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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

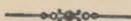
ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF PEGU,

FOR THE YEAR 1856-59.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF PEGU,

FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

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### SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. This is the Fourth Annual Report on the Province of Pegu submitted since the country became British territory.

2. The reader is referred to the tabular statement A of the Appendix for the general statistics of the year. That statement includes the area and population returns for the year 1858, and the information collected on revenue and general subjects up to the 30th April, 1859.

3. The several districts into which the Province is divided remained the same as in the previous year.

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### SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

#### CIVIL JUSTICE.

4. In the administration of Civil justice a great improvement was carried out towards the close of the year under review. It consisted in a separate Judicial Court being established in the Town of Rangoon, for the trial of Civil suits and Criminal cases. The presiding Judge in that Court has no other duties to occupy his time; there are therefore no arrears of business. The great benefits which already have resulted from this measure will belong to a future report.

4a. No alteration has been made during the year under review in the local rules of procedure. Since the appointment of the Judicial Deputy Commissioner to Rangoon, his aim has been rather to restore the original oral pleading, and direct communication between parties and the Judge, which had been gradually departed from, than to establish any new system.

Number of Suits, original and appellate, instituted in the District Courts.

5. The number of Civil suits, original and appellate, (both regular and miscellaneous), instituted in the Courts of the several Districts during the past two years, was as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Original Suits	19,982	24,410
Appeals	614	973

Showing an increase of 4,428 original cases, and of 359 appeals, instituted during 1858 over the previous year.

Reference to Appendix B.

6. In table B. of the Appendix will be found a complete statement of all suits as instituted, disposed of, and pending in each District.

Description of Suits.

7. The following table will show the general nature of the suits instituted during the year :

NATURE OF SUITS.	Number of Original Cases.	Number of Appeals.
Debt	10,357	447
Divorce	4,109	31
Land	2,172	227
Other regular Suits	5,075	265
Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous cases	2,697	3
Total.....	24,410	973

8. No general cause can be assigned for the increase in the number of suits instituted. The number of divorce cases has increased about fifty per cent. This does not, however, show that the actual number of divorces has increased, but merely that more are now brought before the Courts than formerly. In most cases among the Burmese, where husband and wife agree to separate, they do so by mutual consent, in presence of their friends, or the village officers. Generally it is only when disputes arise concerning the division of their joint property, that they resort to the Courts for a divorce.

9. The number of cases pending at the end of the year, was, in original cases, less than four per cent. of those instituted, and in appeals about thirteen per cent.

10. On the whole, the administration of Civil justice in the Province of Pegu, whether by British or Burmese Judges, may be pronounced to be satisfactory. The main reason that it is so may be stated to be

Civil Courts generally satisfactory to the public.



he, that the Judge himself records the evidence of every witness, so that generally speaking the record is concise and trustworthy, and the Judge feels that his responsibility extends to the whole record. Suits are generally decided with sufficient rapidity. The only marked exception was in the Town of Rangoon, previous to the appointment of a separate Civil Judge, as noticed above.

11. In the Court of the Commissioner, 137 appeal cases of every description were instituted, or remained pending, from the previous year. Of these, 113 were decided on trial, and 24 were pending on 1st January, 1859. Details of these cases will be found in Appendix C.

12. The following statement shows the number of original suits decided by each class of Judicial Officers in each district. The Burmese Officers decided 20,991 suits, and the British Authorities 3,353.

DISTRICTS.	By Deputy Commissioner.	By Assistant Commissioner.	By Extra Assistant Commissioner.	By Teetkays.	By Myookes.	Total.
Rangoon .. .. .	152	1,284	99	2,647	1,911	6,093
Bassein .. .. .	34	121	963	1,601	4,776	7,495
Prome .. .. .	77	226	16	1,416	1,781	3,516
Henzada .. .. .	43	94	19	795	3,700	4,651
Tharawaddy .. .. .	21	....	17	485	870	1,393
Toungoo .. .. .	100	....	87	504	505	1,196
Total .. .. .	427	1,725	1,201	7,448	13,543	24,344

### SECTION III.--CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

13. It is proposed in this section to treat of the general working of the Criminal Courts, and in the following section to describe such changes as have been effected in the composition of the Police force; to exhibit the number and the nature of crimes committed, as disclosed by the agency of the Police or otherwise; and the success which has been attained in preventing crime, or in detecting and arresting criminals. In statement D of the Appendix will be found a table exhibiting the result of arrests of persons on Criminal charges.

