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...the first of these is the fact that the...

...the second of these is the fact that...

...the third of these is the fact that...

...the fourth of these is the fact that...

...the fifth of these is the fact that...

...the sixth of these is the fact that...

...the seventh of these is the fact that...

...the eighth of these is the fact that...

...the ninth of these is the fact that...

...the tenth of these is the fact that...

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...the twelfth of these is the fact that...

...the thirteenth of these is the fact that...

...the fourteenth of these is the fact that...

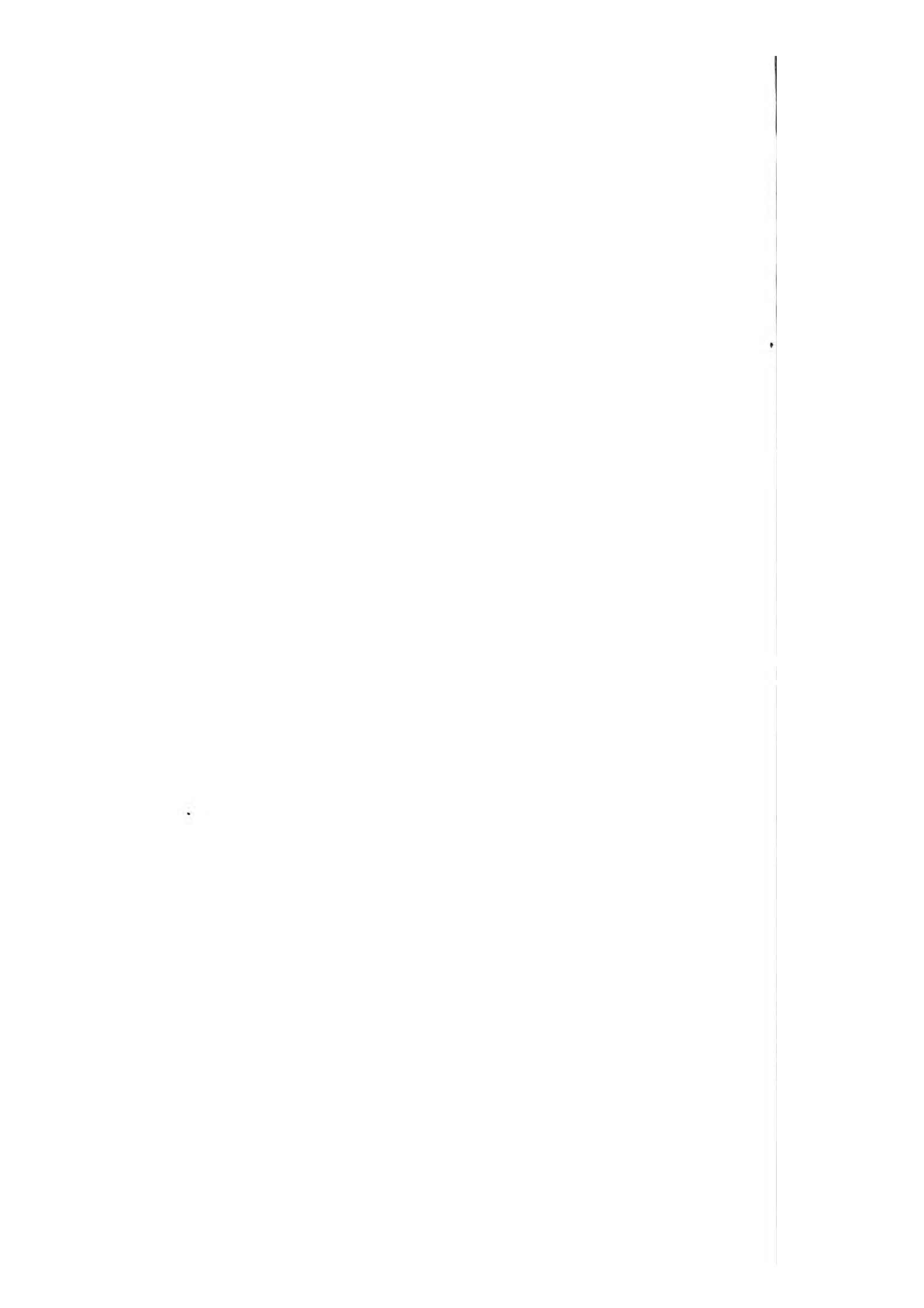
...the fifteenth of these is the fact that...

...the sixteenth of these is the fact that...

...the seventeenth of these is the fact that...

...the eighteenth of these is the fact that...

Ind. CC. 8



28

STATISTICAL PAPERS

RELATING TO

I N D I A .



L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

BY J. & H. COX (BROTHERS), 74 & 75, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

1853.

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(Signed) EDW^d THORNTON.

STATISTICAL OFFICE,

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

28th March, 1853.

STATISTICAL PAPERS

RELATING TO

I N D I A.

NATIVE STATES.

WITH the exception of the Kings of Ava* and Siam,* with whom the East-India Company have entered into diplomatic relations, it can scarcely be said that there remains any independent prince in India, unless it be the Rajah of Dholpore† and the Rajah of Tipperah.‡

The Rajah of Nepal, though not otherwise dependent, is bound by treaty§ to abide by the decision of the British Government in the event of any dispute arising between him and his neighbour the Rajah of Sikkim; and he is restrained from employing in his service any European or American subject.

Over all the other native states|| in India, the paramount authority of the British power has been established, and the relation of ally has in all cases merged into that of superior and dependant.

Under native rule the efforts of contending princes were ever directed, not to the defence of their own rights and a just limitation of the power of others, but to the total subversion of their rivals, and the absorption of their neighbours' dominions into their own. There was sometimes a dominant power, capable in some degree of controlling the country; but the object of such power was the common one of self-aggrandizement at the expense of all around. Moreover, the authority exercised was, in many cases, little more than nominal, more especially in regard to provinces and states at a distance from the chief seat of authority.

* Treaty dated in 1826.

† Under the treaty of 1806, the territories of this rajah are held by him in absolute sovereignty, free from any right of interference on the part of the British Government, which Government is also thereby relieved from any responsibility as to assistance or protection.

‡ This district bears the same name with one contiguous to it in Bengal, with which it must not be confounded. It lies to the eastward of that part of the British dominions, and is a wild jungly tract, with the ruler of which the British Government have never established any diplomatic relations.

§ Treaty dated in 1815.

|| A treaty (concluded nearly eighty years since) subsists between the British Government and the Rajah of Bootan, but the country of the rajah may be considered as connected with Thibet, rather than with India.

Under the system by which this reign of usurpation, tyranny, and anarchy has been superseded, the British Government has defined the limits of the several native states, and restricting each within those limits, secures to all the enjoyment of their just rights.

The means by which these desirable objects have been accomplished are *subsidiary and protective treaties*.

Under the *subsidiary* system the British Government provides a regular military force (special* or otherwise) for the protection of the native state, and the native government defrays the cost. With the states not included within that system, the engagements involve the obligation of protection on the part of the paramount power—allegiance on that of the subordinate. In some instances the dependent state is subject to the payment of tribute; in others it is exempt from any pecuniary claim.

Under both subsidiary and protective treaties, native governments relinquish the right of self-defence, as well as that of maintaining diplomatic relations with other states; and the British Government, which guarantees external security and internal tranquillity, is constituted the arbiter of disputes arising between native princes. In one half of the subsidiary treaties, however, and in the large majority of the protective treaties, the British Government engages to refrain from interference in the internal administration of the native state.† The stipulations in other respects vary in the several treaties and engagements, but a prohibition of the employment of Europeans or Americans is a common article, and one binding the native chief to act in “*subordinate co-operation*” with the paramount power, is almost universally introduced into the engagements concluded with protected states.

But though debarred from the exercise of military power in respect to external aggression, the native governments are not prohibited from maintaining a separate military force; in some cases they are required to maintain such a force, and which, in the event of war, is to be available to the British Government ‡ against the common enemy. In some instances the number of troops to be maintained is restricted.

In accordance with what is above mentioned, the native states become divisible into two classes:—first, subsidiary; second, protected.

* Under the stipulations of the treaty with the Guicowar, the subsidiary force to be furnished by the British Government is to consist of four thousand infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and one company of European artillery. In respect to the Nizam's dominions, the subsidiary force is not to be less than eight thousand infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and a complement of artillery. But in regard to Oude, and most of the remaining subsidiary and protected states, the British Government is bound to the defence of the principality against all enemies, and exercises its own discretion as to the requisite number of troops.

† Some notice of this subject will be found hereafter.

‡ It may here be mentioned that a *subsidiary* force is composed of the regular troops of the British Government; a *contingent* is a force raised and maintained by the native state, though it may be commanded by British officers.

The states with which subsidiary alliances have been contracted are ten in number :—

Cochin ;
 Cutch ;
 Guzerat (territory of the Guicowar) ;
 Gwalior (possessions of Scindia) ;
 Hyderabad (territory of the Nizam) ;
 Indore (territory of Holcar) ;
 Mysore ;
 Nagpore, or Berar ;
 Oude ;
 Travancore.

In the following states, contained in the above list, the charge for the maintenance of the subsidiary force has been commuted by cession of territory to the British Government :—

	Locality of Ceded Territory.				Date of Cession.
Guzerat (Guicowar)	...	Districts in Guzerat	...	...	1805
	...	Ahmedabad farm, &c.	...	...	1817
Gwalior* (Scindia)	...	Upper Dooab, Delhi territory, &c.	...	...	1803
Hyderabad (Nizam)	...	Northern circars	...	...	1766
	...	Guntoor	...	...	1788
	...	Districts acquired from Tippoo	...	...	1800
Indore (Holcar)	...	Candeish and other districts	...	...	1818
Oude	...	Benares	...	...	1775
	...	Goruckpore, Lower Dooab, Bareilly, &c.	...	...	1801

The Rajah of Nagpore, or Berar, in addition to the cession of territory on the Nerbudda and parts adjacent, pays to the British Government an annual subsidy of £80,000.

The four remaining subsidiary states pay annual subsidy, as under :—

Cochin	...	...	...	...	£24,000
Cutch	...	...	...	...	20,000
Mysore	...	...	...	...	245,000
Travancore	...	...	...	...	79,643

The British Government has reserved to itself the right, in the event of misrule, of assuming the management of the country in the states of

Cochin,†

* By the treaty of 1817, funds were set apart for the payment of a contingent to be furnished by Scindia, and commanded by British officers. These provisions were modified by treaty in April, 1820, and by a new arrangement in 1836. By the treaty of Gwalior, concluded in 1844, certain districts were assigned to the British Government for the maintenance of an increased force, to be commanded by British officers, and stationed within Scindia's territories.

† In Cochin, in consequence of the mismanagement of the Rajah, the affairs of the state have been conducted since 1839 by a native minister in communication with the British Resident.

Mysore,*
 Nagpore,†
 Oude,‡
 Travancore.‡

The other subsidiary states,

Cutch,
 Guzerat,
 Gwalior,
 Hyderabad,
 Indore,

are not subject to control in their internal administration; yet so oppressive in some instances has been the rule of the chiefs, and, in others, so lawless the habits of the people, that the interference of the British Government has been occasionally rendered absolutely necessary, in some of the above *subsidiary*, as well as in several of the *protected* states. Indeed, a clear necessity must be held to confer the right of such interference in all cases, as the prevalence of anarchy and misrule in any district must be fraught with danger to all around it; while its long continuance would lead to the dissolution of the state itself where it prevailed, and consequently interference would become essential to the effective exercise of that protection which the British Government has engaged to afford.

Besides the native states having subsidiary treaties, there are about two hundred § others which acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government, and which, by treaty or other engagement, are entitled to its protection. The rulers of these states are of various creeds, as shown in the following list:—

Mussulman;	
Hindoo, or orthodox Brahmins;	
Mahratta,	} all professing Hindooism, with some modifications;
Boondela,	
Rajpoot,	
Jaut,	
Sikh,	
Bheel.	

In some of the petty states included in the above enumeration, the chiefs are not absolutely independent, even as to matters of ordinary internal administration. In several states on the south-west frontier of Bengal (Sirgooja, and other dis-

* In respect to Mysore, the administration was assumed by the British Government in 1834, in consequence of the misrule of the Rajah. The claim of the Rajah to be reinstated was deemed inadmissible in 1847, on the ground of his incompetency to govern.

† Oude and Nagpore remain under the government of their respective rulers.

‡ In 1805 the entire management of the state of Travancore was assumed by the British; but in the year 1813 the minor Rajah, upon attaining his sixteenth year, was admitted to the full enjoyment of his rights.

§ This number does not include the petty Rajahs in the Cossya and Garrow Hills, those of the Cuttack Mehals, or the Chiefs in the province of Kattywar. The addition of these would more than double the number given in the text.



tricts), civil justice is administered by the chiefs, subject to an appeal to the British agent, while in criminal matters their jurisdiction is still more strictly limited.* Somewhat similar is the position of the southern Mahratta jag-hiredars, who are required to refer all serious criminal matters for British adjudication.

In two of the protected states, Colapore and Sawunt Warree,† the administration has been assumed by the British Government, and carried on in the names of the native rulers, who are in the position of stipendiaries. In respect to Colapore the retransfer of the government to the minor chief is made dependent upon the opinion which may be entertained by the British Government of his character, disposition, and capacity to govern. In Sawunt Warree the heir apparent, having forfeited his rights, the country, upon the death of the present chief, will be at the disposal of the paramount authority.

In some other states, as those in Kattywar, the Myhee and Rewa Cauntas, and others which are tributary to the Guicowar, or ruler of Guzerat, arrangements have been made, under which the Guicowar abstains from all interference, and the British Government undertakes the management of the country, guaranteeing the Guicowar's tribute. In carrying out such arrangements the British Government has conferred important benefits upon the country by abolishing infanticide, suttee, slave-dealing, and the marauding system, termed bharwuttee,‡ as well as by the introduction of a Criminal Court for the trial of the more serious offences, through the agency of the British resident; the native chiefs of the several states within the jurisdiction of the court acting as assessors.

From the year 1829, when the practice of suttee was abolished throughout the British dominions, the British Government have strenuously laboured to procure its abolition in the native states of India, and to a very great extent have succeeded. This success has been attained without either actual or threatened coercion, resort to such means having been deemed indiscreet and inconsistent; but by vigilant watchfulness for appropriate opportunities and perseverance in well-timed suggestions, the desired object has been effected in almost every native state where the rite was practised.

* The power of passing sentence not involving the loss of life is exercised by them; but where the punishment is severe, it is under the control of the British Agent, while sentence of death can only be passed by him in cases regularly brought before his tribunal; and each infliction of punishment must be included in a monthly report to the Government.

† These two states were long convulsed by internal disorders, which at length burst into a general rebellion.

‡ Resort to indiscriminate plunder, with a view to extort the favourable settlement of a dispute with a feudal superior.

NATIVE

Not under the direct Rule, but within the limits of

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment.
				Rupees.	Rupees.
BENGAL.					
Allee Mohun or Rajpoor Ali ...	Central India (Malwa) ...	708	69,384	35,000	12,000
Amjherra	Central India (Malwa) ...	584	57,232	1,00,000	35,000
Bahadoorgurh	North-West Provinces (adja- cent to district of Delhi).	48	14,400	1,30,000	—
Berar (<i>vide</i> Nagpore).					
Bhawlpore	Cis-Sutlej	20,003	600,000	14,00,000	—
Bhopal	Central India (Malwa) ...	6,764	663,656	22,00,000	—
Bhurtpore	Central India (adjacent to city of Agra).	1,978	600,000	17,00,000	—
Boria (<i>vide</i> Jabooa).					
Bullubgurh	North-West Provinces (adja- cent to district of Delhi).	190	57,000	1,60,000	—
Bundlecund—*					
„ Adjyghur	Central India (Bundlecund)	340	45,000	3,25,000	7,750
„ Allypoora	Ditto	85	9,000	45,000	—
„ Banda	Ditto	—	—	—	—
„ Behree	Ditto	30	2,500	23,000	—
„ Behut	Ditto	15	2,500	15,500	—
„ Berounda	Ditto	275	24,000	45,000	—
„ Baonee	Ditto	127	18,800	1,00,000	—
„ Blysonda	Ditto	8	2,000	9,000	—
„ Bijawur	Ditto	920	90,000	2,25,000	—
„ Bijna	Ditto	27	2,800	8,000	—
„ Chirkaree	Ditto	880	81,000	4,60,830	9,484
„ Chutterpore	Ditto	1,240	120,000	3,00,000	—
„ Dutteah	Ditto	850	120,000	10,00,000	—

* The Bundlecund chiefs were reinstated, or confirmed in their possessions, upon the annexation of that province to the British dominions in 1802, when ceded by the Peishwa for the payment of the Subsidiary force.

STATES

the Political Supremacy of the East-India Company.

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Protected and tributary ...	—	30	100	Allee Mohun was formerly tributary to the State of Dhar; but the tribute was ceded to the British Government in 1821, in consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 10,000, Indore currency.
Protected by the British Government, but tributary to Scindia.	—	400	600	The sum of Rs. 4,000 per annum is contributed by this State towards the support of the Malwa Bheel corps.
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	70	80	
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	3,127	10,048	
Protected, and bound to maintain a contingent force.	117	442	2,457	Under the treaty of 1818 the Nawaub was to furnish a contingent force of 600 cavalry and 400 infantry; but in 1824 the numbers were reduced to 259 cavalry, 522 infantry, and 48 artillery, and placed under European command. The contingent is exclusive of the Nawaub's troops. There is also a feudal force, consisting of 30 artillery, 200 cavalry, and 1,000 infantry.
Protected, but not tributary ...	200	1,500	3,700	
Protected	—	100	350	This State is chargeable with the maintenance of a road-police within that part of the district which is traversed by the high-road from Delhi to Muttra.
Protected and tributary ...	18	200	1,200	
... ..	—	—	75	
... ..	69	167	207	The Nawaub is a descendant of the former Governors of Bundelcund. He has no hereditary dominions, but enjoys an allowance of Rs. 4,00,000 per annum from the British Government, and maintains a military force as here stated.
Protection on the part of the British Government; submission and allegiance on the part of the Native States; non-tributary.	2	25	100	
... ..	1	10	50	The Chief of Behut holds the district of Lohargaon from the British Government, subject to a revenue payment of Rs. 1,400 per annum.
... ..	1	40	200	
... ..	—	50	300	
... ..	—	11	125	
... ..	4	100	1,300	
... ..	2	15	125	The Jaghiredars of this State relinquished, in 1821, their claim to certain villages, of which possession had been taken by the State of Jhansi, upon payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 2,500.
Protected and tributary ...	30	300	1,000	
} Protected, but not tributary...	10	100	1,000	
	80	1,000	5,000*	

* A proposal was made to the Rajah of Dutteah, in 1840, to release him from the condition of the treaty under which he is bound to hold his forces disposable at the requisition of the British Government, upon a contribution being made by him in aid of the support of a British local force. The offer was declined by the Rajah.

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment.
				Rupees.	Rupees.
BENGAL—continued.					
Bundlecund—continued.					
„ Doorwae	Central India (Bundlecund)	18	3,000	15,000	—
„ Gurowlee	Ditto	50	5,000	14,000	—
„ Gorihar	Ditto	76	7,500	55,000	—
„ Jignee	Ditto	27	2,800	15,000	—
„ Jusso	Ditto	180	24,000	13,000	—
„ Jhansi	Ditto	2,532	200,000	6,11,980	74,000
„ Kampta	Ditto	1	300	1,500	—
„ Logasee	Ditto	29	3,500	12,680	—
„ Mukree	Ditto	10	1,600	5,000	—
„ Nowagaon or Nygowan	Ditto	16	1,800	9,100	—
„ Nyagaon	Ditto	30	5,000	10,500	—
„ Oorcha or Tehree ...	Ditto	2,160	192,000	7,01,000	—
„ Punna	Ditto	688	67,500	4,00,000	10,000
„ Paharee or Puharee ...	Ditto	4	800	800	—
„ Puhrah	Ditto	10	1,600	8,000	—
„ Paldeo	Ditto	28	3,500	21,000	—
„ Poorwa... ..	Ditto	12	1,800	9,500	—
„ Sumpthur	Ditto	175	28,000	4,50,000	—
„ Surehlah	Ditto	35	4,500	45,000	—
„ Tohree Futtepore ...	Ditto	36	6,000	36,830	2,650
„ Taraon or Turaon ...	Ditto	12	2,000	10,000	—
Burwanee	Central India (Malwa) ...	1,380	13,800	30,000	—
Cashmere (Gholab Sing's Dominions)	Punjab	25,123	750,000	—	—
Cooch Behar	North-Eastern Frontier, Bengal.	1,364	136,400	1,32,000	66,000
Cossya and Garrow Hills—					
The Garrows	} Ditto	2,268	} 65,205	}	}
Ram Rye		328			
Nustung		360			
Muriow		283			
Molyong		110			
Mahram		162			
Osimla		350			
Kyrim, and other petty Chiefs		486			

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
... ..	—	8	230	The Petty Raj of Doorwae was formerly tributary to the State of Jhansi ; but in 1821 it relinquished its claim in favour of Jhansi to certain villages in lieu of tribute, which was calculated at Rs. 3,500 per annum.
Protected, but not tributary				
... ..	4	35	257	
... ..	3	50	225	
... ..	1	19	51	
... ..	1	8	60	
Protected and tributary ...	40	200	3,000	The annual contribution formerly made by the State of Jhansi towards the support of the late Bundelcund legion, has been commuted by territorial cessions.
... ..	—	—	—	
... ..	—	14	40	
Protected, but not tributary				
... ..	4	12	100	
... ..	—	7	100	
... ..	100	527	7,283	
Protected and tributary ...	18	250	3,000	
... ..	—	—	50	
... ..	—	4	99	
Protected, but not tributary				
... ..	—	10	50	
... ..	—	5	40	
... ..	45	300	4,000	
... ..	—	25	75	
Protected and tributary ...	12	20	251	Tohree Futtepore was subjected to tributary payment conditionally, on the relinquishment of the village of Kesirpoora, by the State of Jhansi.
Protected, but not tributary	3	5	40	
... ..	—	25	50	
British supremacy acknowledged. Raja to be assisted in defending himself against his enemies.	1,200	1,972	20,418	The military force of Gholab Sing as here stated is exclusive of an irregular force of 2,560 men, which would be furnished by his Feudal Chiefs. The Maharajah intimated his intention, in September, 1848, of reducing his army in another year.
Protected and tributary ...	—	342	108	Under the treaty of 1773, Cooch Behar pays to the British Government one moiety of its annual revenues. In addition to the troops mentioned under "Military Resources," the Rajah keeps up a police force of 107 men.
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	—	2,282	Irrespective of a police force amounting to 215 horse and foot.

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment	
				Rupees.	Rupees.	
BENGAL—continued.						
Cuttack Mehals—						
Angool	Cuttack, in the province of Orissa.	...	...	—	1,550
Autgur ... ..		...	...	—	6,748
Banky ... ..		...	...	—	4,162
Berumbah ... ..		...	...	—	1,310
Dhenkanaul ... ..		...	...	—	4,780
Hindole ... ..		...	...	—	516
Kundiapurra	7,695	346,275	—	3,948
Neelgur	—	3,617
Nursingpore	—	1,364
Nyaghur	—	5,179
Runpoor	—	1,313
Talchur	—	974
Tiggreh	—	826
Autmallik	648	29,160	—	450
Boad	1,377	61,965	—	750
Duspulla ... ..	...	162	7,290	—	620
Koonjerry ... ..	...	5,022	225,990	—	2,790
Mohurbunge ... ..	...	2,025	91,125	—	1,001
Deojana	North-West Provinces (near Delhi district).	71	6,390	—	—	
Dewas	Central India (Malwa) ...	256	25,088	4,00,000	—	
Dhar	Central India (Malwa) ...	1,070	104,860	4,75,000	—	
Dholpore	Hindustan (banks of the Chumbul).	1,626	550,000	7,00,000	—	
Furruckabad	North-West Provinces (Lower Doab).	—	—	—	—	
Furrucknuggur	North-West Provinces (adja- cent to Delhi).	22	4,400	—	—	
Gholab Sing's Dominions, <i>vide</i> Cashmere.						
Gwalior (Scindia's Possessions) ...	Central India	33,119	3,228,512	60,00,000	18,00,000	
Hill States—						
Cis-Sutlej—						
Bhagul	Northern India (Cis-Sutlej)	100	40,000	50,000	3,600	
Bujee or Beejee	Ditto	70	25,000	30,000	1,440	

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
... ..	—	5,000		
... ..	—	1,500		
... ..	—	1,500		
... ..	—	1,500		
... ..	—	7,000		
... ..	—	250		
... ..	—	2,000		
... ..	—	500		
Protected and tributary ...	—	1,500		The Rajahs of the Cuttack Mehals became subject to British supremacy upon the conquest of the Province of Cuttack in 1804. Many years since a Superintendent was appointed, with a view to establish such a control over the conduct of the Rajahs as to prevent the commission of crimes and outrages. The power of the Rajahs and the extent of the interference to be exercised by the Superintendent have not been defined.
... ..	—	7,000		
... ..	—	1,500		
... ..	—	500		
... ..	—	300		
... ..	—	500		
... ..	—	2,000		
... ..	—	500		
... ..	—	15,000		
... ..	—	8,000		
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	50	150	This Jaghire was conferred by the British Government, partly in 1806 and partly in 1811, and held by the Rajah on condition of military service.
Protected, and bound to furnish a contingent force.	—	175	500	The Dewas contingent consists of 400 infantry, and now forms a portion of the Malwa united contingent.
Protected	47	254	798	A contribution of Rs. 8,000 per annum is made by the State of Dhar towards the support of the Malwa Bheel corps. A Sebundy force of 200 men is also maintained.
Independent	40	177	1,600	A feudal force of 150 horse is also at the disposal of the State of Dholpore.
... ..	2	106	294	The Nawaub ceded his hereditary possessions to the British Government in 1802, but he receives an allowance of Rs. 1,08,000 per annum, and maintains a military force, as here stated.
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	—	25	
Subsidiary alliance	314	6,548	2,760	The revenues of Gwalior amount to 60 lacs of rupees per annum, exclusive of the districts assigned for the payment of the contingent force (eighteen lacs of rupees). The contingent consists of 8,401 men, commanded by British officers. The military force of the Maharajah, exclusive of the contingent, is not to exceed 9,000 men.
Protected and tributary ...	—	3,000		
Ditto	—	1,000		

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment.
				Rupees.	Rupees.
BENGAL—continued.					
Hill States—continued.					
Cis-Sutlej—					
Bejah	Northern India (Cis-Sutlej)	5	3,000	4,000	180
Bulsun	Ditto	64	5,000	6,000	1,080
Bussahir	Ditto	3,000	150,000	1,50,000	15,000
Dhamie	Ditto	25	3,000	3,500	720
Dhoorcatty	Ditto	5	200	400	—
Gurwhal	Ditto	4,500	100,000	1,00,000	—
Hindoor or Nalagarh	Ditto	233	20,000	80,000	—
Joobul	Ditto	330	15,000	14,130	2,520
Kothar	Ditto	12	4,000	7,000	1,080
Koonyhar	Ditto	12	2,500	3,500	180
Keonthul	Ditto	272	26,000	33,500	—
Koombarsin	Ditto	56	12,000	10,000	1,440
Kuhloor	Ditto	150	32,250	1,10,000	—
Mangul	Ditto	15	1,000	1,000	72
Muhlog	Ditto	50	13,000	10,000	1,440
Manee Majrah	Ditto	80	16,720	60,000	—
Sirmoor or Nahun	Ditto	1,075	62,350	1,00,000	—
Hill States—					
Trans-Sutlej—					
Mundi	Jullunder Doocab	759	113,091	3,50,000	—
Sookeit	Ditto	174	25,926	80,000	—
Holcar's Possessions (vide Indore).					
Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions) ...	Hindustan	95,337	10,666,080	155,00,000	35,00,000*
Indore (Holcar's Possessions) ...	Central India (Malwa) ...	8,318	815,164	22,17,210	—
Jabooa	Central India (Malwa) ...	1,348	132,104	1,44,536	39,000

* The cost of the Nizam's Auxiliary Force.

