the proceeds are devoted to the purchase of hospital comforts for the more serious cases.

5. The House of Correction having been overcrowded of late, increased accommodation has been afforded by railing off a portion of the convict lines, rendered available by the decrease in the number of convicts, consequent on the Straits having ceased to be a penal settlement. The average number of local prisoners has been 276; there have been only 12 deaths amongst them; these were all old emaciated Chinese with their constitutions thoroughly broken down by dissipation before they entered the gaol.

6. The prisoners have been generally employed upon the different public works in progress, and in the manufacture of rattan chairs, baskets, &c.; the value of their labour being calculated at 8 annas per diem for artificers, and 4 annas for Coolies, may be estimated at 20,655 rupees, whilst the cost of their maintenance during the year has been 15,284 rupees.

PENANG.

1. The number of patients treated in the general hospital has been 256; there have been 29 deaths, the principal diseases have been fever, bowel complaints and ulcers; there were no less than 61 cases of wounds and injuries, of which five proved fatal. Shutters have been put up to some of the lower windows, and some trifling additions made to the stock of furniture. The wards are now most comfortable; the grounds attached to the building have been kept in good order.

2. The inmates of the lunatic asylum have numbered 71, out of whom four have died. Some improvements, much needed, have been effected to the male and female wards.

3. Extensive repairs having been required to the buildings composing Her Majesty's gaol, the opportunity was taken of adding, at comparatively small expense, an upper storey to the main range, not only thereby improving its appearance, but materially increasing the power of the warders to exercise a watchful supervision over the prisoners under their charge. The average number of persons in confinement during the 12 months has been 53, of whom only six have been on the sick list.

4. The

4. The average strength of the convicts has been 1,125, of admissions into hospital the number has been 813, and of deaths 30, giving a ratio of mortality equivalent to 2.66 per cent. Fevers, bowel complaints, and ulcers have been the diseases most prevalent; many admissions have been from trifling ailments caused by the employment of the men in the primitive jungle and swamps in Province Wellesley.

5. Increased accommodation having been much required at the hospital at Butterworth, an upper storey has been added, and the building is now well suited for the purpose to which it has been appropriated; out-offices, however, are still needed to render it complete.

6. The average number of prisoners in the House of Correction has been 106, there have been 115 admissions into hospital. The sick are chiefly the beggars of the place, men suffering from chronic diseases, and taken up by the police as vagrants. The solitary casualty was that of a prisoner belonging to this class, an emaciated Chinese opium smoker, who never performed a day's work during the whole period of his confinement.

7. The value of the labour of the local prisoners, at the rate of 3*a.* 6*p.* per man, has been calculated at 6,263 rupees; the expenditure on their account has been 5,966 rupees.

8. A slight increase has been sanctioned to the salary of the keeper of this prison.

MALACCA.

1. The number of admissions into the general hospital has been 161, and of deaths 29. The prevailing diseases have been fevers, dropsy, rheumatic affections, and ulcers; of wounds and injuries there have been 30 cases, two proving fatal. Consequent on the dampness of the lower floor, caused, it is supposed, by the walls having become impregnated with salt when the building was originally used as a salt godown, the Chinese patients have been removed into a vacant ward in the upper storey.

2. The prisoners in Her Majesty's gaol have been transferred to the new building at Bundar Ellier; it is spacious and well arranged; a suitable establishment of warders, &c., has been attached.

3. There have been 644 admissions and 10 deaths in the convict and House of Correction hospital; a very large proportion of the patients have been suffering from fever contracted in the interior; diseases of the lungs, bowel complaints, rheumatic affections, and ulcers have also prevailed, and there have been 66 cases of wounds and injuries. The average daily number of sick has been 26, and the ratio of mortality to strength 1,069.

4. Although there has not been a single case of beri-beri in any of the civil hospitals, there have been several admissions under this head from the small detachment of Sepoys located at the station; these last have consequently been attributed by the medical officer to attempts to malingering; there being no diagnostics of this disease until the patient has arrived almost at the last stage, it is one most easily feigned.

5. The inmates of the House of Correction have been removed to the buildings formerly used as Her Majesty's gaol, which have been altered and improved for their accommodation. The total number of prisoners in confinement during the year has been 428, estimated at the rate of 12 cents per diem for each man; the value of their labour may be taken at 3,523 rupees, whilst the cost of their maintenance has been 3,092 rupees.

PART V.—CONVICTS.

1. On the 30th April 1862 the convicts at this station numbered 2,055, viz., 1,935 males and 120 females; of the former 339 of the first class reside out of the lines on ticket-of-leave, many being employed as private servants; of this class not a single man has been brought before the police throughout the year.

2. During the past 12 months there have been 131 casualties; of these 101 were carried off by disease, two were murdered, 20 absconded, seven were released (the period of their sentence of imprisonment having expired), and one received a free pardon; the number of additional convicts admitted into the lines during the same period is shown in the following Table:—

Received from Ceylon	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Transferred from Malacca	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Re-apprehended	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	13

3. The large number of casualties entered under the head of absconded proceeds from an emeute that occurred amongst the detached party employed on the works at Cape Rachado; 17 of the gang rose in the night upon their petty officers, murdering one and severely wounding three others, and then effected their escape through the Lookoot territories in the direction of Salangore; up to the close of the year they had succeeded in evading detection. Subsequently, however, information has been received of the re-

capture of nine of their number, and the supposed death of seven, leaving only one unaccounted for. On this occasion the petty officers, themselves convicts, appear generally to have behaved well.

4. The health of the convicts has, as usual, since the introduction of the new scale of diet, been remarkably good.

5. A garden has been established at the invalid barrack on Balestier estate; this gives occupation to weakly men, for whom it might be otherwise difficult to find suitable employment, whilst there is reason to hope that in time the arrangement will prove economical by obviating the necessity for the purchase of vegetables. Already, although it has only been introduced within the last three months, 850 lbs. of various descriptions of vegetables have been supplied for the use of the convicts in the lines.

6. The printing press has been found to answer; the Straits Government Gazette has been regularly printed, and all work connected with the different Government offices throughout the whole settlement duly executed at this establishment.

7. The total expenditure in the convict department, including a share of the salaries of the superintendent and assistant superintendent, has been 1,25,099 rupees, whilst the estimated value of manufactured articles and convict labour, at the ordinary rates of 8 annas per diem for skilled artisans, 4 annas for able-bodied, and 2 annas for weakly labourers, has been 1,76,475 rupees, leaving a balance of 51,376 rupees in favour of the State.

8. The Manufacture Account exhibits a balance to credit of 25,028 rupees, the disbursements having amounted to 41,988 rupees, whilst the articles manufactured are valued at 67,016 rupees. At present all materials supplied to the Public Works Department are duly charged for, though at rates far below those ruling in the market, and all expenses incurred debited to the Convict Department.

PENANG.

1. The number of convicts at this station on the 30th April was 1,089, of whom 89 were women and 146 prisoners of the first class.

2. The casualties during the year were 85,—57 from disease, 24 escaped, three released on the expiration of their term of imprisonment, and one transferred to the civil power.

3. The number of men that have absconded is unusually large; in almost every instance the desertions have taken place from the convict body employed in Province Wellesley. This may, in a great measure, be attributed to the temptation held out by the vicinity of the frontier, in the neighbourhood of which they must often necessarily be employed; but it cannot be denied that there must, in some instances, have been great neglect of duty on the part of the convict peons in charge of the gangs from which escapes have occurred.

4. The health of the prisoners has been generally good.

5. The total disbursements for the support of the Convict Establishment, including half the staff salary of the executive engineer, who is *ex-officio* superintendent, have amounted to 68,588 rupees, whilst the value of the convict labour has been estimated at 58,040 rupees, leaving a deficit of 10,547 rupees. This may be mainly attributable to a reduction having been made in the rates at which labour has hitherto been calculated, those now allowed being for artificers 7 annas, petty officers, orderlies attached to departments, and able-bodied coolies 3 annas 6 pie, and invalids 1 anna 9 pie per diem. These rates are less than those credited at Singapore, though possibly, in comparison with the difference in the rates paid for free labour at both stations, the calculation may be correct. Another cause that has led to this result is the diminution in the number of working convicts, whilst the expense of the establishment has remained almost unaltered, no corresponding reduction in its strength having been as yet feasible.

MALACCA.

1. The strength of the convict body at this station on the 30th April was 514, of whom 37 were of the first class.

2. During the year there have been 16 deaths, three transfers to other stations, and 10 discharges, whilst 41 convicts have been received from Ceylon.

3. The convicts generally have been well conducted, and no complaints have been received against any of the gangs working in the interior; several petty larcenies, however, having occurred in the town of Malacca, suspicion attached to a body of invalids permitted to reside outside the lines; the indulgence was withdrawn from several of their number, and the larcenies have subsequently ceased.

4. The health of the prisoners has been good, no case of cholera having occurred in the lines, although the disease prevailed in the town.

5. The outlay on account of the convicts has been 36,514 rupees, and the value of their labour, estimated at Rs. 12. 9. 4. per mensem for mechanics, Rs. 6. 13. 10. for orderlies and labourers, and Rs. 3. 6. 11. for feeble men, may be taken at 41,550 rupees, giving a surplus to the benefit of Government of 5,036 rupees.

6. At

6. At all three stations a suitable scale of labour has been established, and measures adopted for its enforcement, so that the State may receive the legitimate return for its present outlay on convict establishments. CHAP. XVII.
Straits Settlement.

PART VI.—COMMERCE.

1. From the annexed Tabular Statements of the Imports and Exports of the three stations in the Straits Settlement, it is shown that the value of the imports into Singapore during the past year amounted to 55,725,104 rupees, and of the exports to 49,615,529 rupees.

2. In comparison with the returns of 1860-61, there has been a falling-off in imports, chiefly from Great Britain, Europe generally, and North America, to the extent of 2,401,776 rupees; actually the decrease has been greater, as owing to the enforcement of Regulation 3 of 1833, the value of the imports by the Calcutta, China and Java steamers have latterly been duly registered, which was not the case in former years. Of exports there has been an increase to the value of 7,736,781 rupees, the total amount shown being 49,615,529 rupees; but this increase, for the reason stated above, is more apparent than real, except as regards exports to Cochin China; the establishment of the French settlement of Saigon having led to a considerable extension of our trade in that quarter.

3. The commerce of Singapore has doubtless suffered materially from the unsettled state of affairs in the United States of America, and from the rebellion in China; but its retrogression may be principally attributed to the opening of several new ports in China, and other places to the eastward, so that Singapore has ceased to be the great port of transshipment, either for native produce or Europe goods. Vessels from England now pass through without breaking bulk, whilst the native trade is naturally attracted to the nearest marts, by resorting to which it is saved from the expense and exposure of a long voyage.

4. The Malayan Peninsula and the West Coast of Borneo still, however, offer a fair field for commercial enterprise, and provided the tranquillity of the former is preserved, and the piracy by which the latter has been so long devastated fully suppressed, our trade in both directions may be confidently expected to rapidly expand.

5. The value of the imports at Penang is stated to have been 16,887,434 rupees, and of the exports 20,363,653 rupees; as regards the former, the falling off from last year is hardly perceptible, whilst as respects the latter it may be entirely attributed to the almost total cessation of trade with America; a temporary cause which, it is hoped, may ere long be removed.

6. When compared with the returns for 1859-60, the report of the trade of this station is certainly most favourable, and even in comparison with those of 1860-61, it can hardly be said that there has been any decline; for, at the expiration of the year, owing to the dearth of shipping in harbour, a large quantity of produce was in store awaiting the arrival of freight for transmission to England, whilst the decrease in the imports from Great Britain fully compensated by the increase in those from Madras, may be accounted for by the market having been previously overstocked with piece-goods, so that there was little demand for fresh importations.

7. There has been a marked improvement in the trade of Malacca, the value of the imports having amounted to 4,512,099 rupees, and of the exports to 3,535,745 rupees, showing an increase in the former of 355,698 rupees, and in the latter of 589,508 rupees over the returns of 1860-61.

8. There has been a considerable decrease in the quantity of tin shipped at this port; this has been occasioned by the diminution in the produce of the mines at Soongie Ujong, owing to the disturbances alluded to in the Administration Report for last year, and also by the depreciation in the value of the article, the price of tin having fallen from 30 dollars to 26 dollars per picul.

9. In opium there has been an increase, both as regards exports and imports; in the station itself the consumption of the drug is less than formerly, but a greater quantity is now needed for the supply of the inhabitants of the neighbouring native states.

10. Consequent on the failure of the crops, there was a large importation of rice during the year, whilst, as regards tiles, formerly largely exported to Singapore and Penang, at the remunerative rate of from 40 dollars to 45 dollars per lakhsa, there is now no demand even at 18 dollars and 20 dollars. There are no other points connected with the commerce of Malacca requiring special notice.

Singapore, 10 July 1862.

(signed) *Orfeur Cavenagh*, Colonel,
Governor of the Straits Settlement.

STATEMENT of CRIMES and OFFENCES in the Settlements of Penang and Province Wellesley, Singapore and Malacca, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.

OFFENCES.	PENANG AND PROVINCE WELLESLEY.								SINGAPORE.								MALACCA.							
	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number of Persons sent before the Magistrate.	Released.	Amount of Property reported Lost.	Amount of Property Recovered.	Increase of Cases from last Year.	Decrease of Cases from last Year.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number of Persons sent before the Magistrate.	Released.	Amount of Property reported Lost.	Amount of Property Recovered.	Increase of Cases from last Year.	Decrease of Cases from last Year.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number of Persons sent before the Magistrate.	Released.	Amount of Property reported Lost.	Amount of Property Recovered.	Increase of Cases from last Year.	Decrease of Cases from last Year.
Arson	8	8	8	-	-	-	6	-	2	607	5	5	10	-	-	-	6	2	2	2	112 90	-	-	-
Assault	318	329	329	-	-	-	-	49	323	607	18	18	253 50	243 25	-	-	316	155	155	93	14 99	-	76	6
Breach of trust	19	11	11	-	3,435 70	788	4	-	22	26	26	-	155 90	130 90	-	-	26	23	23	11	1,153 33	897 40	16	16
Bribery	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	6	-	-	-	-	8	6	7	7	1	-	-	2	2
Burglary	173	27	27	-	7,364 51	410 02	47	-	29	20	20	13	1,019 56	338 80	-	36	51	18	18	10	1,120 35½	53 75	5	5
Child-stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Counterfeit coin	13	26	25	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and wounding	18	16	16	-	-	-	-	10	16	21	21	3	-	-	18	-	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	4
Embezzlement	10	10	10	-	2,758 89	2,051 89	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excise cases	159	196	196	-	-	-	23	-	546	906	10	10	-	-	-	80	26	29	12	-	-	-	-	5
False pretences	14	12	12	-	223 75	116 75	-	3	3	3	3	-	76	76	-	-	23	23	23	12	420 75	239 30	19	-
Forgery	4	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Gambling	134	598	598	-	-	-	-	31	258	1,291	1,291	119	278 97	109 37	-	-	58	256	44	-	-	-	-	-
House-breaking	98	10	10	-	1,845 46	622 13	57	-	30	10	10	-	141 97	5 90	-	12	13	1	1	1	156 32½	-	-	4
Larceny	1,228	746	746	-	13,566 63	3,306 58	547	-	2,778	1,430	1,430	169	17,358 17	4,195 23	896	-	350	206	206	119	5,391 09½	931 93½	127	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal cases	18	7	7	-	-	-	-	129	22	22	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	6	6	1	-	-	-	2
Murder	11	10	6	-	-	-	1	-	6	7	7	6	-	-	-	-	12	15	14	8	-	-	-	4
Perjury	7	7	7	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	6	6	4	-	-	-	3
Piracy	3	2	2	-	32 76	-	-	4	4	47	47	47	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	-	150	80	-	1
Police cases	2,153	3,320	3,320	-	-	-	839	-	2,764	2,846	2,846	140	-	-	537	-	440	636	252	-	604 70½	486 89	-	88
Rape	4	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	43	38	38	-	498 92	108 90	6	-	25	21	21	4	208 06	- 28	-	50	15	13	9	-	261 76	60 29½	6	-
Slave-dealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	-	-	-	-	4
Sodomy	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous	155	235	235	-	-	-	-	158	28	823	823	163	13 97	2 48	-	205	137	38	18	1,092 47	357 02	-	32	-
TOTAL, 1861-62	4,597	5,622	5,619	3	29,626 62	7,404 26	1,542	386	6,848	8,105	8,105	709	19,514 41	5,102 21	1,434	422	1,505	1,458	1,456	602	10,478 67½	3,106 59	294	126
TOTAL, 1860-61	3,225	4,212	4,089	-	18,073 63	5,280 42	209	441	5,065	6,634	6,634	220	272,993 06	248,970 20	434	2,363	1,337	1,310	1,310	466	7,201 73½	2,005 31½	-	-

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlements.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Hindoos.	Annual Cost of Educating Pupil.	
				Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
SINGAPORE :					
The Singapore Institution (Boys).	Beach-road -	Endowed by Sir S. Raffles in 1823. Schools open- ed 1835.	8	Dols. 12. 17. -	Dols. 9. 08.
The Singapore Institution (Girls).			1		
Vernacular Malay Mis- sion School.	River Valley- road.	1840 - - -	5	Dols. 45. 16. -	Dols. 15. 43.
Vernacular Day School -	Campong Glam	1856 - - -	-	Dols. 25. 85. -	Dols. 25. 85.
Teloke Blangah Verna- cular School.	Teloke Blangah	- - -	63	-	-
PENANG :					
Prince of Wales' Island Free School.	George Town -	Nov. 1816 -	26	Dols. 4,022. 04 + 304 = Drs. 13. 23. per annum, equi- valent to Co.'s Rs. 29. 1. 9.	Dols. 1,200 + 301 = Drs. 3. 94. per annum, equi- valent to Co.'s Rs. 8. 16. 8.
GLUGOR :					
Vernacular School -	Village of Glu- gor.	1 Aug. 1856 -	-	N.B.—Each boarder on an average costs the institution Drs. 3. 30. per mensem.	
The Protestant Mission (g)	Farquhar-street	- - -	5	Dols. 15. 35. -	6 dollars.
St. Francis Xavier's In- stitution or R. C. Free School (h).	George Town -	1825 - - -	12	6 dollars cost of each pupil per annum; 900 dol- lars per annum.	Dols. 3. 80. cost of each per annum; 570 dollars per an- num.
MALACCA :					
Malacca Free School -	Town of Ma- lacca.	A. D. 1826 -	4	Dols. 9. 79½. or Co.'s Rs. 21. 8. 10.	Dols. 7. 80½. or Co.'s Rs. 17. 5. 11.
Female School -	Tranquerah -	Aug. 1856 -	-	Dols. 15. 5.	-
The Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus (k).	Malacca -	On the 2d of Oct. 1860.	-	30 pupils being kept on the esta- blishment; each pupil costs 40 dollars yearly.	-

(a) Portuguese, English, East Indian, Siamese, Malays, Chinese.

(b) H. M. Court at Penang, share in

(c) Extraordinary charge for repairs to

(d) That is over ordinary charges.

(e) Expended in repairs.

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Secretary to Govt., Straits Settlement.

APPENDIX, No. V.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Straits Settlement for the Year 1861-62.

R E C E I P T S.		Amount.	D I S B U R S E M E N T S.		Amount.
		<i>Rs.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>
I. Land Revenue, &c.	I. Land Revenue	1,01,191	B.—CHARGES AGAINST INCOME:		
	II. Miscellaneous	38,774	I. Revenue Department:		
	III. Abkarree -	12,64,645	Land Revenue - - - -	39,514	
II. Assessed Taxes, Income Tax - -		1,110	Customs - - - -	7,565	
X. Law and Justice - - - -		99,519	Total - - -	47,079	
XII. Marine - - - -		25,043	II. Allowances and Assignments under		
XIII. Public Works - - - -		56,795	Treaties and Engagements -		
XV. Miscellaneous—Civil - - -		27,751			
Total - - -		16,14,828	E.—PUBLIC WORKS - - - -		
XVIII. ADJUSTED RECEIPTS:			F.—CIVIL SERVICES:		
I. On account of General Government of India:			II. Salaries and Expenses of Public De-		
Postal * - - - -		1,13,650	partments - - - -		
Convict gaol manufactures -		17,131	III. Law and Justice - - - -		
Total - - -		1,30,781	IV. Police - - - -		
GRAND TOTAL † - - - <i>Rs.</i>		17,45,609	V. Education, Science and Art - -		
			VII. Superannuation and Retired Allow-		
			ances and Gratuities for Charita-		
			ble and other purposes - -		
			VIII. Marine - - - -		
			IX. Miscellaneous - - - -		
			Total - - -		
			10,81,610		
			G.—INTEREST:		
			II. On local loans - - - -		
			Total - - -		
			12,27,131		
			ADJUSTED CHARGES:		
			I. On account of General Government of India:		
			Postal * - - - -		
			Convicts - - - -		
			Military - - - -		
			Total - - -		
			7,03,188		
			H. M.'s IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT:		
			Miscellaneous - - - -		
			10,275		
			GRAND TOTAL † - - - <i>Rs.</i>		
			19,40,594		

* After deducting the disbursements for establishment and contingencies for four months.

† Exclusive of fractions.

N.B.—Receipts under Municipal Acts amount to 4,08,471 rupees, and disbursements to 4,00,048 rupees.

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

APPENDIX, No. VII.
GENERAL SURVEY of the STRAITS. RETURN of Work for the Year 1861-62.

COLLECTORSHIPS.	FIELD WORK.										OFFICE WORK.										Total Expense. Rs.						
	Preparatory Survey of Registered Squatters.		Boundary Survey of Squatters.		Survey of Lots rented by the Month.		Geographical Survey.		Survey of Building Leases.		Private Surveys.		Disputed Boundaries.		Superintendence of Timber and Charcoal Burners.				Total Revenue through the Survey Department.								
	Number of Lots.	Acres.	Number of Lots.	Acres.	Number.	Square Miles.	Number of Lots.	Number of Days.	Number of Lots.	Number of Lots.	Number of Plans.	Price of Land.	Survey of Building Leases.		Private Surveys.		Disputed Boundaries.		Number of License.	Cubic Feet of Wood.		Tax on Timber.	Cubic Feet of Charcoal.	Tax on Charcoal.			
													Plans made, Number.	Titles issued in Duplicate, Number.	Plans made, Number.	Amount of Yearly Rent.	Plans, Number.	Fees.							Plans, Number.	Fees.	
Penang and Province Wellesley	135	403	972	2,819	-	-	37	118	480	325	135	296	972	307	8,185	-	37	300	118	-	304	24,080	2,508	10,160	119	11,338	6,116
Singapore -	6	1,173	207	2,977	241	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	252	11	-	154	6	6	203	116	18,804	241	32	389	8	58	-	-	-	-	-	27,590	0,000
Malacca -	512	2,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	11,498
Year 1861-02 -	653	3,592	1,179	5,706	241	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	252	60	129	479	141	309	1,175	513	26,039	421	69	956	126	58	304	24,020	2,508	10,160	119	39,924	23,713
Year 1860-61 -	563	1,429	1,749	20,441	83	350	54	79	103	941	625	1,476	2,689	1,144	83,709	3	79	975	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,911	20,932

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

APPENDIX, No. VIII.

ANNUAL RETURN of the HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT of Prisoners in Gaols in Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862, exhibiting the Average Strength, Number of Admissions of Sick, Number of Deaths, &c., in each Gaol during the Year.

STATIONS.	ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR.														DEATHS DURING THE YEAR.														RATIO PER CENT.										
	Average Strength during the Year.	Disease of the													Disease of the													Sick to Strength.	Death by Ordinary Diseases to Strength.	Death by Cholera to Strength.	Total Deaths to Strength.								
		Fever.	Eruptive Fever.	Disease of the								Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Fever.	Eruptive Fever.	Disease of the											Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Other Diseases.	Total.	
				Lungs.	Liver.	Stomach and Bowels.	Brain.	Genital and Urinary Organs.	Eye.	Skin.	Lungs.										Liver.	Stomach and Bowels.	Brain.	Genital and Urinary Organs.	Eye.	Skin.													
Singapore	2,478	339	6	60	4	202	20	41	55	57	14	22	50	177	90	179	1,322	4	-	6	13	6	-	1	2	5	7	7	5	1	1	1	1	60	53.4	2.70	0.33	2.99	
Penang and Province Wellesley	1,284	250	4	53	-	184	0	20	13	14	-	13	72	181	100	12	934	-	-	5	15	2	-	1	2	1	1	845	1	58	11.92	2.41	-	-	2.41				
Malacca	500	251	4	56	2	74	6	10	13	26	-	6	38	52	91	50	659	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	2	2	618	1	30	111.64	1.86	-	-	1.86					
	4,347	810	14	169	6	460	41	80	81	97	14	41	160	410	281	221	2,915	5	-	13	30	9	-	1	3	8	7	2,651	1	148	67.05	2.50	0.16	2.63					

APPENDIX, No. IX.