Scope of this and the next section.

14. All persons charged with heinous offences are brought to trial before British Officers. The Tasekays and Myookes, who are the Burmese Judicial Officers entrusted with Criminal Judicial authority, can try cases of petty theft, assault, and such like. But offences of a graver description must come before the Deputy Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner.

15. The returns of the several Districts, as exhibited in statement D, do not yet give all details which are required to form a fair estimate of the efficiency of the Criminal Courts, in such particulars, as can be shown by figures. The present returns are however more full, and perhaps more accurate than those for former years.

16. The general result of the trials in all the District Courts of the Province is, that of 18,643 persons arrested and brought to trial, in all cases heinous, and petty 11,113, or 59½ per cent. were convicted; 6,972 were acquitted, 207 either died, escaped, or were transferred to other Courts and jurisdictions, and 351 were at the close of the year awaiting trial, or were committed to the Sessions.

17. The proportion of convictions to arrests has been nearly the same in the Province for the last three years. The number remaining under trial at the close of the year is still too large, being more than 2 per cent. of those brought to trial.

18. The number of appeals in Criminal cases to the Commissioner during the year, was 46. The cases were disposed of as follows:

								No. of cases
Sentence of Lower Court confirmed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Reversed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cases pending	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
								—
Total								46
								—

19. The following statement exhibits the cases committed to the Sessions Court, and the result to the prisoners charged:

Sessions Cases.  
Number of Prisoners.



Crimes	Number of Prisoners tried.	Number Convicted.	Number Acquitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Number awaiting trial on 31st Dec., 1888.
Murder .. .. .	88	80	6	1	1	15
Culpable Homicide .. .. .	7	4	2	1	..	..
Dacoity with murder .. .. .	33	29	2	2	..	17
Burglary with murder.. .. .	7	6	1	..	..	..
Highway robbery with murder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Forgery .. .. .	5	5	..	..	..	2
Coining .. .. .	5	5	..	..	..	..
Rape .. .. .	13	11	2	..	..	..
Administering narcotic drugs .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..	..
Unnatural Crime .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..	1
Embezzlement .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..	..
Wounding with intent to murder .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..	5
Rebellion.. .. .	14	14	..	..	..	5
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>

## SENTENCES PASSED.

20. On 114 prisoners found guilty, the following sentences were passed :

	Number of Prisoners.
Death ... .. .	12
Transportation for life ... .. .	46
Imprisonment with hard labor for 16 years ... .. .	1
Ditto ditto 14 years ... .. .	15
Ditto ditto 10 years ... .. .	1
Ditto ditto 9 years ... .. .	7
Ditto ditto 7 years ... .. .	14
Ditto for periods less than 7 years ... .. .	18
<b>Total ... .. .</b>	<b>114</b>

21. The number of prisoners under trial at the close of the year before the Sessions Court, is far greater than it should have been. They were prisoners committed in cases in distant Districts which did not admit of being tried on the proceedings of the committing officers. Circumstances of an unusual nature prevented the Sessions Court from being held away from Rangoon during the autumn of the year, and hence the close of the year found these prisoners still untried.

22. The cases which were tried before the Sessions Court, had, generally speaking, been prepared with considerable care by the committing Officers. In a few instances, circumstantial evidence against prisoners in capital cases, had been elicited after extensive enquiry, and was brought forward in a manner which ensured conviction; generally such evidence given by Asiatic witnesses, can only be depended on when the whole circumstances have been carefully sifted on the spot, by an European Officer, and accurate maps prepared, by which each step of the witnesses' narrative can be followed and tested by local facts.