Nature of connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Protected and tributary ...	—	200		
Ditto	—	500		
Ditto	—	—	300	
Ditto	—	100		
Protected, not tributary ...	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	300	
Protected and tributary ...	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	400		
Ditto	—	—	200	
Protected, not tributary ...	—	2,690		
Protected and tributary ...	—	1,000		
Protected, not tributary ...	—	—	400	
Protected and tributary ...	—	—	50	
Ditto	—	500		
Protected, not tributary ...	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	400	
Protected and tributary ...	—	—	500	
Ditto	—	—	300	
Subsidiary alliance—bound to maintain a contingent* force.	—	4,521	12,369	In addition to these troops the Nizam maintains an irregular force, composed of Arabs, Sikhs, Turks, &c., amounting to 9,811 men. The State is also entitled to the services of 4,749 armed retainers, maintained by the Feudal Chiefs from revenues assigned by the Government for their support. The total military force of Hyderabad comprises five separate bodies; viz. 1st. British Subsidiary Force 10,628 2nd. Nizam's Auxiliary Force 8,094 3rd. Nizam's Irregulars 16,890 4th. Force of Feudal Chiefs 4,749 5th. Miscellaneous force of Arabs, Sikhs, Turks, &c. 9,811 <hr/> 50,172
Subsidiary alliance—bound to retain a body of 3,000 horse ready to co-operate with the British troops.	642	3,145	3,821	This force is inclusive of the contingent of cavalry, which Holcar is bound to furnish. This prince contributes Rs. 11,000 per annum towards the maintenance of the Malwa Bheel corps, and also a further sum in aid of the United Malwa contingent.
Protected by the British Government, but tributary only to Holkar.	—	40	125	These troops have probably been absorbed into the Malwa Bheel corps, for the support of which Jabooa contributes Rs. 3,500 per annum.

* Under the Treaty of 1800, the Nizam's Contingent was to consist of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry; but the *Auxiliary Force*, organized under British officers, and paid by the Nizam, has been substituted for the Contingent, and consists of 8,094 cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

The British subsidiary force amounts to 10,628 artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment
				Rupees.	Rupees.
BENGAL—continued.					
<i>Jabooa—continued.</i>					
Borai or Boree	Central India (Malwa) ...	Included in that of Jabooa.	Included in that of Jabooa.	14,000	—
Jucknowda	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10,000	—
Jhujur	North-West Provinces (adja- cent to Delhi).	1,230	110,700	6,00,000	—
Jobut	Central India (Malwa) ...	—	—	10,000	—
Jowra	Ditto	872	85,456	8,00,000	—
<i>Jucknowda (vide Jabooa)</i>					
Koorwae	Ditto	200	19,600	75,000	—
Loharoo	North-West Provinces (near Delhi).	200	18,000	—	—
<i>Macherry (vide Alwur, under Raj- poot States).</i>					
Munneepoor	North-Eastern Frontier (Ben- gal).	7,584	75,840	—	—
Nagpore or Berar	Deccan	76,432	4,650,000	49,08,560	8,00,000
Nepaul	Northern India	54,500	1,940,000	32,00,000	—
<i>Nizam (vide Hyderabad).</i>					
<i>Nursinghur (vide Omutwarra).</i>					
<i>Omutwarra—</i>					
Rajghur	Central India (Malwa) ...	} 1,348	132,104	2,00,000	} <i>Vide next column.</i>
Nursinghur	Ditto			2,75,000	
Oude	North-West Provinces ...	23,738	2,970,000	144,73,380	—
Patowdee	North-West Provinces (near Delhi district).	74	6,660	50,000	—

Nature of connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	15	30	
Ditto	—	15	25	
Ditto	180	1,280	1,700	The Jaghire of Jbajjur was conferred by the British Government on the Nawaub, on condition of furnishing 400 horse when required.
Ditto	—	15	25	
Protected by the British Government, but tributary to Scindia.	50	60	740	
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	40	150	
Ditto	—	60	260	The Chief of Loharoo is bound to furnish on occasions of exigency a party of 50 troopers to the British Government.
Ditto	452	—	3,158	
Subsidiary alliance	372	2,424	4,163	The Rajah is bound by treaty to furnish 1,000 horse to serve with the British army in time of war. His military force, as here stated, is exclusive of a police corps of 2,274 men.
This State is not under British protection, but the rajah is bound, by treaty, to abide, in certain cases, by the decision of the British Government, and prohibited from retaining in his service subjects of any European or American State.	1,100	—	8,400	In addition to this body of infantry there is an irregular force of 5,000 men, and a police corps amounting to 2,000 men. An accredited minister from the British Government resides at the Court of Nepal, with an escort of 94 rank and file, officered and paid by the British.
These two states are protected by the British Government, but are tributary to Scindia and Holkar.	10 20	50 150	150 350	
Subsidiary alliance;* subsidy being commuted by territorial cessions.	5,304	4,088	44,767	By the treaty of 1837, the limit on the number of troops to be maintained by the king was removed, and his Majesty may employ such a military establishment as he may deem necessary for the government of his dominions,—power being reserved to the British Government to insist upon reduction in case of obvious excess. A police corps of 100 horse and 460 foot is also maintained by the King of Oude for the protection of the British frontiers of Goruckpoor and Shahjehanpoor, bordering on the territory of Oude.
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	75	280	

* The obligation of the British Government, under the treaty of 1798, to maintain a force of 10,000 men in Oude, was superseded by the treaty of 1801. Under the provisions of the latter treaty, the British Government are bound to the defence of the kingdom against all enemies, but exercise their own discretion as to the requisite number of troops. The strength of the British subsidiary force in Oude amounts at the present time to 5,578 men.

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment.
				Rupees.	Rupees.
BENGAL— <i>continued.</i>					
Rajghur (<i>vide</i> Omutwarra).					
Rajpoor Ali (<i>vide</i> Allee Mohun).					
Rajpoor States—					
Alwur* or Macherry, includ- ing Tejarra	Rajpootana	3,573	280,000	18,00,000	—
Banswarra	Ditto	1,440	144,000	95,000†	25,000
Bikaneer	Ditto	17,676	539,250	6,50,380	—
Boondee	Ditto	2,291	229,100	5,00,000‡	40,000
Doongerpore	Ditto	1,000	100,000	1,09,000	<i>Vide column "Remarks."</i>
Jessulmere	Ditto	12,252	74,400	84,720	—
Jyepore or Jyenagur ...	Ditto	15,251	1,891,124	45,83,950§	400,000

* An experiment of great interest, not only to Alwur itself, but to the States of Rajpootana generally, and even to the British Government, was commenced in this principality a few years since, and is still in progress. The Rajah, becoming dissatisfied with the administration of the old and hereditary servants of the State, called to his assistance some of the revenue and judicial officers from the British service, the principal of whom had filled the office of sberistadar under different commissioners at Delhi, and subsequently became the head native officer under the sessions judge. This person was appointed Dewan of Alwur, and others brought up in the same departments with himself were selected to perform, under his control, the duties of all the civil offices of the Government. By the exertions of this minister many important reforms have been effected. The revenue farming system has been abolished; the practice has been introduced of supporting the military establishments by cash payments, instead of assignments of land; a vigilant examination of accounts has been adopted; and by these means the revenue, which previously fell short of the expenditure to the extent of two lacs of rupees per annum, has been increased to three-and-a-half beyond former collections. Revenue and police duties have been separated, and the administration of justice has been divided into civil and criminal departments.

† Irrespective of the revenues of feudal grants and religious endowments.

‡ Irrespective of feudal estates and religious endowments.

§ The revenue, as here stated, is independent of feudal jaghires and charitable endowments, producing 40,00,000 more. The amount of tribute payable by Jyepore under the treaty of 1818, viz. Rs. 8,00,000 was reduced in 1842 to Rs. 4,00,000.

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	4,000	11,000	By an engagement dated in 1826, the Chief of Alwur ceded to his cousin Bulwunt Singh the territory of Tejarra, which, however, has now lapsed to Alwur on the failure of direct heirs. The Chief of Alwur, in the event of war, is bound by treaty to assist the British Government with his whole force.
Protected and tributary ...	—	150	225	By the treaty of 1818, the tribute was not to exceed three-eighths of the annual revenue. In 1831 it was fixed for a specified number of years at Rs. 25,000.
Ditto	—	1,581	2,100	The military force is irrespective of the quotas to be furnished by the Feudal Chiefs, amounting to 1,500 horse, but inclusive of a mounted police, numbering 535 men.
Ditto	150	1,000	520	Irrespective of a police force of 2,000 men, and also of an irregular feudal force of 2,500 The tribute payable by Boondee under treaty, was Rs. 80,000, but among the items comprising that sum is Rs. 40,000 on account of Patun; but as this district was not relinquished to Boondee, the tribute was diminished accordingly. It has been subsequently proposed to transfer Patun to Boondee.
Ditto	—	125	200	This force is exclusive of a police force, amounting to 100 men. The tribute is not to exceed three-eighths of the annual revenue.
Protected, but not tributary ...	30	754	252	
Protected and tributary ...	692	2,096	18,377	The military force here stated is exclusive of the troops maintained by the Feudatory Chiefs, amounting to 5,690 men, and exclusive of the garrisons of forts, amounting to 5,267.

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment.
				Rupees.	Rupees.
BENGAL—continued.					
Rajpoot States—continued.					
Jhallawur	Rajpootana	2,200	220,000	15,00,000	80,000
Joudpore	Ditto	35,672	1,783,600	17,52,520	2,23,000 *
Kerowlee	Ditto	1,878	187,800	5,06,900†	—
Kishengurh	Ditto	724	70,952	—	—
Kotah‡	Ditto	4,339	433,900	28,00,000	3,84,720 §
Odeypore or Mewar ...	Ditto	11,614	1,161,400	12,50,000	2,00,000 ||

* Annual tribute formerly paid to Scindia, but transferred by that prince to the British Government	...	...	Rs. 1,08,000
Annual payment towards expense of Joudpore legion in lieu of contingent	...	...	Rs. 1,15,000
			<u>Rs. 2,23,000</u>

The amount received under the first head, viz. Rs. 1,08,000, is applied by the British Government to the maintenance of Scindia's contingent, under the stipulations of the treaty of 1844.

† This amount of revenue is inclusive of feudal jaghires and charitable endowments.

‡ The British Government had guaranteed the succession to this principality in the family of the Rajah, and the administration of affairs in that of his minister. In order to avert civil war, and to put an end to the anomalous relation between the two families, the British Government in 1838 formed out of the Kotah dominions a separate principality for the minister, under the designation of Jhallawur.

Annual tribute	...	...	Rs. 1,84,720
Expenses of contingent	...	...	2,00,000

Rs. 3,84,720. The tribute formerly paid by

Kotah to the Mahratta Chiefs was transferred to the British Government by the treaty of 1817, when Kotah was taken under British protection; but upon the division of the Kotah territory the amount was reduced from Rs. 2,64,720 to the sum above stated; the balance of Rs. 80,000 being paid by Jhallawur.

|| The amount of tribute payable by Odeypore was not to exceed three-eighths of its annual revenue; but in 1848 it was reduced by the British Government to the sum above specified.

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.																									
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.																										
Protected and tributary ...	500*	450	3,010	There is also a police force of 1,500 men in Jhallawur. This State was formed in 1838 out of the Kotah dominions, as a separate principality for the prime minister (<i>vide</i> Kotah).																									
Protected and tributary, both to Scindia and to the British Government.	—	2,630	5,850	This force is irrespective of the Joudpore legion, which was embodied in 1847, in lieu of the Joudpore contingent, and consists of <table style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Artillery</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cavalry</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>254</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infantry</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>739</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bheel Companies</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>222</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,246 Men.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Commanded by British officers. There is also a force of 2,000 men maintained by the Feudal Chiefs.</p>	Artillery	31	Cavalry	254	Infantry	739	Bheel Companies	222					1,246 Men.
Artillery	31																									
Cavalry	254																									
Infantry	739																									
Bheel Companies	222																									
				1,246 Men.																									
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	248	546	The State of Kerowlee was formerly tributary to the Peishwa, but the tribute has been remitted by the British.																									
Protected and tributary ...	601	710	2,140	Irrespective of the Kotah contingent, which consists of <table style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Cavalry</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>283</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Artillery</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infantry</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>799</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,148 Men.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Commanded by British officers. There is also a police force consisting of 2,000 men.</p>	Cavalry	283	Artillery	66	Infantry	799					1,148 Men.					
Cavalry	283																									
Artillery	66																									
Infantry	799																									
				1,148 Men.																									
Ditto	—	1,200	4,200	This State contributes also towards the maintenance of the Malwar Bheel corps. The corps was raised in 1841. Its estimated annual cost was Rs. 1,20,000, of which sum Rs. 70,000 is chargeable to the British Government, and the residue, Rs. 50,000, to Odeypore. The actual expense has usually fallen somewhat short of the estimate. The corps, consisting of 1,054 men, was raised for the pacification of the wild tracts of Joudpore, and complete success has been the result.																									

* It was stated in 1848, that the military force of Jhallawur was about to undergo considerable reduction.

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment.
				Rupees.	Rupees.
BENGAL—continued.					
Rajpoot States—continued.					
Pertabgurh and Dowlea ...	Rajpootana ...	1,457	145,700	1,75,000	57,874*
Serohee ...	Ditto ...	3,024	151,200	74,060	3ths of Annual Revenue.
Rampore ...	North - West Provinces (Bareilly).	720	320,400	10,00,000	—
Rutlam ...	Central India (Malwa) ...	936	91,728	4,50,000	66,150
Saugor and Nerbudda Territories—					
Kothee ...	Central India (Saugor and Nerbudda).	100	30,000	47,000	—
Myheer ...	Ditto ...	1,026	100,000	64,500	—
Ocheyrah ...	Ditto ...	436	120,000	66,320	—
Rewa and Mookundpore ...	Ditto ...	9,827	1,200,000	20,00,000	—
Sohawul ...	Ditto ...	179	80,000	32,000	—
Shahgurh ...	Ditto ...	676	30,000	—	—
Scindia's Dominions (vide Gwalior)					
Seeta Mow ...	Central India (Malwa) ...	208	20,384	90,000	47,250
Sikh Protected States†—					
Boorea (Dealgurh) ...	Cis Sutlej ...	80	11,920	50,000	—
Chickrowlee (Kulseah) ...	Ditto ...	63	9,387	1,65,000	—
Furreedkote ...	Ditto ...	308	45,892	45,000	—
Jheend ...	Ditto ...	376	56,024	3,00,000	—
Mulair Kotla ...	Ditto ...	144	21,456	3,00,000	—
Mundote ...	Ditto ...	780	116,220	—	—
Nabha ...	Ditto ...	541	80,609	4,00,000	—
Puttiala ...	Ditto ...	4,448	662,752	—	—
Rai Kote ...	Ditto ...	6	894	5,500	—
South-West Frontier of Bengal—					
Bombra ...	Orissa ...	1,244	55,980	10,000	340
Bonei ...	Ditto ...	1,057	47,565	6,000	200
Bora Samba ...	Ditto ...	622	27,990	4,000	160
Bargun ...	Ditto ...	399	17,955	10,000	320
Gangpoor ...	Ditto ...	2,493	112,185	10,000	500
Jushpore ...	Ditto ...	617	27,765	10,000	{ Included in Sirgooja.
Keriall or Koren, including Bhokur	Ditto ...	1,512	68,040	20,000	1,095
Korea ...	Ditto ...	2,225	100,000	10,000	1,600
Nowagur or Bindra Nowagur	Ditto ...	1,512	68,040	5,000	400
Odeypore ...	Ditto ...	2,306	133,748	15,000	Included in Sirgooja.
Patna ...	Ditto ...	1,158	52,110	25,000	600

* The tribute is received by the British Government, but paid over to Holcar.

† The Sikh States were taken under British protection by treaty with Ranjeet Sing, ruler of the Punjab, dated 25th April, 1809. All but those above mentioned have been deprived of independent authority, in consequence of failure in their allegiance during the war with the Sikhs.

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Protected by the British Government, but tributary to Holkar.	—	250	300	There is also a police force in Pertabgurh, consisting of 200 men.
Protected and tributary ...	—	200	600	These troops, as well as the force maintained by feudatories, amounting to 905 cavalry and 5,300 infantry, are employed also in revenue and police duties.
Protected, but not tributary ...	60	497	1,387	
Protected by the British Government, but tributary to Scindia.	10	225	600	Under an arrangement made in 1819, the tribute due to Scindia is collected by the British Government, and paid over to that prince.
Protected, but not tributary ...	1	10	50	
Ditto	14	25	300	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	29	842	7,291	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	8	150	800	
Protected by the British Government, but tributary to Scindia.	—	130	225	The tribute is collected by the British Government, and handed over to Scindia.
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	20	50	
Ditto	—	75	50	
Ditto	—	60	100	
Ditto	—	250	500	
Ditto	—	168	200	
Ditto	—	100	60	
Ditto	—	400	500	
Ditto	—	1,500	1,500	This force is irrespective of a feudal force of 60 men, and also of a police corps of 500 foot.
Ditto	—	12	20	
Protected and tributary ...	—	—	—	These States are comprised within the territory ceded to the British by the Rajah of Nagpore, under the treaty of 1826.
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment.	
				Rupees.	Rupees.	
BENGAL—continued.						
South-West Frontier of Bengal— <i>continued.</i>						
Phooljee	Orissa	890	40,050	6,000	440	
Rhyghur	Ditto	1,421	63,945	20,000	170	
Sarunghur	Ditto	799	35,955	6,000	1,400	
Singboom	... ..	—	—	4,000	107
Kursava	} States in British District of Singboom.	Ditto	Included in British District of Singboom.	Included in British District of Singboom.	6,000	—
Serickala						
Sirgooja	Ditto	5,441	316,252	50,000	3,200	
Sohnpoor	Ditto	1,467	66,015	60,000	6,400	
Suctee	Ditto	268	12,060	4,000	240	
Sikkim	Northern India	1,670	61,766	—	—	
Tijarra (<i>vide</i> Alwur, Rajpoot States).						
Tonk, and other Dependencies of Ameer Khan, viz.—						
1. Chuppra.	Central India	1,864	182,672	8,20,000	—	
2. Nimbera.						
3. Perawa.						
4. Rampoorra.						
5. Seronje.						
Tipperah	Eastern India, adjacent to Burmah.	7,632	—	—	—	
Tuleram (Senaputty's Territory) ...	Eastern India (Assam) ...	2,000	30,000	—	—	

MADRAS

Not under the direct Rule, but within the limits of

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment.
				Rupees.	Rupees.
MADRAS.					
Cochin	Coast of Malabar	1,988	288,176	4,86,000	2,40,000
Jeypore, and the Hill Zemindars ...	Orissa	13,041	391,230	—	16,000

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Protected and tributary ...	—	—	—	These States are comprised within the territory ceded to the British by the Rajah of Nagpore, under the treaty of 1826.
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
... ..	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
... ..	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	—	—	The area of Sikkim as here given, is independent of the Terrai, a portion of territory of which the Rajah was deprived in 1850, in consequence of outrages committed against British subjects. The Rajah was, at the same time, mulcted of the annual sum of Rs. 6,000, which had been granted to him as compensation for the territory of Darjeeling.
Ditto	—	—	—	
Independent	—	—	—	This district is hilly, much covered with jungle, and very thinly inhabited.
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	—	—	This prince receives a pension of Rs. 600 per annum, in consideration of the cession of certain territory; and makes an annual present of elephants' teeth to the British in token of allegiance.

NATIVE STATES

the Political Supremacy of the East-India Company.

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Subsidiary alliance	—	—	—	In Cochin, in consequence of the misrule of the Rajah, the affairs of the State have been conducted, since 1839, by a native minister, in communication with the British resident. The result has been highly successful.
Protected and tributary ...	—	—	—	

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment.
MADRAS—continued.					
Mysore	Southern India	30,886	3,000,000	Rupees. 69,31,870	Rupees. 24,50,000
Poodocottah (Rajah Tondiman's Dominions)	Southern India (Madura) ...	1,165	61,745	—	—
Travancore	Southern India	4,722	1,011,824	41,58,075	7,96,430

BOMBAY

Not under the direct Rule, but within the limits of

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment.
BOMBAY.					
Balasinore	Guzerat	258	19,092	Rupees. 41,548	Rupees. 10,000
Bansda	Ditto	325	24,050	47,000	7,800
Baroda (Dominions of the Guicowar)	Ditto	4,399	325,526	66,87,440	—

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
*Subsidiary alliance	—	—	2,472	In addition to this force, the Rajah, by treaty dated in 1807, is bound to maintain a body of 4,000 horse; but owing to the state of the finances, the strength of the contingent amounted, in May, 1847, only to 2,702.
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	—	—	In 1845 the British resident divested himself of all interference in the State of Poodocottah, except the control of unusual expenditure.
Subsidiary alliance	—	—	—	In 1805 the entire management of the State of Travancore was assumed by the British; but in the year 1813 the administration was restored to the Rajah upon his attaining his 16th year.

NATIVE STATES

the Political Supremacy of the East-India Company.

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Protected and tributary ...	—	8	50	This force is not superintended or controlled, as to discipline, by British officers. It is kept up at the Nawaub's cost, and employed indiscriminately in revenue and police duties.
Ditto	—	—	77	Ditto ditto.
†Subsidiary alliance	63	5,942†	3,054	†This force includes a contingent of 3,000 cavalry, which acts with the British subsidiary force, but is supported at the Guicowar's expense, and paid and equipped agreeably to the suggestions of the British Government. There is also another body of troops (the Guzerat Irregular Horse), consisting of 756 men, paid by the Guicowar, but commanded by British officers, and stationed in the British district of Ahmedabad. In addition to the foregoing there is a police force, consisting of 4,000 men. The military force in Guzerat is thus composed of 1st. British subsidiary force, 4,000 infantry, 2 regts. cavalry, and 1 compy. artillery. 2nd. Guicowar's Regular Troops 6,059 3rd. Guicowar's Contingent ... 3,000 cavalry. 4th. Guzerat Irregular Horse... 756 5th. Police Corps 4,000

* On the subjugation of the Mahomedan dynasty in 1799, the British Government restored a Hindoo prince to the throne of his family, from which it had been expelled by Hyder Ali. But the Rajah's misgovernment having forced the inhabitants into rebellion, the British Government, in accordance with the treaty, set aside the administration of the Rajah, and assumed the management of affairs in 1832.

† By the treaties of 1805 and 1817, the subsidiary force to be furnished by the British Government, is to consist of 4,000 infantry, with two regiments of cavalry, and one company of European artillery.

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment
BOMBAY—continued.					
Cambay	Guzerat	500	37,000	Rupees. 3,00,000	Rupees. 60,000
Colapore, including its dependencies, <i>viz.</i> —	Southern Mahratta country	3,445	500,000	5,50,000	—
Bhowda ... ..	... ..			51,662	—
Inchulkunjee ... ..	... ..			75,000	—
Khagul ... ..	... ..			72,760	—
Vishalgur ... ..	... ..			1,23,146	—
113 Surinjams, or minor de- pendencies.	... ..			6,31,628	—
Cutch	Western India	6,764	500,536	7,38,423	2,00,000
Daung† Rajahs	Guzerat	950	70,300	—	—
Dhurrumpore	Ditto (collectorate of Surat)	225	16,650	91,000	9,000
Guzerat (Guicowar's Dominions), <i>vide</i> Baroda.					
Guzerat Petty States ‡—					
Chowrar	Guzerat	225	2,500	9,000	—
Pahlunpore... ..	Ditto	1,850	130,000	2,98,838	50,000
Radhunpore	Ditto	850	45,000	1,65,000	—
Baubier	Ditto	120	500	1,206	—
Charcut	Ditto	80	2,500	2,524	—
Deodar	Ditto	80	2,000	3,650	—
Kankrej	Ditto	—	—	12,895	—

* This amount of tribute is subject to reduction in the event of a reduction of the British subsidiary force.

† There are several petty chiefs in the Daung district acknowledging the supremacy of the Rajah of Daung.

‡ Quotas of horse and foot are furnished by chiefs in the petty States of Guzerat to their feudal superiors which have not been included in the military resources of each State. They amount in the aggregate to 1,496 horse and 16,954 foot.