STATEMENT of the Expenses of the CONVICT GAOLS in the Straits Settlement for the Year 1861-62, as compared with those incurred in 1860-61.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE GAOL.			PENANG GAOL.			MALACCA GAOL.		
	* 2,900 Prisoners in 1860-61. * 2,055 Prisoners in 1861-62.			* 1,089 Prisoners in 1861-62.					
	1860-61.			1861-62.			1860-61.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations -	78,597	11	8	70,239	15	4	-	-	-
Money allowance -	28,459	3	7	21,411	2	9	-	-	-
Total -	1,07,056	15	3	91,651	2	1	-	-	-
Cost per prisoner -	48	10	7	44	9	7	-	-	-
Fixed Establishment -	16,702	6	6	16,591	11	10	-	-	-
Cost per prisoner -	7	9	5	7	9	4½	-	-	-
Extra Establishment -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost per prisoner -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total -	16,702	6	6	16,591	11	10	-	-	-
Cost per prisoner -	7	9	5	7	9	4½	-	-	-
Hospital charges - {European medicines -	1,405	10	7	749	1	4	-	-	-
{Bazar medicines -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{Sick diet -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost per prisoner -	1,405	10	7	740	1	4	-	-	-
Total -	-	10	2½	-	5	10	-	-	-
Clothing, including blankets and bedding -	8,199	10	5	7,122	9	3	-	-	-
Cost per prisoner -	3	11	7	3	7	5	-	-	-
Contingencies -	2,517	-	2	2,359	9	10	-	-	-
Cost per prisoner -	1	2	3½	1	2	4	-	-	-
Additions, alterations, and repairs -	-	-	-	470	5	1	-	-	-
Cost per prisoner -	-	-	-	-	3	8½	-	-	-
Gross cost of maintenance -	135,881	10	11	1,17,944	7	5	-	-	-
Gross cost per prisoner -	61	12	2½	67	6	3	-	-	-
Co.'s Rs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co.'s Rs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* The daily average number of prisoners is given.

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

APPENDIX, No. X.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Value of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Straits Settlement during the Official Years 1860-61 and 1861-62.

IMPORTS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPORTS.	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>
PENANG:					PENANG:				
Great Britain - -	21,99,476	15,05,630	-	6,93,846	Great Britain - -	49,44,767	51,47,520	2,02,753	-
Europe - - -	2,31,970	3,54,340	1,32,370	-	Europe - - -	2,08,889	3,51,204	1,42,315	-
America - - -	15,428	15,270	-	158	America - - -	24,09,044	5,90,625	-	18,18,419
Bengal - - -	15,46,143	16,66,262	1,20,119	-	Bengal - - -	10,12,417	12,29,690	2,17,273	-
Madras - - -	4,75,777	24,76,155	19,99,378	-	Madras - - -	4,07,222	8,58,230	4,51,008	-
Bombay - - -	1,31,379	93,440	-	37,939	Bombay - - -	97,047	69,850	-	27,197
China - - -	5,87,180	6,85,401	98,221	-	China - - -	11,08,021	10,41,315	-	66,706
Siam - - -	23,51,093	21,24,415	-	2,26,678	Siam - - -	21,24,903	23,33,448	2,08,540	-
Malayan Countries, including Borneo -	38,58,802	34,30,666	-	4,22,136	Malayan Countries, including Borneo -	50,67,279	51,11,735	44,456	-
Miscellaneous, including Singapore, Malacca, Java, and Cochin-China -	54,91,514	45,30,855	-	9,60,659	Miscellaneous, including Singapore, Malacca, Java, and Cochin-China -	35,92,667	36,30,041	37,374	-
<i>Rs.</i>	1,68,88,822	1,68,87,434	23,40,088	23,41,476	<i>Rs.</i>	2,09,72,256	2,03,63,653	13,03,719	19,12,322
	1,68,87,434	-	-	23,40,088		2,03,63,653	-	-	13,03,719
Decrease <i>Rs.</i>	1,398	-	-	1,388	Decrease <i>Rs.</i>	6,08,603	-	-	6,08,603
SINGAPORE:					SINGAPORE:				
Great Britain - -	2,25,15,940	1,15,59,760	-	1,09,56,180	Great Britain - -	66,90,532	71,01,226	4,10,694	-
North America - -	8,12,597	2,38,576	-	5,74,021	North America - -	18,89,693	6,40,755	-	12,48,938
Europe - - -	48,29,750	27,55,718	-	20,74,032	Europe - - -	16,71,352	12,63,045	-	4,08,307
Australia - - -	7,96,323	4,46,190	-	3,50,133	Australia - - -	1,94,965	2,36,303	41,338	-
Calcutta - - -	16,83,311	79,80,521	62,97,210	-	Calcutta - - -	18,35,895	78,61,736	60,25,841	-
Madras - - -	2,80,024	4,57,028	1,77,602	-	Madras - - -	6,48,068	9,97,902	3,49,834	-
Bombay - - -	18,33,169	13,17,413	-	5,15,756	Bombay - - -	11,80,962	23,04,462	11,23,500	-
China - - -	46,95,589	78,82,880	31,87,291	-	China - - -	74,50,283	68,92,318	-	5,57,965
Cochin-China - -	11,87,644	22,35,115	10,47,471	-	Cochin-China - -	19,33,364	32,02,191	12,68,827	-
Siam - - -	19,46,955	17,62,703	-	1,84,252	Siam - - -	25,04,472	32,35,274	7,30,802	-
Manilla - - -	10,39,883	8,61,784	-	1,78,099	Manilla - - -	1,19,744	1,14,144	-	5,600
Java, Rhio, &c. -	46,36,598	74,81,772	28,45,174	-	Java, Rhio, &c. -	35,89,911	47,13,475	11,23,564	-
Borneo - - -	19,31,126	15,15,744	-	4,15,382	Borneo - - -	15,78,991	13,60,712	-	2,18,279
Celebes - - -	9,97,954	9,23,387	-	44,567	Celebes - - -	13,86,653	10,70,880	-	3,15,773
Sumatra - - -	14,42,979	9,91,582	-	4,51,397	Sumatra - - -	9,30,154	7,57,742	-	1,72,412
Malayan Peninsula -	17,85,366	17,06,296	-	79,070	Malayan Peninsula -	18,63,633	18,64,370	737	-
Miscellaneous - -	57,41,672	56,08,037	-	1,33,635	Miscellaneous - -	64,10,076	59,98,904	-	4,11,172
<i>Rs.</i>	5,81,26,880	5,57,25,104	1,35,54,748	1,59,56,524	<i>Rs.</i>	4,18,78,748	4,96,15,529	1,10,75,227	33,38,446
	5,57,25,104	-	-	1,35,54,748			4,18,78,748	33,38,446	-
Decrease <i>Rs.</i>	24,01,776	-	-	24,01,776	Increase <i>Rs.</i>	-	77,36,781	77,36,781	-
MALACCA:					MALACCA:				
Jeddah - - -	-	-	-	-	Jeddah - - -	42,451	-	-	42,451
Calcutta - - -	6,648	6,736	88	-	Calcutta - - -	-	-	-	-
Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra - -	9,16,112	11,87,675	2,71,563	-	Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra -	5,96,698	7,15,490	1,18,792	-
Miscellaneous, including China, Singapore, and Penang - -	31,56,059	32,87,501	1,31,442	-	Miscellaneous, including China, Singapore, and Penang -	23,02,025	28,04,516	5,02,491	-
Rangoon - - -	77,582	30,187	-	47,395	Rangoon - - -	5,083	15,739	10,656	-
<i>Rs.</i>	41,56,401	45,12,099	4,03,093	47,395	<i>Rs.</i>	29,46,257	35,35,745	6,31,939	42,451
		41,56,401	47,395				29,46,257	42,451	
Increase <i>Rs.</i>	-	3,55,698	3,55,698		Increase <i>Rs.</i>	-	5,89,488	5,89,488	

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

APPENDIX, No. XI.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS which have Arrived in the Straits Settlement during the Official Year 1861-62, compared with the preceding Year.

ARRIVED FROM	P E N A N G.						S I N G A P O R E.						M A L A C C A.					
	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.		1860-61.		1861-62.		1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Africa -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
America -	6	4,431	4	2,561	-	1,870	2	1,870	-	12,068	10	4,757	-	7,311	-	-	-	-
Amsterdam -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,348	9	3,078	-	3,270	-	-	-	-
Arabia -	13	5,587	8	3,573	-	2,014	5	2,014	-	8	7,470	1	747	-	1,303	-	-	-
Arracan -	20	5,038	5	1,363	-	3,675	15	3,675	-	3	1,085	1	543	-	-	-	-	-
Australia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	11,062	24	10,235	-	-	-	-	-
Austria -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bally -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	7,799	26	4,079	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay and Coast -	8	3,051	7	3,106	-	-	1	-	-	100	78,928	46	37,687	-	604	-	-	-
Borneo -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	14,165	79	10,624	-	-	-	-	-
Bremen -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	29,321	39	26,625	-	-	-	-	-
Calcutta -	21	7,006	16	5,410	-	1,596	5	1,596	-	1	675	3	1,112	-	382	-	125	2,249
Cape of Good Hope -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1,629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Celebes -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3,206	1	500	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon -	9	303	-	-	-	-	9	303	-	328	230,865	130	64,739	-	88	-	-	-
China -	17	7,900	17	7,562	-	338	-	338	-	38	17,457	66	34,025	-	-	-	-	-
Cochin-China -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5,796	15	6,905	-	-	-	-	-
France -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	35,127	70	35,834	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain -	14	5,508	13	6,412	-	-	1	-	-	19	7,160	14	4,055	-	-	-	-	-
Goa -	1	297	2	461	-	-	-	-	-	213	51,585	170	43,530	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburgh -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	8,161	5	1,095	-	-	-	-	-
Java -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	4,277	43	4,539	-	163	-	-	465
Madras and Coast -	23	6,122	30	9,178	-	-	-	-	-	9	1,998	26	4,041	-	365	-	-	-
Malacca -	3	933	4	606	-	327	-	327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malay Peninsula -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldiv Island -	2	607	-	-	-	607	2	607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manila -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5,734	17	7,213	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius -	2	705	2	1,189	-	-	-	-	-	14	12,541	8	3,016	-	-	-	-	282
Moulmein -	9	1,516	14	1,818	-	-	-	-	-	11	2,390	3	1,120	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	850	-	761	-	-	-	-	-
Penang -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	25,309	118	22,073	-	11,796	-	2,321	-
Rangoon -	66	15,526	76	18,231	-	-	-	-	-	10	2,705	16	6,430	-	921	-	-	347
Rhio -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2,399	7	1,653	-	-	-	-	-
Siam -	15	1,183	12	1,089	-	114	3	114	-	91	30,574	99	30,538	-	-	-	-	-
Spain -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore -	152	43,193	155	32,077	-	11,116	-	11,116	-	9	979	2	416	-	127	-	-	10,567
Sumatra -	44	4,763	54	6,444	-	-	-	-	-	1	80	1	101	-	-	-	-	108
Tringana and Coast -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	418	113,669	425	103,842	43	12,133	36	21,960	1,470	620,068	1,052	372,834	238	39,218	210	29,397	20	4,202
																		14,018

R. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

APPENDIX, No. XII.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS which have departed from the Straits Settlement during the Official Year 1861-62, compared with the preceding Year.

DEPARTED TO	P E N A N G.						S I N G A P O R E.						M A L A C C A.					
	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.		1860-61.		1861-62.		1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Africa -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
America -	17	9,834	5	2,825	-	7,009	12	7,009	19	11,792	11	5,602	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amsterdam -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	260	1	523	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arabia -	8	3,307	6	2,571	-	736	2	736	13	6,617	6	3,680	-	-	4	2,272	3	1,454
Arracan -	15	4,270	8	1,864	-	2,406	7	2,406	51	30,592	6	2,990	-	-	-	-	2	664
Australia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,128	7	1,471	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bally -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	6,783	27	3,830	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bombay and Coast -	4	1,800	2	515	-	1,285	2	1,285	33	21,801	30	19,447	-	-	1	350	-	1,871
Borneo -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	13,051	46	7,556	-	-	4	2,221	-	-
Bremen -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	970	2	681	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calcutta -	20	11,219	23	9,863	3	1,356	-	1,356	36	22,764	23	12,825	-	-	1	382	1	382
Cape of Good Hope -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	281	2	1,233	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedbes -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon -	3	1,137	-	-	-	1,137	3	1,137	8	4,047	4	3,593	-	-	-	-	-	-
China -	18	7,166	14	5,790	-	1,316	4	1,316	145	62,870	131	59,430	-	-	1	88	-	-
Cochin-China -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	10,869	46	15,216	-	-	1	604	-	2,877
France -	1	329	2	1,246	1	917	-	-	7	2,422	7	3,362	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain -	19	9,112	24	11,302	5	2,190	-	-	63	30,565	49	27,772	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa -	2	525	1	370	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburgh -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	944	8	2,568	-	-	-	-	-	-
Java -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	51,090	194	44,885	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madras and Coast -	26	5,669	25	5,908	-	239	1	-	14	4,755	14	7,058	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malacca -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	6,522	68	5,042	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malay Peninsula -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	3,154	13	1,333	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manila -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2,735	5	1,012	-	-	-	-	-	60
Mauritius -	2	846	1	465	-	381	1	-	26	11,235	18	9,893	-	-	1	370	1	291
Moulmein -	9	1,971	19	2,850	10	879	-	-	13	7,966	19	13,495	-	-	-	-	-	287
New Zealand -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	26,146	136	27,852	-	-	-	-	-	1,873
Penang -	60	13,980	75	18,417	15	4,437	-	-	29	11,846	25	11,989	-	-	34	4,340	11	1,173
Rangoon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	11,684	40	8,870	-	-	3	1,035	4	-
Rio -	14	1,075	9	947	-	128	-	-	107	33,412	102	33,590	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siam -	141	30,557	139	27,876	-	2,681	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	365	1	-
Singapore -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	19,486	3	-
Spain -	51	5,885	66	9,364	15	3,479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-
Sumatra -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1,839	1	885	-	-	-	-	-	239
Tringanu and Coast -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total -	410	108,622	419	102,173	49	12,141	40	15,590	1,227	404,610	1,042	337,784	64	19,213	207	29,292	2	814
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,789

APPENDIX, No. XIII.

S I N G A P O R E.

STATEMENT showing under what National Flags the 1,052 Vessels, amounting to 372,834 Tons have arrived during the Official Year 1861-62.

STATEMENT showing under what National Flags the 1,042 Vessels, amounting to 337,784 Tons have departed during the Official Year 1861-62.

ARRIVED.	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.		DEPARTED.	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American	78	60,914	54	40,906	-	-	24	29,008	-	25	27,590	40	32,245	-	4,655	12	-
Arabian	4	2,159	5	2,726	1	567	-	-	-	5	2,601	6	2,444	1	-	-	157
Austrian	1	666	-	-	-	-	1	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bally	2	170	-	-	-	-	2	170	-	2	170	-	-	-	-	2	170
Belgian	4	2,507	1	260	-	-	3	247	-	3	2,138	1	860	-	-	2	1,278
Bremen	28	14,135	10	5,281	-	-	15	8,854	-	20	12,240	11	4,642	-	-	9	7,598
Cambodian	2	568	1	200	-	-	1	368	-	2	420	1	200	-	-	1	220
Chinese	-	-	1	650	1	650	-	-	-	-	-	1	650	1	650	-	-
Danish	18	5,986	20	5,278	2	-	-	713	-	15	5,084	26	6,452	11	1,368	-	-
Dutch	337	90,964	237	50,026	-	-	100	40,938	-	305	75,263	247	56,166	-	-	58	19,097
French	63	33,016	56	27,224	-	-	7	5,792	-	64	21,653	41	20,214	-	-	20	1,439
Hamburg	46	17,007	26	7,916	-	-	20	9,091	-	43	15,535	35	12,455	-	-	8	3,080
Hanoverian	2	720	1	340	-	-	1	380	-	1	373	1	340	-	-	-	33
Mecklenburgh	2	975	1	525	-	-	1	450	-	5	2,628	1	525	-	-	4	2,103
Native States	11	2,865	7	690	-	-	4	2,175	-	5	475	8	580	3	105	-	-
Norwegian	3	1,154	4	1,064	1	-	-	90	-	3	1,277	6	1,691	3	414	-	-
Oldenburgh	9	4,581	4	2,000	-	-	5	2,521	-	8	3,389	4	2,105	-	-	4	1,284
Peruvian	2	699	1	899	-	-	1	-	-	1	300	1	899	-	-	-	-
Portuguese	5	1,809	6	1,562	1	-	-	247	-	3	1,251	5	1,332	2	81	-	-
Prussian	4	1,855	5	2,255	1	-	-	-	-	2	1,555	4	1,897	2	342	-	-
Russian	4	1,615	3	1,846	-	-	1	-	-	2	1,105	3	1,846	1	741	-	-
Sardinian	6	2,460	4	1,965	-	-	2	475	-	2	1,478	4	1,965	2	487	-	-
Spanish	12	6,519	12	3,462	-	-	-	2,057	-	9	2,057	6	2,129	-	-	3	-
Siamese	46	19,042	43	12,716	-	-	3	6,866	-	55	19,232	39	11,211	-	-	16	8,021
Swedish	5	2,736	7	2,511	2	-	-	225	-	6	2,626	4	1,456	-	-	2	1,170
British	694	283,122	509	171,817	0	2,048	194	111,333	-	613	200,440	495	164,304	26	9,514	144	45,650
TOTAL	757	384,308	543	201,017	-	-	354	211,033	-	519	200,368	547	173,480	19	-	-	26,408
	1,461	667,520	1,052	372,834	0	2,048	543	392,366	-	1,132	400,808	1,042	337,784	45	9,514	144	72,068

P E N A N G.

STATEMENT showing under what National Flags the 425 Vessels, amounting to 102,606 Tons, have arrived during the Official Year 1861-62.										STATEMENT showing under what National Flags the 421 Vessels, amounting to 102,901 Tons, have departed during the Official Year 1861-62.									
ARRIVED.		1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.		DEPARTED.		1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.			No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American	-	22	14,143	7	4,450	-	-	15	9,693	American	-	21	13,343	7	4,200	-	-	14	9,053
Arabian	-	14	6,464	6	1,910	-	-	8	4,554	Arabian	-	10	4,683	5	1,423	-	-	6	3,260
Austrian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Austrian	-	1	359	-	-	-	-	1	359
Bally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belgian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bremen	-	2	653	1	362	-	-	1	291	Bremen	-	3	867	2	724	-	-	1	143
Cambodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cambodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish	-	2	709	2	600	-	-	-	-	Danish	-	-	-	3	990	3	990	-	-
Dutch	-	11	3,249	13	3,303	2	54	-	-	Dutch	-	10	3,026	12	3,354	2	328	-	-
French	-	4	2,150	6	3,101	2	951	-	-	French	-	4	1,942	5	1,490	1	548	-	-
Hamburgh	-	3	702	-	-	-	-	3	702	Hamburgh	-	3	652	-	-	-	-	3	652
Hanoverian	-	2	746	-	-	-	-	2	746	Hanoverian	-	2	746	-	-	-	-	2	746
Italian	-	2	1,120	1	765	-	-	1	355	Italian	-	2	1,120	1	765	-	-	1	355
Mecklenburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mecklenburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native States	-	7	899	13	1,078	6	179	-	-	Native States	-	5	382	10	963	5	581	-	-
Norwegian	-	1	435	-	-	-	-	1	435	Norwegian	-	1	435	-	-	-	-	1	435
Oldenburgh	-	1	588	1	262	-	-	-	326	Oldenburgh	-	-	-	1	262	1	262	-	-
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese	-	4	1,119	7	1,767	3	648	-	-	Portuguese	-	4	1,119	5	1,327	1	208	-	-
Prussian	-	-	-	2	687	2	687	-	-	Prussian	-	-	-	2	687	2	687	-	-
Russian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardinian	-	2	605	-	-	-	-	2	605	Sardinian	-	2	605	-	-	-	-	2	605
Spanish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spanish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siamese	-	4	246	7	514	3	268	-	-	Siamese	-	5	313	3	248	-	-	2	65
Swedish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Swedish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British	-	81	33,828	66	18,709	18	2,787	33	17,707	British	-	73	29,592	56	17,523	15	3,604	32	15,673
	-	337	79,841	359	83,807	22	3,966	-	-		-	337	79,030	365	85,376	28	6,348	-	-
TOTAL	-	418	113,669	425	102,606	40	6,753	33	17,707	TOTAL	-	410	108,622	421	102,901	43	9,952	32	15,673

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

APPENDIX No. XIII—continued.

M A L A C C A.

STATEMENT showing under what National Flags the 210 Vessels, amounting to 29,397 Tons, have arrived during the Official Year 1861-62.										STATEMENT showing under what National Flags the 207 Vessels, amounting to 29,292 Tons, have departed during the Official Year 1861-62.									
ARRIVED.		1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.		DEPARTED.		1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.			No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American	-	2	1,189	-	-	-	1,189	2	1,189	American	-	2	1,189	-	-	-	-	2	1,189
Arabian	-	5	2,415	-	-	-	2,415	2	2,415	Arabian	-	5	2,415	-	-	-	-	2	1,021
Austrian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Austrian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belgian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bremen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bremen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cambodian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Danish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch	-	8	2,046	-	-	-	2,046	3	2,046	Dutch	-	8	2,046	-	-	-	-	3	878
French	-	3	1,601	-	-	-	1,601	3	1,601	French	-	3	1,601	-	-	-	-	3	1,601
Hamburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hamburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanoverian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hanoverian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mecklenburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mecklenburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native States	-	2	150	-	-	-	150	-	150	Native States	-	2	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Norwegian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oldenburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oldenburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portuguese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Prussian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Russian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardinian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sardinian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spanish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siamese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Siamese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Swedish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British	-	20	7,401	14	8,649	4	1,187	10	4,689	British	-	20	7,401	14	8,649	4	1,187	10	4,689
	-	218	31,812	196	25,548	-	-	22	6,864		-	219	31,866	198	25,443	-	-	26	6,428
TOTAL	-	238	39,213	210	29,307	4	1,137	32	10,963	TOTAL	-	239	39,207	207	29,292	4	1,137	36	11,112

R. Macpherson, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to Government, Straits Settlement.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

COORG DISTRICTS.

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Coorg Districts.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

COORG DISTRICTS.

CHAP. XVIII.
Coorg Districts.ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the COORG DISTRICTS,
during the Year 1861-62.

SECTION I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. THERE are four descriptions of civil courts in Coorg, viz., the Superintendent's Court, the Durrayaft Cutcherry Court, and the Courts of Soubedars and Parputtigars; and one Cutwall having the power of a Parputtigar. Description of civil courts.
 2. The Superintendent's and the Durrayaft Cutcherry Court may be considered the superior courts, and the remainder, viz., eight Soubedars' Courts, and 28 Parputtigars' Courts, as small cause courts. Superior courts.
Small cause courts.
 3. The Parputtigar has jurisdiction in real and personal property, debt, damages, and other civil wrongs up to 100 rupees. The Soubedar in the same manner up to 200 rupees. The Durrayaft Cutcherry Court up to 3,000 rupees; and the Superintendent from 3,000 rupees up to any amount. Jurisdiction of superior and small cause courts.
 4. In suits not affecting land, an appeal lies from the Parputtigar's Court to the Soubedar, and from the Soubedar a special appeal to the Durrayaft Cutcherry, from whence there lies a species of irregular appeal to the Superintendent; but in the case of landed property, after the special appeal to the Durrayaft Cutcherry, there is an extra special appeal to the Superintendent, and again an additional extra special appeal from his decision to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. Appeal how lies.
 5. There is a considerable falling off in civil work this year as compared with last year, viz., a grand total of 674 original suits instituted in the year against 1,044 original suits filed the year previous, showing a total decrease of civil business in all the courts of 370 cases. This decrease is apparent in all the courts but the Superintendent's, where there is an increase by one case over the previous year; but is noticeable chiefly in the Small Cause Courts, and is, I believe, to be accounted for by the introduction, in the month of August last, of stamp rules, viz., Act No. XXXVI. of 1860. Decrease in civil business.

The cause.
- Previous to this, fees in lieu of stamps were levied in the Durrayaft Cutcherry and Superintendent's Courts; but no fees or costs of any description were leviable in Parputtigars' and Soubedars' Courts. This imposition of fees in cases previously exempted, together with a difficulty experienced by comparatively uncivilized people in mastering the provisions of the Act, will, I think, sufficiently account for the decrease of business in the lower courts, and also account for the lesser number of cases filed in the Durrayaft Cutcherry Court; for although fees were previously leviable in that court, yet they were only imposed after deciding the suit, a delay which rather encouraged improvident or litigious suitors, who are now compelled to pause and think before filing a suit, as the institution fee stamp has to be purchased before filing the suit. Again, some suitors hoped to, and perhaps did escape, by alleged or real poverty, absconding, or making away with their property, from paying the fee subsequently imposed upon them; the collecting of which also gave courts and soubedars extra and seemingly unnecessary labour, so that the introduction of stamp rules will, I think, operate most beneficially, and be a fair and litigation-discouraging tax on suitors of all classes in all the courts.
6. Including suits instituted in the year, and those pending from the year previous, there were 61 cases pending at the close of this year against 102 cases remaining undecided at close of the year previous, which is nearly the same result as last year, considering the greater number of suits instituted in that year. Cases pending at close of year.
 7. Out of the total number of 715 cases disposed of in the year (made up of suits pending in the previous and those instituted during the past year), 637 cases were decided in favour of plaintiff, and 78 cases in favour of defendant; the proportion of decisions in favour of plaintiff being 89·09 against 86·90 the previous year. Cases how disposed of.
 8. In addition to the above, 715 original suits were decided during the year, 163 appeal cases were filed against 274 appeal suits for the year previous, and 24 appeal cases remain as Appeal suits, filed, decided, and pending.

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as pending this year against 21 appeals remaining undecided for the year previous, which is an unfavourable comparison; both original and appeal business having been less this year. And out of the 160 appeal cases settled in all during the year (made up of the appeals instituted during the year; and appeals remaining from last year)—

In 74 cases the decree of the lower court was confirmed.

In 37 cases it was modified.

In 44 cases it was reversed.

2 cases were sent back for re-investigation, and

3 cases were transferred to the revenue file.

Total - - 160

Centage of appeals
on original decrees.

9. The number of appeals during the year bear a proportion of near 22½ per cent. to the number of original suits decided during the same period, being an improvement over the preceding year, when the proportion of appeals was close upon 28 per cent.

Average duration
of appeals, and
amount litigated in
appeal.

10. The average duration in each case of appeal was 18 days against 10 days for the previous year, and the total amount of value in litigation in the 163 appeal cases filed during the year was 12,379 rupees, giving nearly an average of 76 rupees in each appeal suit.

Average duration
of original suits.

Amount litigated.

11. The average number of days occupied in the disposal of each original suit was 19 days, whilst the average last year was but 14 days. The total value of property litigated was Rs. 67,850. 8. 9. against Rs. 41,105. 14. 7. for the previous year. The average amount litigated in each suit was Rs. 57. 3. 11. against Rs. 41. 11. 8. for the year previous. Of the above amount in the 715 cases decided, Rs. 47,111. 15. 7. was decreed to be due, and Rs. 6,186. 9. 1., or about 11½ per cent. was disallowed. The proportion of suits to population is about one suit to 175 persons, and descending to further particulars, it gives about the sum of Rs. 1. 11. as litigated by each inhabitant.

Court cost or fees.

The sum imposed as fees on suitors in the Superintendent's and Durrayaft Cutcherry Courts amounts to Rs. 746. 13. 11.; of this sum Rs. 690. 5. 9. was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 56. 8. 2. to be recovered.

Suit by what courts
decided.

12. The Table below shows by what courts and in what proportions the civil work of the year has been carried on:—

CLASS OF COURTS.	Original Suits decided.	Appeal Suits decided.	Total Original and Appeal Suits decided.
Superintendent's Court - - - - -	1	56	57
Durrayaft Cutcherry Court - - - - -	30	50	80
Soubedars' Courts - - - - -	267	54	321
Parputtigars' Courts - - - - -	417	-	417
TOTAL - - -	715	160	875

Classification of
original suits.

13. The 715 original suits disposed of during the year, and the 61 cases remaining in arrears at the end of the year, are classified as follows:—

NATURE OF SUITS.	Decided.	Remaining.
I.—Suits affecting Land:		
Merasy rights - - - - -	—	—
Landed property - - - - -	12	10
House property - - - - -	12	1
Mortgages - - - - -	2	—
TOTAL - - -	26	11
II.—Personal Suits:		
Debts - - - - -	558	39
Division of property - - - - -	14	3
Personal property - - - - -	27	—
Cattle - - - - -	18	1
Security - - - - -	36	3
Wages - - - - -	28	—
Caste disputes - - - - -	—	—
Damages - - - - -	13	4
TOTAL - - -	689	50
	26	11
GRAND TOTAL - - -	715	61

Suits

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Suits affecting division of property may be considered as mixed suits, so that the proportion of suits for landed property to personal suits is about 4 per cent.

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Coorg Districts.

14. The 160 appeals disposed of during the year, and the 24 appeal suits remaining pending at the close of the year, are classified as follows :—

Classification of
suits in appeal.

NATURE OF SUITS.	Decided.	Remaining.
I.—Suits affecting Land :		
Merasy rights - - - - -	1	—
Landed property - - - - -	26	8
House property - - - - -	5	2
Mortgages - - - - -	1	—
TOTAL - - -	33	10
II.—Personal Suits :		
Debts - - - - -	85	8
Division of property - - - - -	4	2
Personal property - - - - -	15	1
Cattle - - - - -	11	—
Security - - - - -	4	—
Wages - - - - -	6	1
Caste disputes - - - - -	—	—
Damages - - - - -	2	2
TOTAL - - -	127	14
	33	10
GRAND TOTAL - - -	160	24

15. There were in all four civil debtors imprisoned for debt during the year. None, Civil debtors. however, remained in confinement at the end of the year as for a longer period than 19 days, the average of imprisonment being 10 days, having all of them satisfied their creditors, and obtained their release.

16. The amount realized by the sale of stamps, since their introduction into the district Judicial. up to the end of April 1862, was 3,691 rupees, but I am unable to ascertain how much of this stamp paper was used strictly in judicial proceedings and pleadings.

17. The numerical results detailed above, though not quite satisfactorily contrasting General remarks. with the previous year, yet on the whole do not appear to be unfavourable.

SECTION II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

PART I.—PENAL STATISTICS.

18. The criminal statistics of 1861-62 will be found tabulated in the annual statement Criminal statistics. on the subject, which accompanies. The filling up of column 3, viz. "Total Crimes, the Perpetrators of which have not been apprehended," seems to have been misunderstood, as this column appears as a blank, and it is now too late to call for the requisite information from the talooks and rectify the error. For the same reason column 1, viz. "Total Crimes, the commission of which has been brought to notice," will also be incorrect.

19. The superior and subordinate criminal courts are presided over by the same officials Superior and sub- as dispense civil justice. Neither Parputtigars, Soubedars, nor the Durrayaft Cutcherry Court have independent jurisdiction of their own in criminal cases. Parputtigars and Soubedars cannot decide upon the simplest case of theft; but in petty offences, such as assault, using abusive language, being drunk, and the like, they have the power to fine up to five and 10 rupees respectively, and only in the case of default in payment can they imprison, viz., up to 10 and 14 days respectively. Similarly the Durrayaft Cutcherry Court can inflict a fine up to 20 rupees, or in default to award up to two months' imprisonment; and the Durrayaft Cutcherry can only take up and try such criminal cases as are referred to them by the superintendent, when they can award punishment up to two years' imprisonment, subject, however, to the superintendent's approval and confirmation. The superintendent has power to fine to the extent of 30 rupees, and imprisonment for seven years. Sentences requiring a severer punishment can only be awarded by the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. powers.

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Coorg Districts.
Abstract of Crime.

20. The table below is an abstract of the usual annual statement, altered to show the state of crime for the year under review, and which includes eight cases pending from the previous year, as also to exhibit a comparison of the same with the year previous; but owing to the error before noticed, the table has reference only to traced or discovered crime.

No.	CRIME.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Murder - - - - -	-	1	1	—
2	Manslaughter - - - - -	1	1	—	—
3	Infanticide - - - - -	1	1	—	—
4	Poisoning - - - - -	2	-	-	2
5	Rape - - - - -	1	1	—	—
6	Wounding with a knife - - - - -	-	2	2	—
7	Arson - - - - -	2	-	-	2
8	Highway robbery - - - - -	2	-	-	2
9	Robbery - - - - -	4	7	3	—
10	Forgery - - - - -	-	1	1	—
11	Serious assault - - - - -	-	1	1	—
12	Branding a female with an iron - - - - -	-	1	1	—
13	Cattle-stealing - - - - -	5	7	2	—
14	Cattle-wounding - - - - -	1	-	-	1
15	Bribery - - - - -	1	2	1	—
16	False accusation - - - - -	3	4	1	—
17	Theft - - - - -	15	32	17	—
18	Swindling - - - - -	-	1	1	—
19	Forcibly snatching away property - - - - -	1	-	-	1
20	Escaping from custody - - - - -	2	-	-	2
21	Fraud - - - - -	2	3	1	—
22	Destroying Government sandal-wood - - - - -	1	-	-	1
23	Digging for supposed hidden treasure - - - - -	-	1	1	—
24	Digging in search of concealed property - - - - -	-	1	1	—
25	Assault - - - - -	2	3	1	—
26	Breach of Abkarry rules - - - - -	1	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -		47	70	35	12
NET INCREASE - - -		-	-	23	—

Review of the above.

21. The prisoner in the single murder case was charged with murdering his wife by strangling her. He was, however, acquitted of the charge, and the evidence tended to prove it was no murder, but that the deceased had committed suicide by hanging herself. The prisoner in the manslaughter case was also acquitted. His wife charged him with purposely striking her and her child with a stick, the blow of which caused the death of the latter; but it seemed, rather, that in a quarrel with each other the mother fell, and thus caused the death of the child. In the case of infanticide, the court only brought the prisoner in as guilty of the concealment of the birth of her child, which was born dead, under extenuating circumstances. The prisoner charged with rape was also acquitted of the charge, and convicted only of a drunken assault. The two cases of wounding with a knife were not serious. In the forgery case, also, the prisoners were ultimately acquitted by the Judicial Commissioner. Robbery has increased by three cases, but there have been no highway robberies during the last year. The remaining cases do not call for any particular remark; nor does the net increase, viz. 23, in the category of crimes, seem to require further notice than what can be observed on the face of the above table; and though there is an increase by 17 in thefts, they were not, however, of a serious nature.

Petty offences.

22. The number of minor or petty offences has increased by 143, viz., 820 offences against 677 for the year previous.

Average of crime to population.

23. Assuming the total population of Coorg to be 118,352 souls, the number of cases of crime ascertained to have been committed will bear a proportion to the population as follow:—Those crimes which are detailed in paragraph 20, as 1 to 1,690 souls; and petty offences, as 1 to 144; the total of crime and offences giving an average of one offence to 133 souls.

Systematised crimes.

24. I believe it may fairly be alleged that there is nothing like organized crime in Coorg. Wuddurs, and some particular sects of jungle tribes, appear to be the chief perpetrators of crime. Regular cattle lifting seems also unknown, and it has before been noticed that there have been no gang robberies last year.

Stolen property.

25. The value of property stolen is computed at Rs.1,161. 14. 9.; of which sum Rs.793. 8. 5., or about 68 per cent., was recovered. The year previous, Rs. 756. 10. 10. was stolen, and Rs.306. 4. 5., or 40 per cent., recovered, which tells favourably for the year under report.

26. Eight

699

26. Eight criminal cases remained undisposed of at end of the previous year, and 13 cases remained undisposed of at end of this year. The criminal work disposed of during the year may thus be classified, and the per-centage of convictions shown as follows:—

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Criminal work.

Classification of Crimes and Offences.	Number of Crimes.	Number of Prisoners.	Number Convicted.	Number Released.	Per-centage of Convictions.
Crimes against the person - -	17	59	44	15	74
Crimes against property - -	53	124	72	51	58
TOTAL - - -	70	183	116	66	63
Minor offences - - -	820	1,297	1,173	124	90
GRAND TOTAL - - -	890	1,480*	1,289 A	190 B	87

27. The statement below shows by what courts the above prisoners were convicted or released, as also the number of criminal cases disposed of by the several criminal courts.

Courts awarding punishment.

DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Convicted.	Released.	Number of Cases.
Tried by Superintendent with Panchayet, and sentenced by Judicial Commissioner - - -	-	1	1
Tried by Durrayaft Cutcherry and Soubedars, and sentenced by Superintendent - - -	131	66	88
Tried and sentenced by Durrayaft Cutcherry, with approval of Superintendent - - -	48	44	51
Tried and sentenced by Soubedars, being minor offences -	422	28	280
Tried and sentenced by Parputtigars, being minor offences -	677	49	470
TOTAL - - -	1,278	188	890

N. B.—The total of 1,278 and 188 amounts to 1,466, to which if be added the discharged prisoner will make 1,467, as shown above by the asterisk.*

28. The nature of the punishments inflicted during the year are shown in the accompanying Table:—

Detail of punishments.

PARTICULARS OF PUNISHMENTS for 1861-62.

	Number.
Hanged and transported - - -	—
Imprisonment for 20 years and under 7 years - - -	—
Imprisonment for 5 years - - -	2
Imprisonment for 3 years - - -	—
Imprisonment for 2 years - - -	9
Imprisonment for 12 months and under - - -	8
Imprisonment for 6 months - - -	8
Imprisonment for 3 months - - -	20
Fined - - -	1,117
Flogged - - -	—
Dismissed - - -	2
Fined, or imprisoned up to 14 days in default, in lower courts - -	92
Total - - -	1,258
Required to furnish security - - -	20
GRAND TOTAL - - -	1,278

Flogging, as a punishment for crime, is not sanctioned in Coorg.

Flogging.

29. Two

* If from 1,480 be deducted 1 prisoner discharged, totals of A and B will amount to 1,479.

From 1,480 prisoners 13 must be deducted, as being concerned in more cases than one, thus leaving a balance of 1,467 prisoners.

A. In the same manner, 11 must be deducted from 1,289, leaving 1,278 prisoners.

B. For the same reason, deduct 2 from 190, leaving 188 prisoners.

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servants punished.

Casualties.

29. Two servants of Government were dismissed, after criminal trial, during the year, viz. :—

- 1 Gaol darogah.
1 Gaol mutsuddy.

30. The following statement exhibits the casualties for the year under report, and comparison of the same with the year previous :—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
Suicides - - - - -	4	4	—	—
Accidental deaths - - - - -	30	25	- -	5
Total - - - - -	34	29	- -	5
Net decrease - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	5

Criminal fines.

31. The total criminal fines for the year under report, amount to Rs. 2,787. 13. 3.

General remarks.

32. The introduction hereafter of the penal code will, I think, cause a more correct classification of crime, especially for the purpose of comparison. The year under review appears an ordinary one as regards crime, and the general result detailed above may perhaps be considered satisfactory.

PART II.—POLICE.

No regular police
establishment.

33. There is no regular separate police establishment in Coorg, the ordinary routine duties of police being performed by the Peon establishments attached to the several cutcherries or courts. Their total number, which includes duffadars, dalayets, peons and colcars, and the establishment attached to the coffee hálut and forest departments amounts to 258, and their total monthly cost to 906 rupees.

Jumma ryots per-
form various police
duties.

34. There is a class, however, of the Coorg population called jumma ryots, at present 3,771 in number, who, in return for a comparatively light assessment, and the privilege of claiming uncultivated land under certain restrictions and conditions to, it would appear, an indefinite extent, upon "jumma" tenure (a word which signifies "birthright," and invests the holder with a certain limited proprietary right in the land), owe and acknowledge a sort of feudal service to the State. In the former rajah's time, this feudal tenure extended to the training in and use of arms for actual military service, whilst in various other ways the jumma ryots were at the disposal of the State. Latterly, however, their services have only partially been availed of in escorting prisoners and treasure to the Sudder station, and generally assisting the cutcherry establishments in arresting offenders, keeping guard over them, and such like duties, as well as in various revenue and miscellaneous matters. Within my short experience I have seen large numbers of these ryots turn out armed to apprehend a sepoy who had escaped from military custody, and on another occasion a jumma ryot seized a yerrawar lurking in the jungles, which led to the apprehension of two of his accomplices, and all three were subsequently convicted of robbery.

Their cost.

It is difficult, and perhaps unadvisable, to estimate the cost of these jumma ryots. They hold 8,59,405 butties of land, for which they pay an assessment to Government of Rs. 45,217. 6. 11. Captain Le Hardy calculated that a jumma ryot, on an average, paid from 19 to 25 per cent. of the gross produce of his farm to Government. Besides, it would take many years before their lands would realize much more by any other mode of assessment, supposing their jumma rights were not indefeasible. Captain Martin writes, that their "privileges cannot be commuted simply for an immunity from such (*i. e.* police) duties, as they are dependent upon long established and irrevocable rights;" and to continue quoting from Captain Martin's letter, as explanatory of the head of police—"It may be said that there is no directly paid establishments for police purposes in Coorg. The police of the country are, and have been from time immemorial, the jumma ryots, who, from the circumstance of their enjoying certain privileges above their fellows, are required to perform the service of police."

Their privileges.

Their duties and
efficiency.

"These ryots are summoned at a moment's notice in any numbers, and from their local knowledge, their training to arms, their habits and characters, and from the peculiar nature of the country, no body of police could be conceived more thoroughly efficient, either for detective purposes or for the suppression of disturbances, while at the same time they are perfectly inoffensive to the peaceful inhabitants of the country. It is no hardship to them to perform such services, and no system could be devised which would afford more comfort and confidence to the people."

Village police.

35. The statement below shows the remuneration to village potails and inferior village servants, either in ready money or remissions in assessment. The duties of these potails and

and village servants are much the same as in other parts of India, so that a moiety of the total cost is properly chargeable to the police.

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REMUNERATION.	No.	NATURE OF REMUNERATION.	Rs.	a.	p.
	139 (a)	Potails enjoying land on joree tenure, assessed at - - -	1,811	12	10
	340 (b)	Potails drawing money allowance of nine pie per four rupees of revenue collected - - - - -	1,334	1	7
	479	Total of potails—Total of remuneration being - - -	3,145	14	5
	93	Coolwadies, or village servants, enjoying land free of rent, amounting to - - - - -	497	2	-
	131	Coolwadies, or village servants, enjoying land on joree tenure, assessed at - - - - -	355	12	1
	224	Total of Coolwadies—Total remuneration being - - -	852	14	1
	703	GRAND TOTAL of potails } GRAND TOTAL of remuneration being - - -	3,998	12	6
		and coolwadies - - - }			

(a) These are potails beyond the barriers of Coorg; they hold lands mostly proportioned to the size of village, and amount of collections. Their office is hereditary, and they enjoy, in addition to the above, a few local, and, it is believed, voluntarily paid perquisites, the most valuable being donations on occasions of marriages in the village.

Remarks on remuneration.

(b) These are potails within the barriers, drawing a money allowance on the amount of the collections realized from their respective villages, and who enjoy no other perquisites. Their office is not hereditary, being elected by the people, subject to circular confirmation.

It will be noticed from the total number of coolwadies that more than half the villages of Coorg have no other village official than the potail, whose remuneration, particularly in villages within the barriers, is but scant.

36. The pay of the stipendiary peons is not commensurate with the great increase in the rate of wages in these parts, and which must eventually prove a drawback to their efficiency. Their number too might perhaps be advantageously increased, on looking at the increasing population in towns and their growing importance; a system of town police might be found to prove beneficial to the interest of the communities of some of the most thriving towns.

Stipendiary peons.

Town police.

37. The stipendiary peons are too few in numbers, and comparatively too unimportant to give rise to complaints against them by the inhabitants of the country. Reasons have been shown above accounting for the popularity of the jummah ryots; and the general working and efficiency of the police, as at present constituted, will be better gathered and appreciated from a perusal of the criminal statistics than from any detailed observations.

General remarks.

PART III.—GAOLS.

38. In all, 80 prisoners were received into the Sudder gaol during the year, the daily average being 56. The year previous the daily average was 40 prisoners.

Gaol report.

39. The Table below is a comparative statement of gaol expenditure for last year and the year previous :—

Gaol expenditure.

ITEMS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Permanent gaol establishment and guards.	1,236 - -	1,230 15 4	- - -	6 - 8
Contingent gaol guards - - -	251 - 6	334 11 8	83 11 2	—
Total cost of dieting - - -	949 10 10	1,121 10 3	171 15 5	—
Total cost of clothing - - -	60 3 -	104 14 -	44 - -	—
Total cost of country medicines and hospital charges.	3 10 2	37 9 11	33 15 9	—
Total - - -	2,500 8 6	2,829 18 2	334 5 4	5 - 8
Net increase - - -	- - -	- - -	329 4 8	—
Average annual cost of prisoners per head.	62 8 2	50 8 6	—	—
Net decrease in annual cost - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 15 8

Though the total expenditure is in excess of last year, yet it has been only in necessary items, consequent on the increased number of prisoners; and the total comparison of 271—I.

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expenditure to number of prisoners will be seen to be very favourable for the year under review.

Average cost of each prisoner.

40. The form below is a detail of each prisoner's actual cost yearly to the State, already treated of generally in the preceding paragraph :—

I T E M S.	Average Yearly Cost per Head.			
	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average cost of permanent gaol establishment and guards.	30 14 9	21 15 9	- - -	8 15 -
Average cost of contingent gaol guards	6 4 5	5 15 7	- - -	- 4 10
Average cost of dieting - - -	23 11 7	20 - 7	- - -	3 11 -
Average cost of clothing - - -	1 8 -	1 13 10	- 5 10	- - -
Average cost of country medicines and hospital charges.	- 1 5	- 10 9	- 9 4	- - -
Total - - -	62 8 2	50 8 6	- 15 2	12 14 10
Net decrease - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 15 8

Comparison of same with the previous year.

It will be seen from this that the average cost of each prisoner per head per annum has been reduced from Rs. 62. 8. 2. to Rs. 50. 8. 6., and that the improvement is to be noticed under all the heads except medicines and clothing. The increased cost here seems owing to more attention being paid to the comforts of the sick, and not from an increase of sickness, the rate being more favourable for the year under report, viz., a per-centage of 2·75 sick against 3·56 for the previous year. The decrease in diet is owing to certain gaol provisions being cheaper last year than the year previous, especially in the matter of paddy, where, owing to the greater cheapness last year, the saving in this item of diet alone, computing at the former year's prices, is about Rs. 2. 12. per head. And there being a greater number of prisoners over which to divide the cost of gaol establishment, and permanent and contingent gaol guards, will explain the favourable decrease under those respective heads.

Cost of feeding and guarding prisoners.

41. The above form thus shows that the cost of physicking, feeding and clothing each prisoner has been Rs. 22. 9. 2.. whilst the cost of looking after and guarding him was Rs. 27. 15. 4.; but this latter charge will proportionately diminish as prisoners increase, and seems to be the only one susceptible of a decrease; and it is necessary to observe here that, in addition to the ordinary gaol guards there is also a military guard stationed at the gaol, the presence of which doubtless tends to the safe custody and good conduct hitherto characterising the working of the gaol.

Health, &c. of prisoners.

42. The number of deaths in gaol during the year was two, or 3·37 per cent.; the year previous there was but one death among the prisoners, being 2·50 per cent. The sickness too has been slight both last and previous year, averaging in both years under 4 per cent., or, as before stated, 2·75 per cent. last year against 3·56 the previous year. The total of sickness and death is 6·32 against 6·06.

Prisoners' work, or how employed.

43. There are no gaol manufactures, neither is industrial or educational instruction afforded. The prisoners were chiefly employed in keeping the gaol and cutcherry grounds clean, repairing roads in the vicinity of Mercara, cutting and bringing in fuel, and leaf platters for their own use, making charcoal (a considerable quantity of which is used in the cutcherry to preserve the records and papers from the great damp in the monsoon), and also, among other minor works, in planting and watering a small roadside avenue of trees.

Value of prisoners' labour.

44. The value of prisoners' labour here, where wages are high, even if taken at half the rate of that of an ordinary free labourer, will give an average of about 30 rupees as the yearly value of each prisoner's labour.

Miscellaneous prison particulars.

45. The Table below gives a few miscellaneous particulars regarding the 80 prisoners of last, and the 43 prisoners of the year previous.

Y E A R.	Sex of Prisoners.				Total.	Previous Convictions.	First Convictions.	Total.	Who can read and Write.	Ignorant Prisoners.	Total.	Per-centage of previous Convictions.	Per-centage of reading and writing Prisoners.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.									
1860-61 - -	37	6	-	-	43	2	41	43	2	41	43	4·65	4·65
1861-62 - -	75	5	-	-	80	6	74	80	16	64	80	7·50	20·00

The

The per-centage of previous convictions is rather heavy for the year under report, but four out of the six previously convicted prisoners were concerned in one case, viz., of serious assault when under the influence of liquor, having been convicted of an almost similar offence under similar circumstances the year previous. These four persons can also read and write; so could four in the forgery case, three in a case of swindling, and one in cattle stealing, which makes up 12 out of the above 16; but altogether the inferences to be deduced from the per-centages are to be regretted, as indicating the prevalence of crime amongst those who should know better.

46. One prisoner, whilst occupied in out-door labour, effected his escape, but was re- Escapes.
captured the same day.

47. The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good, and there has been no General remarks.
infringement of gaol regulations brought to notice.

SECTION III.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND REVENUE.

48. The Jummabundee settlement of the year under report was commenced on the 21st Jummabundee set-
October 1861, and concluded on the 30th March 1862. tlement.

49. The tenure of land in Coorg is somewhat peculiar and singular for India, so I beg Nature of land
to transcribe, as far as the 74th paragraph, some interesting particulars on the subject, tenure.
gathered from Captain Le Hardy's Jummabundee Report for 1834-35.

50. The whole of the arable land of Coorg is divided into farms, averaging in extent, Arable land, how
according to the nature of the land, from 25 and 70 butties* to 1,500 butties of wet land, divided.
besides a large quantity of high land bearing no assessment, attached to the farms. This
unassessed dry land is divided into two classes, called "banay" and "barakay;" the
former term being applied to high forest land, from which the farm is supplied with fire- Banay and barakay.
wood, manure, grass, &c.; the barakay is a low, swampy, inferior description of soil on
which the cattle are turned out to graze. This banay and barakay compose the greater
portion of most farms. Though seldom more than a small garden patch of vegetables and
plantains adjoining their houses was cultivated by the Coorgs in former times, the other
castes planted small patches of chilies and tobacco; but now a considerable portion of the
banay is everywhere planted with coffee, plantains and oranges, the cultivation of which
is still extending.