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Protected and tributary ...	—	200	1,500	In addition to the tribute of Rs. 60,000, as rated in the schedule to the treaty of Bassein, the Nawaub pays to the British Government half the customs duties of the port of Cambay. The military force of the Nawaub is employed in revenue and police duties.
Protected; now under the management of the British Government.	27	450	3,848	The Colapore force here specified, consists of native troops uncontrolled as to discipline, and are assembled under the orders of the political Superintendent whenever required. There is, however, an efficient force (the Colapore Local Corps), commanded by British officers, and consisting of
	—	16	468	
	—	50	1,051	
	—	25	672	
	—	5	164	
				Cavalry 303 Infantry 604 <u>907</u>
				The military force of the four Feudal Chiefs is shown under "Military Resources." They are bound to furnish a contingent for their feudal superior, consisting of
				Cavalry 246 Infantry 580 <u>826</u>
				Besides the above there is a regular police corps of 674 men, and a body termed extra fighting-men, available for police duties, amounting to 3,113 men.
Subsidiary alliance	—	—	—	The Rao of Cutch maintains a body of irregular horse for the protection of his own country, in no way subject to the control of the British Government.
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	—	—	
Protected and tributary ...	—	105	—	
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	25	—	The petty State of Chowrar is divided among a number of chieftains.
Tributary to the Guicowar, but protected by the British Government.	10	110	429	In addition to the native force here specified, the Rajah is bound to maintain a contingent, consisting of 150 cavalry and 100 infantry. There is also a police of 13 horse and foot. The tribute is paid over to the Guicowar by the British Government.
Protected, but not tributary ...	20	285	197	There is also a police force in Radhumpore of 193 men.
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment.
BOMBAY—continued.					
Guzerat Petty States—continued.					
Merwara	Guzerat	Included in Thurraud.	Included in Thurraud.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Santulpoor	Ditto	—	—	4,230	—
Soegaum	Ditto	64	4,500	11,346	—
Therwarra	Ditto	48	800	5,404	—
Thurra	Ditto	—	—	2,363	—
Thurraud	Ditto	600	23,000	6,460	—
Warye	Ditto	299	20,000	11,335	—
Wow	Ditto	364	10,000	16,770	—
Hursool (<i>vide</i> Peint).				7,360	—
Kattywar* Petty Chiefs	Ditto	19,850	1,468,900	45,01,723	10,47,396
Khyrpore	Scinde	5,000	105,000	—	—
Myhee Caunta† is distributed into Six Districts :—	Guzerat	3,400	150,000	5,00,000‡	1,38,400
1st. Nanee Marwar, Comprising Edur, Ahmednuggur, Morassa, Hursole, Byer, Tintoee, Daunta, Malpoor, Pole, Pall, Posuna, Gudwarra, Wallasun, and Hurrole.					
2nd. Rehwur, Comprising Gorewarra, Runassum, Mohunpoor, Surdooe, Roopal, Boroodra, Wurragaon, and Dhudulea.					

* The province of Kattywar is divided among a considerable number of Hindoo chiefs. Some of them are under the direct authority of the British Government; the remainder, though subject to the Guicowar, have also been placed under the control and management of the British Government, which collects the tribute and accounts for it to the Guicowar. The following Table exhibits the division of the province into talooks, or districts, with the number of chiefs, the amount of revenue and tribute, and the military resources of each.

TALOOKAS.	Number of Chiefs in each Talooka.	Revenue.	Tribute.	Remainder.	Sebundy Force.		
					Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.			
Soruth	3	6,28,000	99,959	5,28,041	30	903	1,930
Hallar	26	9,73,100	3,22,461	6,50,639	25	827	1,702
Muchookanta	2	1,51,000	66,358	84,642	20	102	175
Babriawar	32	30,200	8,127	22,073	..	40	65
Ond Surna	23	32,923	10,307	22,616	..	2	5
Jhalawar	51	8,31,900	2,38,143	5,93,757	7	472	717
Gohelwar	27	7,25,300	1,46,492	5,78,808	..	915	1,720
Katteewar	47	8,55,800	1,21,113	7,34,687	20	480	895
Burda	1	2,00,000	34,436	1,65,564	..	100	400
Okamundel, &c.	4	73,500	..	73,500	..	47	513
Total	216	45,01,723	10,47,396	34,54,327	102	3,888	8,122

† The province of the Myhee Caunta is divided among several petty chiefs, tributary to the Guicowar. The whole province has been placed under the control and management of the British Government, which collects the Guicowar's dues, and pays over the amount to that prince.

‡ Revenue of Edur and Ahmednuggur Rs. 2,34,000
Ditto remaining States 2,66,000

Total Revenue of Myhee Caunta Rs. 5,00,000

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	6	1	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	24	8	
Ditto	—	20	18	
Ditto	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	15	8	
Tributary to the British and to the Guicowar, but protected by the British.	102	3,888	8,122	The whole of the force here specified must be regarded rather as police than as available for military duties. But a portion of the Guicowar's contingent, amounting to 900 cavalry, is employed in the province; and a company of Arabs, consisting of 111 men, is attached to the establishment of the British agent.
Protected in the hereditary possessions allotted to him by his father.	47	727	105	This force was maintained by Ali Morad before he was degraded and deprived of the territory, which he had obtained by forgery and fraud. No advice has been received of its subsequent diminution.
Tributary to the Guicowar, but under the control and management of the British Government.	—	291	630	The military force here specified was maintained by the two States of Edur and Ahmednuggur, now merged into one principality, that of Edur. The force maintained by the other Chiefs of the Myhee Caunta is stated to consist of about 6,000 men. But for the purpose of assisting the British agency in securing the tranquillity of the country, a portion of the Guicowar's contingent, amounting to 1,000 cavalry, is stationed at Sadra, from which place detachments are distributed over the province.

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment.
				Rupees.	Rupees.
BOMBAY— <i>continued.</i>					
Myhee Caunta— <i>continued.</i>					
3rd. Sabur Caunta, Composed of Cooly Possessions on the eastern bank of the Sabur Muttee, with the Rajpoot Districts of Wursora, Maunsa, and Peethapore, on the western bank of that river.					
4th. Kuttosun, Composed exclusively of Cooly Possessions.					
5th. Byul, or Baweesee, Comprising Wasna and Sadra.					
6th. Watruck, Comprising Amleyara, Mandwah, Khural, Bar Mooarah, and Satoomba.					
Peint and Hursool... ..	Collectorate of Ahmednuggur	750	55,500	29,724	3,360
Rewa Caunta,* comprising—					
1st. Barreea or Deoghur Barreea	Guzerat	870	64,380	57,651†	12,000
2nd. Loonawarra	Ditto	500	37,000	40,000	19,200
3rd. Mewassee Chiefs, residing on the banks of the Nerbudda and the Myhee.	Ditto	375	27,750	—	67,613
4th. Odeypore (Chota) or Mohun	Ditto	1,059	78,366	74,000	10,500
5th. Rajpeepa	Ditto	1,650	122,100	2,03,966	60,000
6th. Soauth	Ditto	425	31,450	20,000	7,000
Sattara Jaghires—					
1. Akulkote	Sattara	}	The area and popula- tion of these States cannot be given se- parately from the principality of Sat- tara.	—	—
2. Bhore... ..	Ditto				
3. Juth	Ditto				
4. Ounde	Ditto				
5. Phultun	Ditto				
6. Wyhee	Ditto				
Sawunt Warree	South Concan	800	120,000	2,00,000	—
Sinde (<i>vide</i> Khyrpore).					
Southern Mahratta Jaghires—					
Hablee	} Southern Mahratta country	3,700	410,700	10,024	} 61,720
Jhumkundee				2,70,246	
Koonwar				1,67,392	
The two chiefs of Meeruj				2,75,343	
Moodhole				94,645	
Nurgoond				51,609	
Sanglee				4,68,044	
Savanore... ..				29,670	
Shedbal				1,23,599	

* The province of Rewa Caunta, though tributary to the Guicowar and to Scindia, has been placed under the management and control of the British Government.

† The Rajah derives a tribute from the Punch Mehals of Rs. 4,750 per annum.

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Protected and tributary ...	—	—	100	
Ditto	—	43	168	There is also a feudal force available to the Rajah, of 15 cavalry and 190 infantry.
Protected by the British, but tributary to Scindia, the Guicowar, and the Rajah of Balasinore.	—	50	100	The State is entitled also to the service of a feudal force of 50 cavalry.
Protected by the British, but tributary to the Guicowar.	—	—	—	
Ditto	—	70	368	
Ditto	—	98	286	
Protected by the British, but tributary to Scindia.	—	40	100	A feudal force of 50 horse is also available to the Rajah.
Protected, and bound to furnish contingents, amounting in the aggregate to 235 cavalry.	—	122	493	A proposal has been made to the Rajah of Akulkote and the other Sattara Jaghiredars, who supply contingents of horse, to commute the obligation of military service for a pecuniary payment, at the rate of twenty-four rupees per month per man.
	—	20	908	
	—	10	202	
	—	25	255	
	—	15	175	
Protected; now under the management of the British Government.	—	—	611	The military force of Sawunt Warree consists solely of the local corps, under the control of European officers, and in subordination to the political superintendent.
Protected and tributary ...	—	14	75	The Chiefs of Koonwar, Meeruj, Shedbal, Jhumkundee, and Moodhole, were bound to furnish contingents of cavalry, amounting in the aggregate to 231 horse. They have now commuted the obligation by a money payment of Rs. 61,720 per annum.
	—	102	785	
	—	43	682	
	—	87	1,053	
	—	35	420	
	—	103	643	
	—	575	3,900	
	—	25	431	
—	68	212		

NAME.	Locality.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Annual Amount of Subsidy, Tribute, or other payment.
BOMBAY—continued.					
Sucheen	Guzerat	300	22,200	Rupees. 89,000	Rupees. —
Wusravee (Bheel Chiefs)	Ditto (southern bound- ary of Rajpeepla).	450	33,300	—	—
ABSTRACT—					
Bengal ... ..	...	607,949	44,255,517	841,51,786	79,95,471
Madras ... ..	...	51,802	4,752,975	41,58,075	7,96,430
Bombay ... ..	...	57,375	4,393,400	186,70,820	18,62,990
		717,126	53,401,892	1,069,80,681	106,54,891

It will appear from the foregoing statement, that the military resources of the Native Princes of India comprise a force of 398,918 men, viz. :—

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.
Bengal	12,593	54,671	287,309	354,573
Madras	—	—	2,472	2,472
Bombay	369	13,632	27,872	41,873
	12,962	68,303	317,653*	398,918†

* Where no distinction has been made in the official records between the cavalry and infantry of a Native State, the whole armed force has been included in this statement under the head of infantry.

† In reference to this enormous force it is proper to observe, that considerable portions of the regular troops of Native States are described in the official returns as fitted rather for police purposes than as available for regular military duties. Where the military force of a native prince is not under the command of European officers, it rarely happens that there exists any regular system of payment; and under such circumstances, a native army is invariably found to be badly organized and inefficient. The figures above given do not include either the police corps or the quotas of troops which the military chiefs are bound to furnish to their feudal superior.

Nature of Connection with British Government.	Military Resources.			REMARKS.
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Protected, but not tributary ...	—	—	18	The Nawaub recently maintained a body of Arabs, but he is now prohibited from entertaining foreign mercenaries.
Bheel Chiefs, protected by the British Government	—	—	—	
... ..	12,593	54,671	287,309	
... ..	—	—	2,472	
... ..	369	13,632	27,872	
	12,962	68,303	317,653	

The army of the British Government in India, including her Majesty's troops and the Company's European and native troops of all arms, consists of 289,529 men, viz. :—

	QUEEN'S TROOPS. Europeans.	COMPANY'S TROOPS.			Total.
		Europeans.*	Natives.	Total.	
Engineers	—	321	2,248	2,569	2,569
Artillery	—	7,436	9,004	16,440	16,440
Cavalry	3,664	469	30,851	31,320	34,984
Infantry	25,816	9,648	193,942	203,590	229,406
Medical	included in above	1,111	652	1,763	1,763
Warrant Officers	—	243	—	243	243
Veterans	—	700	3,424	4,124	4,124
	29,480	19,928	240,121	260,049	289,529

The contingent troops of the Native States commanded by British officers, and available, under treaties, to the British Government, amount to about 32,000 men, viz. :—

Hyderabad (Nizam's) Auxiliary Force	8,094	Brought forward	27,845
Gwalior (Seindia's) Contingent	8,401	Malwa Bheel Corps	648
Kotah Contingent	1,148	Joudpore Legion	1,246
Mysore Horse	4,000	Meywar Bheel Corps	1,054
Guzerat (Guicowar's) Contingent	3,756	Colapore Local Horse	907
Bhopal Contingent	829	Sawunt Warree Local Corps	611
Malwa United Contingent	1,617		
Carried forward... ..	27,845		32,311

Holkar and the Rajah of Nagpore are bound by treaty to furnish contingents, the former of 3,000, and the latter of 1,000 horse; but these troops are not commanded by British officers.

* Including officers attached to native regiments.

LAND TENURES.

THE Government land tenures may be distributed into three * principal classes :—

1. The Zemindary,
2. The Putteedaree, and
3. The Ryotwar; as it prevails in the south of India, where the cultivators are also the proprietors of the soil.

Under both the Hindoo and Mahometan law of inheritance, all settlements have a tendency to break up into subdivisions and become ryotwar.†

The zemindary and putteedaree tenures may therefore be regarded as indicating the stages through which a domain usually passes before it becomes ryotwar, or broken up into petty and separate allotments.

THE ZEMINDARY TENURE.

An estate held upon *zemindary tenure* may occasionally belong to one individual; but under the native law of partition ‡ it would shortly become a joint property, and might then be held in equal or unequal shares. But in either case there would be no separation of interests. The whole estate is cultivated as a joint-stock property for the mutual benefit of the proprietors, and after payment of the expenses of cultivation and the Government assessment, the net profits are divided among the shareholders according to their respective shares. The Government recognise but one individual (the representative of the family or proprietary body§) as responsible for the Government demand, and in the event of default the whole estate would be sold for its realization. The distinguishing feature of the zemindary tenure, when the estate belongs to several proprietors, is *cultivation in common or under joint stock*.

* The talookdary system will be described separately.

† Evidence before Parliamentary Committee.

‡ Under the Mahometan law of inheritance, the right of primogeniture is unknown. Property is divided among all the children or other heirs in certain proportions. A wife, if there be no issue, receives a fourth; if there be issue, an eighth. A male receives as much as the share of two females.

Under the Hindoo law, property is equally divided among all the brothers. Daughters are debarred from a share in the inheritance of their father, but receive portions out of their brothers' allotments. The widow appropriates only her own dowry.

§ The distinction between the zemindary tenure of Bengal and that of the North-West Provinces, is one arising solely from the difference in the periods of their respective duration. That of Bengal dates from a recent period (1793), and the shareholders in an estate are there united by *community of descent*; the elder brother usually manages the estate, and he alone is responsible for the Government revenue.

In the North-West Provinces the tenure is of far earlier origin. There the shareholders, though probably deriving from one common stock, and possessing a property originally belonging to one individual, are at this time united rather by *community of rights* than by *community of descent*; and they elect from their own body a representative, who is regarded by the Government as responsible for the Government demand.

THE PUTTEEDAREE TENURE.

Under the *putteedaree tenure* the same estate is parcelled out into allotments, and thenceforward the shares in the net profits are commuted for equivalent portions of land. Each proprietor or shareholder undertakes the agricultural management of his separate allotment, paying through the representative of the proprietary body (the lumberdar, or perhaps the headman of the village) such instalment of the Government revenue as may have been agreed to among themselves in distributing the aggregate assessment. In the event of individual default, a joint responsibility attaches to the whole proprietary body;* but any proceedings instituted by the Government for the realization of the deficiency, would be directed in the first instance against the defaulting allotment. The characteristic of the putteedaree tenure is *cultivation in severalty with joint responsibility*.

RYOTWAR TENURE.

Under the *ryotwar tenure* the various proprietary subdivisions of the estate are recognised by the Government, and *joint responsibility ceases*. The aggregate of the Government demand upon the estate is distributed by its authority in distinct instalments, corresponding with the value of each separate allotment. The proprietor of each petty holding is thus made responsible to the Government for the payment exclusively of his own fixed assessment. The principle of the ryotwar tenure is that of a *field assessment with total separation of interests*.

RECAPITULATION.

Thus the zemindary tenure denotes an estate, which though held by several partners, is cultivated in its integrity for their mutual benefit, without any separation of interests.

The putteedaree settlement indicates the estate when parcelled out in allotments among the several sharers; the arrangement being sanctioned by Government conditionally upon the aggregate assessment being guaranteed by the shareholders in the event of individual default.

The ryotwar settlement indicates the estate absolutely parcelled out into separate allotments under the sanction of the Government, each proprietor entering into a separate engagement with the Government for the payment exclusively of the assessment fixed upon his own allotment.

TALOOKDAR.

The talookdar is a middleman, interposed by the Government between itself and the landholders, for the purpose of collecting the revenue. The office is

* But if the parties possessing the joint property, or separate properties subject to a common obligation, desire to have separate possession, they will be admitted to separate engagements with the Government, and each parcel of land will then be held exclusively responsible for the revenue assessed upon it.—Bengal, Regulation VII. of 1822, sect. 10, c. 9.

altogether of native institution. The talookdar might either contract with the sovereign for the revenues of a district, and pay himself from the profits of his lease, or he might collect a fixed amount, and receive a regular salary. The former expedient was usually adopted under the native governments.* The British Government insists upon the latter. Wherever a talookdar is now tolerated, the rights of the landholders are first ascertained and recorded, and the powers of the talookdar restricted to the collection of a fixed assessment, his compensation for the trouble and expense of collection constituting a deduction from the sum collected.

These tenures, simple enough when viewed in the relation of the people to the Government, become somewhat complicated when regarded in the relation of the people to each other, more especially as the beneficial interest therein becomes widely diffused, and separate transferable properties are possessed by several parties in the same parcel of land.

If, for instance, a portion of an estate held under the zemindary or joint-stock tenure, contained mines or fisheries, &c., and was thus not susceptible of equal division, then in the transition of the estate from the zemindary to the putteedaree settlement, such portion would be excepted from separate allotment, and continue as before to be worked as a joint-stock property for the mutual benefit of the several proprietors. The shares in this joint property would in the first instance correspond with the respective divisions of the estate, but thenceforward they might be held as a distinct property, and a proprietor might dispose of his separate allotment, and retain a share in the common fund, or, *vice versa*, he might dispose of his joint-stock share, and reserve his individual property.

Again, one or more of the *primary* divisions of the estate when held under *putteedaree tenure*, might be further subdivided. In the event of default in one of the subdivisions or puttees, the remaining puttees of the *primary division* would in the first instance be liable for the deficiency of the Government demand, although a joint responsibility would, as before, attach to the whole estate.

It was ascertained during the recent survey of the North-Western Provinces, that the proprietors of a division of an estate, though themselves cultivators, rarely cultivate the whole of their property. A portion, sometimes a sufficient quantity to meet the whole Government demand, for which they are responsible, is let to tenants at will, or on lease, at an increased rental. The residue is then virtually held by the proprietors rent free. The holders of these rent-free lands are the *village zemindars*, the tenants at will, the *pyecaust ryots*.

If the estate be sold for arrears of revenue, all these proprietors or village zemindars lose their proprietary rights; but as they are also cultivators, they

* And where the rights of the landholders were not strictly defined, the talookdars succeeded in usurping them, and reducing the proprietors to the condition of hereditary cultivators. An intermediate position between the landholder and the State appears to have been occupied at one time or other by

The Poligars and Mootadars of Madras.

The Dessayes and Mozumdars of Guzerat.

The Deshmooks of the Deccan.

The Talookdars of the Moguls, and by several others.

retain their rights in that capacity, and become hereditary cultivators (khoodkust ryots), subject to the payment of the same customary rate of rent as all other non-proprietary cultivators. The purchaser of the estate would obtain an absolute property therein, subject to the payment of the Government revenue, and save and except as affected by the position of those hereditary cultivators whose rights to occupancy at specified rates might have been already adjusted and recognised by the Government. All lands virtually held rent free by the village zemindars would be subject to the payment of full rents.

It will hence be seen that there are two distinct rights connected with property in the land.

1st. The right of the occupier, or that of cultivating the land, subject to the payment of the landlord's rent.

2nd. The right of the proprietor* or landlord, viz., the title to the rent, subject to the deduction of the Government revenue.

Principles totally different distinguish the native from the British system of revenue. The former is based upon a fixed proportion of the gross produce.† The latter deals solely with the surplus or net rent. The fifty-second section of the "Directions to the Revenue Settlement Officers" in the North-Western Provinces, runs as follows:—

"It is desirable that the Government should not demand more than two-thirds of what may be expected to be the net produce to the proprietor during the period of settlement, leaving to the proprietor one-third as his profits, and to cover the cost of collection. By net produce is meant the surplus which the estate may yield after deducting expenses of cultivation."

BENGAL.

In the *Lower Provinces of Bengal*, the land is held chiefly upon the *Zemindary tenure*. The estates, though in the first instance granted to single individuals, are now, it is said, generally held in coparcenary. Under the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis, the Government is debarred from further participation in the agricultural improvement of the country. The step which has been taken is irrevocable.

* The proprietary class, of which the Gram Adikars are the head, comprises
 The Putteedars of the North-Western Provinces.
 The Bhumias in Rajpootana.
 The Potails in Malwa, Guzerat, and the Deccan.
 The Meerassidars, Mocuddums, and Wutturics, in the Carnatic and the Deccan.
 The Vellalers of the Southern Peninsula.
 The Zemindars of Bengal, &c. &c. &c.

† Large tracts of cultivable land are left waste, because not sufficiently fertile to pay for the cost of cultivation when subjected to an assessment of a *fixed proportion* of the gross produce. To this cause must, doubtless, be ascribed the vast quantity of waste land in a country so densely populated. The British system, by restricting the claim of the Government to a share of the net, does not encroach upon the profits of capital, and is consequently favourable to extended cultivation. Under this enlightened principle it may reasonably be expected, that in a brief period the waste land of India may be rendered productive.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

In the *North-West Provinces*, the land is held under *putteedaree settlement*. The Government assessment, calculated upon the basis of two-thirds of the net rent, has been fixed for a period of thirty years. By this limitation of the public demand, a valuable and marketable private property has been created in the land, and every landholder, however petty his holding, is, to a certain extent, a capitalist.*

BOMBAY.

In Bombay, the revenue settlement is chiefly *ryotwar*. Under the new survey now in progress, the lands are subdivided into fields of moderate size, so that each subdivision is rendered easy of cultivation by a farmer of limited means. The Government assessment is laid separately upon each field, and leases granted for thirty years' duration at a fixed and invariable sum, binding on the Government for the full term, but with the option on the part of the cultivator of surrendering any one or more of his fields, or altogether putting an end to his lease at the close of any given year.

MADRAS.

In Madras, a considerable portion of the land is also held under the *ryotwar tenure*. A maximum assessment is fixed by the Government for the best lands, which cannot be exceeded. Inferior lands, so long as they remain inferior, are of course assessed at lower rates. The contracts with the cultivators are renewed from year to year, when remissions of rent are made if the unfavourable character of the season, or the circumstances of the cultivator, render such a measure expedient. In the south of India, the seasons are unusually precarious, and the cultivators poor and improvident. Under such circumstances, it has been thought there were no means of securing to the Government a *fair* share of the surplus produce or net rent, than by taking more than the average in favourable seasons, and making corresponding reductions in those which prove unfavourable. Annual settlements are therefore in this view indispensable. But such a system must necessarily operate as a bar to agricultural improvement. It is obvious that, but for the remissions, the land is

* But the relation of the landlords to the Government was one only of the objects to be defined by the new settlement. Another object sought was to ascertain the relations of landlords and occupiers to each other, and the rights and obligations of both parties. This task has been accomplished by the completion of the revenue settlement. A survey has been made of each separate holding, and registers preserved, in which are shown—

The name of the proprietor, and the amount of assessment paid to the Government.

The name of the occupier, and the amount of rent paid to the proprietor.

The duration of the lease.

The area of the estate.

The quality of the land, &c. &c.

Ready means are thus possessed of verifying all particulars relating to landed property; and as the mass of litigation is connected with land tenures, such records go far to render the administration of justice simple and effective.

over assessed. It has consequently a very low marketable value.* Farming capital is borrowed at enormous rates of interest, not upon the security of the land, but solely upon the crop of the current year—a very uncertain one. Farming thus becomes a matter of wild speculation; and the net rent is divided, not between the Government and the cultivator, but between the Government and the usurer.

The character of this paper will not admit of any discussion of the question, *Whether the rent belongs of right to the Government?* It may, however, be noticed, that neither zemindar nor village headman, nor putteedar, nor talookdar, claim exemption from the payment of land assessment, except under a grant from the British Government, or one of its native predecessors.

THE MAHOMEDAN SYSTEM.

The Mogul Government was obviously entitled to the whole of the net rent, according to the *Hidaya* :—

“ This tax ought not to exceed what the land *can afford to pay*. Our jurists “ have decided, that the utmost which the land *can afford to pay, is one-half* of the “ produce, and more than this ought not to be taken. If the land cannot afford to “ pay one-half, the prince must take less, for to take less is lawful, but to take “ more than the half is not lawful.”

THE HINDOO SYSTEM.

The ancient Hindoo Governments are represented to have been entitled to a sixth, or, at most, a fourth of the gross produce of the land; but with regard to the practice of these governments, it appears, upon the authority of Sir Thomas Munro, that in the districts of the Hindoo chieftains of the northern circars, descended from the ancient sovereigns of Orissa, and in other Hindoo States, the *same rate of assessment prevails as in other parts of India*, fluctuating from two to three fifths of the gross produce.

The first Regulation of the British Government (No. I. of 1793) declares it to be notorious that, from the earliest times to that period, the assessment was liable to increase at the discretion of the native rulers; and Regulations of a somewhat later date reiterate the declaration that Scindia, the Peishwa, and other native powers, all exercised a despotic authority in fixing, and again altering the assessment.

THE BRITISH SYSTEM.

A principle or rule of the land assessment has at length been defined by the British Government. *It is not to exceed two-thirds of the net rent.* †

* Or rather none at all. Where the Government assessment is moderate, but its payment peremptorily enforced, the revenue is safe, because the proprietor of land having in it a beneficial interest, the value of which can be precisely ascertained, may in case of necessity borrow on a security perfectly unexceptionable, or if requisite he may sell. The crops may fail in one year, but on the average matters will right themselves, the good years making up the deficiency of the bad.

† See directions to revenue settlement officers, as above.

The following return of the land revenue, area, population, and other statistical particulars connected with the North-Western Provinces, has been prepared from information collected during the recent revenue settlement of that portion of India. No means exist in this country for the preparation of similar statements for the lower provinces of Bengal, or for the presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Number of Townships	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,883
Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,070,658

LAND ASSESSED TO REVENUE.

						Acres.	
Cultivated	...	...	...	...	...	23,112,183	
Culturable	...	...	...	...	...	9,816,749	
							32,928,932

LAND UNASSESSED.

Rent Free	...	...	...	...	...	1,733,443	
Barren	...	...	...	...	...	11,408,283	
							13,141,726
Total Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...		46,070,658

						Rupees.	
Demand on Account of Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	405,29,921	

						R.	A.	P.
Rate per Acre on Total Area	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	1
On Total Assessed Land	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8
On Total Cultivation	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1

POPULATION.

<i>Hindoo.</i>							
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	13,127,956	
Non-Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	6,324,690	
							19,452,646
<i>Mahomedan and others.</i>							
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	15,96,277	
Non-Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	2,150,745	
							3,747,022
Total Population of the North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...		23,199,668

Number of Persons to each square Statute Mile	...	...	...	...	...	322.3
Number of Acres to each Person	...	...	...	...	...	1.99
Average Amount of Revenue per Head	...	...	...	...	...	1.742

NATIVE AGENCY.

THE principle of Indian administration, from the time of Lord Wellesley* to that of Lord William Bentinck, was the transaction of public business by means of European agency. The experiment resulted in disappointment, inasmuch as it was impossible to carry it out otherwise than very imperfectly, except at an enormous expense. Another mode, that of employing native agency to a large extent, was more readily available. Native functionaries might be obtained on lower terms, and in familiarity with the vernacular languages and insight into native character, they would enjoy an advantage. It was feared, however, that they could not be trusted; and if remunerated at the low scale formerly allotted to them, and unwatched by any superior, the apprehension was not unreasonable. The problem was to unite economy and despatch with efficiency and integrity, and the solution is found in the extensive employment of native agency, subject to careful European supervision. This has been tried and works well.

The change has taken place within the last twenty years, during which period several new offices of trust and emolument have been opened to the natives of India, and those previously allotted to them have been materially advanced both in emolument and responsibility.

The principal offices now filled by natives of India, independently of the Hindoo and Mahomedan law offices of the Judicial Courts, which are of old standing, are those of—

Principal Sudder Aumeen.
Sudder Aumeen.
Moonsiff.
Deputy Magistrate.
Deputy Collector.

The Principal Sudder Aumeens in Bengal are divided into two classes.

The first class receive	...	...	£720 per annum.
The second class	...	...	480 „
In Madras they receive	...	...	600 „
In Bombay...	...	...	600 „

* The duty and policy of the British Government in India, therefore, require that the system of confiding the immediate exercise of every branch and department of the government to Europeans educated in its own service, and subject to its own direct control, should be diffused as widely as possible, as well with a view to the stability of our own interests, as to the happiness and welfare of our own subjects.—Desp. vol. ii. p. 326.

Sudder Aumeens.

In Bengal	£300
Madras	240
Bombay	420

Moonsiffs.

From £100 to £200 per annum.

Deputy Collectors.

From £360 to £600 per annum.

In the lower provinces of Bengal there are 420 natives in Government employ, of whom—

1 receives	... ..	£1,560 per annum.
1	... ..	900 "
8	... ..	720 to 840 "
3	... ..	600 to 720 "
54	... ..	480 to 600 "
28	... ..	360 to 480 "
325	... ..	24 to 360 "
<hr/>		
420		

In the North-West Provinces there are (exclusive of East Indians) 864 natives in Government employ, paid as under:—

7 receiving each	... ..	£720 to 780 per annum.
4	... ..	600 to 720 "
23	... ..	480 to 600 "
12	... ..	360 to 480 "
818	... ..	24 to 360 "
<hr/>		
864		

In the Punjab, the salaried natives are 258 in number, receiving from £24 to £600 per annum each.

In Madras the number is 199, receiving from £960 to £24 each.

In Bombay there are 594, receiving from £600 to £24 each.*

Civil justice, in fact, is almost wholly dispensed by native judges. They are distributed into three grades. Principal Sudder Aumeens, Sudder Aumeens, and Moonsiffs. The jurisdiction of the two lower grades is limited to suits in which the matter in dispute does not exceed a certain value, the limit being of course higher in regard to the upper of these two grades than to the inferior. To the jurisdiction of the highest native judge there is no such limit. To these different classes of native judges is intrusted the original cognizance of all civil suits; and no person, whether British or native, is exempt from their jurisdiction.

* If the value of money be estimated by the wages of labour in the two countries, it would appear that its worth is about seven times greater in India than in England. The rate of wages issued to 2,000 men employed on the Calcutta and Bombay mail-road is three rupees, or 6s. per month each; and assuming the rate of wages in England at 10s. per week, £24 in India is equal to £168 in England.

The first grade of native judges (Principal Sudder Aumeens) may sit in appeal from the decrees of the two inferior courts; and as the law, except in special cases, allows but one trial and one appeal, the power of final decision in by far the larger number of suits rests with native judges.*

Further, suits wherein the amount in dispute exceeds £500 may be tried either by the Principal Sudder Aumeen or by the European zillah judge, if he so please. But in either case an appeal lies only to the highest Company's Court, the Sudder Adawlut.† Here then the native judge exercises the same extent of jurisdiction as the European functionary. Native and British qualification and integrity are placed on the same level. The suits now intrusted to a head native judge were confided, before the passing of Act No. 25 of 1837, to no officer below a European provincial judge.

The number of appeals affords evidence of the feeling of the people in respect to the administration of the law. The number affirmed and reversed is evidence of the qualifications, intellectual and moral, of the native functionaries as estimated by their superiors. The proportion of appeals to original decisions in the suits disposed of in the North-Western Provinces for seven years is about fifteen per cent.; the proportion of decisions reversed in the original suits is little more than four per cent., as shown in the following Table:—

	Original Suits decided on Merits.		Appeal Suits.		Reversals.	Proportion of Reverses to Original Suits.
	By Zillah Judges.	By Native Judges.	By European Judges.	By Native Judges.		
1843	31	39,181	4,505	3,083	2,301	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ per ct.
1844	17	40,213	4,397	2,902	2,020	5 "
1845	10	40,579	3,980	2,809	1,895	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1846	3	41,775	3,900	2,392	1,676	4 "
1847	8	43,169	3,608	2,559	1,673	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
1848	11	41,340	3,977	2,916	1,736	4 "
1849	20	44,933	3,802	3,674	2,042	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

By a more recent enactment, natives of India are eligible to the office of deputy magistrate. They are competent in that capacity to exercise the powers of the European covenanted assistant, and even under orders of the local government, the full powers of magistrate. When intrusted with the latter, their power of punishment extends to three years' imprisonment, and they are

* A. sues B. for a debt of £10. The suit is instituted in the Moonsiff's court, and conducted by a vakeel, or pleader. The pleadings and motions may be submitted in writing, the pleader merely examining the witnesses, or he may have recourse also to oral pleading. The judge is required by law to record his decision, and the reasons for it, upon the face of his decree. The dissatisfied party may appeal from the decision to the European judge of the district, who either hears the appeal himself or refers it to his principal Sudder Aumeen. The decision in either case is final, except upon a point of law, when a special appeal lies to the Court of Sudder Adawlut, and thus the proceedings of the subordinate courts are brought under supervision.

† The course of proceeding in such cases is as follows: C. sues D. for £1,000. The suit must be instituted in the court of the head native judge; and if not withdrawn by the European judge of the district, it is tried by the native judge. The appeal in either case lies to the Sudder Adawlut, from whose decision, however, there is an appeal to the Queen in Council, in all cases where the value in dispute amounts to £1,000.

also competent, in cases of assault and trespass committed by Europeans on natives, to inflict a fine to the extent of Rs. 500, and to imprison for the period of two months, if the fine be not paid. Natives are frequently invested with full powers of magistrates.

Native deputy collectors are subordinate to the European collectors, but they are competent to transact any of the duties of the collector. Their proceedings are recorded in their own names, and on their own responsibility.

The selection and promotion of native judicial functionaries are regulated as follows :—

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Vakeels or pleaders, before obtaining diplomas, must have passed an examination before a committee, consisting of the European Revenue Commissioner, the European Judge of the district, the Principal Sudder Aumeen, the principal of the college or other educational establishment at the station, and such other officers as may be appointed by the Government.

The examination may be presumed to be of stringent character, from the following results :—

In 1852. At *Agra*, twenty-seven candidates presented themselves for examination,—*none* passed.

Bareilly, forty-eight candidates, of whom *two* passed.

Benares, seventy-two, of whom *four* passed.

The Moonsiffs (lowest grade of native judges) are selected from the vakeels, and appointed by the Court of Sudder Adawlut.

The Sudder Aumeens are selected from the moonsiff class by the Sudder Adawlut, and appointed by the Government.

The Principal Sudder Aumeens are selected from the class of sudder aumeens, and appointed by the Government.

The service is one of gradation, but not of seniority, the superior ranks being filled up by the most efficient men of the inferior.

CIVIL SERVANTS.

CIVIL servants are prepared for the higher offices in Bengal by previous instruction in this country. At Haileybury the basis of education is European literature and science (classics and mathematics), to which is added, the study of the general principles of law, together with political economy, history, and the rudiments of the Oriental languages.

At the college of Calcutta the studies of the civilian are resumed, and directed to the mastery of the vernacular languages, the acquisition of the principles of Mahomedan and Hindoo law, and a familiarity with the Regulations and the Legislative Acts of the Indian Government; the object of the two institutions being to combine the education of an English gentleman with the qualifications of the native law officer.

Upon passing his college examination, the civilian commences his career in the public service as assistant to a collector and magistrate. He is thus engaged alternately in the judicial and the revenue line. In his magisterial capacity, he takes the deposition of witnesses and prepares cases for the decision of his superior; or he hears and determines, subject to revision, cases specially made over to him by the magistrate. His power of punishment extends to two months' imprisonment, a period which, when he is intrusted with special powers by the Government, is enlarged to twelve months. As assistant in the revenue department, he decides petty claims relating to arrears or exactions of rent.

After this apprenticeship of several years, the assistant is regarded as a candidate for promotion. He is then subjected to a further examination, with the view of testing his knowledge of the languages and the laws of the country; and his promotion is made dependent on the success with which he passes the test. That the examination is severe and searching, may be gathered from the fact, that of twenty civilians who came up in 1852, seven only were passed. A successful candidate is then deemed qualified for the office of collector or magistrate.

As magistrate he directs the police operations of his district, and takes cognizance of all criminal matters. The law provides for his dealing with certain classes of offences, but limits his power of punishment to three years' imprisonment. Parties charged with graver crimes are committed by him to take their trial before the Sessions Court.* In certain cases the magistrate may inflict

* British subjects guilty of felony or other grave offences, are committed for trial before the Queen's Court. In cases of assault and trespass, they are subject to the jurisdiction of the magistrate (European or native), which extends to the imposition of a fine of Rs. 500, and to imprisonment for two months if not paid. An appeal from the decision of the magistrate lies to the sessions judge, and the case, if so appealed, is not liable to be removed to the Queen's Court by a writ of certiorari. Further, Europeans, by being rendered subject to penal recognizances for the maintenance of the peace, are virtually amenable to the jurisdiction of the mofussil police.

corporal punishment, not exceeding a few stripes, and no other punishment is then superadded. Appeals from his sentences, or from those of his assistant, when vested with special powers, lie to the sessions judge.

As collector, he has charge of the district treasury. He superintends the collection of the Government rental; puts in execution coercive measures against defaulters; sells estates for arrears of revenue; and manages those escheated or bought by Government. He superintends the partition of estates, and regulates the distribution of the Government assessment among the several subdivisions. He also exercises judicial powers in settling, by summary process, disputes among the agricultural community regarding rents.

After further experience, the civilian is promoted to the judicial chair.

The civil judge presides over the Civil Courts in his district, and supervises the dispensation of justice by his native functionaries. It is competent to him to withdraw suits from the courts below, and to try them himself.* He hears appeals from the decisions of his principal native judge, when the matter in dispute does not exceed the value of £500; but he may transfer appeals from the decisions of the other subordinate courts to the file of the principal native judge.

In the sessions court the judge is required to try all persons committed for heinous offences by the magistrates. He has not the power of life and death, but his jurisdiction extends to sixteen years' imprisonment.† All capital cases after trial must be referred for the disposal of the Nizamut Adawlut; as also those cases in which the sessions judge dissents from the opinion of his Mahomedan law officer. Persons not professing the Mahomedan faith are not to be tried under the provisions of the Mahomedan law, but under the regulations, the judge being assisted by a punchayet or assessors, or a jury, but having power to overrule their opinion. The sessions judge holds a monthly jail delivery, though in fact he may be said to be constantly sitting. He sits in appeal from sentences passed by the magistrates and their assistants.

The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the highest of the Company's courts, is composed of the judges selected from the civil and session judges. It has ceased to exercise any original jurisdiction. It is the court of final appeal in the presidency, and controls all the subordinate civil tribunals. Besides regular appeals from the original decisions of the European zillah judge, and in certain

* In the trial of civil suits, original or appeal, it is competent to the European judge to avail himself of the assistance of natives in one of the three following modes:—

- 1st. By a punchayet, who conduct their inquiries on points submitted to them apart from the court, and make their report to the judge.
- 2nd. By assessors, who sit with the judge, make observations, examine witnesses, and offer opinions and suggestions.
- 3rd. By a jury, who attend during the trial, and after consultation deliver in their verdict.

But under all the modes of procedure described in the three clauses, the decision is vested solely and exclusively in the judge.

† The great length of the terms of imprisonment in India is one of the vestiges of a barbarous law, or rather a consequence of its abolition. In 1793 the punishment of mutilation was abolished, and it was then ordained that if a prisoner be sentenced by the *futwa* of the Mahomedan law officer to lose two limbs, he should in lieu thereof be imprisoned for fourteen years, and if sentenced to lose one limb, to seven years. Under a later law it is competent to the judge to impose two years' additional imprisonment in lieu of corporal punishment.

A reduction in the terms of imprisonment has been repeatedly urged upon the Government of India by the Home Authorities.

cases from those of the Principal Sudder Aumeen, the Court is competent to admit second or special appeals from decisions of the Courts below on regular appeals. The grounds for special appeal are when the judgments shall appear inconsistent with law or the practice or usage of the courts. The power thus given to the Sudder Court of hearing special appeals extends their means of supervision, and brings judicially before them the proceedings and decisions of all classes of judicial officers, and affords opportunity for correcting errors and insuring consistency, it being one of their duties to regulate the practice and proceedings of the lower courts. Moreover, each judicial officer is required by law to record his decisions and the reasons for them in his own vernacular tongue; and this affords the Sudder Court extended means of judging correctly of the individual qualifications of their subordinates. The Sudder Court sits daily except during the Dusserah and the Mohurram,* when all civil proceedings are suspended. In the trial of appeals, the proceedings of the lower tribunals are read before one or more judges. A single judge is competent to confirm a decree. Two of three sitting together must concur for its reversal, whether the appeal be regular or special. Decisions of the court in suits exceeding in value £1,000 may be carried by appeal before the Queen in Council. Monthly reports are received of the state of business from every district, and an annual report is made to Government of the administration of civil justice, both in the Sudder Court and in its subordinate courts.

The Nizamut Adawlut.—The judges of the Sudder Dewanny are the judges also of this court. The Nizamut has cognizance in all matters relating to criminal justice and the police of the country; but it exercises no original jurisdiction. Appeals from the sessions judges lie to this court, but it cannot enhance the amount of punishment, nor reverse an acquittal. The sentences of this court are final. In cases of murder and other crimes requiring greater punishment than sixteen years' imprisonment (which is the limit of the sessions judges' power), all the proceedings of the trial are referred for the orders of the Nizamut. The Mahomedan law officer of this court (unless the futwa be dispensed with) first records his judgment, and all the documents are then submitted to the judges of the Nizamut. If the case be not capital, it is decided by the sentence of a single judge. Sentences of death require the concurrence of two judges.† Trials before the sessions judge for crimes punishable by a limited period of imprisonment, are also referred, as already intimated, for the disposal of the Nizamut, in cases where the sessions judge differs from the opinion of the Mahomedan law officer. As in civil matters, monthly abstracts of all trials are laid before the judges of the court sitting together, when the proceedings of the sessions judges are reviewed. In sentences of

* The Dusserah is a Hindoo festival continuing for ten days, which are appropriated to religious ceremonies.

The Mohurram is a fast kept by Mahomedans in commemoration of the death of Hossein and Hassein, the two sons of Ali by his cousin Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet.

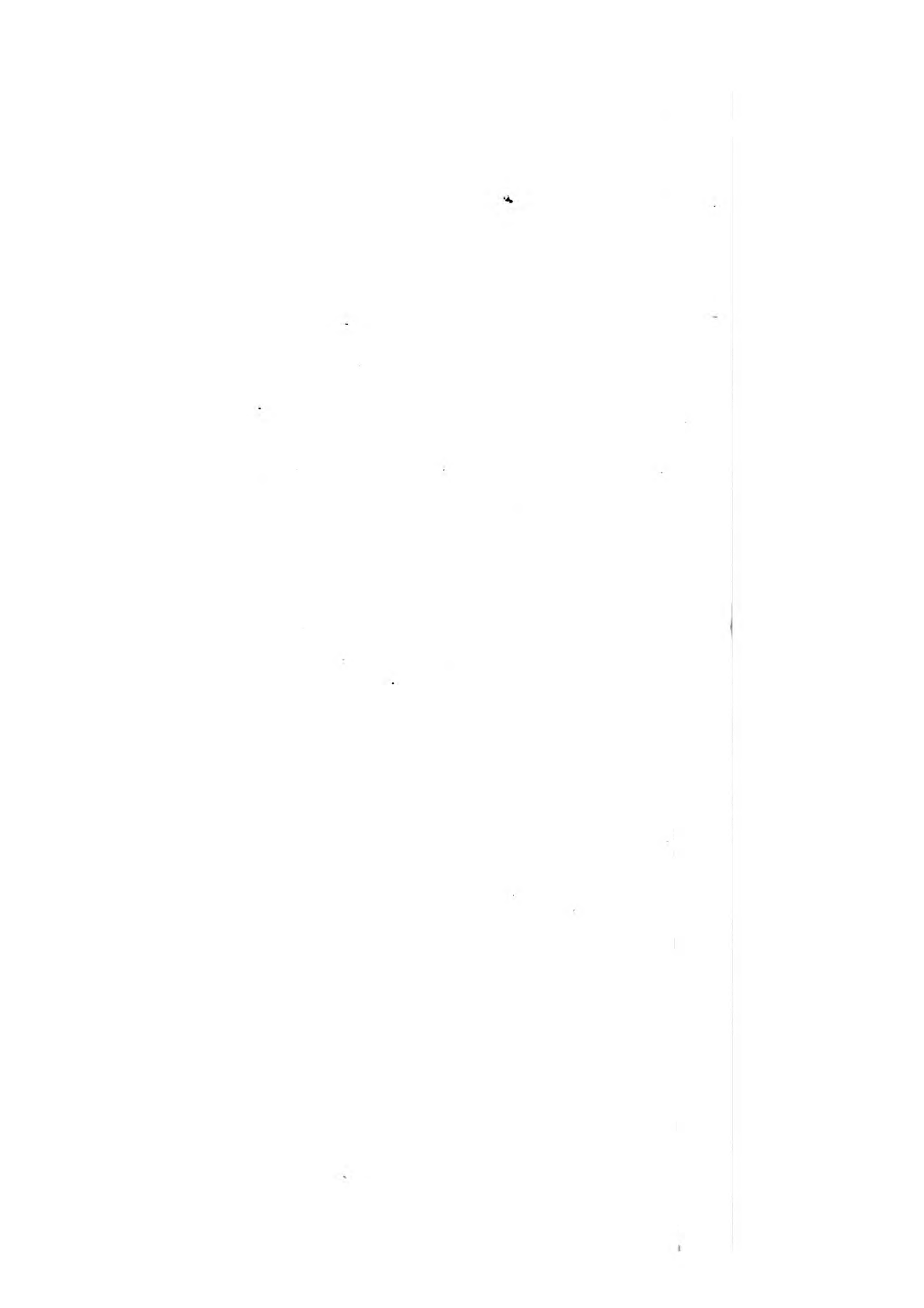
† If the judges of the Nizamut concur in the verdict of the lower court, and the prisoner be considered deserving of a higher degree of punishment than could be awarded by the sessions judge, he may be sentenced to suffer death, or to undergo imprisonment for twenty-one years; but if sentenced to imprisonment for life, then transportation for life, either to the penal settlements of Singapore, Penang, or Malacca, the Tenasserim provinces, Arracan, or Aden, would be substituted; but no native of India can be transported to New South Wales, or the adjacent islands.

acquittal which may be disapproved, though the Nizamut cannot interfere so as to affect the sentence, the judge is admonished.

REVENUE COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF REVENUE.

In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces there are revenue commissioners, a class of officers superior to collectors, each of whom has authority extending over a division comprising several collectorates; his duty being that of watching the proceedings of the collectors therein, and ascertaining that in every respect they are regular and consistent with just principles of administration.

All matters relating to the settlement, collection, and administration of the revenue, ultimately fall under the superintendence and control of a Board of Revenue, which exercises a general supervision over the proceedings of commissioners and collectors. Some arrangements, not dissimilar, exist for the like purposes under the other presidencies. Appointments to the Revenue Board, and also to the office of Revenue Commissioner, are made by selection from civil servants employed in the Revenue department.



LANGUAGES.

THE Oriental languages taught at Haileybury are—

Persian,*
Oordoo, or Hindostanee,
Sanskrit, and
Teloogoo.

Instruction is also afforded, at the desire of the student, in

Arabic,
Bengalee,
Hindee, and
Mahratta.

In India, civil servants are required to pass an examination in two languages, viz.—

BENGAL :—

North-West Provinces—Persian and Hindee.
Lower Provinces—Bengalee, with either Persian or Hindostanee.

MADRAS :—

Tamil and Teloogoo.

Encouragement is held out to acquire a third language—
Canarese, Malayala, or Hindostanee.

BOMBAY :—

Hindostanee, with either Mahratta or Guzerattee.

ARABIC is the key to Persian, Oordoo or Hindostanee, Pushtoo, and Sindhee. It is the repository of the Mahomedan faith, and of the laws and civil regulations of Mussulmen.

SANSKRIT is the parent of the dialects of Upper India :—

Hindee,
Bengalee,
Punjabee,
Mahratta,
Guzerattee,
Cutchee,
Boondela,
Brig Bhakhur,
Ooriya, and
Assamese, are all its derivatives.

* Though the use of Persian has been abolished in the Courts of the East-India Company, a knowledge of that language is indispensable, inasmuch as Bengalee (as spoken by the lower orders), and Hindostanee or Oordoo, are both largely mixed up with Persian.

The dialects of Southern India; viz.—

Teloogoo,
 Tamul,
 Canarese,
 Malayala, and

Cingalese, are also closely dependent upon it.

It is the storehouse of the religious ceremonies of the Brahmin, and the language of the laws of Menu, which may be regarded as the basis of the actual civil law of the Hindoo, and the mainspring of his daily avocations.

Oordoo or Hindostanee, the common language of Mahomedans throughout India, is the primitive * language of the Hindoos, modified by those † of their Mahomedan conquerors. The account given of the Oordoo language is as follows:—

“ When Akbar succeeded to the throne of Delhi, A.D. 1555, various
 “ races, Hindoo and Mussulman, presented themselves in the Royal City.
 “ They differed in language and dialect; but when they came to live and
 “ traffic together, one language, termed Oordoo, became definitively
 “ fixed.”

The aborigines of India are found chiefly in the districts of the south-west frontier of Bengal. Little is known of their aboriginal tongue, designated the language of the “ Coles.” It is from the hill coolies of these tracts that the emigrants to the British colonies have been principally furnished.

The native languages into which the legislative acts of the Governor-General in Council are translated for the benefit of the community are—

Persian,
 Bengalee,
 Oordoo, or Hindostanee.

As a medium for affording useful information to the native officers of Government, *Gazettes* are published in the Bengalee and Hindostanee or Oordoo languages, for official notifications.

In 1837 the use of the Persian language in the judicial courts of the East-India Company was abolished, and the vernacular of each district substituted. Judicial decrees, embracing the points to be decided, the decisions thereon, and the reasons for such decisions, are now required to be written, first in the language of the judge (European or native), and subsequently translated into the vernacular of the district in which the suit has been decided.

* Hindee.

† Arabic and Persian; thus, as the English language was formed from the union of Saxon and Norman French, so Oordoo or Hindostanee is the fusion of Persian and Arabic with Hindee.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

WITHIN the last twenty years, several restrictions which impeded the growth of commerce have been removed, and India may now be said to enjoy free trade. This state of things has been brought about by—

1st.—The abolition of transit or inland duties.*

2nd.—The removal of export† duties on the staple articles of sugar and cotton.

3rd.—The equalization‡ of duties on the cargoes of British and foreign ships.

By the abolition of inland duties, the transit of produce for home consumption was rendered free, and a fresh impetus given to the internal trade of the country.

By the withdrawal of export duties on sugar and cotton, the staple produce of India is enabled to compete in foreign markets with the like productions of other countries.§

By abolishing the distinction between British and foreign ships, the latter, previously discouraged from resorting to India by the imposition of double duties, now enter the ports of India on the same terms as their British competitors, and thus afford a vast addition to the means of transport, and an incalculable increase of facilities for its commerce. The same Act (6 of 1848) removed the impediments which obstructed the coasting trade, by abolishing the levy of duty on goods conveyed from port to port.|| Further.—Asiatic sailors or lascars, being natives of India and under the government of the East-India Company, are now deemed *British* seamen.¶

* Transit or inland duties were abolished in

Bengal	by Act 14 of 1836.
Madras	... 6 of 1844.
Bombay	... 1 of 1838.

† The export of *Sugar* to British ports was rendered free of duty under the Tariff Act 14 of 1836. *Cotton* was exempted from export duty by a notification of the Indian Government, dated 31st December, 1847.

‡ *Vide* Act of the Government of India, No. 6 of 1848.

§ The chief remaining *staple* products upon which export duties are now levied are Silk and Indigo; but in respect to Indigo it may be stated, that India produces about five-sixths of the total supply, and a considerable export duty may therefore be levied without affecting the demand, or interfering injuriously with the interests of the producer.

|| *Vide* also Act of the Government of India, No. 5 of 1850.

¶ *Vide* 12 & 13 Vict. chap. 29, sect. 8.

The degree of expansion resulting to the commerce of India from these measures, may be seen from the following comparative statement:—

IMPORTS INTO INDIA.*			
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
1834-35	£4,261,106	... £1,893,023	... £6,154,129
1849-50	10,299,888	... 3,396,807	... 13,696,696
EXPORTS.			
1834-35	7,993,420	... 194,740	... 8,188,160
1849-50	17,312,299	... 971,244	... 18,283,543

Inland customs lines have been established in the interior of the country, between British possessions and the territories of native chiefs. The rates of duty levied nearly correspond with the sea duties.

Although the exports and imports of India have been subject to fluctuation, it will be seen, upon reference to the annexed table, that upon the whole the increase is very considerable. The amount of both imports and exports in the last year of the series, is more than double that of the first. Hence it is clear that while the Government revenue has benefited, the people have prospered. It is shown that there has been a greatly increased surplus produce for exportation, and that there is an increased power of consumption, is indicated by the imports.

* The import duty on British Manufactures (except Cotton Thread) amounts to 5 per cent. On Cotton Thread, 3½ per cent. On Foreign Manufactures, 10 per cent.