51. Although all jummah ryots enjoy the privilege of claiming land to an indefinite Jummah tenure.
extent upon the jummah tenure of five rupees per 100 butties of wet land, with its accom-
panying banay and barakay, they can only hold it upon those terms after being invested
with the proprietary right to the soil by payment of a nuzzur of rupees, 10 per every 100
butties; this is termed "nuzzur kanakay," and the amount has to be paid to Government
in three yearly instalments, besides paying down a fee of one rupee at the time, called
"guttee jummah" fee, guttee meaning a lump of earth. In return each jummah ryot
receives a handful of the soil of the land he applies for, and a formula of words is spoken,
intimating that he has received the hereditary proprietary right of the land, with the
banay and barakay attached. In the same way when a jummah ryot wishes to give up his
farm, he brings a handful of earth taken from the soil of his farm and lays it down before
the superintendent, and thereby intimates that he has resigned his farm, and all his rights
thereto. Land cannot be taken on jummah tenure except in entire farms, and on paying
rent for the uncultivated as well as cultivated wet fields of which they are composed.
When part of a farm only is taken the portion occupied is invariably held by jummah as well
as sagoo ryots, on sagoo tenure, and is assessed at 10 rupees per 100 butties; on which
terms most jummah ryots cultivate pieces of land in addition to their hereditary estates,
which latter, as before-mentioned, are assessed at five rupees per 100 butties of land.

52. No remission is ever made from the assessment of ryots holding land on jummah Jummah tenure.
tenure, except in any very extreme cases of calamity. They may, however, claim re-
missions when the produce of their land has been so meagre as to render it advantageous
to them to hold their estates on sagoo tenure, viz., paying 10 rupees per 100 butties for
the quantity of land actually cultivated, instead of five rupees per 100 butties for the
whole farm.

53. Jummah ryots have also a right to be assessed on the same terms as sagoo ryots, Jummah ryots.
when owing to the want of means, less than half the land of which their estates are com-
posed has been cultivated. Jummah ryots also pay dhooly batta and house-tax.

54. Sagoo tenure at 10 rupees per 100 butties was the assessment originally fixed by Sagoo tenure and
Veerajainder on the whole of the arable wet land within the barriers of Coorg. But the sagoo ryots.
aborigines of the Coorg caste have never paid this amount of rent, except under peculiar
circumstances, or if found guilty of the commission of heinous crimes, when they were at
that time disfranchised and disgraced by being transferred to the second class of sagoo
ryots. Sagoo tenure is only applicable to inhabitants of other castes, who, not being
deemed

* For an account of the Coorg butty, see page 713.

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deemed qualified to carry arms in the service of the rajah, were called upon to pay the full amount of this tax. This class of sagoo ryots were, however, in the rajah's time, required to perform all other services not of a military nature. These ryots also pay dhooly batta and house-tax.

Sagoo ryots, 2d class.
This class now
abolished.

55. Sagoo ryots of the second class paid 12 rupees for 100 butties, and were exempt from the payment of dhooly batta, but paid house-tax. This class does not at present exist, having been transferred in 1835 to the first class. Originally most ryots holding under sagoo tenure were of the first class; but in Veerajainder's time being transferred to this class from the first, or in other words, paying 12 instead of 10 rupees per 100 butties, minus the dhooly batta tax, exempted the ryot so transferred from the performance of many services to the then State; consequently the majority of ryots come into this class. Latterly however, the circar service seems to have increased, so that the distinction was lost sight of, and both classes of sagoo ryots appear to have had to perform the same duties.

Sagoo tenure con-
tinued.

56. Lands under sagoo tenure have also attached to them the banay and barakay referred to in paragraph 50. Sagoo ryots pay only for the fields which they actually cultivate, and they are considered entitled to a remission of part of the rent of such lands as may have yielded a scanty crop. This, however, may be considered the ancient custom, as the practice now is, and seemingly very properly so, only to grant remissions in extreme cases.

Oomlee tenure.

57. Land is held on oomlee tenure at three different rates, viz., 3, 2½, and 1 rupee per annum per 100 butties. Estates were granted on these terms as a reward for service, the possessors, however, having to pay the same demands as jummah ryots in respect to dhooly batta and house-tax.

Land free of tax.

58. Persons holding land free of tax are exempted from the payment of all other circar demands, and they are allowed to sub-let their lands, but only on the common sagoo tenure, viz., 10 rupees per 100 butties, without imposing dhooly batta or house-tax.

Above tenures relate
to land within the
barriers.

59. The foregoing tenures are applicable to the whole of the country within the barriers of Coorg, including Kiggutnaad, but they do not affect Yelloosaweraseemay, or the small patch of country at the foot of the ghauts.

Yelloosaweraseemay
land tenure.

60. The whole of this talook is, in the same manner as lands within the barriers of Coorg, divided into vergas or farms, which are composed of wet and dry lands, in about equal proportions. The assessment being supposed to be regulated at 1-6th of the estimated produce of the former, commuted into a money-rent of 5 butties of paddy per 4 rupees.

Ryots of Yelloosa-
weraseemay.

61. The ryots of Yelloosaweraseemay are divided into two classes, one consisting of the original inhabitants, by whom the greater part of the land is held direct from Government; the other is for the most part composed of emigrants and poorer description of ryots, who hold the land on "warum" tenure, i. e., sharing the gross produce with the landlord; but this sub-letting is at variance with the older customs of Coorg.

Sub-letting.

Proportion of dry
arable attached to
wet land.

62. The proportion of dry arable land attached to a piece of paddy ground, assessed at 16 rupees, varies from 1 to 2½ cawnies, and the value of its gross produce, consisting generally of raggee, horse gram, or ginjely seed, is estimated at from 4 to 9 or 10 rupees. This portion is never assessed, except when taken for cultivation without the wet land, in which case it is held from the circar on "warum" tenure.

Grazing and forest
land.

63. Waste, grazing, and forest land is not, as within the barriers of Coorg, attached to estates; but is considered as common to the village to which it belongs.

Pay house tax, but
not dhooly batta.

64. The ryots of Yelloosaweraseemay talook are not called upon for dhooly batta, but they pay house tax.

Dry land within
and beyond the
barriers.

65. Excepting a few fields, there is no assessed dry land within the barriers of Coorg, dry cultivation prevailing only in Nunjarajputten, Ramasawmy Canaway, and in the northern part of Yelloosaweraseemay, where there is a scarcity of water for the purpose of irrigation. Its extent in these talooks is calculated at about 13,000 cawnies, assessed at about Rs. 7,478. 1. 10., the greater part of which has been brought under cultivation since the assumption of British rule.

Assessments how
calculated.

66. The assessment here is calculated at about 1-5th to 1-6th of the gross produce, and the ryots cultivating these dry lands, which produce the same nature of crop as in Mysore, are the worst off in Coorg. The chief reason being that they each cultivate but very small patches of land, though here and there several families cultivate in common a large portion.

Coomaree land.

67. Coomaree cultivation is prohibited in Coorg; raggee is sometimes sown, looking like coomaree cultivation, but it is only preparatory to planting coffee the succeeding year.

Jorce land.

68. A large quantity of land has been alienated to the office of the potails of Yelloosaweraseemay and Nunjarajputten, and for maintenance of religious establishments in all parts of Coorg, half the assessment of which has been relinquished by the circar.

Within the barriers, land enjoyed under this tenure differs very little from that which is held by jummah ryots. The amount paid to the circar is the same; it cannot be sub-let, and

and if left uncultivated, it is like jummah land, at the disposal of the district officers, and it may be given by them to ryots desirous of cultivating it on sagoo tenure. The difference in the latter case is, that when so disposed of, half of the assessment is paid to the circar, and the other moiety to the establishment to which it belongs. Another point in which it differs from jummah land is that no assessment is paid for cultivated portions of it. The holders of joree land in Yelloosaweraseemay are allowed to sub-let it on warum tenure, and in that talook the greater part of it is so disposed of.

69. Ryots cultivating less than 25 butties of land pay no dhooly batta; from 25 to 50 butties they pay 3-4ths putta butties of paddy; and from 50 and upwards 1½ putta butties of paddy, excepting in Guddynaad and Yeddavanaad, where they pay 3-4ths of a putta buttie for each rupee of assessment. Dhooly batta.

Dhooly batta is not paid in Yelloosaweraseemay and Nunjarajputten, excepting in four villages. Neither was it paid by second class sagoo ryots when that class existed.

70. The whole of the cultivating classes of the Naads to the south of the Haringhy river, and of Soorabeemoothnaad to the north of it, pay house tax at the rate of 9 a. 7 p. per family, and the same amount is paid in the remaining divisions of Coorg by all classes, except pariahs, who in Yelloosaweraseemay, Nunjarajputten, Guddynaad, and Yeddavanaad, pay only half that sum. Merchants and other classes pay according to their caste or trade. House tax.

71. In calculating the proportion of gross produce paid by the different descriptions of ryots in Coorg, one is very apt to exaggerate the total gross produce, so that the following rough calculation is merely given to show the relative advantages enjoyed by each class of ryot. A jummah ryot pays, with dhooly batta, which in no case can exceed 1½ putta butties of paddy, valued now at 2½ rupees, about 15 per cent. of his gross produce to Government; he also pays house tax, 9 a. 8 p. A sagoo ryot within the barriers, including dhooly batta, pays in the same manner from 25 to 30 per cent. of his gross produce to Government; he also pays house tax. The sagoo ryots of Yelloosaweraseemay talook are, I believe, in a better condition than the sagoo ryots within the barriers, though those who cultivate as sub-renters to them are necessarily not so; and last of all come the ryots cultivating dry lands, who, for the reason stated in paragraph 66, appear to be the worst off. Proportion of gross produce paid to circar.
By jumma ryots.
By sagoo ryots.

72. A Coorg cannot sell his farm, nor even sub-let it, without the permission of the circar, and then it can only be sub-let on warum tenure for a limited number of years, so that, excepting the permission to resign the farm to Government, a Coorg's property in his land may be considered unalienable. Coorg farms.

73. In former times several farms constituted one estate, cultivated by the several members of one large family, living under the same roof; but of later years instances occasionally occur of relations dividing the family property and taking separate farms. This, however, can only be done by the consent of all parties; for, according to law or usage, any individual separating himself from the family in opposition to the general wish, can claim no share of the common stock. He is viewed as an outcast by the remainder, and is left to depend entirely on his own resources and industry for the means of livelihood. The most aged is generally regarded as the master of the house; the estate is registered in his name, and the whole of the family property, as well as the services of its inmates, are considered as being at his disposal. Joint families.

74. The Rajahs appear to have rather encouraged, than otherwise, separation of families, probably as a means of decreasing the practice of polyandry, (N. B., this practice is now denied by the Coorgs, but I believe a Coorg may raise up seed to his brother's widow), as well as with the view of extending cultivation. The generality of the Coorgs, however, still view any deviation from this ancient custom with the greatest abhorrence, considering the separation of brothers (under which denomination is comprised the whole of the males of each generation being under the same roof, however distant their connexion), or their forming independent connexions, as the most serious calamity that can possibly befall a family. But estates do appear now to be sometimes divided into their separate farms, and these farms again are occasionally sub-divided amongst the several members of the same family. My information on this point, however, is not satisfactory, and time will not permit of looking further into the question; but I believe former Superintendents have set their faces against sub-division, and issued orders on the subject conformably to what would appear to be the old Coorg custom; and when the evils of sub-division of land, terminating eventually in minute partitions in other parts of India, are considered, perhaps the ultimate condition of the Coorg is bettered by the restriction. Beginning of division.
Evils of sub-division.

75. The above is mostly gathered from Captain Le Hardy's Report altered slightly to bring it down to the present time, and though the sketch is necessarily imperfect, owing to my short residence and personal unacquaintance with particulars, yet I have ventured to give it, and risk some inaccuracies, rather than not attempt some description of the singular and interesting tenures of Coorg, so different to those generally existing in Southern India and the Dekkan. A Coorg's house, nestled on a hill side, partially concealed by plantain, orange, and coffee trees, with his paddy land below, his forest above, and wild scenery around, presents a picturesque and striking scene, may soon become civilized. Retrospect.

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civilized enough to resist the baneful influence of his increasing prosperity and growing vice, and learn to look upon the retention of his patrimonial acres and education of his children as a sacred duty dearer to him than easily begotten money.

Principles of settle-
ment.

76. The principles of settlement, and the mode of ascertaining the reason for and method of granting remissions are, I think, what may be called, for want of a better name, ryotwarry.

Number of talooks,
naads, and villages.

77. The following statement shows the number of talooks, their subdivisions into naads, and the subdivisions of the latter into villages:

No.	NAMES OF TALOOK.	Naads.	Villages.	Khan Villages.	Jagheer Villages.	Uninhabited Villages.	TOTAL.
1	Mercara talook - - -	7	57	57	- -	- -	57
1	Paddynacknaad talook -	5	55	55	- -	- -	55
1	Yeddannacknaad talook -	3	49	49	- -	- -	49
1	Kiggutnaad talook - -	4	63	63	- -	- -	63
1	Nunjarajputten talook -	5	115	105	3	7	115
1	Yelloosaweraseemay talook	3	168	167	- -	1	168
6	- - - - TOTAL - - -	27	507	496	3	8	507

Boundary settle-
ment.

78. I believe there are no disputes regarding village boundaries; both village and naad boundaries having been settled, defined, and recorded in the former Rajah's time, and the "shisht" account, signed by the Rajah's Lingarajendar and Dodda Veerajainder, were referred to, and enabled the settlement of certain isolated disputes that occurred some years back. These shisht accounts are very complete, entering into full details, and will prevent a fertile source of disputes hereafter when land becomes more valuable.

Nature and sources
of irrigation.

79. Although wet cultivation forms the chief agricultural element in Coorg, still it is altogether independent of artificial means of irrigation. The paddy land being situated in valleys or hollows between hills, is, in addition to the heavy rains, well supplied with water from mountain and hill streams, and rivulets, the courses of which, or of their minor streams, are dammed up, when necessary, with temporary erections, to raise the level of the water. These dams are of the narrowest and simplest description, and cost nothing beyond a small expenditure of labour in their construction.

Cultivated and cul-
tivable wet land,
area, and assessment.

80. The extent of land at present under wet cultivation is estimated at about 21,23,044 butties, assessed at Rs. 1,30,156. 5. 7., and about 3,15,658½ butties is estimated as waste wet land; but for want of water about a lac of butties only is capable of being cultivated. The assessment on which would be about the sum of 10,000 rupees.

Artificial irrigation.

81. There are, however, I am told, five cuttays or small anicuts, erected of brick, with stone aprons, in two different localities of Coorg, where the nature of the country admits of artificial irrigation. Four of these cuttays were erected under native and one since British rule, and have been repaired subsequently, but are understood not to be in very good repair at present.

The following Table will give short particulars of this description of irrigation:—

NAME of TALOOK.	NAME of CUTTAY.	Number of Butties at present Irrigated.	Assessment upon the same.	Number of Butties waste, but susceptible of Irrigation.	Assessment, if Cultivated.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Nunjarajputten	Cheggali Cuttay -	7,475	544 - -	3,756½	375 10 -
Ditto - -	Igoor Cuttay - -	8,911½	582 10 10	3,192½	319 4 -
Ditto - -	Yelakanoor and Hos- hully Cuttays.	9,361½	749 12 -	1,118½	111 6 -
Mercara - -	Uthimugala Cuttay -	8,318½	579 14 -	2,815	281 8 -
	TOTAL - - -	34,056½	2,456 4 10	10,877½	1,087 12 -

The

The irrigated cultivated land is thus divided :—

	Butties.	Rs. a. p.
Enam land - - - - -	4,603	—
On sagoo tenure - - - - -	20,437½	2,043 12 -
On jummah „ - - - - -	4,217½	210 14 -
On oomlee „ - - - - -	1,130	23 4 10
On jodee „ - - - - -	3,567½	178 6 -
TOTAL - - -	34,056½*	2,456 4 10

Three reasons are assigned for there being so much waste, viz., that some of the lands are of a higher level than the existing irrigation channels. That population is but scant in those localities, which is accounted for in the third reason, viz., the extreme unhealthiness of some of the localities. The men being prostrated with fever and spleen disease, and the women bearing few or no children, those that are born seldom living beyond childhood.

82. In 1854 the then Superintendent of Coorg advocated the construction of an anicut across the Lutchmuntertha River, in Kiggutnaad talook; and two more across two nullahs in Yelloosaweraseemay talook, by which means a considerable quantity of land now lying waste might be brought under cultivation. As coffee cultivation extends, the consumption of rice and other grains will be much greater, so that any increase of the quantity of land brought under wet cultivation will be very beneficial. Proposed anicuts or cuttays.

83. It is difficult to arrive at the area in acres of dry cultivation; but the present assessment on dry culture only amounts to Rs. 9,713. 9. 6; and an extent of land calculated to yield an assessment of but Rs. 1,134. 2. 10., is said to be the only cultivable dry waste land remaining. This, however, does not include forests, hills, and jungles. Cultivated and cultivable dry land, area, and assessment.

84. The number of cultivating ryots who have lands of their own, is given below at 11,272; but, by a statement prepared in the office, it would appear that other 7,649 persons are also mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, giving a total of 18,921 resident persons occupied either directly or indirectly in tilling the soil. Cultivating ryots and puttahs.

CULTIVATORS.	1861-62.	1860-61.	Increase.
Jummah ryots - - - - -	3,553	0	0
Sagoo „ - - - - -	6,535	0	0
Oomlee „ - - - - -	347	0	0
Ryots cultivating dry land - - -	837	0	0
TOTAL - - -	11,272	11,208	64

It is not customary in Coorg to grant a paothee or puttah to each ryot, but only a general puttah for the whole village. This general puttah, and a memorandum under the talook authorities' seal is the ryot's title to the land; but jummah ryots hold for each vurga or farm a neeroopa or sunnad under the seal and signature of the Commissioner of Mysore, or of the former Rajahs.

85. The

* So in original.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

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85. The subjoined statement is an approximate rent-roll for the district:—

Rent-roll.

RATE OF ANNUAL PAYMENT.	Number of Ryots.	Total Rent.	Average Payment of each Ryot.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
From 1 to 10 rupees - - - -	6,444	33,400 6 11	5 2 11
„ 10 to 20 „ - - - -	2,881	43,630 10 3	15 2 3
„ 20 to 30 „ - - - -	1,027	25,494 5 8	24 13 2
„ 30 to 40 „ - - - -	454	15,229 10 7	33 8 8
„ 40 to 50 „ - - - -	224	10,266 8 1	45 13 3
„ 50 to 75 „ - - - -	173	10,574 5 5	61 1 11
„ 75 to 100 „ - - - -	51	4,398 2 5	86 3 9
„ 100 to 150 „ - - - -	18	2,049 11 5	113 13 11
TOTAL - - -	11,272	1,45,045 12 9	12 13 10

In a similar average made for one of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the total was *Rs.* 20. 12., and the difference between the sum and *Rs.* 12. 13. 4. in some measure represents the difference of assessment, which is much lighter here. There are ryots, it is believed, who pay more than 150 rupees on the whole of their holdings; but which being situated in different talooks have been assessed separately on the individual.

The next form gives the same result, with particulars of the several classes of ryots:—

DESCRIPTION OF RYOTS.	Number.	Total Amount of Assessment.	Average Rate of Payment.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Jumma ryots - - - - -	3,558	45,211 15 11	12 11 7
Sageo „ - - - - -	6,535	84,424 14 9	12 14 8
Oomlee „ - - - - -	347	6,902 14 4	19 14 3
Ryots cultivating dry land - - -	837	8,505 15 9	10 2 7
TOTAL - - -	11,272	1,45,045 12 9	12 13 10

N.B.—In all the above averages the house tax has been included, viz., *Rs.* 6,757. 11. 10., which distributed over the total number of ryots, viz., 11,272, gives an average payment for each ryot under this head of 9 *a.* 7 *p.* and a fraction.

Talookwar rent-roll.

86. Below is given the same average for each of the talooks, and which may be taken as a fair criterion of their present condition as regards agriculture, Kiggutnaad being the best agricultural talook, and Nunjarajputten and Yelloosaweraseemay talooks the poorest:—

No.	T A L O O K S.	Number of Ryots.	Total Assessment.	Average Payment of each Ryot.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1	Mercara - - - - -	1,278	16,641 7 8	13 - 4
1	Paddynacknaad - - - - -	1,372	17,945 - 7	13 1 3
1	Yeddavanaad - - - - -	1,598	32,364 13 3	20 4 -
1	Kiggutnaad - - - - -	1,357	35,069 8 -	25 13 5
1	Nunjarajputten - - - - -	2,987	17,441 12 8	5 13 5
1	Yelloosaweraseemay - - - - -	2,680	25,583 2 7	9 8 8
6	TOTAL - - -	11,272	1,45,045 12 9	12 13 10

87. And

87. And the following will serve to give an idea of the extent in butties of each ryot's holding :—

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EXTENT OF HOLDING.						Number of Ryots.	Number of Butties.	Average Holding, in Butties, of each Ryot.	Average holding of each ryot.
From	15 to	50	butties	-	-	3,221	130,096½	40	
"	50 to	100	"	-	-	2,397	232,933½	97	
"	100 to	200	"	-	-	2,549	486,670	190	
"	200 to	400	"	-	-	1,505	558,262½	370	
"	400 to	800	"	-	-	522	346,797½	664	
"	800 to	1,000	"	-	-	177	167,213½	944	
"	1,000 to	1,500	"	-	-	50	68,141½	1,362	
"	1,500 to	1,800	"	-	-	9	14,345	1,593	
"	1,800 to	2,000	"	-	-	1	1,961½	1,961½	
"	2,000 to	2,916	"	-	-	3	6,786	2,262	
"	3,000 to	4,000	"	-	-	1	3,741½	3,741½	
TOTAL - - -						10,435	20,16,948½	193*	

The total of butties given here excludes jagheer, service, and charitable enams, &c., and does not refer to dry lands, or ryots cultivating them. The dry land measurement differing so that it is difficult to estimate it.

88. The season for the year under report was a most favourable one. Crops of all descriptions came to maturity at the proper time, and in general yielded an abundant harvest. Rice, the staple product of the country, produced a plentiful crop, except in one locality, where high freshes of the Cauvery partially washed away some paddy fields, and necessitated a small remission. The coffee crop was favourable in some localities and unfavourable in others; but on the whole the yield was a good one. The cardamom crop, though good, was not so favourable as the year previous. And the few dry cereals, such as raggy, horse gram, and buller, and the small quantities of tobacco, mustard and oil seeds, grown to the east and north of Coorg, also produced a very fair out-turn.

Season.

89. The south western monsoon generally sets in about the latter end of May, and continues up to the end of September, and sometimes into the middle or end of the following month. The rains during the season under report were most plentiful and seasonable. The total rain fall having been no less than 210 inches, whilst the fall in an average year is but from 160 to 180 inches. The natives assert that the monsoons are not so heavy now as they used to be, and ascribe the cause to the vast clearance of forest land on account of coffee cultivation. This is most likely the case, yet the experience of the fall of last year tends in a measure to disprove it.

Fall of rain.

90. The season generally has been healthy throughout, both for man and cattle. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent in but few villages. The chief mortality having been from fever and other diseases. The number of deaths is given below :—

Sanitary state of the district.

Persons who died of cholera	-	-	-	-	-	150
" of small-pox	-	-	-	-	-	53
" of fever, dysentery, ague, and other diseases	-	-	-	-	-	3,377
Total	-	-	-	-	-	3,580

The year previous the total number of deaths was given at 3,506. There is a typhoid or low type of fever prevalent among the inhabitants resident in low marshy situations, one of the fatal signs of which is a blackened state of the tongue. Cases of this kind are of frequent occurrence, and often prove fatal. The cause of the disease is assigned to malaria, though a better acquaintance with the disease and cure is very desirable; fever being the depopulating and labour-stricken evil of the country. Maggots in the nostrils, prostrating the patient and often ending fatally, is another fearful disease comparatively unknown to medical science. If the fevers of Coorg could be systematically treated by medical practitioners, incalculable benefits would be conferred on the inhabitants. Much individual suffering would be averted, families would then multiply, and more emigrants be attracted to the place. No murrain has prevailed among cattle. In this respect I believe the country has enjoyed an immunity for some years back, whilst formerly large numbers of cattle were annually swept away by disease.

91. The prospects of the approaching season are at present favourable, and though but slight showers of rain have as yet fallen, and a fall of about 145 inches is still due, yet they have fallen timely, and there is the general expectation of a mild but good monsoon. In consequence 25,861½ additional butties of waste wet land have been taken up by the ryots. Considerable quantities of Government and other land still continue to be taken up

Future prospects.

* So in original.

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up by Europeans and Natives for the cultivation of coffee. The prospects of coffee in the coming season are promising, and the same may be said with regard to cardamoms. In short the state of the country is, and promises still more so to be, one of continued, though perhaps unequally divided, prosperity.