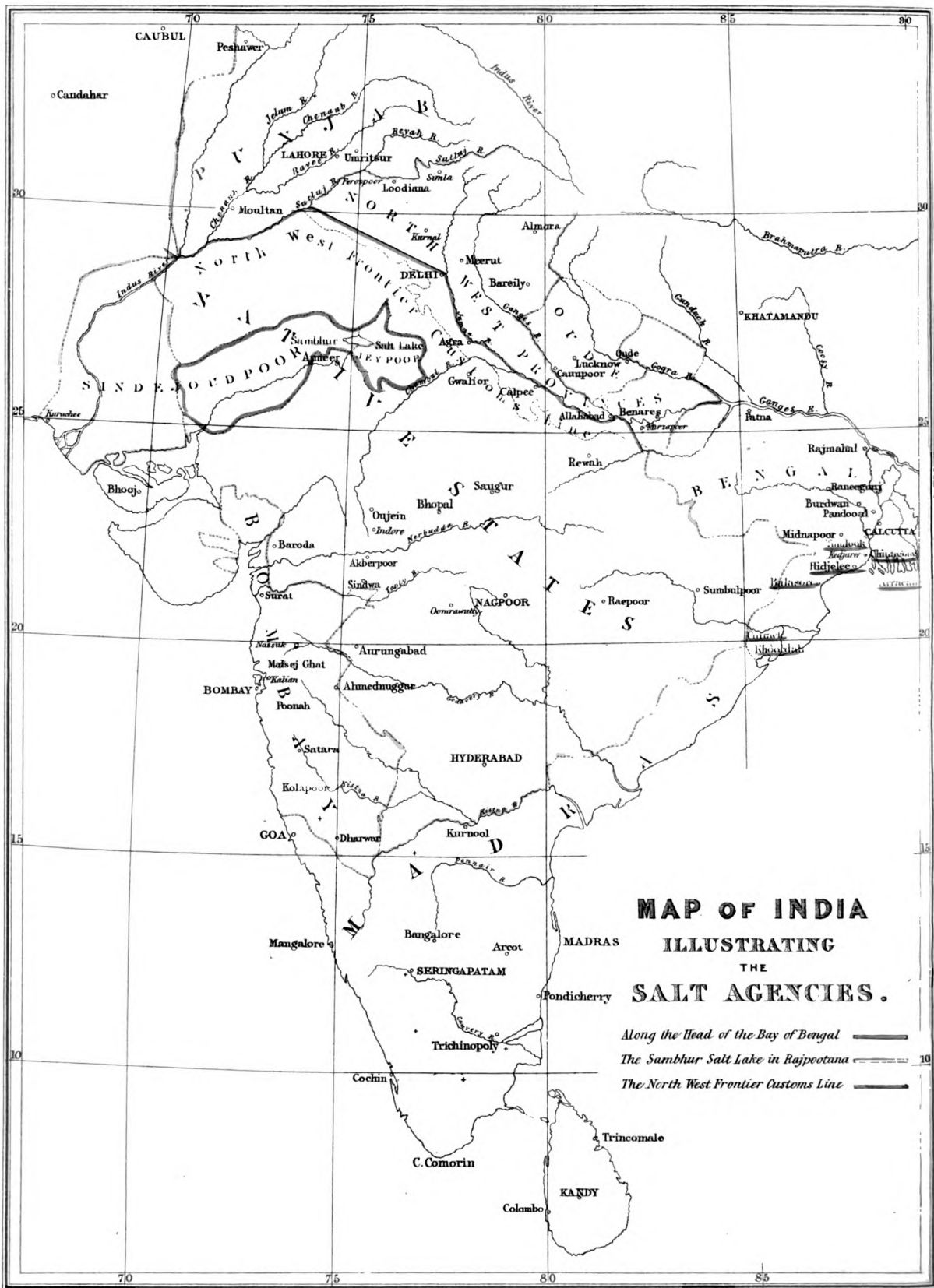
Value of the Imports between the several Presidencies of British India and the United Kingdom and other countries, in each Year, from 1834-35 to 1849-50.

	MERCHANDISE.					TREASURE.					MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE.						
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Grand Total.
				United Kingdom.	Other Countries.												
1834-35	1,99,91,307	50,32,900	1,75,86,858	2,68,22,216	1,57,88,849	64,62,248	15,31,150	1,09,36,835	1,89,30,233	2,64,53,555	65,64,050	2,85,23,693	6,15,41,298	2,85,23,693	65,64,050	2,85,23,693	6,15,41,298
1835-36	2,17,03,613	47,23,285	2,13,91,580	3,13,54,106	1,64,64,372	68,71,687	11,27,602	1,34,65,362	2,14,64,651	2,85,75,300	58,50,887	3,48,56,942	6,92,83,129	3,48,56,942	58,50,887	3,48,56,942	6,92,83,129
1836-37	2,78,28,965	59,70,276	2,15,70,661	3,83,05,042	1,70,64,860	61,25,274	7,59,580	1,34,76,818	2,03,61,672	3,39,54,239	67,29,856	3,50,47,479	7,57,31,574	3,50,47,479	67,29,856	3,50,47,479	7,57,31,574
1837-38	2,46,39,050	60,39,238	1,96,46,423	3,21,06,633	1,82,18,078	1,04,88,830	12,85,429	1,46,26,754	2,64,01,013	3,51,27,880	73,24,667	3,42,73,177	7,67,25,724	3,42,73,177	73,24,667	3,42,73,177	7,67,25,724
1838-39	2,65,21,522	64,74,021	1,96,11,224	3,50,59,300	1,73,47,467	1,21,90,314	13,11,340	1,66,07,541	3,01,09,195	3,85,11,836	77,85,361	3,62,18,765	8,25,15,962	3,62,18,765	77,85,361	3,62,18,765	8,25,15,962
1839-40	3,34,15,915	68,33,079	1,80,63,374	4,28,94,892	1,54,17,476	1,22,67,867	11,24,062	60,60,713	1,94,52,642	4,56,83,782	79,57,141	2,41,24,087	7,77,65,010	2,41,24,087	79,57,141	2,41,24,087	7,77,65,010
1840-41	4,59,07,555	76,89,328	3,05,62,522	6,01,43,398	2,40,16,007	91,86,079	6,81,465	79,92,989	1,78,62,533	5,50,95,634	83,70,793	3,85,55,511	10,20,21,938	3,85,55,511	83,70,793	3,85,55,511	10,20,21,938
1841-42	4,26,29,101	67,83,268	2,84,73,284	5,43,95,648	2,34,90,005	98,96,176	6,75,609	78,41,568	1,84,13,353	5,25,25,277	74,58,877	3,63,14,852	9,62,99,006	3,63,14,852	74,58,877	3,63,14,852	9,62,99,006
1842-43	3,91,51,858	58,11,805	3,10,72,366	5,35,49,012	2,24,87,017	1,64,87,117	7,94,130	1,71,51,669	3,44,32,916	5,56,38,975	66,05,935	4,32,24,035	11,04,66,945	4,32,24,035	66,05,935	4,32,24,035	11,04,66,945
1843-44	4,47,44,726	65,22,637	3,69,10,611	6,34,73,490	2,47,04,484	1,75,23,763	11,52,409	2,92,70,609	4,79,46,781	6,22,68,489	76,75,046	6,61,81,220	13,61,24,755	6,61,81,220	76,75,046	6,61,81,220	13,61,24,755
1844-45	5,93,39,902	1,04,68,940	3,77,31,817	7,95,21,795	2,80,18,864	1,88,13,651	18,85,612	1,98,25,455	3,75,24,718	7,51,53,563	1,23,54,552	5,75,57,272	14,50,65,377	5,75,57,272	1,23,54,552	5,75,57,272	14,50,65,377
1845-46	5,23,26,174	84,99,134	3,00,49,486	6,47,71,431	2,61,03,363	99,10,058	17,22,976	1,33,26,552	2,49,59,586	6,22,36,232	1,02,22,110	4,33,76,038	11,88,34,380	4,33,76,038	1,02,22,110	4,33,76,038	11,88,34,380
1846-47	5,31,34,429	88,18,041	2,70,14,175	6,42,04,045	2,47,62,600	1,33,62,287	14,71,994	1,45,64,943	2,93,99,224	6,64,96,716	1,02,90,035	4,15,79,118	11,83,65,869	1,02,90,035	1,02,90,035	4,15,79,118	11,83,65,869
1847-48	4,67,13,614	97,66,641	2,94,95,915	5,79,02,284	2,80,73,886	74,72,234	13,21,533	1,09,40,147	1,97,33,914	5,41,85,848	1,10,88,174	4,04,36,062	10,57,10,084	4,04,36,062	1,10,88,174	4,04,36,062	10,57,10,084
1848-49	4,35,60,144	94,80,720	3,04,07,178	5,51,21,104	2,83,26,838	1,41,46,091	11,71,992	2,67,26,950	4,20,45,033	5,77,06,235	1,06,52,712	5,71,34,128	12,54,93,075	5,77,06,235	1,06,52,712	5,71,34,128	12,54,93,075
1849-50	5,28,31,701	90,60,046	4,11,07,139	7,57,89,807	2,72,09,079	1,21,48,653	12,14,371	2,06,05,050	3,39,68,074	6,49,80,354	1,02,74,417	6,17,12,189	13,69,66,960	6,49,80,354	1,02,74,417	6,17,12,189	13,69,66,960

Value of the Exports between the several Presidencies of British India and the United Kingdom and other countries, in each Year, from 1834-35 to 1849-50.

	MERCHANDISE.						TREASURE.				MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE.			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.		Total Merchandise.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Grand Total.
				United Kingdom.	Other Countries.									
1834-35 ..	4,09,20,436	88,61,079	3,01,52,688	3,05,69,730	4,93,64,473	7,99,34,203	6,65,549	10,63,776	2,18,082	19,47,407	4,15,85,985	99,24,855	3,03,70,770	8,18,81,610
1835-36 ..	5,53,72,967	1,12,14,395	4,44,77,593	3,97,53,038	7,13,11,917	11,10,64,955	5,65,994	3,15,259	1,99,810	10,81,093	5,59,38,961	1,15,29,684	4,46,77,403	11,21,46,048
1836-37 ..	6,68,82,110	1,27,88,009	5,27,31,713	4,91,54,702	8,32,47,130	13,24,01,832	16,13,164	7,26,158	3,00,018	26,39,340	6,84,95,274	1,35,14,167	5,30,31,731	13,50,41,172
1837-38 ..	6,76,53,760	96,62,085	3,51,11,956	4,35,38,221	6,88,89,580	11,24,27,801	14,04,337	10,64,318	9,37,908	34,06,563	6,90,88,097	1,07,26,403	3,60,49,864	11,58,34,364
1838-39 ..	6,79,16,215	1,02,04,828	3,96,26,650	4,51,31,593	7,26,16,100	11,77,47,693	16,27,600	9,12,371	9,39,087	34,79,058	6,95,43,815	1,11,17,199	4,05,65,737	12,12,26,751
1839-40 ..	6,80,09,258	1,22,84,678	2,83,33,520	5,96,99,519	4,89,27,937	10,86,27,456	20,00,174	12,74,464	14,30,593	47,05,231	7,00,09,432	1,35,59,142	2,97,64,113	11,33,32,687
1840-41 ..	8,06,05,651	1,04,41,658	4,35,08,533	7,05,43,881	6,40,11,961	13,45,55,842	14,62,061	8,93,005	13,09,793	36,64,859	8,20,67,712	1,13,34,663	4,48,18,326	13,82,20,701
1841-42 ..	8,06,63,841	1,24,25,824	4,51,62,511	7,12,07,484	6,70,44,692	13,89,52,176	15,91,555	18,04,817	17,54,385	51,50,757	8,22,55,396	1,42,30,641	4,69,16,896	14,34,09,933
1842-43 ..	7,36,34,357	1,30,19,916	4,88,63,973	5,82,09,658	7,73,08,588	13,55,18,246	7,29,341	2,53,172	11,75,453	21,37,966	7,43,63,698	1,32,73,088	5,00,39,426	13,76,76,212
1843-44 ..	9,89,11,098	1,20,86,551	6,15,37,123	7,76,01,283	9,49,33,489	17,25,34,772	18,57,947	2,16,000	53,86,816	74,60,763	10,07,69,045	1,23,02,551	6,69,23,939	17,99,95,535
1844-45 ..	9,82,21,971	1,64,14,627	5,12,65,526	7,24,06,197	9,34,95,927	16,59,02,124	39,65,434	6,50,533	64,52,435	1,10,68,402	10,21,87,405	1,70,65,160	5,77,17,961	17,69,70,526
1845-46 ..	9,81,56,759	1,41,12,172	5,60,17,805	6,65,89,433	10,36,97,303	17,02,86,736	28,70,792	6,57,644	46,31,848	81,00,284	10,10,27,551	1,47,69,816	6,26,49,653	17,84,47,020
1846-47 ..	9,23,43,934	1,51,61,468	4,60,48,973	6,51,16,865	8,84,37,510	15,35,54,375	28,54,043	6,81,699	36,02,954	71,38,696	9,51,97,977	1,58,43,167	4,96,51,927	16,06,93,071
1847-48 ..	7,96,18,571	1,27,72,963	4,07,32,436	5,68,38,267	7,62,85,703	13,31,23,970	90,50,711	21,42,626	30,67,043	1,42,00,380	8,86,69,282	1,49,15,589	4,37,99,479	14,73,84,350
1848-49 ..	9,03,88,639	1,21,24,629	5,83,71,750	6,19,19,593	9,89,65,425	16,08,85,018	78,08,785	73,38,483	1,02,50,157	2,53,97,425	9,81,97,424	1,94,63,112	6,86,21,907	18,62,82,443
1849-50 ..	10,14,80,387	1,27,28,842	5,89,13,764	7,02,64,706	10,28,58,287	17,31,22,993	35,42,058	7,26,378	54,44,005	97,12,441	10,50,22,445	1,34,55,220	6,43,57,769	18,28,35,434

Note.—The Indian Port-to-Port Trade is not included in the foregoing statements.



MAP OF INDIA
ILLUSTRATING
 THE
SALT AGENCIES.

Along the Head of the Bay of Bengal ———
 The Sambhur Salt Lake in Rajputana - - - - -
 The North West Frontier Customs Line ———

J. R. H. Cox Great Queen St.

S A L T .

BENGAL.

THE supply of salt in Bengal is provided partly by manufacture, conducted on account of the Government,* partly by importation, and in one instance† by private manufacture, under a system of excise. The duty‡ on all imported salt is two and a half rupees per maund of 82 lbs., or about three farthings per lb. The same rate of duty is levied as excise on salt manufactured by private individuals; and the Government salt may be purchased at all times in quantities of not less than 50 maunds, at a fixed price, which is composed of the cost price, with the addition of two and a half rupees per maund, or three farthings per lb. The average cost price of production§ is about Rs. 80 per 100 maunds, or a trifle below one farthing per lb., thus making the Government selling price under a penny per lb. The supply of salt is no longer a monopoly; its manufacture and sale have not been relinquished by Government, but individuals participate in its provision, both by importation and manufacture, under a combined system of customs and excise.

The system of *fixed prices* and *open warehouses* commenced in 1836-37, when the previous system of *fixed quantities* and *periodical sales* was abolished.||

Maunds of 82 lbs.

During the seven years commencing with 1837-38 and ending with 1843-44, the duty on salt was Rs. 3. 4 a. per maund. The annual average¶ quantity of salt sold and imported during that period was 4,627,030
 In November, 1844, the duty was reduced to Rs. 3 per maund, and the annual average sale increased to 4,966,917
 In April, 1847, the duty was further reduced to Rs. 2. 12 a. per maund, and the annual sale amounted to 5,452,909
 In April, 1849, the duty was again subjected to reduction, when it was fixed for five years at its present rate of Rs. 2. 8 a. per maund.

It will thus be seen that in the five years above adverted to, the reduction

* The manufacture is carried on, not by hired labour on the part of the Government, but by a system of pecuniary advances; the parties receiving them being bound to deliver, at a fixed price, all the salt manufactured. Probably 100,000 labourers (called molunghoes) are engaged in the manufacture in the Sunderbunds.

† Mr. Prinsep's salt-works at Narrainpore.

‡ The duty is levied at the time of the clearance of the salt from the bonded warehouses.

§ The salt agencies are located along the head of the Bay of Bengal, viz. at Hidgelee, Tumlooke, Chittagong, Arracan, Cuttack, Balasore, Khoredah.

|| As recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1836. All the recommendations of that Committee have now been fully and fairly carried out, viz.—

1st. Open warehouses and fixed prices.

2nd. Imported salt to be subjected to the same rate of duty as native manufactured salt.

3rd. The rate of duty to be fixed below the average of net profit for a series of ten years (such average having been calculated at three rupees per maund).

¶ These averages are exclusive of the quantities disposed of by retail sales, which cannot be given with perfect accuracy.

effected in the salt-tax amounted to nearly 25 per cent.; but it would appear that no further reduction can, for the present, be expected consistently with the maintenance of the revenue, the last reduction in 1849 having led to no further increase of consumption.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The supply of salt to the North-West Provinces is furnished partly from the lower provinces of Bengal, and partly from the Sambhur Salt Lake,* in Rajpootana, and other localities on the western side of India. The salt of Bengal having paid the excise or import duty of Rs. 2. 8 a. per maund, passes free into the North-West Provinces. The Sambhur and other salt, on crossing the north-western frontier customs line, is subjected to a duty of two rupees per maund, and to a further duty of half a rupee † per maund on transmission to the eastward of Allahabad, thus coming into competition with the salt of Bengal under an equal duty of Rs. 2. 8 a. per maund.

MADRAS.

At Madras salt is manufactured on account of Government, and sold for internal consumption at one rupee per maund, or under one farthing per lb. ‡ The duty on imported foreign salt was three rupees per maund, but it has been recommended by the home authorities that the import duty should (as in Bengal) be equal only to the difference between the selling price and the cost of manufacture; the difference between the cost price and the price at which the salt is given out for consumption being the duty to be realized.

BOMBAY.

In Bombay the manufacture of salt is carried on by individuals, but subject to an excise duty of twelve annas (1s. 6d.) per maund, § a similar duty being imposed on imported salt. Salt exported from this presidency to Calcutta is subject to the above excise duty, but credit for that amount is given at Calcutta in the adjustment of the local duty. Facilities are also afforded for the export of salt to Malabar, Travancore, Cochin, and other places.

* The Sambhur Lake belongs to the native States of Joudpore and Jeypore.—*Vide* accompanying Map.

† The Allahabad special duty was fixed by Act 14 of 1843 at one rupee per maund; but in 1847, and again in 1849, when reduction of duty on Bengal salt was effected, corresponding reductions were made in the Allahabad duty.

‡ By Act 6 of 1844, sect. 43, the selling price of the Government salt was fixed at one and a half rupees per maund. It has subsequently been reduced to one rupee, by order of the Court.

§ The duty on salt on delivery from salt-works was fixed, by Act 27 of 1837, at half a rupee per maund. It was subsequently increased to one rupee per maund by Act 16 of 1844, and reduced to twelve annas, its present price, by order of the Court in the same year.

PUNJAUB.

The excise duty on salt at the Punjab Salt Mines has been fixed at two rupees per maund.

English salt, it is said, may be laid down at Calcutta at 44s. per ton, or about Rs. 80 per 100 maunds.*

According to another authority,† Rs. 65 per 100 maunds is the lowest possible rate at which the transaction could be effected. But salt from the Persian Gulf and other Arab States is laid down at Calcutta at Rs. 40 per 100 maunds. It is therefore the high cost of producing Bengal salt (Rs. 80 per 100 maunds) which alone enables English salt to keep a footing in the Calcutta market.

In Bengal salt is obtained by boiling the sea-water.

In Bombay and Madras the process is that of solar evaporation.

In the Punjab it is extracted in a pure state from the salt mines.

The Sambhur Salt Lake, in Rajpootana, overflows during the rains, and when the waters subside, a deep incrustation of salt is deposited on its shores for several miles round.

Salt purchased at Calcutta at 1d. per lb., the Government price, is sold at Benares (400 miles from Calcutta, where it comes into competition with the salt from Rajpootana) at 12 lbs. the rupee, or 2d. per lb.; and, moreover, it is stated to be then considerably adulterated. The consumption of salt in India has been usually estimated ‡ at 12 lbs. per head per annum; and assuming the wages of agricultural labour § at three rupees per mensem (the rate now paid on the Calcutta and Bombay mail-road, and also to village watchmen), it would, at Calcutta, absorb the income of five days' labour to provide the quantity required for a year. The salt duty thus operates as a tax of about 1½ per cent. upon the labourer's wages, if he have none but himself to provide for. If he have a wife or children, the percentage will of course be increased by the amount of their consumption. It is to be observed, however, on the other side, that the wife and children would generally contribute something to the common fund by the earnings of their labour, and thus again reduce the per-centage.

At Benares the purchase of the same quantity of salt (12 lbs.) would absorb ten days' earnings, thus constituting a charge of 3 per cent. on the labourer's income. But for this additional charge the Government duty is in nowise accountable. The difference in price is occasioned by the cost of conveyance, profits of trade, wastage, &c., the ordinary charges of commerce.||

The pressure of the salt-tax on the labourer cannot be regarded as severe,

* Aylwyn on Salt Trade.

† Calcutta Review.

‡ Report of Board of Customs, Salt and Opium: Calcutta, 1819. Also Calcutta Review, 1847.

§ In 1846 two thousand labourers were engaged for employment on the Calcutta and Bombay mail-road, at three rupees per head per mensem. See also Regulation XXII. of 1816, sect. 4.

|| Of these the principal item is cost of carriage; but on the completion of the railway now in progress this will be greatly reduced in the districts which it traverses. It is computed that the expense of conveying a ton of merchandise will not exceed 2¾d. per mile; consequently salt may be carried from Calcutta to Benares for one halfpenny per lb.

inasmuch as it is the only way in which he contributes to the pecuniary necessities of the State; in all other respects he is not necessarily subject to taxation.

The preceding remarks apply to the Upper and Lower Provinces of Bengal. In the territories of Madras and Bombay the duty on salt is only about one-third of that which prevails in Bengal; but from other causes the mass of the people are believed to be in inferior circumstances to those of Bengal. In Madras they are still subject to various taxes (moturpha tax, duty on tobacco, &c.), which have been abolished elsewhere.

A comparison of the amount of salt produced with the numbers of the population consuming it, will show that the estimate which assigns 12 lbs. as the ordinary annual consumption of an individual, is nearly in correspondence with fact. The quantity of salt sold wholesale and retail or imported was, in 1846-47, as under:—

					Maunds of 82 lbs.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	6,166,258
N. W. Provinces	...	...	...	...	2,670,943
Madras	...	...	...	...	4,587,720
Bombay	...	...	...	...	2,573,625
					<hr/>
					15,998,546
					82
					<hr/>
					31,997,092
					127,988,368
					<hr/>
					1,311,880,772 lbs.

If the entire population of *British* India be assumed at ninety-nine millions, which from the latest official information may be considered as about its actual extent, the above-mentioned quantity of salt would afford to each individual about 13 lbs., the facts collected by statistical research thus corroborating an estimate founded on observation of the habits of the people.

The following table exhibits the quantity of salt imported into Calcutta from all countries, and also from England, for the last seven years.*

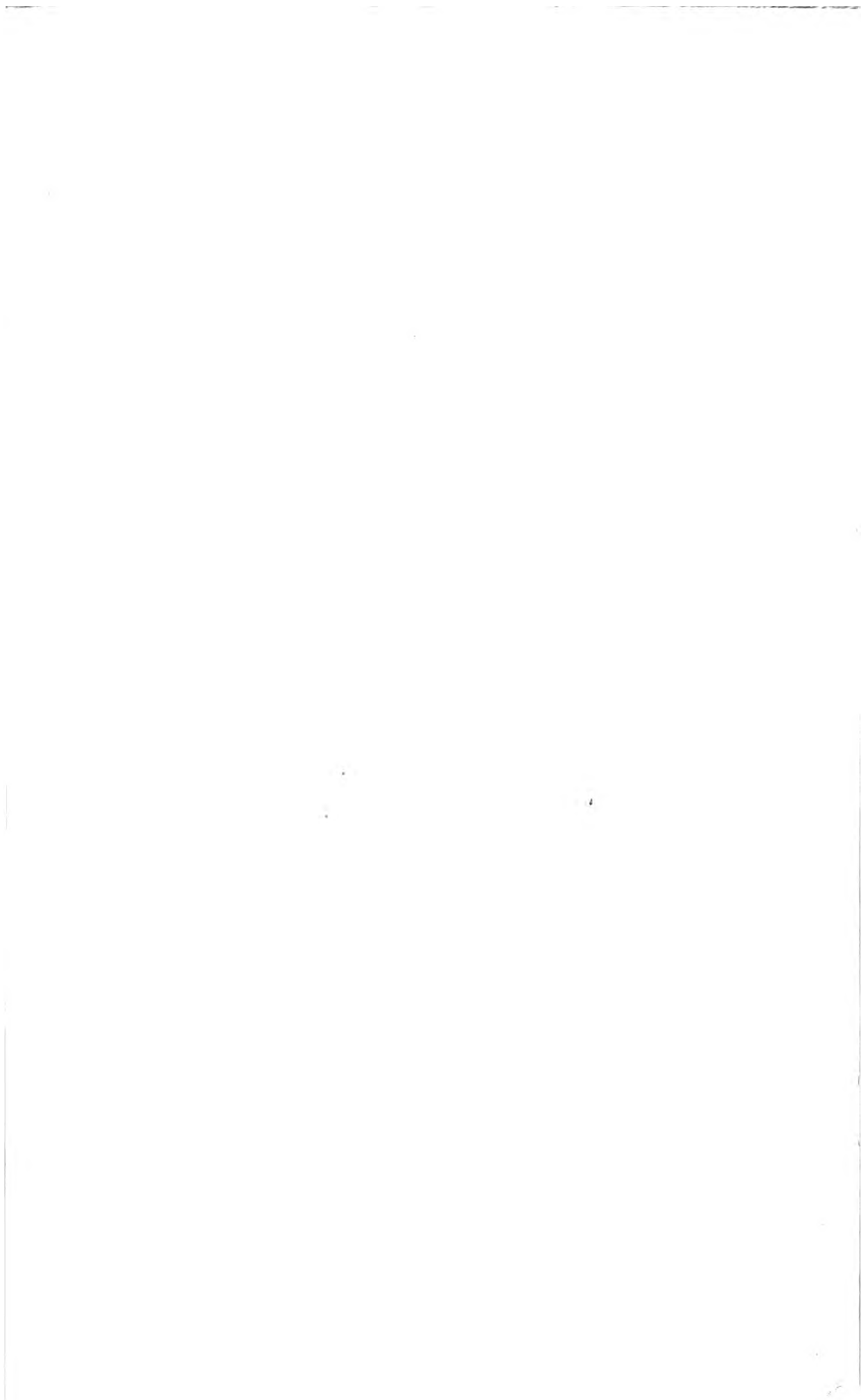
				Imported from all Countries.	From England.
				Maunds.	Maunds.
1844-45	...	...	...	970,595	791
1845-46	...	...	...	1,581,968	502,616
1846-47	...	...	...	1,466,744	352,835
1847-48	...	...	...	1,615,084	752,998
1848-49	...	...	...	1,626,706	459,803
1849-50	...	...	...	2,126,848	624,673
1850-51 (the first six months of)				1,455,007	672,092

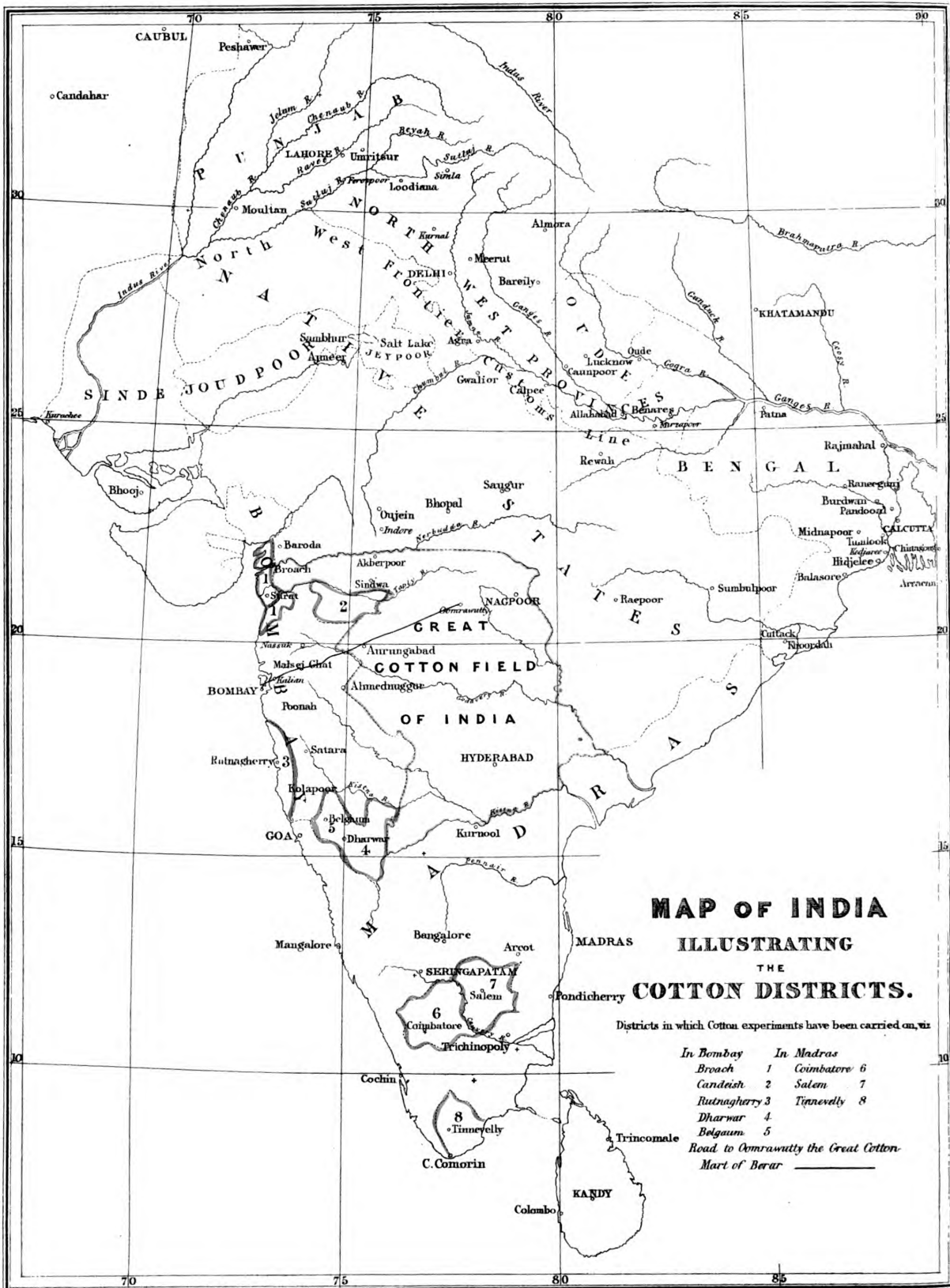
* Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Net Revenue derived from Salt from all sources, viz. Government Sales, Excise on Private Manufacture, and Customs Duty, from the year 1839-40.