Prices of grain, &c.

92. The Table below shows the selling prices in the four principal marts of Coorg, of its chief indigenous grains and other agricultural products, as well as a comparison of the same with the year previous :—

NAME of T O W N.	Year.	Merchants' Retail Selling Price per Rupee, in Seers of 80 Rupees weight.					Wholesale Selling Price per Candy of 20 Maunds of 27½ lbs. each.	
		Paddy.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2d sort.	Raggy.	Horse gram.	Coffee.	Cardamoms.
Mercara -	1860-61	50	14	18	38	22	From 110 rupees to 125 rupees.	From 900 rupees to 1,000 rupees.
	1861-62	52	15	20	38½	20		
Veerajenderpett	1860-61	45	14	16	28	25		
	1861-62	53	16	17	29	19		
Fraserpett	1860-61	40	14	17½	51	38		
	1861-62	46	14	18	53	20		
Soamawarpett	1860-61	62½	14	21½	40½	31		
	1861-62	60	14	23	45	19½		

Paddy and rice, it will be observed, are selling at cheaper rates this than last season, which is owing to the greater yield, and to more land having been taken up; but more particularly to there having been a less heavy demand for rice on the Malabar coast, where also there was a plentiful harvest. Still, however, looking at the full crop, prices (which have risen most considerably, looking back only for a period of five years) have been most remunerative to the grower in this chief product of the country. On the other hand it will be noticed that horse gram, which is mostly imported, has risen very much in value, and this rise in price has happened in almost every article of import for Mysore and neighbouring countries. Oils, ghee, sugar, chillies, betel-leaves, areca-nuts and cocoa-nuts have all risen very considerably in price, and seemingly in accordance with the rise of prices perceptible all over Southern India, which, though it affects fixed incomes, is not felt by the large mass of the population, viz., the labouring and working classes, as the wages of labour have risen more than in proportion to the rise in prices. As a set off also against the above, the price of coffee has risen nearly 25 per cent. in value, and I calculate that the profits to growers in this enhanced price alone amounts to above 3 lacs of rupees.

Coffee.

Cardamoms.

The price realized by cardamoms in the year under report has reached the highest figure yet known, viz., from 900 rupees to 1,000 rupees per candy, being an increase in price of about 12½ per cent., and thus fully, if not more, than compensating the growers for the decrease in quantity of this season's crop. It has been well remarked by a known English writer on Coorg, that a good cardamom ground or garden is a mine of wealth to its possessor, and this saying is being in a measure verified, cardamoms are getting scarcer, and consequently dearer, as coffee cultivation extends into its limits, and as the Coorg cardamom is very much esteemed on account of its superior colour and aroma, the fortunate holders of unexpired portions of cardamom leases, who have not been induced to sell or otherwise part with them, will realize still larger profits next and succeeding years.

Remission.

93. The following Table shows the amount and particulars of remissions made at the last jumma bundee :—

T A L O O K S.	For Losses incurred by Fire.	For failure of Crops from want of Water.	For Loss of Crops by Floods.	Total Remissions.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nunjarajputten - - - -	6 7 -	27 7 -	- - -	33 14 -
Yelloosawerasesmay - - -	- - -	2 10 5	- - -	2 10 5
Paddynacknaad - - - -	45 6 -	- - -	19 14 -	65 4 -
Yeddavanaad - - - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -
TOTAL - - - -	63 13 -	30 1 5	19 14 -	113 12 5

The total amount of remissions granted the year previous was Rs. 181. 8. 3. The decrease being Rs. 67. 11. 10. The principle of remissions is liable to abuse, and sometimes countenances carelessness, and here where the soil is so fertile and assessment light, remissions

remissions do not seem necessary as a general rule. The amount of remissions is gradually decreasing, and doubtless the ryots will become more provident. Yet, perhaps, it is still too early to discountenance remissions when judiciously granted, as in the case of floods and fire, &c.

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94. The following table exhibits the gross and net land revenue with particulars, and a comparison of the same with the previous year:— Gross and net land revenue.

Particulars of Land Assessment.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wet land on sagoo tenure - - - -	85,503 1 8	89,656 11 11	4,153 10 8	—
Wet land on jummah tenure - - - -	42,530 4 -	45,217 6 11	2,687 2 11	—
Wet land on oomlee tenure - - - -	6,928 14 7	6,902 14 4	- -	26 - 3
TOTAL of wet cultivation - - -	1,34,962 3 10	1,41,777 1 2	6,840 13 7 26 - 3	26 - 3
Net Increase - - -	- - -	- - -	6,814 13 4	—
Dry land on sagoo tenure - - - -	7,171 8 6	8,437 3 5	1,265 10 11	—
Garden land on sagoo tenure - - - -	438 14 1	440 6 2	1 8 1	—
TOTAL dry cultivation - - -	7,610 6 7	8,877 9 7	1,267 3 -	—
GRAND TOTAL of wet and dry - - -	1,42,572 10 5	1,50,654 10 9	8,082 - 4	—
Oomlee in kind of dhooly batta - - -	14,403 10 7	14,442 6 2	38 11 7	—
Oomlee in kind of hoomary - - - -	279 1 1	- - -	- -	279 1 1
Oomlee in kind of other grains - - -	220 4 9	89 6 1	- -	130 14 8
TOTAL in kind - - -	14,903 - 5	14,531 12 3	38 11 7	409 15 9
Net Increase - - -	- - -	- - -	7,710 12 2	—
Wet and dry land jodee enams - - -	6,076 3 -	6,135 8 1	59 5 1	—
GRAND TOTAL of land revenue - - -	1,63,351 13 10	1,71,321 15 1	7,770 1 3	—
DEDUCT—				
Reduction of waste land as per hookoomnamah -	9,822 7 -	9,290 3 1	- -	532 3 11
Amount of Potails' remuneration - - -	2,316 4 2	2,340 6 7	24 2 5	—
Amount of remissions - - - -	181 8 3	113 12 5	- -	67 11 10
TOTAL - - -	12,320 3 5	11,744 6 1	24 2 5	599 15 9 24 2 5
Net Decrease - - -	- - -	- - -	- -	575 13 4
Balance net land revenue - - - -	1,51,231 10 5*	1,59,577 9 -	7,770 1 3	
Add decrease in deductions - - -	- - -	- - -	575 13 4	
Net Increase - - -	- - -	- - -	8,345 14 7	

95. Of the Rs. 6,814. 13. 4. net increase in wet cultivation, but Rs. 57. 1. 6. is an actual increase, the remaining Rs. 6,757. 11. 10. being amount of house-tax collected from cultivators and included in the land revenue, whilst formerly it was placed under the head of moturpha. The Rs. 57. 1. 6. real increase represents the higher rate of assessment now chargeable on wet land, which was given out on easy terms (or on cowl) when first taken up as waste for cultivation.

The increase of Rs. 1,267. 3. in dry cultivation has been realised as follows:—

In dry cultivation.

Rs. a. p.	
967 15 1	owing to increased cultivation.
299 3 11	from higher rate of cowl.
Total - - - 1,267 3 -	assessment as mentioned above.

The

* So in original.

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In collections in
kind.

In deductions.

The increase of Rs.38. 11. 7. in dhooly batta is owing to increased cultivation. The decrease of Rs.279. 1. 1. in koomary is owing to the cultivation having been prohibited. The decrease of Rs.130. 14. 8. in value of other grain collections in kind arises from a decrease of warum cultivation, or bhuttaye, in Yelloosaweraseemay talook.

The decrease of Rs.532. 3. 11. in reductions is on waste or cowl land brought under cultivation, and now falling into full assessment, as explained already; but it appears incorrect charging on land revenue the full amount of assessment of lands not at present due, and then deducting the same again, minus that portion of the cowl assessment actually collected; and that the more correct way would be only to charge the amount which falls in every succeeding year, and omit altogether the lump sum which is only due hereafter.

The decrease of Rs.67. 11. 10. in remissions explains itself, and the increase of Rs.24. 2. 5. in the remuneration paid to potails is accounted for in the increased collections, out of which they are paid their per-centage; though the debiting the land revenue for this item in the manner shown in the form appears hardly necessary.

Net increase in land
revenue.

96. Deducting from the net increase of Rs.8,345. 14. 7., as shown in paragraph 94, the sum of Rs.6,757. 11. 10., apparent increase, by the bringing in of house-tax collected from cultivating ryots under the head of land revenue, there is left but the sum of Rs.1,588. 2. 9., as representing the actual increase of land revenue last year as compared with the year previous. And apart from the consideration of jungle and forest land cultivation, the land revenue of Coorg appears to have almost reached its limit, and to be not susceptible of much further extension.

What the falling in of cowl lands will give in succeeding years is shown in the following table. This, and perhaps some 10,000 rupees more for extended wet, and two or 3,000 rupees more for increased dry cultivation, is apparently the greatest limit the land revenue of Coorg, as at present constituted, can reach; though irrigation works, &c., will necessarily bring a further increase.

Full Assessment of the Waste Land at present given out on easy Terms of Cowl.	Particulars showing in what Yearly Proportions the Cowl Assessment falls in as it becomes due.											
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,828 7 -	532 3 11	1,732 13 5	3,461 15 2	4,881 7 1	6,797 1 4	8,133 14 3	9,010 14 11	9,229 - 4	9,250 7 10	9,260 6 8	9,282 5 8	9,290 3 1

97. The progressive yearly increase in the land revenue derivable from new waste lands brought under cultivation on cowl assessment, is shown in the above table; and upon which full assessment is now charged in the accounts, with subsequent corresponding deductions, as alluded to in paragraph 95. This cowl revenue may not keep pace with the figures shown in the statement from subsequent relinquishing of the lands, and such like causes, or other land now under cultivation may be abandoned for it, but yet the table on the whole will not be far from the actual increase.

Miscellaneous or
extra sources of
revenue.

98. Subjoined is a comparative statement of the total of extra sources of revenue for this and the previous year, showing net increase of Rs.60,224. 15. 7.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Miscellaneous, or extra revenue.	1,32,426 1 3	1,92,651 - 10	60,224 15 7	—

The net increase would be more by Rs.6,757. 11. 10., if we consider that amount in house-tax collected from cultivators, transferred from this head to land revenue. Particulars of this increase will be given hereafter in a separate statement of the extra sources of revenue.

General revenue
result under all
heads.

99. Below is given a statement of the revenue under all heads, which shows a net increase of Rs.68,570. 14. 2 in favour of the year under report:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land revenue - - -	1,51,231 10 5	1,59,577 9 -	8,345 14 7	—
Extra sources of revenue -	1,32,426 1 3	1,92,651 - 10	60,224 15 7	—
Total - - - Rs.	2,83,657 11 8	3,52,228 9 10	68,570 14 2	—

The inelasticity of the land revenue has been explained before; but nearly one-third of the above extra revenue is realised from cardamoms and coffee. The nature of cardamom cultivation obliges the present system in lieu of a land tax, so that in a measure the revenue realised from cardamom grounds may be considered as land revenue; as also a certain proportion of the coffee haulut, as being raised from untaxed land.

100. The amount of demand of all sources of revenue for the year under report is Rs. 3,52,228. 9. 10., of which the sum of Rs. 2,72,208. 10. 7. was collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 80,019. 15. 3. (against Rs. 75,101. 8. 5. similarly uncollected in 1860-61) remaining uncollected at the end of the official year. The greater part of this sum has since been collected. Total demand, collection, and balance for the year under report.

101. A sum of Rs. 75,101. 8. 5. being the amount of revenue remaining uncollected at the end of the year previous, was also collected within the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,367. 14. 1. still uncollected, chiefly on account of cardamom tax. Measures will be taken to prevent an occurrence of similar delay in future. Collection and balance of the previous year.

102. There will be no irrecoverable balance for the year under report, or for the year previous; but a sum of Rs. 122. 4. 1., an uncollected and irrecoverable balance on account of cardamom tax for the year 1856-57 still appears in the accounts, and for the striking off of which permission from the Government of India will shortly be solicited. Irrecoverable balances.

103. To account for the seemingly heavy balance remaining uncollected at end of the year, it is necessary to state that, with the exception of the Nunjarajputten and Yelloosaweraseemay talooks, in all other parts of Coorg, two out of three total kists, or instalments by which the land revenue is payable, do not fall due until after the expiration of the year. And two cardamom kists, and a proportion of coffee haulut, and abkarry also, is not paid within the year. It is calculated that about 70,000 rupees and odd, out of the Rs. 3,52,228. 9. 10. total revenue of the past year, was not due till after the expiration of the year. Though on a judicious apportioning of the time for the ryot paying his kist rests in a great measure his prosperity, and I am aware that a former Superintendent advocated the present period of payment of kists, yet it would simplify the accounts if measures could be devised for collecting the bulk of revenue, if not all of it, within the year itself. Uncollected balances accounted for.

104. No coercive measures, either of distraint or sale, were resorted to in the collection of the revenue. Coercive process.

105. No tuccavee, or advance to cultivators, was made during the year. Tuccavee.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS OR EXTRA SOURCES OF REVENUE.

106. The following Table gives particulars of the extra revenue under all heads for the year under report, and a comparison of the same with the previous year:— Statement of extra sources of revenue.

ITEMS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Abkarry - - - -	47,926 2 7	70,651 1 6	22,723 14 11	—
Opium and other drugs -	690 9 3	1,662 5 3	871 12 -	—
Coffee haulut - - -	32,103 2 2	38,445 5 9	6,342 3 7	—
Cardamom rent - - -	29,335 10 1	27,964 9 10	- - -	1,371 - 3
Sandal-wood - - -	- - -	26,942 11 3	26,942 11 3	—
Various jungle produce -	374 6 -	429 2 8	54 12 8	—
Nuzzer kanicay fee - -	2,173 - -	1,289 - -	- - -	984 - -
Guttee jummah fee - -	102 - -	63 - -	- - -	39 - -
Moturpha - - - -	11,887 15 8	4,590 - 4	- - -	7,297 15 4
Shop tax on market days -	1,100 7 7	1,814 1 8	213 10 1	—
Income tax - - - -	1,095 5 -	8,017 14 -	6,922 9 -	—
Sale of judicial stamps -	- - -	3,711 7 6	3,711 7 6	—
Judicial fines - - -	2,707 5 11	3,056 10 10	349 4 11	—
Honey, bees' wax, resin and wood dye, petty contracts	1,024 - -	1,585 - -	561 - -	—
Unclaimed property - -	858 5 10	1,382 9 -	524 3 2	—
Sale of stray cattle - -	608 13 10	520 3 4	- - -	88 10 6
Fines for cattle trespassing -	- - -	648 8 2	648 8 2	—
Stoppages from public servants - - - -	- - -	9 14 9	9 14 9	—
Stamping cloth - - -	117 13 7	111 5 8	- - -	6 7 11
Gain by exchange - - -	- 13 8	15 9 4	14 11 8	—
Total - - - -	1,32,105 15 2	1,92,259 8 10	60,890 11 8	9,787 2 -
Sundry miscellaneous items	320 2 1	391 8 -	71 5 11	—
	1,32,426 1 3	1,92,651 - 10	60,962 1 7	9,787 2 -
		Deduct decrease - - -	9,787 2 -	
		Net increase - - - <i>Rs.</i>	60,224 15 7	

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Reports on the above
abkarry.

107. With the exception of a sum under 1,000 rupees, the remaining abkarry revenue is derived solely from the sale of spirituous liquor. The climate and country favour the consumption of strong drink, and it is feared that drunkenness is on the increase, which will require every precaution, and a strong hand to keep down. The manufacture and wholesale sale of the liquor is a Government monopoly, or under amanie management, which is better perhaps than farming the revenue, and thus making the contractors directly and pecuniarily interested in increased consumption, and sometimes in encouraging other vices and crimes growing out of drink. This amanie management doubtless causes some part of the present increase in the profits, which would otherwise go to the farmer, and further by the check to the practice of interdicted private distilleries. The illicit manufacture of rice-arack being prevalent at one time, and still I believe occasionally resorted to, and the increase will be further accounted for in the growing prosperity of the country and inhabitants, and the additional number of emigrants and liquor-consuming coolies attracted to the country owing to increased coffee cultivation.

- Opium.** The same remarks apply generally to the increase in opium and other drugs.
- Coffee.** The increase in coffee indicates an extended cultivation and export of this important article of commerce.
- Cardamoms.** As the cardamom forests are leased out for a period of years on the same yearly rent, the revenue will remain much the same till the expiry of the present leases, viz. in 1865-66. The present decrease is partly owing to coffee haulut having been substituted for cardamom rent; in one or two instances where exported coffee grown on cardamom jungle has been charged, an amount in haulut equal to or exceeding the cardamom rent whereby the latter rent ceased on the imposition of the former. The decrease from this cause is 266 rupees, and the remaining decrease of Rs. 1,105. 0. 3. is in the amount realised by the sale of Government cardamoms, viz., such as are picked in isolated unleased localities, or have been zufted as encroachments upon Circar land, or such like causes; but Rs. 1,279. 6. 7. has been realised from these sources, the remaining revenue arising from cardamom rent.
- Sandalwood.** The increase under the head sandalwood is more apparent than otherwise, there having been no sales the previous year.
- Jungle produce.** This head comprises resin, areca-nuts, pepper, tamarinds and sandal chips; and the increase is owing to a better season for this description (excepting sandalwood chips) of produce.
- Nuzzer kanikay and guttee jumma fees.** The decrease here is owing to less land having been taken up on jumma tenure; this decrease, however, is a gain rather than loss, as on jumma tenure 5 rupees per 100 butties only would be realised, whilst on sagoo tenure it is double that amount.
- Moturpha.** As shown in paragraph 95, Rs. 6,757. 11. 10. of the decrease in moturpha is owing to this amount having been transferred to the head of land revenue. The remaining decrease has been caused by remissions in moturpha to persons paying income tax.
- Shop tax on market days.** The increase in tax on market stalls indicates the thriving state of the seven large weekly bazars held in various parts of Coorg.
- Income tax.** The working of the income tax has become better understood; this and payments in 1861-62 of the tax due in 1860-61, as well as increased profits, will account for the increase under this head.
- Sale of judicial stamps.** This was the first year of the Act coming into operation, or rather stamps were not supplied with the commencement of the operation of the Act, so that these sales do not represent those of a whole year, but only nine months. As the Stamp Act Rules become more widely known and enforced, this will become a very fertile, unobjectionable, and increasing source of revenue.
- Judicial funds.** The increase here requires no comment.
- Petty contracts.** Comprise bees' wax, honey, turmeric, resin, yellow and red bark dyes; and the increase is ascribable to the same causes as given for the increase in jungle produce.
- Fee on stamping cloth.** The remaining heads do not appear to call for particular remark, excepting that the fee on stamping cloth made by weavers of the Nunjarajputten and Yelloosaweraseemay Talooks appears to be an objectionable and worrying tax; and for these reasons, as well as owing to the small amount realised, and to the poverty of the weavers from whom the tax is collected, I would respectfully advocate its abolition.
- Review of the above.** 108. Deducting Rs. 26,942. 11. 3., sale of sandalwood, and Rs. 3,711. 7. 6., sale of judicial stamps, total Rs. 30,654. 2. 9. (as not admitting of a fair comparison with the year previous) from the net increase in extra revenue of Rs. 60,224. 15. 7., as above shown, it leaves a balance of Rs. 29,570. 12. 10., to which if be added the house tax transferred to land revenue, viz. Rs. 6,757. 11. 10., the total and *bonâ fide* increase of extra revenue this year compared with last is Rs. 36,328. 8. 8. I submit this as a most hopeful and encouraging sign. The extra revenue this past year has overtopped the land revenue; and with the present equitable and popular system of administration, the check to crime, and the growing prosperity of the country, it is expected that the elasticity of the extra revenue will become year by year yet more apparent, and settle the question (seeing how the present

present light assessment of Coorg has acted beneficially on the extra revenue) so far as Coorg is concerned, that the resolution of the Government of India concerning the sale of "Waste Lands" in "perpetuity discharged from all prospective demand on account of land revenue. And the permission to redeem the existing land revenue by the immediate payment of one sum equal in value to the revenue redeemed" will not only immensely add to the resources, productions and prosperity of the country, by attracting capitalists to the soil, and encouraging present proprietors to work and expend on their own, but as a natural sequence will also still further increase the extra sources of revenue.

109. The increased and increasing consumption of sea salt, in the profits it gives to the Madras Government as a monopoly, ought not to be lost sight of, in treating of extra revenue. Comparatively little, if any, earth salt is consumed in the district, so that the consumption of sea salt here, where the labouring classes are well paid, and can afford to consume as much as they like, is very considerable, and would add largely and increasingly to the extra revenue of the district, if the profits arose here; and the large exports of coffee from Coorg help indirectly to cheapen the cost of transit of sea salt into the Mysore country and interior, as the bandies that carry coffee to Cannanore and Mangalore mostly bring back a return load of salt. Salt.

PART III.—LOCAL FUNDS.

110. There appear hitherto to have been no funds set apart in the district for municipal purposes and local requirements. Under paragraph 4 of the Commissioner's Circular, No. 174, dated 12th May 1862, on the subject now treated of, it may be possible to create a small municipal fund for sanitary and other requirements of the town which contributes the funds. The creation of a municipal element of this sort will be very advisable. Local funds.
For municipal purposes.

111. Regarding the second description of local funds alluded to in the above paragraph of the Commissioner's Circular, viz., for general district requirements, as no income is derivable here from plough tax or ferry funds, the sole source to look to for the creation of this fund will be "sale of stray cattle." For general district requirements.

Sale of stray cattle, and fines on cattle trespassing, amounted for the past year to Rs. 1,168. 11. 6. If sanction is accorded, this sum will be appropriated for the purposes contemplated, and this amount, with the 950 rupees expected revenue from the same source for 1862-63, will enable a fair start to be made. A fund of this sort has been much wanted in Coorg. Coffee planters, sometimes at their own expense, make good roads leading up to their various estates, which, with their assistance and these funds, might be very advantageously extended to the next village, or to meet a neighbouring road; and though the fund is small, and much could not be done in each year, yet if yearly a few miles of bandy road, or even bullock track, were made, a jungle stream bridged, or a well dug, or travellers' chuttrum erected, the aggregate of benefit in a few years would be great.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

112. The Statement below will serve to give an approximate idea of the nature and extent of land alienations, or enams, as also cash payments, with particulars under each head: Enams and cash payments.

PARTICULARS.	Religious.	Charitable.	Service.	TOTAL.
	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.	Estimated Amount in Rupees.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kham - - - -	1,006 5 -	- -	- -	1,006 5 -
Rooson jagheer or joree -	3,949 7 2	18 4 -	2,172 12 11	6,135 8 1
Free jagheer - - -	1,023 6 5	4,244 - 3	5,983 4 -	11,250 10 10
TOTAL - - -	5,979 2 7	4,257 4 5	8,156 - 11	18,392 7 11
In Cash - - -	18,890 3 10	- -	1,334 1 7	15,224 5 5
GRAND TOTAL - -	19,869 6 5	4,257 4 5	9,490 2 6	33,616 13 4

The per-centage of the above to the gross land revenue, under the head Service, is not heavy, neither does it appear so under the head Charitable; but religious endowments show a heavy centage on the gross land revenue. Of the Rs. 9,490. 2. 6. service grants, para. 35 shows what amount goes to village potails and coolwaddies, viz., Rs. 3,998. 12. 6. Centage of same on gross land revenue.

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Coorg Districts.Approximate state-
ment of gross income
to all landlords.

113. The statement below shows approximately the gross income on land from all sources, with detail of village expenditure of every landlord in the district. And this may be taken as a rough statement of the total land resources of Coorg.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of GROSS INCOME to all Landlords of COORG, for 1861-62.

Distribution of Revenue.			Amount of different Details.		Total of Items.	
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Net Government land revenue to be collected and realized for 1861-62, up to 30th April 1862			1,59,577	9 -		
Remuneration to Village Officers, &c., from 507 Villages:						
Amount to potails -	-	-	3,145	14 5		
Amount to coolwaddies -	-	-	852	14 1		
				3,998	12 6	
Amount to ferry-men -	-	-	13	8 -		
Amount to carpenters -	-	-	5	- -		
				18	8 -	
Proprietary profits to jummah ryots -	-	-	21,485	2 -		
Proprietary profits on oomlee lands -	-	-	21,081	9 9		
Proprietary profits on joree lands of village temples -	-	-	3,949	6 7		
Proprietary profits on free land of village temples -	-	-	1,023	6 5		
				47,539	8 9	
Proprietary profits to jagheerdars -	-	-	3,482	- -		
Proprietary profits to oomleedars -	-	-	1,990	10 -		
Proprietary profits to batamonyem -	-	-	883	9 8		
Proprietary profits to jungum muts free jugheers -	-	-	3,360	6 10		
Proprietary profits on joree lands -	-	-	13	4 -		
				9,729	14 6	
Proprietary profits in cardamom grounds to jummah ryots -			9,460	- -		
					2,30,324	4 9
TOTAL Gross Land Rental of Coorg			-	-	Rs.	2,30,324 4 9

Works of public
utility executed by
private individuals.

114. I am unable to get prepared in time a return of works of public utility executed by private individuals at their own expense, but the expenditure under this head for the year under report is, I am told, almost nothing. A small well or two dug, or a hut for the accommodation of native travellers, is the most, I believe, that has been done in this way by private individuals.

Slavery.

115. The question of slavery in Coorg attracted the attention of the authorities very shortly after the assumption of British rule. The first attempt at emancipation was made with the predial and disposable slaves attached to the former rajah's punnays or estates. Some of these slaves, after emancipation, took up lands on their own account, and one or two are now well-to-do cultivators; others accepted work as free labourers; whilst others, it is believed, through the agency of a converted Coorg and Dr. Moegling, became Christians, and settled down at Almanda, in Coorg, where they form the nucleus of an interesting rising Christian village. Some of these Christians were subsequently induced to leave the settlement and work elsewhere. Laziness was the motive, as they thought by becoming Christians they would be relieved from work. Thus the good-for-nothing ones have been weeded out, and the working men left. The emancipation of these punnays slaves doubtless bettered the condition of the remaining slaves, numbering some 4,000 at present, attached to private vurgas or farms. They are not termed slaves, but "jummah aloo," jummah servants. The more sensible of the Coorgs understand their uncertain position as regards claiming ownership over these men. Their labour is precious: coffee planters are ready to hire or succour them, and other Coorgs are not unwilling to inveigle them away from their masters. The result is an increasing disposition and necessity to care for, if not actually to be kind to them. Some masters may be harsh, and ill treat their slaves, and the Coorg talook authorities may sometimes connive at bringing back runaways; but slowly and surely is their condition bettering, and it may perhaps be safely left to time, to increased intercourse with independent Europeans, and the timely interference of the Superintendent whenever requisite, and, more than all, to the master's self-interest, gradually but effectively to eradicate the evils of slavery. Slave, in the hereditary character implied in the offensive word slave, the "aloo mugga," servant's son, of the Mysore country, is not very different from the "jummah aloo" of Coorg, save the bondage in the former case is concealed under the form of bonded debt. Here it is open, and value of

of labour and growing public opinion will as effectually make free the one as the other. There is no immorality connected with the present relation of master and jummah servant, and many slaves have their patches of coffee cultivation, and realize the profits for themselves, their masters doing all they can to attach them to the soil.

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116. A considerable amount of miscellaneous revenue business was transacted during the year. Indeed questions concerning breach of contracts, coffee lands, and coffee cultivation, become every day more frequent and troublesome, involving conflicting claims and rights, in proportion as the limits of available cultivable coffee land diminish and applicants increase.

Miscellaneous revenue business.

SECTION IV.—EDUCATION.

117. Education seems but little to have been attended to in Coorg till up to a very recent period, viz., in 1857, when the Anglo-vernacular school, established at Mercara in 1856, by Dr. Moegling, received, on the late Commissioner, Sir Mark Cubbon's recommendation to the Supreme Government, a liberal grant in aid. This grant is still continued to school, which, besides being the only educational establishment of its kind, enjoys, under the management of the present head master, Mr. Richter, the confidence of the Coorgs and Government officials, and is in a flourishing condition, which augurs well for its future working, when through more extended Government support and greater interest evinced in education by the inhabitants themselves, it will be able to enlarge its sphere of action.

State of education.

118. The education afforded in the Anglo-vernacular school is sound and practical, and a plan has been lately submitted for not only affiliating the vernacular school to it, but making it, in a measure, supply the place of a normal school, to train up and send out qualified teachers, as also to properly instruct the 20 vernacular schoolmasters, who at present receive a small monthly pittance from Government. If the project is sanctioned, education, under Mr. Richter's able supervision, promises to make its first stride in Coorg.

Education in the Anglo-vernacular school.

In connexion with the Anglo-vernacular school is a dépôt for school-books and stationery, and which is the circulating medium for two Canarese publications, 13 copies of which are subscribed for by the scholars alone.

Dépôt for school books.

119. There are two drawbacks at present to a better attendance of scholars at this school. The first being, that the Coorgs do not as yet appreciate education so far as not to grudge the payment of a small school fee. The second is the detached nature of the villages and the few families that live in Mercara. Time, self-interest, and insisting upon candidates for Government employ, possessing a fair amount of elementary education, will doubtless soon tend to remove the first difficulty; whilst for the second a good remedy, and which is already being taken up in some parts of India, has been proposed by Mr. Richter, viz., the establishment of a boarding-house in the vicinity of the school. It will be left to the Superintendent to impress upon the Coorgs the necessity of educating their children, and to expose the absurdity and ignorance of some of their ideas, viz., that they have got on very well without education, and so will their children, who will get "spoilt" by learning English; and, further, to point out that they cannot hope to be so generally employed in Government service if they do not keep up in some measure with the times; and it is expected that the more sensible and enlightened Coorgs will subscribe to the erection of a boarding-house under their own control, to which, with scarcely any extra expense to themselves, they may send their children from distant villages (now debarred from any education) to be boarded and educated at the school. At present it may be said that those Coorgs only receive education in the Anglo-vernacular school whose parents or friends reside at Mercara. Eventually, with a small endowment, indigent children might also be clothed and boarded here, and educated at the school gratuitously: and I do not think it chimerical to state that a properly supervised boarding school of this sort, with healthy recreation, sound teaching, and separated awhile from the baneful influences of their own homes, will give the scholars a healthy rivalry and tone which must lead to good results.

Attendance at Anglo-vernacular school.

Proposed boarding house.

120. The usual prejudice and indifference to the education of girls seems also to exist here. The wife of the head master is very anxious to secure some scholars, and would give them her best attention. It is trusted that something may be devised to get together some girl scholars, whose education is as important as that of their brothers. I am told, however, that there are some Coorg and other girls under instruction in private vernacular schools.

No female scholars.

The average daily attendance in the Anglo-vernacular school, has been 79 scholars last year, against 85 for the year previous.

Attendance at Anglo-vernacular school.

121. The state of indigenous education will be shown by the table below, which shows a decrease of scholars; but as hitherto little or no control has been exercised over these schools, the above figures may be taken as only giving approximately the numbers; the attendance being most irregular and fluctuating throughout the year, not only from the usual agricultural and feast-day interruptions, but also from the indifference alike of

Vernacular or indigenous schools.

parents, pupils and teachers; and thus education languishes for want of that first fair start, which, in a country like this, can only be effected by Government encouragement, sympathy, and support:

Y E A R.	S C H O O L S.			S C H O L A R S.		
	Canarese.	Persian School at Mercara.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1861 - - -	24	1	25	595	- -	595
1862 - - -	24	1	25	589	- -	589

Primitive system of education.

122. The education afforded in these schools is of the usual primitive and unsatisfactory kind; no books are used; caligraphy and spelling varies with each schoolmaster, a tedious burdening of the memory with tables and sentences, winding up with the reading and writing of urzees of the description used generally in the Talook and Sudder Cutcherries. Nothing is made attractive in the whole course of study; no other nor higher object inculcated or thought of than the increased chances of pecuniary gain to the possessor of a small smattering in reading, writing, and accounts.

Status of village schoolmasters.

123. And the status of the village schoolmaster is at present very low, and when it is known that 20 out of the 24 schoolmasters attached to the vernacular schools receive only a monthly pittance from Government of 2½ rupees, less by about half than what the commonest cooly receives as wages for his labour, no wonder will arise at vernacular education being what it is.

Four now in training.

124. But four out of the above 20 schoolmasters are now in training under Mr. Richter, at the Anglo-vernacular school, who, when they have passed a satisfactory examination, will resume their village duties on a proposed increased salary of seven rupees per month; four other schoolmasters will then be taken in hand, and similarly rewarded, provided they pass the prescribed examination, and the same course followed with the others. Such is what has been recommended, and what it is trusted will be sanctioned. A satisfactory beginning will then be made, the schools and masters will be brought under proper supervision, and the character of both will be raised in the eyes of the people (a subject of much importance as regards the master, who will be much more looked up to and respected as being a fairly paid and recognized Government official), and the system of teaching will become more systematic and rational.

Private vernacular schools.

125. In addition to the before-mentioned 24 Canarese vernacular schools, there are also about 21 private schools located in the principal towns and naads of the district, supported by the inhabitants, and the average attendance in these schools may be reckoned at from between 357 to 400 scholars daily. The course of instruction here is much the same as that noticed above in the case of the other vernacular schools.

Endowed school at Fraserpett.

126. A vernacular school exists in Fraserpett, established and endowed by General Fraser with the sum of 250 rupees, for which a soucar at Mercara allows interest of 3 rupees, which goes for the master's salary. The attendance in this school has been from 15 to 20 scholars daily.

Evening lectures.

127. A small but encouraging sign to those interested in education is the fact that some of the older pupils of Mr. Richter, who have left school, attend the evening lectures kindly and gratuitously given by that gentleman, which serves to keep up the remembrance of studies, too apt to be forgotten in their uneducated homes.

General remarks.

128. The concern which all seem to partake in these interesting and frank people, the Coorgs, has perhaps led me to leave other castes in the background; but of course the schools will be open to and are meant for all, and the Coorg will not be always the most forward to take advantage of them. Drunkenness, is, I fear, a prevailing and increasing vice among the Coorg population; and such is their present increasing material prosperity, ushered in since British rule, that it would appear to be a duty owing to them, to give them that education without which their increased comforts and comparative wealth promise to debase and prove a snare rather than an advantage to them.

Again, education is advancing with such rapid strides elsewhere that some corresponding efforts ought to be made here; and the codification of civil and criminal laws and procedures, stamp and income acts, and the like, all point out that if the people are to know the laws they live under, and what are their rights, if Government wish to have a better description of public servant, taken from the people themselves, and if the inhabitants are to make a better use of their increasing prosperity, and bear better the contact with Europeans, now fast gaining in numbers, then must the cause of education be taken up in Coorg, and its progress watched as carefully as its revenue or any other department of the State.

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SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PART I.—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

129. A comprehensive project for further opening up the interior of Coorg, and making additional roads to the coast and Mysore country has lately been submitted to the Commissioner in letter No. 628, dated 31st May 1852, to the Secretary's address. The road at present under construction from Coodlypett to Mercara will be a great boon. All the existing main lines of road are bandy roads; but it is sometimes made a matter of complaint that the Great Ghaut trunk roads to Mangalore and Cannanore are not always in good repair, particularly in the rainy weather. It is a novel, as well as encouraging feature, the ready manner in which both Native and European planters have lately come forward to contract for keeping portions of the Great Ghaut roads in repair, as also to construct parts of the Mercara to Coodlypett road. Here, where labour is generally difficult to be procured in the pouring rains, and but little work, without strict supervision, is done by coolies at that time of the year, a contract system undertaken by persons well supplied with labour, and who are the most interested as having a stake in the province, in keeping the road in thorough repair, will prove very beneficial, and independent of profit by timely attention to repairs, a healthy rivalry will arise between the various contractors, and I may add Government engineers also, as to the state of repair of their respective portions of road.

Project for new roads.

Existing main lines.

The contract system.

130. As noticed before, no cross roads have as yet been made from local funds, owing to their hitherto non-existence. Mr. Mann, though, has in one respect, partially supplied the deficiency, for he has made a fair bandy road of about nine miles in length, leading to the Coorg Coffee Company estates, and which the general public already avail themselves of. This road opens out a large tract of country, where hitherto there has been no road whatever, and which, if continued towards Soolea, in the Canara district, as contemplated by Mr. Mann, will be a shorter cut by some 15 or 17 miles to the port of Mangalore. Under certain restrictions and conditions this last road is one where a Government grant-in-aid might be afforded. Other proprietors have also made various smaller roads leading to their estates, more or less helping to open out the country, and deserving, in some cases, of being taken up and extended. In fact, in the matter of communications, the coffee planters of Coorg have evinced both public spirit and forwardness.

Cross roads.

PART II.—CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

131. This subject has already been treated of in paragraphs 79 to 82, but there may be some other feasible tank or other anicut projects, which the professional eye of an engineer might notice, and the construction of which, with the consequent clearance of jungle, might tend to make the marshy country more salubrious.

PART III.—CIVIL AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

132. A suitable post office would seem to be required at Mercara, instead of the present insignificant rented building. The gaol is inconveniently situated, and the accommodation is not nearly enough.

SECTION VI.—POST OFFICE.

133. The general post lines work well, and so does the anchay; by a new arrangement Mercara is now in direct anchay communication with Hassan, the Munzerabad coffee country, and Nuggur.

SECTION VII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

134. The extension of the line from Mercara to Mangalore would be a boon to the trading interest here. All messages from Mangalore have to be despatched by post to Mercara, and thence sent on to their destinations. Independent of the advantages to the Mangalore people by the extension, the European settlers and others here, especially those connected with coffee, rice, and cardamom transactions, would make frequent, and I think a paying use of the line, and *vice versâ*, and without this line the traders and settlers of this province labour under a great disadvantage from want of prior shipping intelligence, and the rise and fall of prices on the coast.

Telegraph communication with Mangalore wanted.

SECTION VIII.—RAILWAY.

135. The extension of the Madras Railway line to Beypoor as a natural consequence benefits Coorg; Mercara being about 168 miles distant from Beypoor, *viâ* Tellicherry and Calicut; and a traveller to Madras might also pick up rail, *viâ* Mysore, Chamrajnuggur, and the Hassanoor Ghaut, at the Avanashe station, in the Coimbatour district, distant about 182 miles from Mercara, and am not certain but that this latter route, if open throughout, would not be the preferable one during the rains.

SECTION IX.—FINANCE.

Total expenditure
of district.

136. The following Table particularises the total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, for the year under report :—

PARTICULARS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
ORDINARY :	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
<i>General :</i>				
Establishment of Coorg Commissioner.	2,676 - -	2,676 - -	—	—
<i>Judicial :</i>				
Durryaft Cutcherry -	576 - -	576 - -	—	—
Gaol fixed establishment -	1,236 - -	1,230 15 4	- - -	5 - 8
Cutwals' choultries -	2,388 - -	2,387 15 11	- - -	- - 1
Cazee - - -	120 - -	120 - -	—	—
Contingencies - - -	3,816 - -	3,997 15 2	181 15 2	—
Total Judicial - - -	8,136 - -	8,312 14 5	181 15 2 5 - 9	5 - 9
Net Increase - - -	- - -	- - -	176 14 5	—
<i>Revenue :</i>				
Superintendent - - -	10,686 - -	12,000 - -	1,314 - -	—
English writers - - -	4,740 11 10	4,764 - -	23 4 2	—
Dewan cutocherry - - -	9,886 8 -	9,759 9 7	- - -	126 14 5
Treasury - - -	1,320 - -	1,320 - -	—	—
Talook establishments -	21,224 5 11	21,267 1 9	42 11 10	—
Servants in travellers' bungalows.	1,326 - -	1,326 - -	—	—
Coffe haulut establishment -	1,228 1 1	1,320 - -	91 14 11	—
Total Revenue - - -	50,411 10 10	51,766 11 4	1,471 14 11 126 14 5	126 14 5
Net Increase - - -	- - -	- - -	1,345 - 6	—
Posts (Anchay) - - -	2,901 1 6	2,904 - -	2 14 6	—
Miscellaneous - - -	6,320 9 9	7,799 8 4	1,478 14 7	—
<i>Endowments to Religious Places of Worship :</i>				
Devustans - - -	13,890 3 10	13,890 3 10	—	—
Catholic priest at Veerajendrapett.	240 - -	240 - -	—	—
	14,130 3 10	14,130 3 10	—	—
<i>Pensions ;</i>				
Ex-rajah's family - - -	6,613 8 -	6,448 - -	- - -	165 8 -
Pensions on account of Canara Insurrection.	4,760 - -	5,950 - -	1,190 - -	—
Superannuation pension -	- - -	312 14 5	312 14 5	—
Total Pensions - - -	11,373 8 -	12,710 14 5	1,502 14 5 165 8 -	165 8 -
Net Increase - - -	- - -	- - -	1,337 6 5	—
<i>Medical :</i>				
Servant's wages, Medical department.	1,452 - -	1,452 - -	—	—
Dispensary establishment -	840 - -	840 - -	—	—
Total - - -	2,292 - -	2,292 - -	—	—
Educational institutions -	3,870 - -	3,870 - -	—	—
TOTAL ORDINARY -	1,02,111 1 11	1,06,452 4 4	4,341 2 5	—
EXTRAORDINARY ;				
Department Public Works -	11,536 5 1	14,646 10 -	3,110 4 11	—
GRAND TOTAL - - -	1,13,647 7 -	1,21,098 14 4	7,451 7 4	—

137. The increase shown in judicial contingent charges is owing to the increased cost for dieting, clothing, &c., the gaol prisoners, who averaged 16 more this than the year previous (*see* paragraph 38). The actual increase owing to this cause is nearly double the increase now shown, so that in reality there has been a decrease effected generally in general judicial contingent charges. The main items of increase in revenue charges are superintendent's pay and coffee haulut establishment, owing, as regards the superintendent, to his staff corps salary also being included this year in civil charges. Two extra shroffs were temporarily sanctioned for the coffee haulut establishment, whose salaries amount to 86 rupees; and taking these additional items of expenditure into account, it will be seen that under this head also there has been in reality a slight decrease. The increase in miscellaneous charges can also be satisfactorily accounted for. The expenses on cutting and collecting the sandal-wood sold this year amounted to Rs. 663. 6. 10.; and whilst formerly the commissariat department at Hoonsoor furnished carriage for the superintendents cutcherry dufters, office tents, &c., for four months, and charged accordingly, the cattle have now been sent here, and their keep is chargeable the whole year round. The increase from this cause is Rs. 818. 13. 2. And whilst formerly the commissariat department paid the Government allowance of 600 rupees a year for the dieting of paupers in civil dispensary, &c., it is now paid by the civil department, and the extra charge under this head this year, and not appearing last year, is 600 rupees; total, Rs. 2,082. 4.

Increase in judicial charges accounted for.
Increase in revenue charges.

Increase in miscellaneous charges.

These are extra charges for the year, so that there has been no real increase upon last year's charges, but the reverse. The decrease in pensions to ex-Rajah's family is owing to one of the members having died. The increase of 1,190 rupees in pensions, on account of the Canara insurrection, is owing, that whilst formerly these pensions were payable half-yearly, they are now paid quarterly, and the above 1,190 rupees represents the additional quarterly payment that has come into this year's accounts. The superannuation pension is a fresh charge altogether, viz., pension to the late treasurer. I am unable to give particulars of the increase in the public works expenditure, but it is doubtless owing to the construction of the new line of road from Mercara to Coodlypett.

Increase in pension, and also decrease.

Increase in public works.

138. The Table below gives the same particulars in another form, and although there is an increase of Rs. 4,341. 2. 5. in ordinary or-controllable expenditure, yet for the reasons shown in the preceding paragraph, and, independent of those reasons, looking at the net increase in the revenue of the district, the increase in ordinary charges does not appear disproportionate. The increased expenditure in the Public Works Department is perhaps a matter of congratulation:—

Abstract statement of expenditure.

General results.

Particulars.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORDINARY.	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
General charges - -	2,676 - -	2,676 - -	—	—
Judicial charges - -	8,136 - -	8,312 14 5	176 14 5	—
Revenue charges - -	50,411 10 10	51,756 11 4	1,345 - 6	—
Miscellaneous charges - -	6,320 9 9	7,799 8 4	1,478 14 7	—
Postal charges - -	2,901 1 6	2,904 - -	2 14 6	—
Medical charges - -	2,292 - -	2,292 - -	—	—
Pension charges - -	11,378 8 -	12,710 14 5	1,337 6 5	—
Educational charges - -	3,870 - -	3,870 - -	—	—
Roman Catholic priest - -	240 - -	240 - -	—	—
Endowments to religious places of worship - -	13,890 3 10	13,890 3 10	—	—
TOTAL ORDINARY -	1,02,111 1 11	1,06,452 4 4	4,341 2 5	—
EXTRAORDINARY.				
Department Public Works	11,536 5 1	14,646 10 -	3,110 4 11	—
TOTAL ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY -	1,13,647 7 -	1,21,098 14 4	7,451 7 4	—

139. The financial results, therefore, leave a sum of Rs. 2,31,129. 11. 6. in favour of receipts or actual surplus for the year under report, whilst the surplus for the year previous was but Rs. 1,70,010. 4. 8.

Financial result.
Actual surplus.

140. Next year there is every probability of a similar, most likely greater, surplus, whilst the exceptional causes increasing ordinary charges will not operate, and which it is trusted will admit of some small increased expenditure in additional establishment, and increased pay to a portion of the present English department, which is short-handed and over-worked.

Expected surplus next year.

English department wants an increase.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

141. The following, though scarcely having any political significance, may appropriately come in under the above head. At the former rajah's palace in Nacknaad, the scene of barbarous atrocities shortly before the last rajah's deposition, situated about 20 miles from Mercara, resides Neelamajee, daughter of Mullay Ursur, of Hormulnaad, a distant relative of Dodda Veerajender, but whose family is now altogether extinct; and an illegitimate granddaughter of Dodda Veerajender, named Neelamma Neelamajee, after her conversion to Mahomedanism, became one of Tippoo Sultan's wives, and after the taking of Seringapatam by the British she came to reside at Nacknaad, and was supported

Neelamajee, Tippoo Sultan's wife.

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Coorg Districts.Devamajee and
Chennabassapah.

ported by her relatives the then rajahs. Since the deposition of Veerajainder she has been maintained by a monthly pension from the British. Neelamajee must now be upwards of 90 years of age.

In addition to Neelamajee, at Appagolla, in Koinherry Naad, reside Davamajee and her husband, Chennabassapah. Devamajee is the sister of the late deposed rajah, and her husband, though a lingayat, was formerly a Coorg, though of no particular family, and poor. He was made a lingayat by Lingarajender, who married him first to one daughter, and after her demise married him again to another daughter of his, viz., the present Devamajee. These are the Devamajee and Chennabassapah, who in 1832 fled the Coorg country to save their honour and lives, and sought the protection of Mr. Casamajor, Resident of Mysore. The rajah demanded the restoration of the fugitives; the request was not complied with; they had revolting tales to tell, which led to inquiries, and a visit from the Resident to Coorg, ending in open rebellion on the part of the rajah, and the taking possession of his country in 1834. Devamajee and Chennabassapah enjoy a jagheer, and are also in receipt of a pension from the British. They have one son, about 11 years of age, and three daughters; one of them, widow of a Canara poligar, now resides with her parent, and the other two daughters are married to a pensioned poligar residing in Bangalore. One only, I believe, has a daughter, aged but a few months. Chennabassapah possesses no influence among the Coorgs.

SECTION XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

Population statistics.

142. The population returns give a grand total of 118,352 souls, being less by 328 persons than the year previous. The decrease is thus accounted for:—

						<i>Souls.</i>
Persons leaving Coorg numbered	-	-	-	-	-	8,184
Persons emigrating into Coorg	-	-	-	-	-	6,843
Decrease being						1,341
Births for 1861-62	-	-	-	4,593		
Deaths for 1861-62	-	-	-	3,580		
Increase of births over deaths	-	1,013			Deduct	1,013
Net decrease						328

The deaths give a per-centage of 3 to the population. The per-centage of births is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to the population.

But from 130,000 to 140,000 souls is supposed to be the more correct census for Coorg, and this will slightly, and perhaps more correctly, modify the averages regarding litigation and crime to population, given in paragraphs 10, 11, and 23. The Table below may not prove uninteresting:—

PARTICULARS.	CENSUS.			Per-centage of Increase from 1859 to 1861-62.
	1859.	1856.	1861-62.	
Coorgs - - - - -	17,098	-	23,841	37
Other castes - - - - -	64,841	-	95,011	49
TOTAL - - -	81,487	111,890	118,352	43

Which shows that in 22 years the Coorgs have increased by 37 per cent., and other castes in about the same proportion, the remaining increase of 12 per cent. being perhaps safely ascribable to emigration.

EMIGRATION.

143. Numbers of Mysore and Wynaad people, chiefly of the jungle tribe, yearly migrate to Coorg, and chiefly into the Kiggutnaad talook, for the purpose of assisting in harvesting the extensive rice crops, after which they return to their own homes. A constant stream of coolies and labourers may be said to be entering and leaving Coorg at all times of the year, connected with the numerous coffee estates scattered over the country. But few of these coolies remain for good in the district, or beyond the working seasons; but, altogether, though paragraph 142 shows an actual emigration from the district, I think this either to be incorrect or exceptional, and that Coorg, from coffee cultivation and other causes, annually receives a slight addition to its population from emigrants settling in the country.

AGRICULTURE.

Rice culture.