Year.	Bengal.	North-West Prov.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1839-40 ...	1,61,94,188	26,90,511	33,82,422	12,72,209	2,35,39,330
1840-41 ...	1,63,80,084	24,43,614	30,21,805	14,58,218	2,33,03,721
1841-42 ...	1,57,50,967	26,81,822	33,61,806	13,42,601	2,31,37,196
1842-43 ...	1,64,33,412	25,06,731	32,10,959	16,25,339	2,36,76,441
1843-44 ...	1,55,78,010	35,86,467	37,35,644	16,99,579	2,45,99,700
1844-45 ...	1,60,42,730	47,82,645	37,81,369	18,47,502	2,64,54,246
1845-46 ...	1,49,09,021	37,75,196	40,34,020	21,01,109	2,48,19,346
1846-47 ...	1,62,79,725	52,47,071	39,84,188	17,77,565	2,72,88,549
1847-48 ...	1,65,83,668	48,26,209	41,94,855	23,45,006	2,79,49,738
1848-49 ...	1,41,44,321	45,65,642	37,69,440	21,06,855	2,45,86,258
1849-50 ...	1,61,07,384	53,79,810	38,33,312	21,57,591	2,74,78,097*

	Rupees.
* Government Sales and Excise Duty	1,75,98,287
Customs Duty on importation by sea	45,00,000
On passing North-West Frontier customs line	53,79,810
	<u>Rs. 2,74,78,097</u>





MAP OF INDIA
ILLUSTRATING
 THE
COTTON DISTRICTS.

Districts in which Cotton experiments have been carried on, viz

In Bombay	In Madras
Broach	1 Coimbatore 6
Candish	2 Salem 7
Rutnagherry	3 Tinnevely 8
Dharwar	4
Belgaum	5

Road to Ocmrawutty the Great Cotton Mart of Berar

J. & H. Cox, Great Queen St.

C O T T O N .

THERE are two principal descriptions of cotton-plant now cultivated in India, the indigenous and the American.

The indigenous plant of India is an annual, and succeeds best in the rich black soil found in various parts of the country. The American plant, though a perennial, is practically an annual in India.* In some parts of India it is grown successfully † on the black soil, but it thrives better on the light red lands. Each of these productions is possessed of some advantages not inherent in the other. The Indian cotton is capable of being manufactured into fabrics of extraordinary durability, and no less extraordinary fineness; its colour is superior, and on this account it is frequently used in this country in combination with American cotton, to improve the colour of the latter; but its staple is short. In addition to the greater length of staple, American cotton has further advantages over the indigenous production of India; the plant produces more flowers, and each flower a larger pod; while the quantity of seed contained in the pod is smaller and more readily separated from the fibre.

For a period of upwards of sixty years, attempts have been made by the East-India Company to extend the cultivation of cotton and to improve its staple, as well as the modes of cleaning and packing. Seeds from different cotton-growing countries have been procured; rewards offered to stimulate exertion; and instruments, both agricultural and mechanical, superior to those in native use, have been extensively introduced. The distribution of seed of superior quality commenced as early as 1788. In 1813 the services of an American were obtained, with a view of furthering the desired improvement in cultivation and cleaning, and American gins were then imported. In 1818, and again in 1831, renewed efforts were made. At the latter period, experimental farms were established in the southern Mahratta country, ‡ and in Guzerat; § but these, after a considerable expenditure, having failed, were, in 1836, abolished by the local government. In the despatch

1788.
1813.

1818.
1831.

1836.

* Neither American nor Indian cotton is cultivated on the same ground in India more than once in three years, their properties being found to exhaust the productive powers of the soil. Evidence before Cotton Committee in 1848, Question 2,110, &c.

† Dr. Royle, in evidence before Commons Committee on growth of Cotton in India, 1848, Question 481.

‡ The tract of country comprehending the British districts of Dharwar and Belgaum, and various native jaghires in their vicinity, is thus denominated.

§ Guzerat comprises an addition to the territory of the Guicowar, the four British districts of Broach, Surat, Kaira, and Ahmedabad.

1838. in which the approval and confirmation of this step were conveyed, the

Court expressed anxiety "that no means should be left untried which " might be likely to assist the desirable object of improving and extending the " cotton cultivation on the Bombay side of India." And, in the same despatch, a qualified assent was given to a proposal made in general terms by the local government, for authorizing collectors to grant farms of land on favourable terms to respectable persons desirous of cultivating cotton, and when necessary to make to such persons pecuniary advances, on security. But previously to the receipt of this permission, the Bombay Government had determined upon giving a very large measure of encouragement to this cultivation by exempting from land revenue, for five years, all lands sown with cotton in the Poona and Ahmednuggur collectorates. This proceeding was greatly disapproved by the Government of India, and on the discussion which ensued coming before the Court, their decision was given in favour of the Supreme Government. The Government of India had desired that the effect of the notice to grant the proposed exemption should be limited as much as possible; but the Court directed its immediate formal revocation, respect being had to the rights of those who might previously have taken advantage of it.

1839. In 1839 it was determined to seek information in the cotton-producing districts of the United States, and, if practicable, to engage *there* duly qualified persons to proceed to India for the purpose of instructing the natives in improved modes of culture and a better system of cleaning. The design was carried into effect. Ten Americans, experienced in the

1840. management of cotton plantations, were engaged, despatched to India, and their services distributed in the different presidencies. Government farms were again established in Broach, Dharwar, and Candeish, as were also experimental cotton gardens in Rutnagherry. In the last-named collectorate the cultivation of cotton was not generally practised, and after a short unsuccessful trial the experiment terminated. In Broach, the culture of the New

1844. Orleans cotton was stated to have proved a complete failure, and, notwithstanding a large expenditure, no good effects were produced on the staple of the country, beyond the limits of the farm. At a subsequent period the farms in Dharwar were abolished, and the contract system* of cotton culture introduced both there and in Candeish, in which collectorate the soil and

1846. climate are said to be well adapted to the culture of Bourbon, Egyptian, New Orleans, and other foreign varieties of cotton.

The results of American management in the presidency of Bombay up to the year 1844, are exhibited in the report† from Mr. W. R. Mercer, one

1844. of the American cultivators, dated Dharwar, 12th October of that year. The writer of this paper, which is marked by great clearness, fairness, and intelligence, affirms that Indian cotton has long been known to possess two very remarkable qualities:—it " mills" or swells in bleaching, thereby yielding a more substantial fabric; it takes and retains colour better than American cotton; and it would command a good market, provided it were sent in regular supply and of uniform cleanness. Mr. Mercer further expresses his opinion, that the capability

* That is, where cotton of a certain description is grown by the natives, without any interference on the part of the Government beyond an engagement to receive the produce at a fixed price.

† East-India Company's Manuscript Documents.

of furnishing an article suited to the manufactures of Great Britain, is not limited to Broach and Surat, but extends to the whole of Candeish, the southern Mahratta country, and other parts of western India; the capabilities of the North-Western Provinces, and large portions of the eastern and southern parts of the Madras territory being inferior. The difference of price between the cotton of Broach and Surat, being *sea-board* districts, and that of other more inland districts, he attributes to "difference of handling and the distance and badness of the routes over which the latter travels." After discussing the comparative effects of soil, climate, and culture (to the second of which he attributes great importance), Mr. Mercer comes to the conclusion that the natives of large tracts already employ a mode of cultivating the cotton plant in principle nearly the same as the American, but better suited in some respects to locality, &c. The great inferiority of much of the Indian article, he says, is the result of what befalls it subsequent to its production in the fields, that is, in the way in which it is gathered and stored, and chiefly the way in which it is separated from the seed and prepared for market, as well as in its transmission to market. At the gathering, in his opinion, the effort for improvement should commence.

Various improvements having been made in the cotton saw-gin, **1846.** with a view to render it more suitable to Indian use, the Court, in 1846, desirous of arriving at a just conclusion in regard to the results, as exemplified in Bombay saw-ginned cotton, directed consignments to be made annually of 6,000 bales, to be continued for a period of three years; and in the following year, with a view of testing the capabilities of the different districts, directions were given that the annual consignment should consist of equal quantities of New Orleans and indigenous cotton, and should be drawn from the four collectorates in which measures for the improvement of the article were in progress—viz., Dharwar, Belgaum, Broach, and Candeish. It may here be mentioned, that in forwarding to Bombay the account sales of this cotton, the results were stated to be highly satisfactory. Very favourable opinions were pronounced on the article by spinners and other competent judges, and the prices realized were good, for some samples high. In fact, the question as to the capability of India to produce cotton suitable for the use of British manufactures might thenceforth be considered settled.

In 1848, in adverting to the promised supply from the four **1848.** collectorates, the Court intimated their desire that Government should abstain from entering the market as large purchasers of cotton from American seed, if it found a ready sale among local dealers. The superiority of that cotton being generally recognised in the south Mahratta country, they were of opinion that Government might confine their operations to the supply of seed, and the introduction of improved methods of cleaning by saw-gins, &c.

In the Madras territories, cotton farms were established in the districts of Coimbatore, Tinnevely, and other localities. These farms have been **1849.** recently discontinued, the object for which they were formed having been fully attained, by demonstrating that the soil and climate are capable of producing cotton suitable to the British market.

It thus appears that within the two subordinate presidencies there is a considerable extent of country, the soil and climate of which are well adapted to the growth, not only of the indigenous cotton plant, but also of the American

plant. The experiments have moreover brought to light a fact, which might have admitted of some doubt, viz., that for the most part the natives are well acquainted with the proper modes of cultivation, and that little or no advantage is likely to be gained from further interference with the ordinary course of agriculture and trade. An ample provision of seed of the superior kinds of cotton for the use of the cultivators (till such time as, by its general diffusion, all interference, even in this way, on the part of the Government shall become unnecessary) seems all, as far as cultivation is concerned, that can now be beneficial.

The cleaning and packing of the cotton seem, however, still to be very far from perfect, and the introduction of improved methods continues to engage the attention of the home authorities.*

The duty on the export of cotton, and the inland transit-duty having been abolished, all the encouragement that can properly be afforded by fiscal regulations has been extended to this production. There remains another mode in which Government can promote the extension of the growth of cotton and the improvement of its quality, viz., by facilitating the construction of tramways and railroads, where the anticipated amount of traffic would justify the outlay. In some districts the expenses of cultivation and assessment are not so heavy as the expense of carriage to market.

In competition with America for the British trade, India will always have to encounter the disadvantage of distance. But it is not too much to hope that this may be greatly moderated, especially as the cotton manufactures of Great Britain appear to require new and increased sources of supply. Indian cotton is adapted to varieties of goods amounting in weight to about 75† per cent. of the total cotton manufacture of Great Britain. The cultivation has to contend with sundry disadvantages,‡ but these are compensated by the cheapness§ of the cost of production; this, in many parts of India, being only 1½d. per lb., while in America it is from fifty to one hundred per cent. more,|| ranging from 2¼d. to 3d.

The power of contributing to the required supply is, however, limited by circumstances, some of which only would appear to be under control. The cotton of the lower provinces of Bengal is said to be unsuitable to the British market. In the north-west the experimental culture was tried to a certain extent without success, but discouraging incidents appear to have led, in some degree at least, to its somewhat premature abandonment. At Madras, improvement in quality has been simultaneous with extended cultivation; but from the latest official infor-

* The services of some of the American planters, Mr. Blount, Mr. Frost, and others, have been re-engaged for the purpose of preparing machinery, superintending cotton experiments, &c.—*Vide* Court's Correspondence, 1852.

† Chapman on Cotton and Commerce of India, page 4.

‡ The inferior productiveness of the Indian soil and inferior yield of the cotton plant, the combined operation of the *two* causes, restrict the average out-turn to 100 lbs. of clean cotton per acre, while in America the same area gives at least double the quantity.

§ Evidence before Cotton Committee, 1848. Manufacturers of coarse goods in Manchester have a table, by which they see at a glance the respective prices at which American and Indian cotton are equivalent to each other.

Evidence before Cotton Committee, 1848, Questions 632, 1,206.

|| *Vide* Bazley's Evidence, Question 769; also Memo. from Mr. Turner, Chairman of Manchester Commercial Association, page 67, note.

mation it would appear that even if the whole of the lands in that presidency, adapted for the production of cotton, were so appropriated, the supply, after deducting the quantity required for local consumption and export to China, would bear a very small proportion to the wants of the British market.* Looking to existing circumstances, it will be seen that, if instead of a part only, the present entire export of cotton from Madras found its way to Great Britain, it would not furnish 2 per cent. of the supply required by the British manufacturers.

For many years past the chief supply of *Indian* cotton, both to Great Britain and the world at large, has been furnished from the port of Bombay, the greater part being raised in Guzerat; † but a just view of the extent and capabilities of the whole of the cotton land lying along the Gulf of Cambay, ‡ would lead to the conclusion, that the present growth of Guzerat cotton cannot be materially increased.

Taking the last four years of the tabular statement, at the end of this paper, the export of cotton from India may be regarded as having attained an amount of between 160,000,000 lbs. and 170,000,000 lbs. per annum; § and it would not appear that in the present condition of India this supply can be greatly exceeded; for though the export of cotton from India to Great Britain fluctuates from year to year (sometimes to the extent of 60 or 70 per cent.), || yet it will be seen, on reference to the tabular statement, that the increased or diminished amount is invariably attended by a corresponding diminution or increase in the supplies to other countries, and that the aggregate annual export from India remains without

* See Note A, at the end of this paper.

† The total export of cotton from India in 1849-50 was 165,655,220 lbs. The Bombay contribution to this total amounted to 150,754,963 lbs., of which 94,226,779 lbs. was the growth of Guzerat. (Report on internal and external Commerce.)

‡ See Note B.

§ EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.

	lbs.
1846-47	169,080,831
1847-48	160,317,295
1848-49	168,631,466
1849-50	165,665,220

The Exports of 1849-50 are made up as follows:—

	To England.	To all other Places.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
From Bengal	27,306	1,817,971	1,845,277
„ Madras	5,026,023	8,038,957	13,064,980
„ Bombay	105,637,028	45,117,935	150,754,963
	110,690,357	54,974,863	165,665,220

|| EXPORTS OF COTTON.

	To Great Britain.	China and other Ports.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1848-49	67,203,519	101,427,947	168,631,466
1849-50	110,690,357	54,974,863	165,665,220

variation. It may therefore be fairly inferred, that the quantity of cotton which under current prices India can export at a profit, does not greatly exceed 170,000,000 lbs. per annum.

The average yield of clean cotton in India being not more than 100 lbs. per acre, and cotton being cultivated on the same ground once only in three years, it follows, that to produce the quantity now exported annually, an area equal to upwards of five millions of acres, or nearly eight thousand square miles, must be appropriated to the purpose.

But if by means of railroads the great cotton* field of Berar, situate within the dominions of the Nizam or Rajah of Hyderabad, were placed nearly on an equality in point of facility of transport with the maritime cotton districts, then a breadth of land sufficient for the growth of a quantity equal to the full demand of Great Britain might at once be made available. It is, however, only by means of a railroad that the territory of Berar can be placed in a position to become a cotton-exporting country.†

* Evidence before Commons Committee on growth of Cotton in India, Questions 1,822-4,850.

† *Vide* Note C, at the end of this paper.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Quantities of Cotton Exported from India to Great Britain and other places; showing also the total Imports into Great Britain, together with the prices of Indian and American Cotton at Liverpool.

Years.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.		Total Imports into Great Britain from India and elsewhere.		PRICES AT LIVERPOOL.	
	England.	Other parts.	England.	Other parts.	England.	Other parts.	England.	Other parts.	lbs.	Indian.	American.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		Pence & lb.	Pence & lb.	
1834-35 ...	3,051,190	25,858,616	3,039,500	1,712,500	32,177,712	32,408,532	38,268,402	60,051,648	98,320,050	326,875,425	5 — 6 ³ / ₄	7 ³ / ₄ — 9 ³ / ₄
1835-36 ...	11,681,706	45,997,884	7,761,500	11,974,500	45,795,596	32,398,996	65,238,802	90,371,380	155,610,182	363,702,963	6 ¹ / ₂ — 7 ¹ / ₂	8 — 10 ¹ / ₂
1836-37 ...	1,586,408	34,546,456	8,316,000	18,873,500	68,163,901	47,091,927	78,066,309	100,511,383	178,578,192	406,959,057	4 — 7	8 — 10 ¹ / ₂
1837-38 ...	380,074	16,040,490	1,256,500	3,908,000	38,100,472	59,062,944	39,737,046	79,011,434	118,748,480	407,286,783	2 ³ / ₄ — 4 ³ / ₄	4 ³ / ₄ — 7 ¹ / ₂
1838-39 ...	293,350	17,464,702	2,400,500	8,569,000	31,800,887	69,547,360	34,494,737	95,581,062	130,075,799	507,850,577	3 ³ / ₄ — 5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂ — 7 ¹ / ₂
1839-40 ...	2,100,346	12,727,978	12,991,500	6,978,500	59,001,134	34,209,152	74,092,980	53,915,630	128,008,610	389,396,559	4 — 6 ³ / ₄	6 — 8 ³ / ₄
1840-41 ...	106,434	14,973,440	3,888,500	8,650,500	81,581,688	49,981,749	85,576,622	73,605,689	159,182,311	592,488,010	3 ³ / ₄ — 4 ³ / ₄	5 ³ / ₄ — 6 ³ / ₄
1841-42 ...	365,620	8,879,191	13,384,000	10,610,500	104,795,091	56,221,477	118,544,711	75,711,168	194,255,879	487,992,355	3 ¹ / ₂ — 5	5 ³ / ₄ — 6 ³ / ₄
1842-43 ...	158,732	14,024,418	2,629,000	21,319,500	69,839,914	81,939,416	72,627,646	117,283,334	189,910,980	531,750,086	3 ¹ / ₂ — 3 ³ / ₄	4 ³ / ₄ — 5 ¹ / ₂
1843-44 ...	143,142	16,404,798	1,576,500	12,933,500	91,781,824	79,662,004	93,501,466	109,000,302	202,501,768	673,193,116	2 ³ / ₄ — 3 ³ / ₄	4 — 5 ¹ / ₂
1844-45 ...	109,636	16,469,184	7,166,000	18,908,500	50,854,590	70,969,407	58,130,226	106,347,091	164,477,317	646,111,304	2 ¹ / ₂ — 4 ¹ / ₂	3 ³ / ₄ — 5 ³ / ₄
1845-46 ...	12,154	7,691,580	3,123,000	7,160,000	40,042,243	68,248,573	43,177,397	83,100,153	126,277,550	721,979,958	2 ³ / ₄ — 3 ¹ / ₂	3 ³ / ₄ — 4 ¹ / ₂
1846-47 ...	—	9,510,814	3,466,500	9,270,000	87,607,744	59,225,773	91,074,244	78,006,587	169,080,831	467,856,274	2 ³ / ₄ — 4 ³ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₂ — 7
1847-48 ...	1,624,433	11,147,072	3,147,746	6,315,332	89,429,561	48,653,151	94,201,740	66,115,555	160,317,295	474,707,615	3 ¹ / ₂ — 5	4 ³ / ₄ — 7 ¹ / ₂
1848-49 ...	30,513	2,907,098	3,033,728	8,237,037	64,139,278	90,263,812	67,203,519	101,427,947	168,631,466	713,020,161	2 ³ / ₄ — 3 ³ / ₄	3 ¹ / ₂ — 5
1849-50 ...	27,306	1,817,971	5,026,023	8,038,957	105,637,028	45,117,935	110,690,357	54,974,863	165,665,220	775,469,000	3 — 4 ¹ / ₂	4 — 6 ¹ / ₂

NOTE A.

The Board of Revenue at Madras have given the particulars of the extent of land actually producing cotton, and capable of producing it, founded on information furnished by the collectors in each district, in answer to queries transmitted by order of the Court of Directors. From the statement submitted it appears that the present extent of cotton land annually cultivated does not exceed 676,006 acres, or 1,056 square miles. Adding that which is *said to be capable of producing cotton*, the result will be 1,010,852 acres, or 1,579 square miles. In regard to Coimbatore, the quantity of land capable of producing cotton is not specified; but making the most liberal allowance which the limits of probability will admit, and quadrupling the quantity now under such cultivation within that district, the cotton-producing land of the Madras Presidency will not in the whole exceed 1,304,340 acres, or 2,038 square miles; which, at the rate of 100 lbs. of clean cotton per acre, will yield an annual average of 130,434,000 lbs. Deducting from this amount the quantity now exported to China, and that required for local consumption, the residue would not exceed one-twelfth part of the annual requirements of Great Britain.

NOTE B.

Guzerat.—Extent of Cotton Land round the Gulf of Cambay.

Length	...	...	Miles	220	
Breadth	...	...	„	30	
				6,600	
				640	
				4,224,000	Acres; but part being unsuitable for cotton, $\frac{1}{4}$ th instead of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd may be estimated as cultivated with cotton under rotation of crops.
				1,056,000	
				100 lbs. per Acre.	
				105,600,000	lbs. utmost yield of clean cotton in Guzerat.

NOTE C.

That cotton cannot be conveyed at a profit from Berar, except by railway, may be proved by the analogous case of salt.

Salt, having paid duty at $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per maund, is sold at Benares (400 miles from Calcutta), according to the Government *Gazette*, at 12 lbs. the rupee, or 2d. per lb.

At Calcutta, the price of salt is 1d. per lb., which is thus made up:—

Duty, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per maund of 82 lbs.			0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Cost of manufacture	...	...	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
			1d. per lb.

The cost of conveyance of salt for 400 miles, and other necessary charges, therefore enhance the price 1d. per lb., exclusive of the gain made by adulteration, which, it is said, takes place extensively. The cost of conveying cotton could not be less,* but by railway it might be carried for $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton per mile. Cotton might, therefore, be conveyed from Oomrawuttee, and other cotton marts in Berar, to Bombay (400 miles), for $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; and thus brought to market at a price ranging from 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than at present, it would be enabled to compete with cotton from America :—

1 Ton=2,240 lbs. 400 miles, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per mile=	1,100d. or $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
Price of cotton, Berar	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
Conveyance to Bombay per rail	$0\frac{1}{2}$ „
Freight to England at £3 per ton of 1,375 lbs. measurement	$0\frac{1}{2}$ „
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

* The wastage on cotton in transit appears to be equal to that on salt. In the Revenue Letter from Madras, dated 19th September, 1848, the rate of loss on cotton in transit to the place of export is stated at from 2 to $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

O P I U M.

BENGAL.

In Bengal, the revenue from opium is realized by means of a Government monopoly. No person within the Bengal territories is allowed to grow the poppy except on account of the Government.* Annual engagements are entered into by the cultivators, under a system of pecuniary advances, to sow a certain quantity of land with the poppy, and the whole produce in the form of opium is delivered to the Government at a fixed rate.† The engagements‡ on the part of the cultivators are optional.

The ordinary consequences of monopoly, increase of price to the consumer, and restriction on the employment of capital and industry, are not wanting in the working of the opium revenue system. The free cultivation of the poppy would doubtless lead to the larger outlay of capital, and to greater economy in production. But the poppy requires the richest description of land, and its extended cultivation must therefore displace other products. The price, too, is almost wholly paid by foreign consumers, viz., Chinese, Malays, &c.,§ and in obtaining the largest returns with the smallest outlay, the best interests of India would appear to be consulted.

BOMBAY.