144. The usual primitive but generally successful system of agriculture obtains here as in other parts of India. The only plough cultivation worthy of notice is that of rice, and though the bullocks are wretched, and the implements used very simple, yet rice lands are generally manured and carefully prepared for the seed. This, and a naturally fertile soil, and

and exemption from drought (which places the agricultural community here in a far better and safer footing than their brethren on the plains) generally results in a very good rice crop, which, after deducting for home consumption, leaves a large margin for export. The value of the rice crop last year may be estimated at not less than 15 lakhs of rupees. Plantains and oranges are considerably exported from Coorg. The cardamom of Coorg is much esteemed "on account of its aroma, which is much superior to those raised in gardens in Mysore and elsewhere. An account of this singular branch of jungle horticulture is given in the Coorg memoirs. In the forests leased out for cardamom cultivation the steepest declivity of the hills are chosen for cardamom grounds. The steep must face west, or, still better, north, for the east wind and the sun are noxious. On the higher edge of the chosen ground, one of the largest trees is selected for the operation of shaking the ground. The slope below to a length of 250 or 350 feet, according to the height of the tree, is cleared of brushwood, thorns and weeds. This done, a platform is erected between the mountain side behind the tree and its stem, at a height of about 12 feet. The tree is cut, which falls from the height of its trunk down the mountain slope, top foremost, carrying with it in the great crash a number of smaller trees, and rushing on a long way towards the valley below. The sound of the tree striking the earth resembles the discharge of cannon, or a peal of thunder. The ground trembles, and the work is now done for the present. Within three months, cardamom plants show their heads, as fern do on newly cut ground, all over the space shaken by the fall of the great tree. They rise during the first showers of the monsoon, and grow to a height of two or three feet in the first rainy season. The ground is then once more carefully cleared of weeds, thorns and small bushes, which may have sprung up during the monsoon. The cardamoms must not be disturbed. The garden is left alone again for a year. In the month of October of the second year after the felling of the tree, and in the 20th month of the plantation, the stocks have reached man's height. A party sets out to clear the whole ground thoroughly the third time. After six months more, in April, the fruit-bearing small branches shoot forth from the bulk, they are covered with clusters of beautiful lion-mouthed blossoms, and afterwards with oval triangular capsules. Other five months pass, when, in October, the first crop is gathered. The first full harvest, however, is collected only a year afterwards. The harvest continues good for six or seven years. When the crops begin to decline, another large tree must be cut down on the plantation. The whole business from, as it appears to the Coorg, the seedless springing up of the plants to the gathering of the crop is strangely mixed up with superstitions. Thus are spicy cardamoms grown in Coorg glens never penetrated by the sun's rays during the cloudless winter, or the gloomy monsoon."

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Coorg Districts.

Plantains, oranges,
and cardamoms.

145. The revenue derived from cardamom plantations, according to the memoirs, is stated in the rajah's time to have been 80,000 rupees annually. At the onset of British rule the revenue at one time was but 4,000 rupees; in 1855-56 it was Rs. 7,781. 7. ; from 1856-57 up to the present time, with slight variations, the revenue averages nearly the same (the forests having been leased out for a term of 10 years, which expires in 1865-66, viz., from 27,000 to 29,000 rupees and upwards yearly. It is hazardous to state how or for what term of years these forests* will again be leased out, seeing radical changes may be effected before then; but if again leased out similarly as now, a sum of Rs. 7,846. 7. 11. will have to be deducted from the present cardamom revenue, as being the rent of forest, where permission has been accorded to plant coffee. This, however, will only be changing the head of revenue, and the amount, under coffee cultivation, will most likely increase. If cardamom forests are again similarly leased out, it is estimated, from the growing value of cardamoms and competition for coffee lands and other causes, that the rise in the leases will be about 70 per cent. Already several leaseholders of cardamom forests have realized considerable sums in transferring their leases to others for coffee cultivation purposes. A rough guess gives the value of last year's cardamom crop at about two lakhs of rupees. The cardamom leases are all held by natives, with the exception of a few lately made over, for a consideration, to Europeans for coffee cultivation.

Cardamoms con-
tinued.

* Cardamom forest
leases.

146. The following Table will serve to illustrate how, from small beginnings, coffee cultivation has grown to dimensions which, with the present rise in prices, promise in a few years to eclipse every other description of revenue in Coorg, save abkarry, which grows and increases with the cultivation of coffee:—

Coffee cultivation.

Y E A R.	REALIZATIONS FROM COFFEE HAULUT.											
	From Europeans.			From Natives.			TOTAL.			Yearly Increase.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1857-58 - - -	136	1	4	11,447	12	1	11,583	13	5	—	—	—
1858-59 - - -	460	15	7	16,254	10	4	16,715	9	11	5,131	12	6
1859-60 - - -	1,944	0	6	25,097	3	2	27,041	12	8	11,226	2	9
1860-61 - - -	2,797	3	1	29,302	15	1	32,103	2	2	4,161	5	6
1861-62 - - -	3,369	6	11	35,075	14	10	38,445	5	9	6,342	3	7
TOTAL - - -	8,708	4	5	1,18,081	7	6	1,26,789	11	11	26,861	8	4

Even as regards the native coffee, it will be seen that its extended cultivation could not have commenced much before the first advent of Europeans. European cultivation is yet in its infancy; and but one estate in full bearing, giving a crop that will justify favourable

CHAP. XVIII.
Coorg Districts.

Coffee statistics.

anticipations as regards other estates. In the course of a very few years more there is no doubt, under present circumstances, that the European cultivation and yield will come up to, if not overtake, the present native coffee returns, whilst native cultivation may also be expected to go on increasing in about the same or perhaps a greater proportion than it now does.

147. As the haulut charged on coffee amounts to four annas per maund, a rupee of revenue under the head of coffee haulut may be taken as representing a cwt. of exported coffee. As little coffee, perhaps not more than 400 maunds, or 100 cwts., is consumed within the district, the amount shown in the Table in the preceding paragraph may be taken as the total production of coffee in the province. Coorg then exported last year 38,445 cwts., or 1,922 tons of coffee, worth on the spot some 8½ lakhs of rupees, on the coast some 11 lakhs, and in the English market some 15 lakhs of rupees. It is hardly possible to give even approximately the number of acres under coffee cultivation at present, as great part of it is grown on the banay of jummah and sagoo land, considered as already taxed, and a further portion is unsurveyed cardamom jungles; but a rough statement prepared in the office of coffee cultivation in other localities, save the above, viz., in pysaree or sircar jungles, show that about 49,460 butties, or 2,964 acres (the dry land butty is here calculated at six acres per 100 butties) of land, have been taken up by Europeans, of which 15,800 butties, or 948 acres of land, are at present cultivated; and that about 174,715 butties, or 10,302 acres of land have been taken up by natives, of which about 8,025 butties, or 480 acres of land are at present under cultivation. These latter figures show that under the present coffee rules, with no land tax, holders of land ought to be required to cultivate the same, under certain penalties if necessary, within a certain number of years. European planters now hold Rs. 5,111. 10. 11. of cardamom forest, the greater portion of which is planted with coffee not yet in bearing; 6½ cwts. per acre is considered a fair yield in Ceylon, and one European planter's estate in Coorg is supposed to have yielded about six cwts. per acre last year; but taking three cwts. as the average yield all round per acre, it shows that about or under 13,000 acres of land are at present cultivated with coffee, returning Rs. 38,445. 5. 9. to Government, and from nine to 15 lakhs of rupees to the grower, according to where the coffee is sent; 65,000 acres of wet land may be said to be under rice cultivation, returning to Government Rs. 1,30,156. 5. 7., and to the growers 15 lakhs of rupees, whilst cardamoms paid Rs. 27,964. 9. 10. to Government, and returned two lakhs of rupees to the cultivators. As five times more land is under rice than coffee cultivation, in the same proportion the revenue to Government from rice cultivation ought to be some 1,90,000 rupees and odd, still the charge on coffee cultivation, in a land-tax point of view, is somewhat proportionate to the tax on paddy lands, whilst the same extent of land under coffee will produce a crop valued at nearly five times the amount as if sown with paddy. Coffee production in Coorg is now within, I believe, one-twentieth of what it is in Ceylon. Of the 38,445 cwts. of coffee exported this year, 27,000 cwts. or more was shipped at Cannanore, in the Malabar district. This exportation, I believe, is sometimes confounded with and placed to the credit of the Wynaad and Malabar planters, who are stated to have exported 73,915 cwts. in 1860-61.

FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

148. There are extensive forests in various parts of Coorg abounding in teak, blackwood, ebony, honnay, and other valuable timber. Poon trees, used as ship spars, are also comparatively abundant; as also sandal-wood in the lower table lands of the district. The forests of Coorg have never been systematically worked or conserved, the consequence being wastage, pillage, and loss of timber sale revenue to Government. On account of the nature of the country the difficulty of getting and putting out timber is great. Poon spars, for this and other reasons, are standing comparatively valueless in the forests, which, if transported to Bombay, would fetch upwards of 1,000 rupees each; but as the subject of an efficient forest conservancy for Coorg is now engaging the Commissioner's attention there is no need of entering here into further particulars under this head.

MINING.

149. There are no discovered mines in the district, nor is iron manufactured.

SURVEY.

150. A survey establishment in connexion with the fee simple and waste land rules is shortly expected to be granted to Coorg.

DISPENSARY.

151. The number of patients treated in the civil dispensary is given in the Table below. The prevailing diseases during the year were fevers, bowel complaints, rheumatism and catarrh.

PARTICULARS.	Remained from last Year.	Admitted in 1861-62.	TOTAL.	Died.	Average Daily Number of Sick.
In-patients - -	1	73	74	16	2½
Out-patients - -	14	957	971	- -	13
TOTAL - -	15	1,030	1,045	16	—

The inconvenient and distant locality of the dispensary diminishes in a great measure its utility, particularly in the rains, or else there would be a larger number of patients to show. A plan will be separately submitted for removing the dispensary into the Pettah, when no doubt it will be much more resorted to. Independent of medicines, the annual cost to Government of this institution is 1,440 rupees, but the benefits the dispensary affords are great, particularly to low land coolies and emigrants, who are so liable to be stricken down by the fever and other prevailing diseases of Coorg.

VACCINATION.

152. The vaccination returns for the year under report, as also those for the year previous, are as follows :

	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.
Total number vaccinated in 1861-62 - - -	1,874	1,707	167
Ditto - - - - in 1860-61 - - -	1,708	1,616	192
	166		

which shows an increase by 166 over the previous year's number, and a smaller percentage of failure. The prevalence of small-pox in a few villages of Coorg for the year under report has been noticed in paragraph 90.

CONCLUSION.

153. It is feared that this Report will be found somewhat sketchy and superficial in its details; and it is hoped that any inaccuracies and shortcomings will be excused on the ground of short time of being in charge. I am indebted for much information to the intelligent manager, Ragavachary. The English office and Mr. Ball have performed their duties satisfactorily. The head and naib sheristadars, M. Appachoo and K. Appiah, are diligent in the performance of their duties, and the departments over which they respectively preside have generally given satisfaction.

Superintendent's Office, Fraserpett,
30 June 1862.

L. Ricketts,
In temporary charge of Coorg.
(signed) *L. Bowring,*
Commissioner.

ON THE COORG BUTTY.

It is difficult to give a clear idea of the extent of a butty of wet land, a butty not being a land measure, but one of capacity, holding 80 seers; and as fields were assessed according to the nature of the soil, a small but fertile field of say an acre might yield 100 butties of paddy, and be called 100 butties of wet land, and pay assessment as such; whereas in another locality, or even in neighbouring fields, double or, perhaps, treble the extent of land would only yield the same quantity, viz., 100 butties of paddy, which also would be called 100 butties of land, and pay assessment accordingly. The mode of ascertaining the number of butties of paddy each field yielded was this: the whole field was first surveyed, and the extent of land ascertained; a 16 feet square of this field was then (with a bamboo stick, 16 feet in length, called "aluttee ghuz" or "aluttee khole," viz., measuring yard or khole) demarcated at harvest time, and the number of seers of paddy produced on the square was measured out and ascertained, and the whole field was then charged with the same proportion of crop as the square produced. It follows, therefore, that a given number of butties of land is not decisive as to the real extent of the land, unless the quality of the field is known, *i. e.*, how many seers were originally fixed as the yield for each square of 256 feet. There are seven different qualities of fields ascertained, or supposed to produce 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 seers respectively on each square of 256 feet; therefore 100 butties of land may be taken to represent a land measurement of from one to six acres, according to quality; the average calculation would be about three acres, or safer to reckon, about two acres to every 100 butties.

I am indebted to Mr. Ritcher for this information.

L. Ricketts,
In temporary charge of Coorg.
(signed) *L. Bowring,*
Commissioner.

I.
8.

ween the Years

		Decrease.
	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
0	8	—
2	11	—
-		26 - 3
8	4	—
0	11	—
8	1	—
8	-	—
-	4	—
-		240 5 6
-		180 14 8
-		371 4 2
5	1	—
1	3	—
-		532 3 11
2	5	—
-		67 11 10
-		575 13 4
4	7	—
8	7	—
10	11	—
-		7,297 15 4
15	2	—
11	3	—
-		1,371 - 3
12	8	—
9	-	—
7	6	—
8	2	—
5	11	—

y charge of Coorg.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS for the Official Year 1861-62.

RECEIPTS.	Amount for 1862-63.*	DISBURSEMENTS.	Of 1862-63.*
Cash Balance - - - -	Rs. a. p. 2,41,987 15 9	A. Allowance, Refunds, and Drawback - - - -	Rs. a. p. —
I. Land Revenue, &c.:		B. Charge against Income - - - -	—
1. Land Revenue - - - -	1,62,069 9 11	I. Revenue Departments:	
2. Sayer - - - -	42,671 4 8	1. Land Revenue, Sayer, and Abkaree - - - -	42,842 4 9
3. Abkaree - - - -	79,277 - - -	2. Assessed Taxes - - - -	—
Miscellaneous - - - -	1,419 8 8	3. Customs - - - -	—
II. Assessed Taxes:		4. Salt - - - -	—
1. Income Tax - - - -	8,127 3 -	5. Opium - - - -	—
2. Other Imperial Taxes, if any - - - -	—	6. Stamps - - - -	—
III. Customs:		7. Mint - - - -	—
Imports - - - -	—	8. Post Office - - - -	—
Exports - - - -	—	9. Electric Telegraph - } <i>Vide J.</i>	—
IV. Salt:		Superannuation Pensions - - - -	212 14 5
Customs Duty, &c. - - - -	—	Miscellaneous - - - -	6,191 9 7
Sales - - - -	—	Contingencies, Special and Temporary - - - -	2,420 13 3
V. Opium - - - -	—	TOTAL - - - -	51,676 10 -
VI. Stamps - - - -	3,711 7 6	II. Allowances and Assignment under Treaties and Engagements - - - -	5,916 - -
VII. Mint - - - -	—	III. Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - -	—
VIII. Post Office - - - -	—	IV. Miscellaneous - - - -	—
IX. Electric Telegraph - } <i>Vide XIX.</i>	—	V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary - - - -	—
X. Law and Justice - - - -	2,177 15 2	TOTAL - - - -	5,916 - -
XI. Police - - - -	2,123 15 10	C. Army - - - -	—
XII. Marine - - - -	—	D. Navy - - - -	—
XIII. Public Works - - - -	—	E. Works of Internal Improvement and Public Convenience - - - -	—
XIV. Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States - - - -	—	F. Civil Services:	
XV. Miscellaneous:		I. Civil Buildings - - - -	—
Civil - - - -	40,946 9 2	II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments - - - -	10,511 8 -
Military. <i>Vide Remittances.</i> - - - -	—	III. Law and Justice - - - -	8,890 9 3
TOTAL - - - -	8,42,542 9 11	IV. Police - - - -	3,863 3 7
XVI. Interest:		V. Education, Science and Art - - - -	3,547 8 -
1. On Imperial Loans (over-payments recovered) - - - -	—	VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services - - - -	—
2. On Local Loans (over-payments recovered) - - - -	—	VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes - - - -	18,285 3 3
3. On Advances to Service Funds - - - -	—	VIII. Marine - - - -	—
4. On other accounts - - - -	—	IX. Miscellaneous - - - -	1,380 1 11
TOTAL - - - -	—	X. Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary - - - -	—
XVII. Public Debt:		TOTAL - - - -	46,388 2 -
1. Public Loans Imperial (subscriptions) - - - -	—	G. Interest:	
2. Local Loans (subscriptions) - - - -	—	I. On Imperial Loans - - - -	—
3. Local Taxes - - - -	—	II. On Local Loans - - - -	—
4. Service Funds - - - -	587 14 -	III. On Service Funds - - - -	—
5. Local Funds - - - -	—	IV. On other Accounts - - - -	—
6. Deposits - - - -	2,145 3 3	TOTAL - - - -	—
7. Miscellaneous (advances repayable, &c.) - - - -	797 14 7	H. Public Debt:	
8. Railway Traffic Account - - - -	—	I. Imperial Loans under Liquidation and Transfer - - - -	—
9. Local Remittances:		II. Local Loans under Liquidation - - - -	—
Cash Received - - - -	5,250 - -	III. Service Funds - - - -	—
Bills Drawn - - - -	1,13,383 10 10	IV. Local Funds - - - -	—
Military Remittances - - - -	4,135 10 7	V. Deposits - - - -	—
Marine Remittances - - - -	—	VI. Miscellaneous (Advances repayable, &c.) - - - -	—
Public Works Remittances - - - -	6,848 6 8	VII. Railway Traffic Account - - - -	—
Service Remittance - - - -	11,281 - 11	VIII. Local Remittances:	
TOTAL - - - -	1,44,424 12 10	Cash Remitted - - - -	—
XVIII. Adjusted Receipts:		Bills Paid - - - -	1,79,544 - -
1. On account of other Governments, as per particulars annexed. - - - -	—	Military Remittances - - - -	1,60,687 4 7
2. On account of Provinces - - - -	—	Marine Remittances - - - -	—
TOTAL - - - -	—	Public Works Remittances - - - -	14,646 10 -
XIX. Remittances from other Governments. <i>Vide annexure.</i>		Service Remittance - - - -	15,386 15 10
Government of India - - - -	—	Privilege Remittance - - - -	10,160 14 7
Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London - - - -	—	TOTAL - - - -	8,80,425 13 -
Her Majesty's Colonial Government, China - - - -	—	I. Adjusted Charges:	
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - Labuan - - - -	—	I. On account of other Governments, as per particulars annexed - - - -	4,329 11 4
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - Ceylon - - - -	—	II. On account of Provinces - - - -	—
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - Mauritius - - - -	—	TOTAL - - - -	4,329 11 4
Account Current with London:		J. Remittances to other Governments. <i>Vide annexure.</i>	
Receipts from Railways on Capital Account - - - -	—	Government of India - - - -	—
Miscellaneous - - - -	—	Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London - - - -	—
General Government of India:		Her Majesty's Colonial Government, China - - - -	—
Post Office Remittances - - - -	—	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - Labuan - - - -	—
Electric Telegraph Remittances - - - -	576 5 -	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - Ceylon - - - -	—
TOTAL - - - -	576 5 -	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - Mauritius - - - -	—
GRAND TOTAL - - - - Rs. 7,29,531 11 6		Account Current with London:	
		Advances to Railways on Capital Account - - - -	—
		Miscellaneous - - - -	—
		General Government of India:	
		Post Office Remittances - - - -	—
		Electric Telegraph Remittances - - - -	2,870 2 3
		TOTAL - - - -	2,870 2 3
		Cash Balance - - - -	2,37,925 4 11
		GRAND TOTAL - - - - Rs. 7,29,531 11 6	

* So in original.

Coorg Superintendent's Office, }
1 May 1863.J. A. Campbell,
Officiating Superintendent.

CHAPTER XIX.

CHAP. XIX.
British Burmah.

BRITISH BURMAH.

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British Burmah.

CHAPTER XIX.

BRITISH BURMAH.

CHAP. XIX.
British Burmah.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the Province of BRITISH
BURMAH, for the Year 1861-62.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTION.

Formation of the
province of British
Burmah.

1. ON the last day of January 1862 the three maritime provinces of India beyond the Ganges, which had been conquered from the Burmese Empire, were united under one local administration, and called British Burmah. These provinces comprised the ancient kingdoms of Pegu and Arracan, with the long line of sea-coast, known as Tenasserim. The two last of these were acquired by treaty after the war of 1825-26. Pegu was occupied and retained consequent on the war of 1852.

Geographical posi-
tion and extent.

2. The Province of British Burmah lies along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, extending from the mouth of the Nâf Estuary, in about 20° 50' north latitude, to the Pak-chan river, in about 10° 50'. It possesses a direct line of sea-coast of not less than 900 English miles, and a total area of 90,000 square miles. Each division possesses one principal sea-port, that is to say, Tenasserim has Moulmein; Pegu, Rangoon; and Arracan, Akyab. The first and last mentioned have risen entirely under British rule. Rangoon was founded by Alompra, the Burmese conqueror of Pegu, and was peopled by the inhabitants of the ancient capital, who were brought away for that purpose.

Principal sea-ports.

Arracan—physical
aspect.

3. Arracan, the most northern division of the province, is separated to the eastward from Pegu and Upper Burmah by a range of mountains, which attains at its greatest elevation about 7,000 feet. The range runs nearly parallel with the line of sea-coast, and gradually lowers towards the south. The northern portion of the country has a large area of alluvial soil in the lower course of the river Kuladen and its numerous confluenta. The breadth of the land there, from the sea-shore to the water-shed, mountains, is from 80 to 90 miles. A large portion of the country is hilly, covered with forest, and difficult of access. The water-shed range, separating Arracan from Pegu, extends southerly, and between that range and the sea-shore, for a length of nearly 200 miles, as far as a point of land near Cape Negrais, the country is a mere narrow strip of land. For the last 150 miles the hills seldom exceed 500 feet elevation. That portion of Arracan was united with Pegu when the latter was occupied by the British.

Pegu and Martaban
—physical aspect.

4. Pegu and Martaban lie in the valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sitang rivers. These valleys, bounded east and west by mountain ranges, are narrow in the upper portions, but expand at the delta of the Irrawaddy into a magnificent alluvial region, penetrated by a vast number of tidal creeks, and extending over 10,000 square miles.

Tenasserim, its phy-
sical aspect.

5. Northern Tenasserim is bounded to the west by the last 100 miles of the course of the great river Salween. This river, without a delta, and with passless rapids 100 miles from its mouth, which bar the ascent of boats to Central Asia, is joined at Moulmein by two streams, which facilitate communication with the interior. The breadth of land from the sea-shore to the central mountain range, which divides the province to the eastward from Siam, is about 80 miles. This space is gradually narrowed to 40 miles at the southern extremity in 11° of north latitude. There is no river of importance southward of the mouth of the Salween. The interior of the country is a wilderness of hills, thickly wooded, running in a general north and south direction, with long narrow valleys.

The people belong
to the Indo-Chinese
family.

6. Throughout the whole country the people belong to various branches of the Indo-Chinese family. They probably have come down, at a remote period, from the plateau of Central Asia by the courses of the Salween and of the eastern confluenta of the Irrawaddy. The most advanced race is the Burmese, which, at the period of the British conquest, possessed the ruling power over the whole country. The Arracanese are of the same race as the Burmese, have the same name, and speak the same tongue, but have been isolated

isolated for many generations by their geographical position. The other tribes are the Mon or Talain, the ancient people of Pegu, also the Karen, Khyeng, Kamee, and other mountain races, which need not be enumerated. These tribes all have a general resemblance to each other; and as their dialects differ, the Burmese language, which is the mother tongue of three-fourths of the people, serves as a means of communication one with another.

7. The social condition of the people throughout the three divisions is generally similar. Everywhere in the plains the occupied land is an allodial possession. The estates on the average do not exceed eight to ten acres. The agriculture is rude, but the fertility of the soil is exuberant; there is only one grain crop in the year, and one cereal; rice is cultivated almost exclusively. The laws of inheritance and of marriage, the religious faith and the superstitious practices, the traditions, the feelings, the sympathies and the prejudices are generally alike among the people in the plains. But the hill tribes have not been won over to Bhudism; they have no idols and no priesthood; they still retain the ancient worship of the deities of the woods, the hills, and the streams; their languages are unwritten. Many of them are gradually settling in the plains, as the Karens commenced doing ages ago. All the tribes, as a general characteristic in the ordinary affairs of life, are frank, truthful, and hospitable. They have plenty of food and clothing, with reference to the climate. Whether in the hills or plains, the houses of the peasantry, built of bamboo, have the floors raised on platforms, and never placed on the ground. Social status of the people.

8. On the hills the people practise the barbarous mode of tillage called *toungya*, which consists in clearing a fresh patch of forest each season and burning the timber on the ground. They change their village sites at uncertain intervals, as the soil of the surrounding country becomes exhausted; while such wandering habits last, their condition cannot be materially improved. The remoter hill tribes are still in a savage state of isolation and independence, save in the district of *Toungoo*, where the ameliorating influence of education and Christianity has wrought an entire change. Even the wilder among the hill tribes, however, grow cotton, and weave cloth of strong texture and various colours. Hill cultivation.

9. At the principal sea ports Europeans and foreign Asiatics have settled in considerable numbers. Their knowledge, enterprise, and capital have opened out markets for the timber, the rice, the petroleum, and other products of the country which could not have been accomplished under the native government. The people generally, since the British conquest, have acquired a considerable amount of personal property. The small landed proprietors are independent and prosperous. The high rate of wages for a common day labourer, from six to eight annas a day, nine pence to a shilling, shows that the condition of the labouring classes is comfortable. Yet, among the Burmese and other indigenous people there is no class that can be called wealthy. Foreign settlers at the sea port towns.

10. In the present Report the result of the judicial and police administration of the three divisions for the year 1861, and that for revenue and general affairs up to the end of April 1862, have been combined. But as the divisions were not during the whole period subject to one local authority, and the various statements and returns were not always rendered in the same forms, the means for strict and close comparison do not exist. The present Report, however, will serve as an index for comparison between the several divisions in future Reports upon British Burmah. Scope of the present report.

11. In Appendix A. will be found a tabular statement of the area, population, and revenue of each division of the province. Reference to Appendix A.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

12. The number of civil suits, original and appellate (both regular and miscellaneous) instituted in the several courts of the province during the past two years was as follows: Fewer suits than in the previous year.

	1860.	1861.
Appeals and original suits - -	33,494	21,990
Miscellaneous - - - -	16,370	11,627

showing a decrease of 11,504 appeals and original suits, and 4,743 miscellaneous cases. This decrease, which is nearly uniform in all three divisions, is owing to the Stamp Act, which did not come into operation until June 1860, affecting, therefore, only the latter half of that year, whereas its effects have been felt during the whole of 1861.

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Cause of diminution.

13. As stated in last year's Report, this diminution of suits is not to be attributed to any defect in the working of the courts, or falling off in the prosperity of the people. It has simply relieved the courts and the people from much hasty and vexatious litigation, to which the former excessive cheapness of legal proceedings offered every temptation.

Value of stamps
filed as compared
with amounts liti-
gated.

14. In Pegu the cost of stamps filed in the several suits is in appeals 6 per cent., in original suits not quite 7 per cent. of the amount, or value of the property litigated. In Arracan it is in appeals 16 per cent., in original suits 8½ per cent. The Stamp Law being the same in each province during the year, it is not apparent why there should be this difference, especially in the cost of stamps in appeals. This point is being inquired into.

Number of cases
instituted.

15. In Table B. of the Appendix will be found a complete statement of the number of remaining suits pending from last year, instituted during the year, and pending at the close of the year in each division of the province.

Number pending.

16. The number of cases pending at the close of 1860 and 1861 respectively, is as follows:—

	1860.	1861.
Appeals and original suits - -	665	565
Miscellaneous - - - -	194	219

being 2·6 per cent. of the original suits and appeals, and 1·3 of the miscellaneous cases instituted during the year.

Working of the civil
courts.

17. Table C. of the Appendix shows the comparative working of the Civil Courts in the two divisions of Pegu and Arracan. Owing to different forms having been in use in the three provinces before they were united into one, it has not been practicable to complete this statement by adding a similar return from Tenasserim.

Average duration of
suits.

18. The average duration of cases has not been excessive. There are only two cases which have been long on the file, one in Pegu and one in Arracan; the reason for their remaining undisposed of is in each case satisfactorily accounted for, and the delay has been owing to causes beyond the control of the court.

Administration of
civil justice gene-
rally efficient.

19. The administration of civil justice in the province generally has been efficient and satisfactory. Each of the Commissioners reports very favourably of his district and subordinate judges. That substantial justice is afforded by the several courts the paucity of appeals is a convincing proof. Of 1,314 decisions passed by the Deputy Commissioners of the eleven districts into which British Burmah is divided, only 62 or 5 per cent. are appealed against, and in a large majority of these appeals the original decree was confirmed. The appeals from the subordinate courts to the Deputy Commissioners, in like manner, bear a very small ratio to the number of decisions, and in these the decree of the court below is more frequently confirmed than modified or reversed.

Complete informa-
tion called for as to
the year 1862.

20. The information regarding the administration of civil justice in the courts of British Burmah during 1861 is not so full as desirable; but attention has been called to this want in order that the returns for 1862 may be complete.

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of persons
apprehended on
criminal charges,
and how disposed of.

21. In the Appendix will be found a statement marked D., showing the number of persons apprehended on criminal charges, and how they were disposed of. That portion of the statement will be remarked on under the police section. In this section the information, which refers to the working of the Criminal Courts, will alone be considered.

Under trial or com-
mitted to Sessions
at close of the year.

22. The number of prisoners remaining under trial or committed to the sessions at the close of the year was 215, or ·08 per cent. of those brought to trial.

Examination and
detention of wit-
nesses.

23. Twenty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-six witnesses were examined, of whom 17,358, or four-fifths, were not detained more than one day. In this respect the divisions of Tenasserim and Arracan leave nothing to be desired. Pegu does not appear so favourably, but in this division the undue detention of witnesses is confined to the districts of Bassein, Myanoung, and the town of Rangoon, in the order in which they are named. The detention of witnesses in the Bassein district was noted as excessive in last year's report; and though considerable improvement is manifest during the year under review, it is not creditable that this district should be again distinguished from all the other districts of the province by the length of time witnesses are kept waiting before they are examined and discharged.

24. The

24. The committals to the Sessions Courts, and the manner in which they were disposed of, are shown below :—

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DIVISION.	Committed to Sessions.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Died or Escaped.	Pending.	Committed to Sessions, and how disposed of.
Pegu - - - -	73	48	12	4	9	
Tenasserim - - -	73	55	17	- -	1	
Arracan - - - -	70	57	13	—	—	
	216	160	42	4	10	

25. Out of all the sentences passed by the Deputy Commissioners of the several districts, only 123 were appealed against with the following result :—

DIVISION.	Instituted.	Confirmed.	Modified or Reversed.	Pending.
Pegu - - - - -	23	17	3	3
Tenasserim - - - -	37	27	10	—
Arracan - - - - -	63	38	25	—
	123	82	38	3

Nothing can prove more satisfactorily that the sentences passed by the Deputy Commissioners in charge of districts and the town magistrates are generally sound and just.

26. The Commissioners of the several divisions report very favourably of the manner in which the several officers under them have discharged their magisterial functions, and the administration of criminal justice throughout the province is satisfactory.

Administration of criminal justice satisfactory.

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

27. Early in the year 1861 the organization of the police in Pegu, on the plan recommended by the police commission, which was subsequently embodied in Act V. of 1861, was commenced. The duty was entrusted to Captain H. T. Duncan as Inspector General. He began with the district of Prome, which, from being a border district, liable to the attacks of banditti from the Burmese territory, required early attention.

New constabulary established.

28. There were at that time two lines of posts along the frontier, extending from the Arracan hills on the west to the central ridge on the east, which divides the valley of the Irrawaddy from that of the Sittang. The more important of the posts were garrisoned by men of the Pegu Light Infantry. As the plan on which the police was to be embodied rendered it necessary to disband that battalion, those men who volunteered to enter the constabulary were enrolled therein, and at once, with others who were transferred from the former police corps, were stationed in the frontier posts. These men were all armed with muskets as being liable to attacks by armed parties from without.

Frontier posts of Pegu occupied.

29. The front line of posts, facing to the north, is situated close on the border. It consists of eighteen stockaded posts, about eight miles apart from each other. The second line of posts is about 15 miles in rear of the advanced line; it consists of 10 posts. None of the posts on the Prome frontier have less than 20 men. Each communicates daily with the posts on its flanks. The superior officers constantly patrol along the lines.

Nature and position of frontier posts.

30. After the more important object of posting men at the frontier stations had been completed, police posts were gradually established in such other parts of the Prome district as the nature of the country and the dangers to be guarded against rendered requisite. The duties of the gaol guards, the court-house guards and the treasuries were taken, and the municipal police of the towns was brought under the same discipline in every respect as the Government force.

Police established throughout the country.

31. The police is composed mainly of Burmese, who are the only men fit for service on the frontier and in the interior. In the sea-port towns and cantonments natives of India are chiefly employed, as being more likely to understand those with whom they are brought in contact. Captain Duncan, the Inspector General, observes as to their qualities :—

Composition of the police.

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qualities :—" The marauding bands who cross our northern frontier are well armed and bold in their attacks, but the police have shown no reluctance to encounter them, even when considerably outnumbered."

Village police.

32. The village police remains as it was before, but much reduced in number. It works in communication with the constabulary. In each hamlet, where deemed necessary, an inhabitant receives the title of Kyedongyee. He is appointed by the district officer. He is exempted from payment of capitation tax, and is bound to report to his immediate superior, the goung, all crimes occurring within his hamlet. The goung is a paid village or parish constable. He works in close communication with each adjoining police post. He has under him an average area of 80 square miles. Both of these village policemen are found to be of the greatest use to the constabulary, and are, as a body, respected by the people.

Police in Tenasserim.

33. It will not be necessary to describe the introduction of the constabulary into each district or division of British Burmah. It will suffice to record that by the end of August the work was accomplished in Pegu, and the Inspector General proceeded to carry out the same plan in Tenasserim. The north eastern portion of that division, where only a river forms the boundary with the Shan States subject to Siam, required careful attention. There the incursions of banditti were frequent, chiefly with the object of plundering timber dealers proceeding into the forests with specie to carry on their work. They also attacked such villages as seemed likely to yield plunder. By the end of the year the work of that part, and down the long line of coast to the southward, was accomplished.

Villagers armed in frontier districts of Pegu.

34. In the districts near the frontier it has been found desirable to allow some of the villagers to possess fire-arms for their own defence ; but great care has been taken to allow this privilege to well-known men. The arms are paid for by the recipients, and a register is kept of them. The owners are not allowed to dispose of the arms without sanction. Many villagers have shown themselves well worthy of the confidence reposed in them.

Reference to Statement E.

35. In Statement E. of the Appendix will be found a statement showing the full strength and cost of the police in two divisions of British Burmah. That of Arracan has not been added, as the police was not formed there until the middle of the year 1862. The return shows a force of 4,401 men of all ranks in the regular police ; 217 boatmen and 670 village police. The annual cost is 9,71,003 rupees, exclusive of the Inspector General.

Crime during 1861.

36. Having described the existing police force, the next point will be to narrate the amount and nature of crime, and the success which has been obtained in preventing it, or in discovering the perpetrators during 1861.

Reference to Returns and Appendix.

37. In Appendix F. will be found a statement of the number of crimes ascertained to have been committed in each division during the last two years. The former classification of crime has been retained, but in future, one suited to the penal code of India will be adopted. In Statement D., as showing the working of the police, the number of persons arrested, convicted and acquitted, with the value of property stolen and recovered, are shown. The two documents together will fairly illustrate the state of crime and the efficiency of the police in British Burmah.

A diminution of violent crime during 1861.

38. A reference to Appendix F. will show that in 1861 there has been a diminution in violent crime compared with what occurred in 1860. Still not less than 67 crimes, which involved murder or wounding with intent to murder, were committed. This is a very

Crimes of the First Class of Atrocity, or all attended with Murder, or with wounding with intent to murder.

Year.	Number.
1860 - - -	78
1861 - - -	67
Less - - -	11

large number to occur in a population of about a million and three quarters of souls. But it must be remembered that the majority of the worst crimes were perpetrated by armed bodies who crossed into British territory to plunder, and in Arracan the plunderings committed by large bodies of armed men are the wars of hill tribes, either among themselves or attacks upon villages in the plains. But the number of simple murders within the province, without the accompaniment of plunder, shows a terrible disregard of human life.

Difficulty in defending the northern frontier against banditti.

39. On the border of Pegu, notwithstanding the numerous posts and the vigilance of the guards, the country is so rugged, so thinly inhabited, and so covered with jungle, that it is easy for armed parties to enter at various points, by twos and threes, penetrate within the line of stations, and unite at an appointed spot for attack, without being perceived by patrolling parties.

Increase in thefts and culpable homicides.

40. While in crimes there has been a decrease, yet in ordinary thefts there has been an increase, except in Arracan. It is probable that, under the new police, petty thefts are more fully reported than formerly. The number of cases of culpable homicide is large, being 28 against 17 of the previous year, and shows the readiness with which quarrels and disputes among these people are followed by blows, which too often prove fatal.

Number of persons concerned in crimes.

41. Throughout the province, in 1861, there were 31,500 persons supposed to be concerned in crimes of every description ; of these, 25,401 were arrested, of whom 9,159 were acquitted, and 15,912 convicted. The rest were otherwise disposed of, or were still under trial at the close of the year. In future years, the number of persons concerned in heinous and in petty offences will be separately shown.

42. The proportion of convictions to arrests for the two years, omitting fractions, is 64 and 62 per cent. respectively, and the amount of property stolen was 2,96,809 rupees in the former year, against 2,16,346 rupees in the latter; that recovered being 72,852 rupees and 52,909 rupees, being nearly 24 per cent. for each year.

Number of convictions to arrests, and of property stolen and recovered.

43. On the whole there has been a marked decrease in crime, especially in violent crime, during the year; but no satisfactory explanation has ever been given of the strange variation in the amount of crime in British Burmah. Up to the year 1858, crime had much diminished in Pegu. During that year gang robbery especially prevailed, after having been effectually controlled in the two or three preceding years, when the disturbances, consequent on the year 1852, had subsided. Since 1858, crime has gradually diminished, and, with the new police arrangements, it is hoped will be put down, as far as is possible in a country, nine-tenths of which is covered with jungle, and affords such facilities for gangs of robbers to lurk in.

Diminution of crime.

44. The sums raised for municipal objects, including police, in each division during the year, were as follows:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Pegu - - - - -	92,414
Tenasserim - - - - -	37,370
Arracan - - - - -	—
	<u>Rs. 1,29,784</u>

SECTION V.—GAOLS.

45. THE total number of gaols existing in the province during the year was 13, but of these, two in Pegu, namely those at Henzadah and Mengyee (Tharrawaddy), were abolished during the year. The convicts were transferred to Rangoon.

Two gaols abolished in Pegu.

46. The following Table shows the cost for each prisoner, the mortality, and the escapes in each gaol of the province during the year 1861:—

Table of cost per prisoner, mortality and escapes.

Divisions.	G A O L S.	Average Daily Number.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per Cent. of Deaths to Average Strength.	Total Cost per Prisoner.	Number of Escapes.	Number of Re-captures.	REMARKS.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			
Pegu	Rangoon - - -	803	20	2½	71 2 11	8	3	Gaol abolished, 11 Sept. 1861. Gaol abolished, 6 Aug. 1861.
	Bassein - - -	294	10	3½	66 9 7	1	3	
	Prome - - -	216	16	7	85 3 1	4	2	
	Henzadah - - -	283	17	5	63 14 5	6	6	
	Mengyee - - -	170	2	1¼	76 7 2	5	3	
	Toungoo - - -	142	21	17	92 12 8	9	9	
	Total - - -	1,908	86	6	76 - -	33	26	
Tenasserim	Moulmein - - -	1,510	113	14	57 1 8	53	43	Returns defective.
	Shoay Gyeen - - -	72	5	6	95 3 11	17	1	
	Tavoy - - -	259	-	-	77 3 7	-	-	
	Mergui - - -	292	20	6	68 8 2	25	19	
	Total - - -	2,139	138	6¼	74 - -	95	63	
Arracan	Akyab - - -	380	30	7·90	49 9 3	3	1	
	Ramree - - -	296	23	7·77	54 13 -	-	-	
	Sandoway - - -	225	16	7·11	39 12 3	-	2	
	Total - - -	901	69	7½	46 - -	3	3	
	GRAND TOTAL - -	4,948	293	6½	69 - -	131	92	

47. The rates of mortality among prisoners in all the gaols of the Pegu division are lower than they were last year. The rates are excessive in none but the Toungoo gaol. Five died of small pox, and the medical officer, Dr. Gordon, remarks, "that the prisoners were generally healthier than the inhabitants of the town." In the gaols of the other division the rates are all moderate, except at Moulmein. In that gaol there are a large number of life prisoners, and many are kept in out-gaols for the purpose of being near to their work. A larger number of deaths might, therefore, be expected than in gaols where the convicts are all sentenced to stated terms of imprisonment, and are all within one enclosure.

Mortality.

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Cost per prisoner.

48. There has been a general decrease in the cost of maintenance for each prisoner. In some gaols the decrease has been very great.

Escapes.

In the gaols of the Arracan division the cost is lower than in any of the other gaols. A good deal has yet to be done in the Pegu division, and also in the Shoay Gyeen gaol, for the reduction of expense on account of prisoners.

Labour.

49. The number of escapes from the gaols of the Pegu and Arracan divisions is not large. In the Tenasserim division, the large number of escapes from the Moulmein gaol is said to be owing to the prisoners having heard that they were to be transferred to the Andamans. Most of those who escaped were recaptured.

Cost of maintenance.

50. Owing to the high price of common labour in British Burmah, it is generally more profitable to employ the convicts outside than inside the gaol walls. Only a very small proportion of them are employed on the manufactures which can be carried on within the gaol walls. This description of work was carried on with much success in the gaols of Arracan.

51. The following Statement shows the gross cost of maintenance of each gaol, with the exception of two, of which returns are wanting, and the value to Government, or the municipal authorities, of the labour obtained from the working convicts, i. e., the actual cash profit derived from the gaol manufactures, and the value of the other labour performed by the convicts for Government, for which cash was not required, calculating the daily hire of a convict at three-fourths of that of a free labourer :—

Divisions.	1. GAOLS.	2. Total Cost of Main- tenance.	3. Actual Cash Earnings.	4. Value of Labour supplied to Government not paid for.	5. Total Value of Labour.	REMARKS.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Pegu	Rangoon - - -	58,671	2,811	56,136	58,949	Only the value of the labour of those convicts who are employed by Government in other departments than the gaol, is included in column 4. The value of labour of those employed as gaol servants, or in other offices connected with the gaol, is excluded.
	Bassein - - -	19,650	-	22,989	22,989	
	Prome - - -	18,401	-	14,041	14,041	
	Henzadah - - -	12,524	1,318	11,205	12,532	
	Mengyee - - -	7,797	-	5,978	5,978	
	Toungoo - - -	10,671	-	6,891	6,891	
	Total - - -	1,25,914	4,129	1,17,242	1,21,371	
Tenasserim	Moulmein - - -	86,799	18,905	71,940	90,845	
	Shoay Gyeen - - -	-	-	-	-	
	Mergul - - -	19,840	3,176	16,894	20,070	
	Tavoy - - -	-	-	-	-	
	Total - - -	1,06,639	22,081	88,834	1,10,915	
Arracan	Akyab - - -	18,840	3,174	4,611	7,785	
	Ramree - - -	16,224	3,309	3,457	6,768	
	Sandoway - - -	8,947	2,493	3,016	6,111	
	Total - - -	44,011	8,976	11,086	20,682	
GRAND TOTAL - <i>Rs.</i>		2,78,564	35,186	1,12,244	2,52,948	

Financial results.

52. The gross financial results of the year, exclusive of the two small gaols of which the returns are wanting, therefore, were as follows :

	<i>Rupees.</i>
Gross cost of maintenance - - -	2,76,564
Value of labour - - -	2,52,948
Balance against Gaols - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 23,616

Daily average number of prisoners.

53. The average daily number of prisoners in the gaols was 4,948, the average annual cost per prisoner, therefore, is only *Rs.* 55. 14. 3.

Value of convict labour to Public Works Department.

54. At Rangoon and Moulmein the great majority of the labouring prisoners were employed by the Public Works Department. The value of the labour performed by them was estimated by that department as follows :

	<i>Rupees.</i>
Rangoon - - -	35,408
Moulmein - - -	71,156
Total - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 1,06,564

Excellent management of the Moulmein Gaol.

55. The gaol of Moulmein, under the superintendence of the executive engineer, Captain J. G. R. Forlong, was a model as regards the use to which the labour of the convicts

convicts out of doors was turned; the general discipline maintained, and the economy of expenditure. In all the gaols discipline has been maintained as far as is practicable when convicts go outside the walls to work, and as much work as possible has been exacted from them.

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56. The system of employing convicts, instead of hired peons, as guards over prisoners has been largely introduced into the Pegu gaols during the year, and has met with success. The convict warders have portions of their sentences remitted for good behaviour. Colonel Fytche, the Commissioner of the Tennasserim Division, states on this subject, as regards the Moulmein gaol: Convict guards.

“The convict police have been found more efficient than the free police, and with very few exceptions faithful to the trust imposed upon them. The guards in the interior of the gaol are entirely composed of convict peons. The free police are distributed amongst the guard of convict gangs working outside the gaol, and are useful more as spies than guards.”

57. Orders have been received for all transported convicts at Moulmein to be transferred to the Andaman Islands. This measure will be carried out when the season admits of the men being shipped for a sea voyage. Convicts under sentence of transportation to be sent to Port Blair.

SECTION VI.—REVENUE.

58. The year 1861-62 has been a prosperous one for each Division of British Burmah. Plentiful harvests have been accompanied by an increasing trade; and though the amount of annual taxation falls on each person about double what it does on the people of any other British possession in the East, yet there is no symptom of the burden being generally too great, although partial alleviation is in some instances desirable. The amount demand of revenue for the two past years, omitting fractions, has been as follows: General result of the year's revenue.
—The amount for each Division, shown separately, will be found in the Statement of the Appendix marked (J).

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1. Land - - - - -	26,14,152	26,56,710
2. Capitation - - - - -	14,60,519	17,33,035
3. Fisheries - - - - -	4,77,055	5,06,568
4. Salt - - - - -	95,830	73,704
5. Forest Produce - - - - -	6,893	9,073
6. Excise - - - - -	8,43,608	7,90,115
7. Sea Customs - - - - -	11,86,192	14,33,312
8. Inland Customs - - - - -	5,78,971	5,31,769
9. Port Dues and Marine Receipts - - - - -	1,90,523	2,85,863
10. Timber - - - - -	5,46,842	6,84,297
11. Fines and Fees - - - - -	1,74,493	1,47,362
12. Unclaimed Property - - - - -	9,517	5,789
13. Postage Stamps - - - - -	40,875	40,793
14. Stamps in Civil Suits - - - - -	52,243	2,42,591
15. Income Tax - - - - -	2,14,341	3,33,907
16. Karen Chiefs' Tribute - - - - -	3,874	3,874
17. Miscellaneous - - - - -	30,997	48,886
TOTAL - - - Rs.	86,26,925	96,27,648

Land to the amount of 16,097 rupees was sold in the town of Rangoon.
Ditto - - - - - 466 „ - - in Bassein.
Ditto - - - - - 3,884 „ - - in Moulmein.
Ditto - - - - - 98 „ - - in Mergui.
Ditto - - - - - 478 „ - - in Akyab.

These sums are not included in the regular revenue.

CHAP. XIX.
British Burmah.

The following was the demand for local taxes :—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Municipal - - - - -	1,30,269	1,29,784
Bazars - - - - -	79,614	67,768
Ferries - - - - -	17,638	19,503
Rent on Town Lots - - - - -	63,323	56,978
Cattle Pound Fund - - - - -	4,915	4,804
Convict Labour Fund - - - - -	1,60,855	10,700
Revenue Record Fund - - - - -	- - -	24
Tulabana Fund - - - - -	- - -	484
TOTAL - - - Rs.	4,56,644	2,90,045

LAND REVENUE.

Crops raised without irrigation.

59. In British Burmah the annual grain crop is dependent solely on the fall of rain for its growth, and failing which the cultivator has no resource. This is somewhat hazardous; but in the greater part of the country the cultivators generally keep grain in reserve to the following year. The rain has never been known to fail, though some seasons, especially in Upper Pegu, are more favourable than others. The past season was, on the whole, a good one; but there was not a sufficiency of rain in the northern portion of the Prome district.

Increase of cultivation in Pegu.

60. In Pegu the greatest increase of cultivation occurred in the district of Rangoon. In Myanounng, which is the name of the combined districts of Henzadah and Tharawaddy, a serious loss occurred from the bursting of a large embankment mentioned in last year's report as having been built to keep out the inundation of the Irrawaddy.

In Tenasserim.

61. In Tenasserim there was an increase, due partly to extension of cultivation, and partly to more careful measurement of the area cultivated.

Decrease in Arracan.

62. In Arracan there was a decrease of land revenue, owing to a murrain among the cattle, which caused much land to be left fallow.

Export of grain.

63. The land revenue is mainly dependant upon the export of grain. The quantity sent away from each division is shown as follows :—

	<i>Tons.</i>
Pegu - - - - -	216,144
Tenasserim - - - - -	30,705
Arracan - - - - -	106,830
Total - - -	353,679

Land Revenue Settlement.

64. During the quarter the arrangements for the settlement of the land revenue were carried on in the districts of Rangoon and Bassein under the direction of Captain McMahon. As has been explained in former reports, the object is two-fold :—First, to fix rates per acre on each queng or block of land having well known boundaries; and second, to settle with the cultivators the annual revenue payments for 10 years, instead of the annual re-assessment heretofore prevailing.

Operations during the year.

65. The field work for the year commenced on the 22d November 1861 and closed on the 10th May 1862. The operations extended over country containing 9,400 square miles, within which area 131,000 acres were assessed. More might have been accomplished had the cultivated lands been less scattered, but they were much further apart from each other than the lands assessed in former years. The result of the revision of previous rates per acre has been, that on 687 quengs the rates per acre have been increased; on 132 quengs the rates have been decreased; and the rates on 278 acres have remained unaltered. The net increase of annual assessment in consequence of the season's operations will be 35,800 rupees.

Settlement for 10 years.

66. With reference to leases, or a settlement of land revenue for 10 years, the year's operations cannot be termed successful. The inhabitants of 40 village tracts, representing 7,600 cultivated acres of land, paying annually 14,800 rupees to Government, have accepted leases. Fifteen separate cultivators, possessing 794 acres, paying annually 312 rupees, have also taken leases. But that is a small proportion of the whole area visited and assessed. The prejudice or opposition to the leases still continues strong in the Rangoon district. In that of Bassein the cultivators were found less determined in their opposition.

CAPITATION