Opium grown and manufactured within the territories of Bombay is held to be subject to the duty of Rs. 12 per Surat seer, || imposed by Bombay Regulation XXI. of 1827, upon opium “imported or brought into any harbour, or roads, “ or port, or place, either by land or sea, within the presidency of Bombay, or

* The cultivation of the poppy was prohibited in Bengal by Regulation VI. of 1799, sect. 3; and in the North-West Provinces by Regulation XLI. of 1803, sect. 2.

† The importation of opium into Bengal is virtually prohibited, the duty being fixed at twenty-four rupees per seer of 2 lbs., or about double the amount of its present selling price at the Calcutta Government sales.

‡ Three and a half rupees per seer, or about 3s. 6d. per lb.

§ In the month of August contracts are entered into with the ryots, and an advance without interest of four rupees per beega (nearly two-thirds of an acre) granted by the Government. The sowings commence in November, when another advance is made of three rupees per beega. Again in January and February, when the crop arrives at maturity, a third advance of about three rupees per beega takes place to assist the cultivator in gathering the produce. The crop is collected by the end of March.

§ Under the Convention of 1815, the French Government of Pondicherry are supplied with 300 chests of opium annually, at the average price obtained at the Calcutta sales.

|| The Surat seer consists only of 35 tolahs; the duty on opium is, therefore, somewhat heavier than in Bengal.

“ territories subordinate thereto;” and this duty must be paid before its removal. The object of this heavy duty is to discourage its production. The cultivation of the poppy is stated to have ceased in the district of Ahmedabad in 1839, and nearly so in those of Kaira and Candeish. In Scinde the production of opium has been prohibited. The Government purchase all that is produced in Bombay, and supply, through the licensed retailers, the quantity required for home consumption.

CENTRAL INDIA.

A large revenue is derived from the transit of the opium of Malwa through the British territories to Bombay for exportation to China. Previous to the year 1831 the British Government reserved to itself a monopoly* of the article, which was purchased by the British resident at Indore, and sold by auction, either at Bombay or at Calcutta. But in that year it was deemed advisable, chiefly on account of the large quantity of opium smuggled to the Portuguese settlements of Demaun, &c., on the coast, to relinquish the monopoly, to open the trade to the operations of private enterprise, and to substitute, as a source of revenue, in place of the abandoned system, the grant, at a specified rate, of passes to cover the transit of opium through the Company's territories to Bombay. In determining the amount of transit duty, it was proposed to be guided by a comparison of the cost of transit direct to Bombay, with that of the transmission of the drug to the coast by the cheapest of the more circuitous routes through the territories of native states; and on the basis of such a comparison it was fixed at Rs. 175 per chest of 140 lbs. each. In 1835, the results of the preceding official year being unfavourable, the shipments of opium from Bombay having largely declined, while those from Demaun had greatly increased, the rate was reduced to Rs. 125 per chest.

The subjugation of Scinde afforded opportunity for the levy of a higher rate. Down to the period of that event, a large portion of the opium of Malwa had been conveyed through Scinde to Kurrachee, and thence onwards to the Portuguese ports of Diu and Demaun. That route was now closed, and it was reasonably expected that an advance might be made in the charge of passes, without risk of loss to the revenue from a diminished demand for them. The rate was accordingly increased, in October, 1843, from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 per chest. Upon the principle that it was desirable to fix the price at the highest amount which could be levied, without forcing the trade into other channels, a further increase was made in 1845, when it was determined that the charge should be Rs. 300 per chest. Under the like views it was, in 1847, raised to Rs. 400 per chest.

Poppy seed is sown in Malwa in November; the plants are in flower in the early part of March, and from that time till the end of April the extraction of the juice proceeds. During the hot weather in May, the extracted juice is allowed to settle, and in June, and early in July, the cakes are manufactured.

* By separate treaties with the native princes of Central India, and which were subsequently cancelled.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts from the Opium Revenue, from the
Year 1834-35.

Years.	Net Receipts from Bengal.	Net Receipts from Bombay.	Total Company's Rupees.	Total £ Sterling, at 2s. the Sicca Rupee.
1834-35 ...	63,26,894	14,41,711	77,68,605	728,517
1835-36 ...	1,32,01,613	17,18,455	1,49,20,068	1,399,009
1836-37 ...	1,33,40,968	20,08,710	1,53,49,678	1,439,031
1837-38 ...	1,43,67,238	14,97,202	1,58,64,440	1,487,291
1838-39 ...	69,87,990	25,43,318	95,31,308	893,560
1839-40 ...	32,60,761	1,17,014	33,77,775	316,666
1840-41 ...	64,96,324	22,46,452	87,42,776	819,635
1841-42 ...	80,38,669	21,48,989	1,01,87,658	955,093
1842-43 ...	1,32,23,436	25,42,382	1,57,65,818	1,478,046
1843-44 ...	1,67,59,482	34,88,780	2,02,48,262	1,898,274
1844-45 ...	1,80,83,454	37,29,431	2,18,12,885	2,044,958
1845-46 ...	2,20,77,262	59,56,243	2,80,33,505	2,628,140
1846-47 ...	2,27,93,387	60,68,628	2,88,62,015	2,705,813
1847-48 ...	1,29,15,296	37,18,549	1,66,33,845	1,559,423
1848-49 ...	1,95,82,562	88,75,066	2,84,57,628	2,667,902
1849-50 ...	2,80,07,968	72,94,835	3,53,02,803	3,309,637

Note.—A chest of Bengal opium, containing 164 lbs., or 80 seers, would cost the Government, at Rs. 3. 8a. per seer, Rs. 280, and sell at Calcutta for upwards of Rs. 900, yielding a profit of about 7s. 6d. per lb.

A chest of Malwa opium, containing 140 lbs., upon which the transit duty of Rs. 400 had been paid, would afford a revenue to Government of about 5s. 8d. per lb.

STATEMENT exhibiting the number of Chests of Opium sold in Bengal, or
exported from Bombay.

Years.	BENGAL.	BOMBAY.
	Number of Chests of 164 lbs. each.	Number of Chests of 140 lbs. each.
1840-41	17,858	16,773
1841-42	18,827	14,681
1842-43	18,362	24,337
1843-44	15,104	13,563
1844-45	18,350	20,660
1845-46	21,437	12,635
1846-47	21,648	18,602
1847-48	30,515	15,485
1848-49	36,000	16,509*

* It is stated, that neither the price of opium, nor the extent of cultivation in Malwa, has been affected by the great enhancement of the pass-duty which has taken place since 1845.



E D U C A T I O N .

IN 1813, Parliament directed that the sum of £10,000 per annum should be set apart from the surplus revenues of India, and applied to the revival and improvement of literature.

Nothing, however, was done in consequence until 1823, when the Government of Bengal appointed a Committee of Public Instruction,* and placed at their disposal the arrears of the parliamentary grant from the year 1821.

The sum now disbursed from the gross revenue for educational purposes, amounts to between £70,000 and £80,000 per annum.

Previously to the date last mentioned, the only native educational establishments founded in India by the British Government were the Mahomedan College at Calcutta and the Sanscrit College at Benares, established respectively in 1781 and 1792.† The Hindoo College of Calcutta, though founded in 1816, was not transferred to Government superintendence until 1823. In 1835 the number of seminaries had increased to fourteen; there are now in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces upwards of forty.

In the earlier-founded colleges the studies were purely Oriental; in those subsequently established they are European. The preservation of native learning ‡ was the avowed object in the one case; the communication of useful knowledge, and the affording facilities for the study of elegant literature, were the ends sought in the other.

The instruction of the masses in this knowledge was avowedly the ultimate

* Subsequently merged into a Council of Education, retained by Government for advice and reference, and acting ministerially.

† The motives to the establishment of these institutions, were,—

1st. To gratify national predilections, and thus to gain over the learned and influential classes ;
and

2ndly. To secure a regular supply of Hindoo and Mahomedan law officers for the courts of law.

‡ Speaking of native literature, Bishop Heber observes :—

“The Mussulman literature very nearly resembles what the literature of Europe was before the time of Copernicus, Galileo, and Bacon. The Mussulmans take their logic from Aristotle, filtered through many successive translations and commentaries; and their metaphysical system is professedly derived from Plato. Both Mahomedans and Hindoos have the same natural philosophy, which is also that of Aristotle in zoology and botany, and Ptolemy in astronomy, for which the Hindoos have forsaken their more ancient notions of the seven seas and the six earths.”

Rammohun Roy, in reference to the Sanscrit College, says :—

“It can only load the minds of youth with grammatical niceties and metaphysical distinctions of no practical use. The pupils will acquire what was known 2,000 years ago, with the addition of vain and empty subtilities.”

In a despatch written in 1821, the Court of Directors observe :—

“In teaching mere Hindoo or mere Mahomedan learning, you bind yourselves to teach a great deal of what is frivolous, not a little of what is purely mischievous, and a small remainder, indeed, in which utility is in any way concerned.”

end to be attained; but several years were unfortunately lost, pending the result of the experiment resorted to in the first instance, of translating English literature into Arabic and Sanscrit, the classical languages of the East. Under this arrangement, before a native student could become versed in European knowledge, it was indispensable that he should first become an accomplished Oriental scholar.* The scheme ended in failure.

But immediately after the termination of the last Charter Act in 1834, the subject again came under consideration, and on the 7th March, 1835, the Government of India passed a resolution, substituting the English for the Oriental scheme of education.†

The new plan offers to the native student a complete education in European literature, philosophy, and science, through the medium of the English language;‡ it introduces him to the entire range of science and literature, so far as he is able to receive it, the limit being that alone fixed by nature in regard to his own capacity. English is now the classical language of India. Colleges and schools have been established in the principal cities and towns, and the old Mahomedan and Hindoo institutions, though upheld as seminaries of Oriental learning, have had English classes attached to them. Stipends (formerly paid to pupils without reference to ability, diligence, or acquirements) have been abolished, and in lieu thereof scholarships have been founded, which can be gained only by passing a satisfactory examination. Junior scholarships are also attached to the new schools, tenable at the central college, to which the school is subordinate, and where a higher course of instruction is available.

Ten years subsequently to the adoption of the new plan, another important

* It was urged that native co-operation would be more readily afforded by giving the preference to the learned languages of the East. Sanscrit and Arabic were to be the keys of knowledge. Students thus educated to a high standard, in both Eastern and Western learning, were to issue forth among their countrymen as authors, translators, and teachers; and, from their united efforts, a new knowledge and more enlarged ideas were to be more and more diffused, until, at length, all classes should participate in the advantages of education.

† “His Lordship in Council directs, that all the funds which these reforms will leave at the disposal of the committee be henceforth employed in imparting to the native population a knowledge of English literature and science, through the medium of the English language.”

Five years before the adoption of the English scheme, the home authorities had indicated their sentiments on its merits as follows:—

“We think it highly advisable to enable and encourage a large number of natives to acquire a thorough knowledge of English, being convinced, that the high tone and better spirit of European literature can produce their full effect only on those who become familiar with them in the original language. While, too, we agree that the higher branches of science may be more advantageously studied in the languages of Europe, than in translations into the Oriental tongues, it is also to be considered, that the fittest persons for translating English scientific books, or for putting their substance into a shape adapted to Asiatic students, are natives who have studied profoundly in the original works.”—Despatch, 29th September, 1830.

‡ In the Educational Report for 1849, Mr. Bethune, then filling the office of legislative member of the Supreme Council of India, observes:—

“There is no institution in England with which I am acquainted, where the published answers of the students are subjected to so strict and severe a test. I have no hesitation in saying, that every succeeding examination which I witness, increases my admiration of the acuteness and talent, literary and scientific, which are evinced by the educated young men of this country.”

The subjects selected for the scholarship examination of 1849 were—

LITERATURE.—Addison, Goldsmith, Bacon, Campbell, Elphinstone. Hume and Arnold for prose and history.

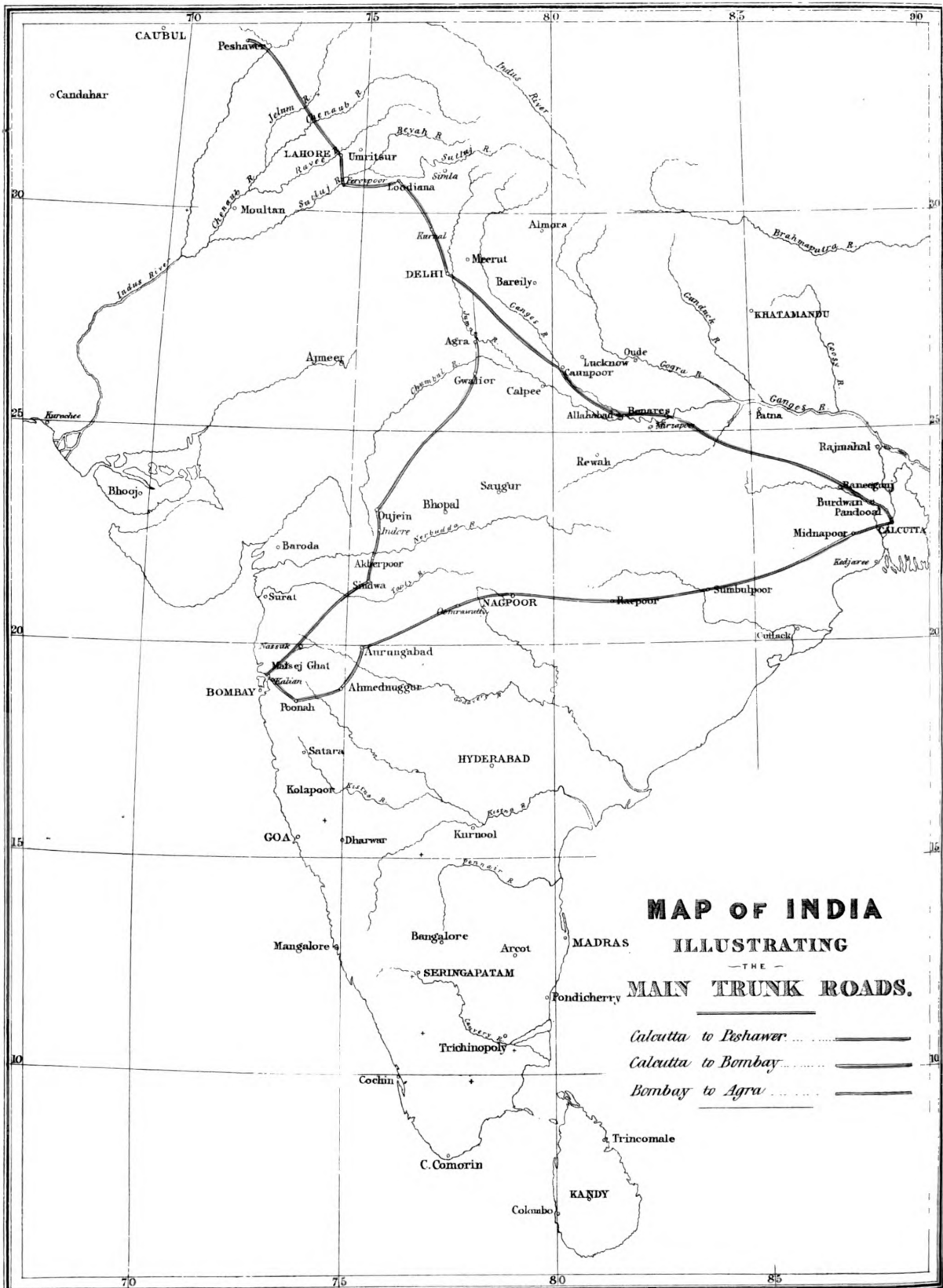
MATHEMATICS.—From Euclid to optics and astronomy.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—Reid's Enquiry, Mill's Logic, Smith's Moral Sentiments.

step was taken by the Government. With the view of fostering a general desire for education, the resolution of the 10th October, 1844, was passed, promising preference of selection for public employment to students of distinguished ability. So strong is the desire to enter into the service of Government, that one of the princes of Mysore availed himself of the Government resolution, passed the prescribed examination in 1850, and offered himself as a candidate for public employment.

In its attempts to introduce and extend the pursuit of the higher branches of sound and useful learning, the Government may be regarded as completely successful. Every year will add something to the evidence of its success. But though equally zealous to communicate to the masses that more limited measure of knowledge which they require, and which it is important they should possess, the efforts of the Government in the Lower Provinces of Bengal have not prospered in like manner. Scholars have been trained, from whom the gradual formation of a vernacular literature might have been expected; but the apathy of the people would render such literature useless and unavailing for their improvement, seeing that, being destitute of the first elements of education, they would be unable to profit by that which might be prepared for their instruction. That which is wanting was something to dispel this apathy, and this in the North-Western Provinces has happily been found.

Under the New Revenue Settlement there, the rights of every cultivator, whether landlord or tenant, had been ascertained and recorded, and for the protection of their rights, a system of registration of titles to land had been introduced. The registers are open to all who choose to inspect them. But of course none but those able to read and write can avail themselves of the advantages they offer to any extent, while to the full enjoyment of them some knowledge of arithmetic and of the principles of land measurement is requisite. The utility of knowledge thereupon presented itself to the minds of the people, and a desire was consequently manifested for its acquisition—to a sufficient extent, at least, to ascertain their rights. This stimulus was wanting in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, where the rights of the cultivators had been swept away by the permanent settlement; but in the North-West Provinces the people were rousing themselves and actually requiring education, while in other parts of India all the influence of Government could not secure its acceptance. Here was an admirable opportunity, and it was well improved. During the last few years the Government has met the wishes and necessities of the people in this respect, and the people have zealously seconded its exertions. The latter have been aided by pecuniary grants. The Government has also established model schools, and caused to be prepared and printed a series of books, the want of which must have frustrated the success of the movement. Vernacular schools have sprung up in various parts of the country, and a vigilant and well-organized system of inspection is maintained so as to secure their efficiency. The more indispensable objects of instruction—reading, writing, arithmetic, and mensuration—enter into the course of all; and where practicable, a few other studies, as geography, history, &c., are admitted. Under this system, a few years must effect a vast change in the North-Western Provinces in respect to education.



MAP OF INDIA
ILLUSTRATING
 — THE —
MAIN TRUNK ROADS.

- Calcutta to Peshawar*
- Calcutta to Bombay*
- Bombay to Agra*

J. & H. Cox Great Queen St.

PUBLIC WORKS.

AMONG the works of public utility which have been undertaken, continued, or completed by the Governments of India within the last twenty years, may be especially noticed, under

TRUNK-ROADS,

1. The new trunk-road from Calcutta to Delhi, and thence to Lahore and Peshawur.
2. The Bombay and Agra road.
3. The Calcutta and Bombay mail-road.

The direction of these roads will be observed on reference to the following sketch-map:—

- 1st. The trunk-road from Calcutta to Delhi, and thence to Peshawur (commenced about 1836), is 1,423 miles in length, viz.—

Calcutta to Delhi	...	...	...	...	Miles 887
Delhi to Kurnoul	...	...	...	...	78
Kurnoul to Loodiana	...	...	...	...	124
Loodiana to Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	74
Ferozepore to Lahore	...	...	...	...	50
Lahore to Peshawur	...	...	...	...	210
					1,423

The cost of constructing this road to Delhi, including bridges, amounted to Rs. 81,94,104, or nearly £1,000 per mile, exclusive of the expense of convict labour. It has now been completed to Kurnoul. The road is, what in India is termed, metalled, or macadamized. The cost of maintaining it in repair, after completion, is estimated at Rs. 350 per mile, or for the whole distance about £50,000 per annum.

- 2nd. The Bombay and Agra road was commenced under Lord Auckland's administration, in 1840. The length of this road is 734 miles, viz.—

Agra to Indore	...	...	...	...	Miles 370
Indore to Akberpore	...	...	...	...	51
Akberpore to Sindwa	...	...	...	...	43
Sindwa to Bombay	...	...	...	...	270
					734

This road is not macadamized, except in parts. The expense of construction amounted to £243,676, or about £330 per mile. The cost of repair is calculated at Rs. 70 per mile, or for the whole distance about £5,000 per annum.

3rd. The formation of the Calcutta and Bombay mail-road was sanctioned by the home authorities in 1840. The length from Calcutta to Ahmednuggur is 1,002 miles. The cost of construction was estimated at £500 per mile, or about half a million sterling for the whole. The continuation of the road from Ahmednuggur to Poona (74 miles), and thence to Bombay (94 miles), had been previously constructed.

Calcutta to Sumbulpore	...	...	...	Miles	307
Sumbulpore <i>viâ</i> Raepore to Nagpore	...	...	...	...	339
Nagpore to Ahmednuggur	...	...	...	...	356
					<hr/> 1,002
Ahmednuggur to Poona	...	...	...	...	74
Poona to Bombay	...	...	...	...	94
					<hr/> 1,170

In 1845, the Court directed that the expenditure on this line should be restricted to the formation of a road adapted to the transit of the mails. In 1846, 2,000 labourers were engaged for employment on the portion of the road between Calcutta and Nagpore, and it was then stated that the road would shortly be placed in a most effectual state for the transmission of the mails at all seasons. Should the ultimate cost of construction be equal to the estimate sanctioned in 1840, the expense of this road will, as above stated, amount to £500,000, or £500 per mile.

SUMMARY.

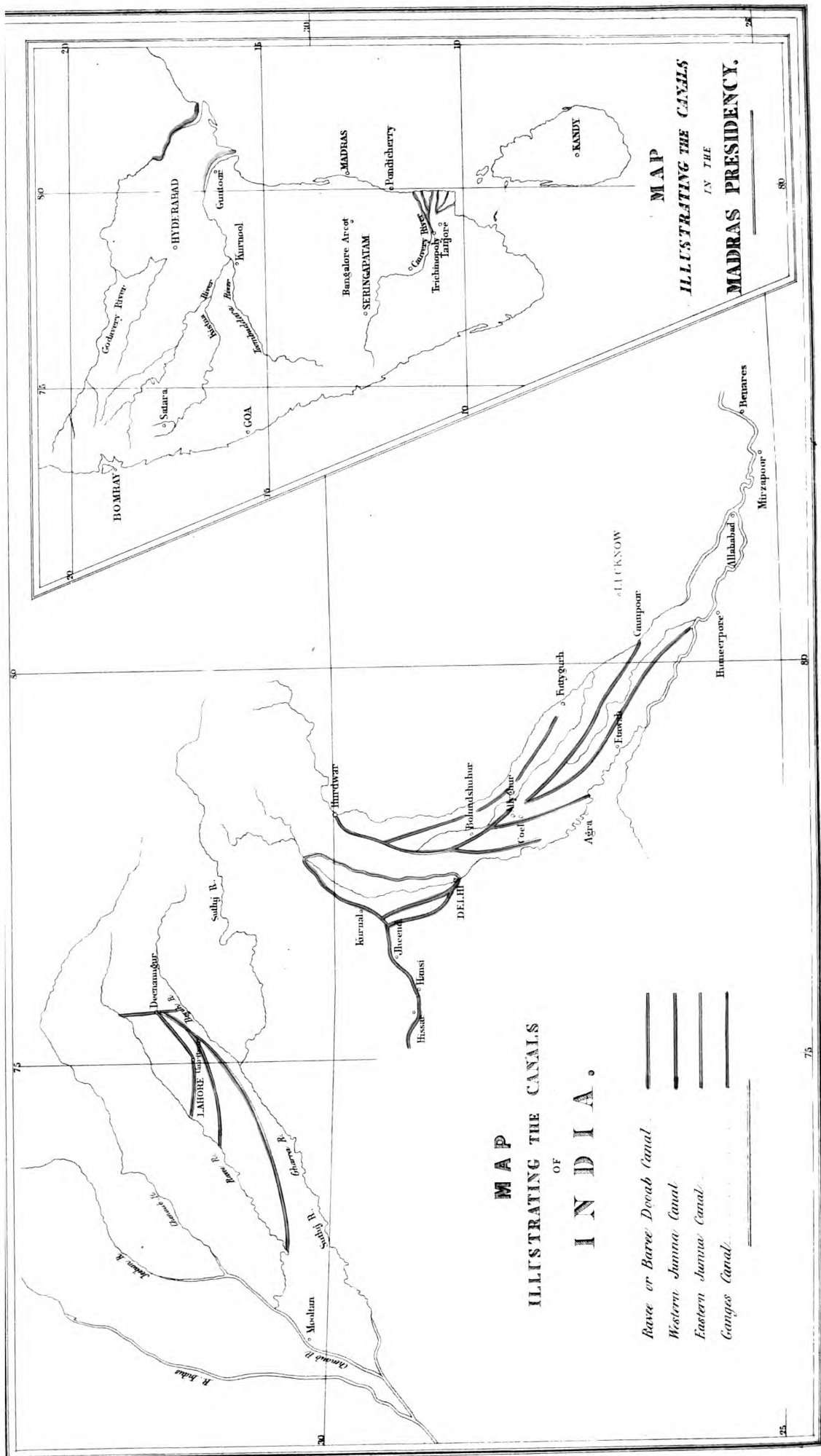
	Length.	Cost.	Annual Repairs.
Grand Trunk Road (when completed to Peshawur at the same rate of cost)	1,423	£. 1,423,000	£. 50,000
Calcutta and Bombay Road as per original estimate	1,002	500,000	35,000
Bombay and Agra Road	734	243,676	5,000
	3,159	2,166,676	90,000

The above have been selected only as illustrating the measures in progress for the advancement of India by means of extended and improved roads. Many similar works, which though of minor extent are of equal utility, have been either completed or commenced.

CROSS-ROADS.

With regard to cross-roads, separate provision has been made for their improvement, and funds specially set apart for the purpose, consisting of—





MAP
OF
INDIA.
ILLUSTRATING THE CANALS

- Ravee or Barce Doab Canal
- Western Jumna Canal
- Eastern Jumna Canal
- Ganges Canal

MAP
ILLUSTRATING THE CANALS
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

W. H. Cole, Great Britain, etc.

1st. The net profits arising from the tolls on public ferries.

2nd. (In the North-West Provinces.) The one per cent. fund paid by the landholders on the amount of the Government revenue.

The proceeds of these are carried to a general fund, and redistributed among local committees, with the view to local improvements. The general results of the arrangement may be estimated from observing the effects in a particular district.

The amount allotted to Cawnpore and placed at the disposal of the committee averages Rs. 28,000 per annum. The grand trunk-road traverses this district, which is maintained solely at the expense of Government. But in 1848 the committee had completed a new road from Cawnpore to Calpee. This road is 40 miles in length, and is macadamized throughout. The remaining cross-roads in this district under the charge of the committee measure about 300 miles, and are repaired annually upon the cessation of the rains.

Another measure, recently adopted, is calculated materially to improve the means of internal communication. An Act has been passed (No. 8 of 1851), empowering the several Governments to levy tolls (not exceeding the rates specified in the schedule) on roads and bridges, thereafter made or repaired at the expense of Government; the net proceeds to be appropriated to the construction of roads and bridges in the presidency from which they are drawn. It may therefore be presumed, that wherever the traffic is calculated to pay for the maintenance of a road, every encouragement will be afforded for its construction.

CANALS.

The whole volume of water from the rivers of the Himalayas, available for irrigation, has been estimated at about 24,000 cubic feet per second in the dry season, viz.—

Ganges	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750
Jumna	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,870
Ravee	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Sutlej, at Rooper	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Jhelum	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
							24,120

Each cubic foot per second has been found adequate for the annual irrigation of 218 acres of land, but as one-third only of a district is usually irrigated, the remainder bearing dry crops not requiring irrigation, a cubic foot of water per second would be sufficient for the irrigation of 654 acres, or about one British square mile; a surface of 24,000 square miles may therefore be ultimately irrigated by these rivers.

Of the entire volume of water hitherto running waste, one portion has already been applied to purposes of irrigation. The whole stream of the Jumna has been diverted from the main channel into two canals, called the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals.

The length of the Western Canal, with its branches,					
extends to	...	...	...	...	Miles 425
That of the Eastern, to	...	...	...	...	155
					580

The Ganges Canal is rapidly advancing to completion. Its main object is the irrigation of the North-Western Provinces. A ridge of land rises slightly above the level of the adjacent country, and runs along the centre of the Doab, sloping down on the one side to the Jumna, and on the other to the Ganges. The canal has been constructed on the top of this to the vicinity of Allyghur, whence it diverges in two channels, one to Cawnpore and the other to Humeerpore *vid* Etawa, with three offsets, termed the Futteghur, Bolundshuhur, and Coel branches.

The total length of the canal, with its branches, will be 810 miles, viz.—

Hurdwar to Allyghur	...	...	...	Miles 180
Allyghur to Cawnpore	...	...	...	170
Allyghur to Humeerpore	...	...	...	180
Branch to Futteghur	...	...	...	170
Do. to Bolundshuhur	...	...	...	60
Do. to Coel	...	...	...	50
810				

The total cost of the canal is estimated at £1,555,548, of which £722,556 has been already expended. It is believed that water will be admitted in the main lines in the course of next year.

The Ravee Canal (Punjab) is also in progress. The total length of this canal, with its branches, will be 450 miles. The cost to be defrayed from the sum of £500,000, which has been sanctioned by the home authorities for the construction of canals in the Barea Dooab. The main channel proceeds from the canal head, on the Ravee river, to Dinanuggur, there throwing out a branch to the eastward; the main channel proceeds in a southward direction, throwing off another branch to the westward; the wants of Lahore and Amritser being supplied by minor channels.

MADRAS.

There are also some extensive systems of canal irrigation within the Madras presidency; those, for instance, on the Godavery, Cauvery, and Kistna rivers.

In 1841, the estimated expenditure for completing the Cauvery anicut (dam thrown across the river to bank up the waters) was £50,000, of which sum £35,000 had then been disbursed.

In 1849, an outlay of £91,120 was sanctioned by the Court for the completion of a system of irrigation by the waters of the Godavery.

And in 1850, an estimate of £150,000 was sanctioned for a similar purpose in connection with the Kistna river.

RAILROADS.

BENGAL.

The railroad from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces was projected in 1844. The contract for its construction, between the East-India Company and the Railway Company, was signed in August, 1849. The expenditure of £1,000,000 was sanctioned for the first section, viz., from Howrah, opposite Calcutta, to Raneegung *via* Pundooah and Burdwan.

The line is to be continued from Burdwan, in a northerly direction, to Raj Mahal, and thence probably along the right bank of the Ganges to Patna, Mirzapore, and Allahabad. A further sum of £1,000,000 has been sanctioned for the purpose of continuing the extended line to Raj Mahal, the whole expense not having yet been estimated. The East-India Company guarantee interest on the capital advanced for this purpose at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the first million, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the second.

MADRAS.

The sum of £500,000 has been sanctioned for a railway in this Presidency. The execution of the line has been undertaken by a company, under contract with the East-India Company. It will commence at Madras, and take a westerly direction, probably to Arcot, the determination of its ultimate route being postponed till the surveys have been taken of the eastern ghats, in order to ascertain the most desirable point to cross. The interest to be paid on the above-mentioned sum is guaranteed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

BOMBAY.

An experimental line of railway from Bombay to or near Calian, with a view to its extension to the Malsej Ghat, was authorized in 1849. The capital of the Railway Company, £1,000,000, is entitled to bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Between Calcutta and Kedjeree, a system of telegraphic communication has been established, measuring, with its ramifications, a distance of eighty-two miles, at a cost of £5,200.

It has now been determined to establish an entire line of telegraphic communication, measuring 3,150 miles, connecting Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Simla, and Lahore; the cost is estimated at £35 per mile, or £110,250 for the whole distance.

THE TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

This survey establishes data for delineating the geography and topography of India. An arc of the meridian has been measured with great care and precision, from Cape Comorin to the Sub-Himalaya mountains, a distance of 1,460 miles. This important work was brought to a successful termination in 1840. A few years later (1847), the home authorities authorized the Indian Government to continue the survey operations in the north-west, and to extend them to the extreme limits of the empire (Peshawur).

Meanwhile the great Atlas of India, upon a scale of four miles to the inch, and based upon triangulation, has been in course of preparation. This work has proceeded *pari passu* with the operations of the survey, and is now advancing to completion.

The area triangulated to the end of 1848 amounted to 477,044 square miles, at a cost of £341,278, or about 14s. per square mile. The completion of the survey may be looked for in three or four years.

The triangulation supplies an accurate basis, upon which the revenue surveys are constructed.

The expense of the revenue survey and settlement of the North-Western Provinces, recently completed, was as under:—

Revenue survey	£235,655
Ditto settlement	337,069
	£572,724

Revenue surveys of the Lower Provinces of Bengal (that of the Upper Provinces being, as above noticed, complete), and also of the Bombay territories, are now in progress, and ultimately the plan will be extended to the whole of India.

KURRACHEE MOLE OF ROAD.

The attention of Government has been extended to the improvement of the newly-acquired province of Scinde, and among the public works constructed in this territory may be mentioned Kurrachee mole and road, at an expense of £30,961.

SURVEY OF THE MANAAR GULF.

This survey was completed a few years since, at a cost of £24,625; one of its immediate practical results was the formation of the

PAUMBUM PASSAGE.

By this passage the obstructions to the sailing of vessels between the island of Ceylon and the main-land of India were removed, and a practicable channel opened at a cost of £16,394.

RIVER COMMUNICATION.

The Indian Government have established steam-vessels for the conveyance of both goods and passengers on the Ganges, and very considerable sums have been expended on that river in the removal of obstacles to navigation below Allahabad.

On the Indus also the Government have established steam-vessels for the conveyance of both goods and passengers from Kurrachee to Mooltan, and purpose extending the line to Kalabagh on the Indus, and to Jhelum on the river of that name.

Many other undertakings (not intended for Government purposes) might be enumerated; such as plantations and farms for promoting the culture and improving the quality of important agricultural productions, as tea, cotton, &c.; establishments for improving the breeds of useful animals; the construction of docks and of various works for maritime and commercial advantages. The expenditure upon these and objects of similar character, where the public benefit and convenience were the purposes in view, has been very considerable.

The following statement exhibits the amount expended on account of public works in India, comprising roads, bridges, embankments, canals, tanks, and wells, in each of the following years, being the latest period up to which the accounts have been received.

STATEMENT showing the amount expended on account of Public Works in India, comprising period up to which the

Year.	BENGAL.				NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.			
	Roads and Bridges.	Embankments.	Canals, &c.	Total.	Roads.	Bridges.	Canals.	Tanks, Wells, and Embankments.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1837-38	1,49,274 1 8	1,15,812 11 7	29,733 2 10	2,94,820 0 1	1,67,243 5 11	53,151 11 11	1,48,075 6 1	11,541 0 4
1838-39	1,39,232 11 4	1,29,759 0 6	70,119 6 2	3,39,111 2 0	11,45,083 9 0	78,148 3 5	2,84,215 10 8	11,158 0 2
1839-40	1,96,732 7 6	1,40,915 11 6	29,705 15 5	3,67,354 2 5	1,40,499 15 7	59,670 14 0	1,88,816 13 1	6,136 11 8
1840-41	2,56,096 2 9	1,45,626 12 1	35,449 12 3	4,37,172 11 1	4,21,029 2 6	46,147 0 5	3,00,859 0 6	5,605 14 3
1841-42	8,16,162 15 3	1,90,589 0 8	29,108 4 6	10,35,860 4 5	2,92,671 10 8	42,877 13 3	3,68,755 8 2	19,947 8 8
1842-43	3,39,400 5 3	2,24,506 0 7	36,020 7 5	5,99,926 13 3	3,36,635 3 4	72,369 4 10	2,42,422 0 7	97,500 1 5
1843-44	3,02,674 0 6	1,92,326 8 11	53,105 10 6	5,48,106 3 11	2,10,317 14 2	12,673 2 5	2,85,730 7 2	—
1844-45	4,45,894 4 3	1,71,987 8 8	41,490 12 11	6,59,372 9 10	2,48,139 2 10	72,574 9 1	2,87,413 3 4	3,774 6 5
1845-46	4,46,984 9 8	1,35,859 13 4	68,513 14 7	6,51,358 5 7	3,34,534 4 3	9,411 1 7	3,32,770 10 8	1,22,655 8 3
1846-47	4,65,274 9 10	1,79,160 13 4	60,521 9 7	7,04,957 0 9	2,60,310 0 10	—	1,91,643 8 5	363 7 9
1847-48	5,23,923 4 5	1,03,638 4 7	29,963 5 11	6,57,524 14 11	4,08,489 2 5	—	6,59,009 13 6	—
1848-49	5,25,970 5 2	1,06,405 0 4	69,728 6 1	7,02,103 11 7	4,54,306 7 8	—	9,15,981 8 2	3,679 7 7
1849-50	4,65,250 7 2	1,52,387 5 3	44,070 11 8	6,61,708 8 1	1,79,261 0 2	—	9,48,487 3 8	3,866 14 7
1850-51	—	—	—	3,71,356 0 0	—	—	—	—
1851-52 (Estimate).	—	—	—	8,78,800 0 0	—	—	—	—

It is necessary to state, that the above return is strictly confined to public works of the nature and character referred to in the title of the statement; and that all buildings, civil or military, except so far as they are connected with such works as bridges or roads, are excluded.

Further, the above amount of expenditure is exclusive of the salaries and allowances of civil and military servants, by whom the respective works have been designed, and under whose superintendence they have been carried into execution. These could be furnished for Bengal and Agra, but not for the whole of India.

Between 1833 and 1838, about 13,000 convicts were constantly employed on the great trunk and other roads. The expense of their ordinary maintenance does not appear in the above return, nor the additional expense incurred by their employment on these works. The extra cost of a convict sent to one of the road gangs was estimated, in 1838, by the Prison Discipline Committee, of which Mr. Macaulay was a member, at Rs. 24 per annum, arising from the expense of guards, additional clothing, care during sickness, &c. The Government expenditure was consequently enhanced at the rate of £31,200 per annum, or £156,000 in the series of five years.

Under the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis, the zemindars of Bengal are under obligation to keep in repair the roads and river embankments within their respective estates. The funds for this purpose may be considered to be supplied by Government, as a proportionate deduction, probably £100,000 per annum, was made from the rent of the several estates.

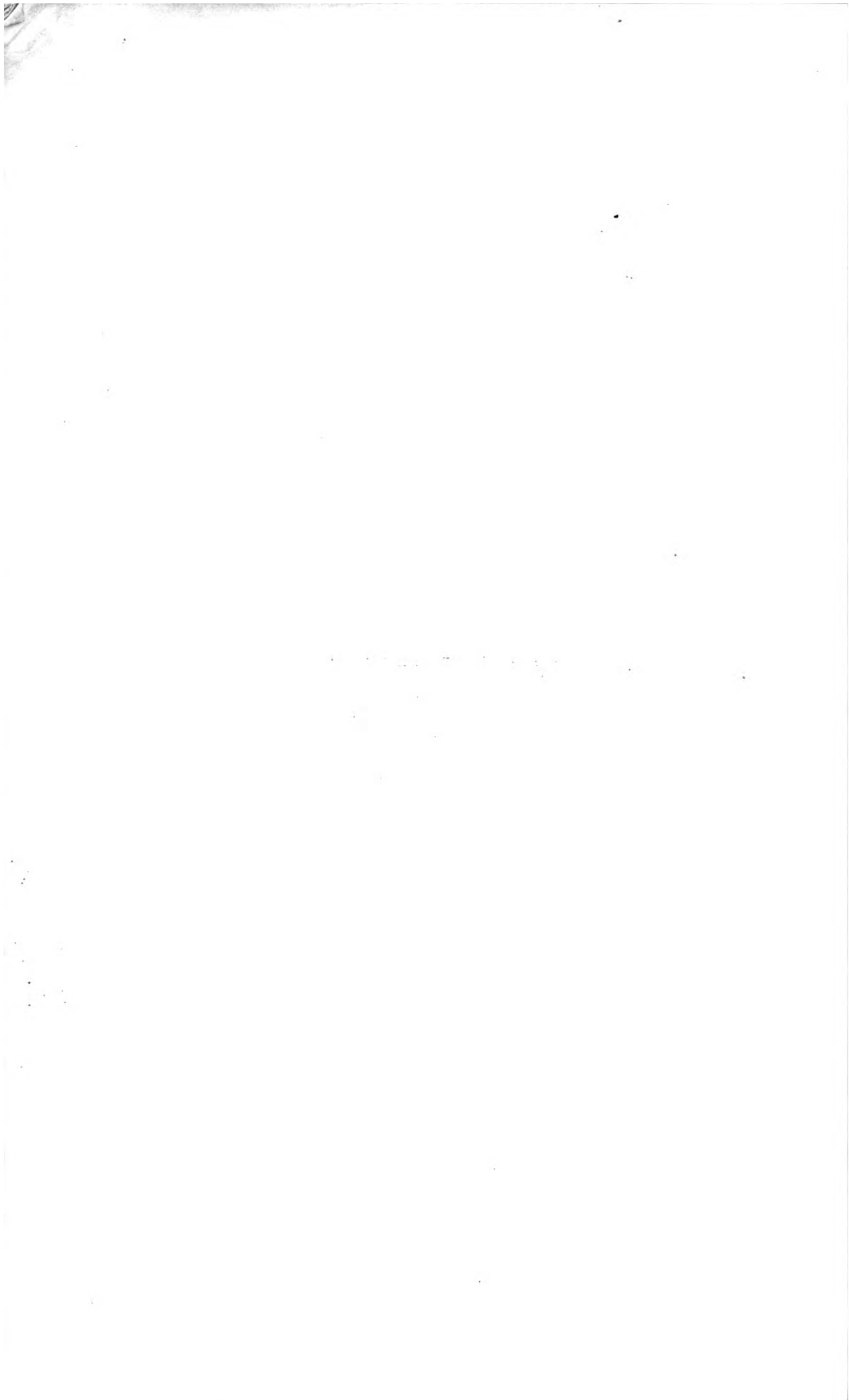
loads, Bridges, Embankments, Canals, Tanks, and Wells, in each of the following years, being the latest accounts have been received.

Total.	MADRAS.			BOMBAY.				Grand Total.
	Tanks, Water-courses, and other Works connected with Irrigation.	Roads, Bridges, and Ghauts.	Total.	Roads.	Bridges.	Tanks, Wells, Bunds, &c.	Total.	
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
3,80,011 8 3	5,30,832 12 2	1,17,516 0 4½	6,48,348 12 6½	3,19,489 4 7	7,224 1 8	86,019 9 3	4,12,732 15 6	17,35,913 4 4½
15,18,605 7 3	5,96,668 8 5½	4,00,665 14 6	9,97,334 6 11½	2,91,876 8 7	21,767 7 3	70,196 7 5	3,83,840 7 3	32,38,891 7 5½
3,95,124 6 4	5,14,818 0 6½	3,01,558 15 8½	8,16,377 0 3	2,73,062 13 11	32,064 12 0	91,684 15 2	3,96,812 9 1	19,75,668 2 1
7,73,641 1 8	6,25,013 3 10	4,19,412 6 3	10,44,425 10 1	3,03,354 4 4	70,421 4 8	55,084 13 6	4,28,860 6 6	26,84,099 13 4
7,24,252 8 9	5,69,937 15 5	2,69,855 2 10	8,39,793 2 3	2,52,353 4 10	85,883 10 0	70,288 13 10	4,08,525 12 8	30,08,431 12 1
7,48,926 10 2	5,30,845 7 11	4,56,532 8 7	9,87,378 0 6	2,33,065 1 7	22,377 11 3	44,114 14 6	2,99,557 11 4	26,35,789 3 3
5,08,721 7 9	3,98,016 8 8	1,43,294 9 2	5,41,311 1 10	3,57,692 13 0	17,170 10 4	29,240 14 2	4,04,104 5 8	20,02,243 3 2
6,11,901 5 8	6,09,687 13 2	1,46,034 13 6	7,55,722 10 8	4,19,330 6 10	6,640 7 1	69,193 11 10	4,95,164 9 9	25,22,161 3 11
7,99,371 8 9	5,80,631 8 2	2,31,907 15 0	8,12,539 7 2	3,79,295 5 4	25,557 14 2	72,233 14 9	4,77,087 2 3	27,40,356 7 9
4,52,317 1 0	5,65,186 14 10	2,13,802 11 10	7,78,989 10 8	2,92,367 5 5		5,989 7 0	2,98,356 12 5	22,34,620 8 10
10,67,498 15 11	7,35,630 13 4	2,75,639 12 4½	10,11,270 9 8½	2,89,053 14 5		1,780 10 1	2,90,834 8 6	30,27,128 7 0½
13,73,967 7 5	11,78,071 3 2	2,65,622 12 7	14,43,693 15 9	2,45,784 11 6		5,451 10 10	2,51,236 6 4	37,71,001 9 1
11,31,615 2 5	723,456 2 0	2,58,895 0 11	9,82,351 2 11	3,17,217 2 4		8,923 7 8	3,26,140 10 0	31,01,815 7 5
24,07,115 0 0	including the Punjaub.	—	2,33,147 0 0	—		—	3,34,893 0 0	33,46,511 0 0
49,21,500 0 0	—	—	5,51,400 0 0	—		—	5,83,590 0 0	69,35,290 0 0
Total Rs. 4,49,59,921 9 9½								
Average of 15 years								£299,732 0 0

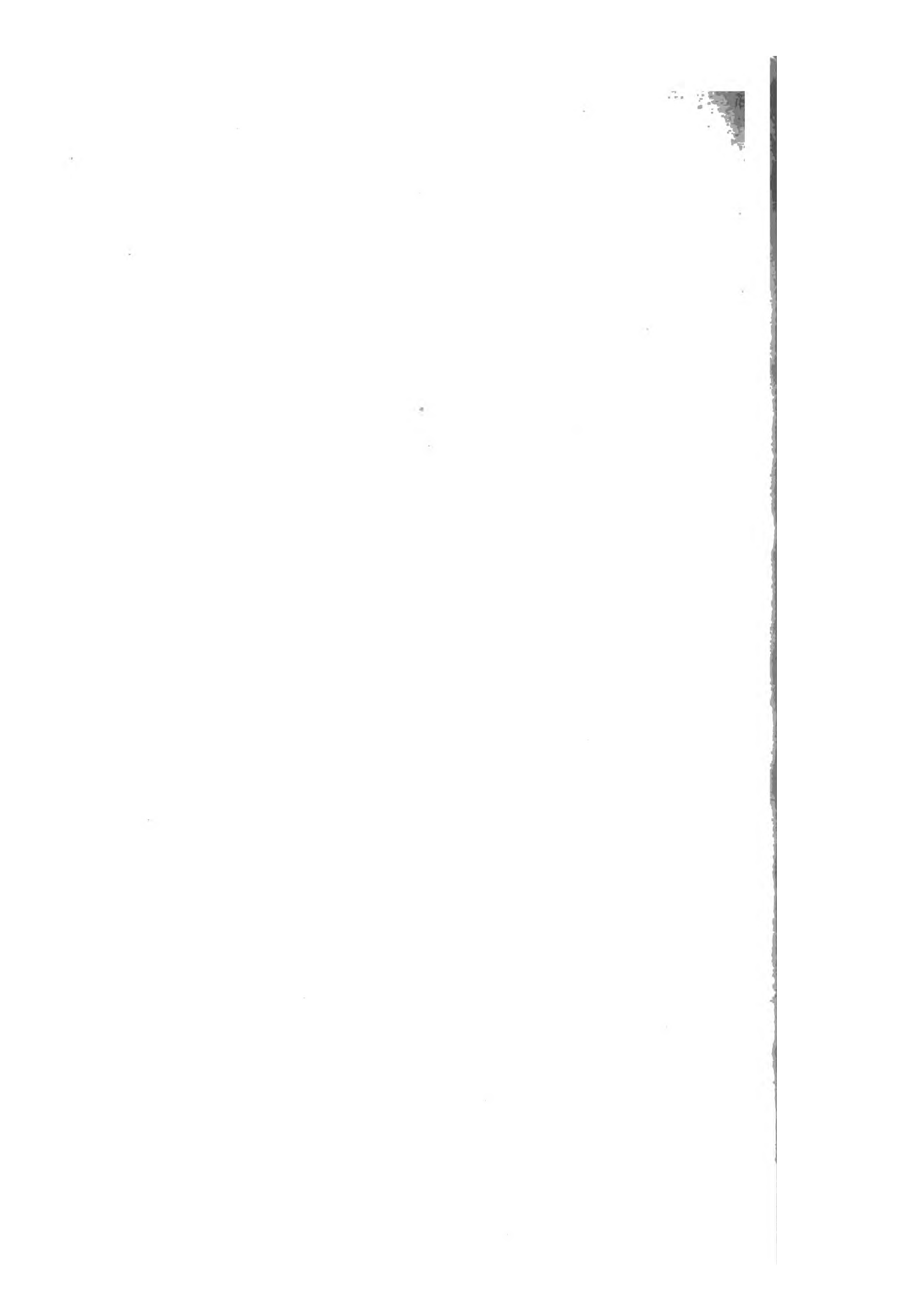
There can be no doubt that the disbursements in the two or three years following 1850-51 will be greatly in excess of the expenditure of that year, inasmuch as in addition to the ordinary outlay they must include the larger proportion of the sum of two millions sterling, which has been specially sanctioned for the construction of the Ganges and Punjaub canals, the former of which is fast approaching to completion.

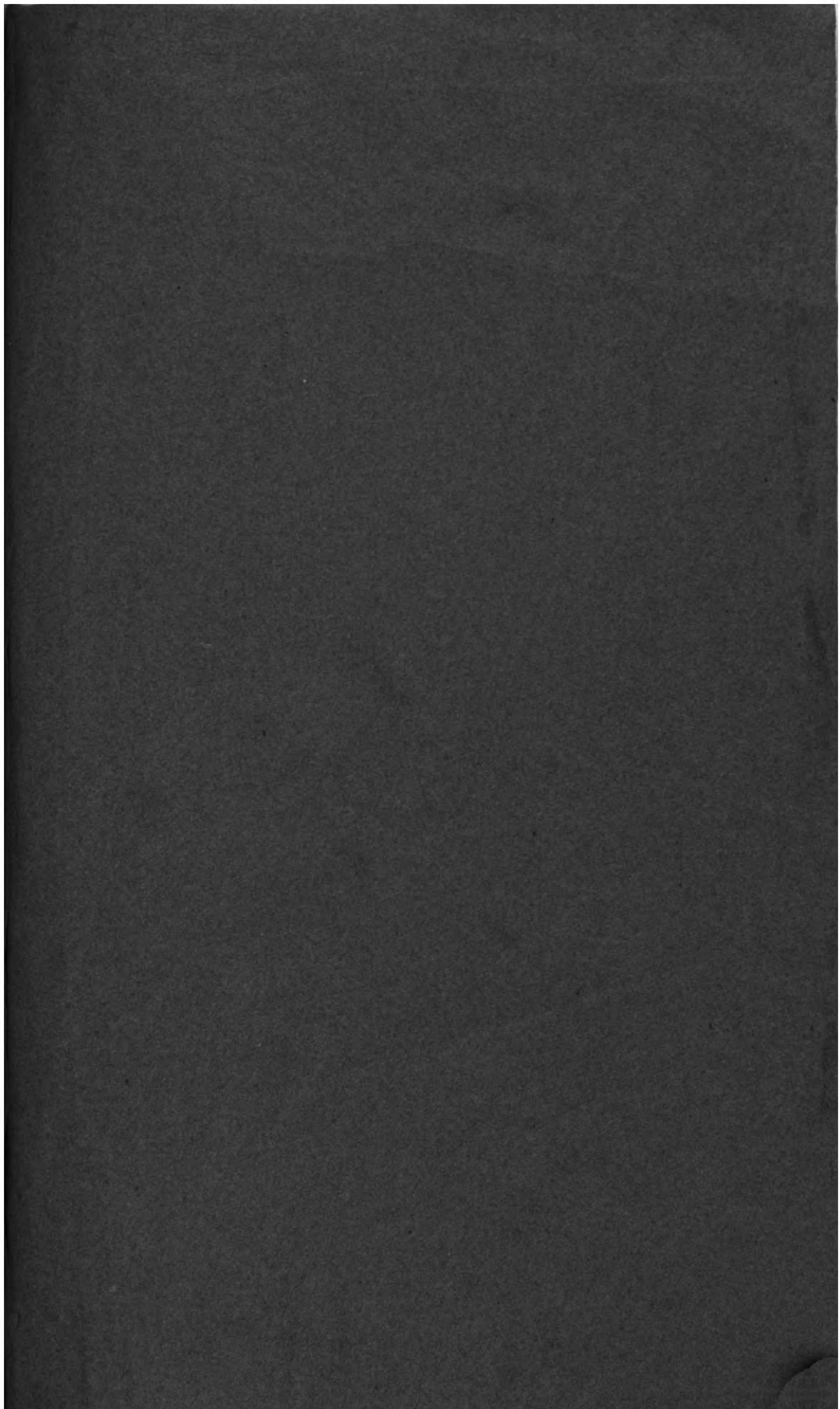
In 1847, sanction was given for an annual expenditure of £40,000, for a system of trunk roads in Madras. No great progress appears to have been made by the local governments in this work; but, as a system of railroads is now about to be established in India, it appears most desirable to determine the direction in which these lines shall traverse the country, before incurring any great outlay on ordinary roads, which for the most part must be altered in their directions, so as to become subsidiary to the great arteries of communication.

The guarantee of interest by the East-India Company on Indian railway stock is also strictly a contribution to public works, having for their object the improvement of internal communication.



Printed by J. & H. COX (Brothers), 74 & 75, Great Queen Street,
Lincoln's-Inn Fields.





STATISTICAL PAPERS

RELATING TO

INDIA.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

BY J. & H. COX (BROTHERS), 74 & 75, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

1853.