#### SECTION IV.—POLICE.

23. The system of Police established in the Province of Pegu was explained in the first Administration Report rendered in 1856. The Police force, it was then stated, consists of peons or constables, under superior Officers in towns; of similar Officers in villages; of river Police in armed boats for the Creeks, and lagoons of the Delta, and for the main River; and of disciplined Police Battalions, each having two European Non-Commissioned Officers attached, raised for service in three districts, which during the early occupation of the country, had been deeply disturbed.

24. During the past year no material alteration has been made in the strength or organization of the Police. But in the District of Rangoon, in consequence of a considerable increase in dacoity, both on the rivers and in the Town of Rangoon, it was found necessary to restore a portion of the River Police, which in previous years had been reduced, to establish Police posts in the neighbourhood of the Town towards the North, to support which a special *Cess* is levied on the inhabitants, and to substitute European, for Native Inspectors, in the Town of Rangoon. These measures have effectually put a stop to violent crime, which for a short time became very prevalent. This increase of crime in part resulted from the disarming of the population of the Rangoon District. This measure was not before carried out, because the Rangoon District was quieted very soon after the war, and no disturbances of an insurrectionary character had occurred therein. The disarming in 1858 was imperfectly effected, and the bad characters who had concealed their arms, took advantage of their position during the first six months of the year to attack the well disposed, who had been deprived of their means of defence.



25. In the Toungoo District the measure proposed for the embodiment of the Mountain Karens, in a disciplined Corps, has not been successful. The objections of those people to leave their homes in the hills to be disciplined and drilled, were found to be insuperable. Steps are now being taken to embody a portion of the Karen tribes as local militia, for defence against hostile tribes. Good character and a knowledge of the use of the arms and ammunition entrusted to them, are the chief qualifications required from those enlisted. The armed men of the tribes will thus be under their own chiefs in their own mountains.

26. In the Prome District the frontier has been much disturbed by attacks from armed bodies of men, coming from the Burmese territory. The men of the Madras Native Infantry Regiments, who held a portion of the frontier posts, were withdrawn as they became prostrated by sickness. The Police posts along the border, though their positions are well selected, yet are necessarily so far apart, that in a rugged country, covered with jungle, an enemy can in small parties steal across, and be far within the British territory without being discovered. As a great dislike has always been exhibited even by Police enlisted in the neighbourhood, to occupying the frontier posts, it has now been recommended that they shall be held by villagers of the spot, who, in addition to their Police pay, shall have land free of tax, as long as they actually serve. It is hoped that this measure will be successful, inducing the villagers to protect those posts and their own property and families. Other posts, a few miles in rear of the most advanced line, will be held by disciplined men, relieved at intervals in the usual manner.

27. It is considered that this is the best plan of watching the frontier, that is, by means of a combined force of disciplined Police, armed villagers, and the Pegu Light Infantry. Experience has shown that the soldiers of the Native Infantry cannot endure the climate of these outposts. They become sick, and are then either useless for service in the Province, or die, and their families burden the pension-roll.

With these general remarks on the state of the Province during the year, the several classes of crime will now be passed in review.

28. The increase during the year in nearly every description of heinous crime has been very serious. In Appendix E will be found a Tabular Statement of all crimes ascertained to have been committed during the year. In this section there will be shown the increased number of each separate crime during the past year, as compared with the previous year. The result is most unfavorable.

Crimes of the first class, or those attended with murder, or wounding with intent to murder.

	1857.	1858.
1. Murder ... ..	82	41
2. Gang robbery by land and river ... ..	25	50
3. Highway Robbery ... ..	0	4
4. Burglary ... ..	2	0
5. Theft ... ..	8	4
6. Cattle-stealing ... ..	0	0
7. Wounding with intent to murder ... ..	1	2
Total ... ..	68	101

29. In the margin are exhibited the number of crimes of the first class of atrocity, or those attended with murder, or wounding with intent to murder.

30. The districts where the greater number of these crimes occurred, were Rangoon and Prome. The murders numbered in Rangoon, including Town and District, were thirteen, and in Prome, no less than eighteen.

Districts where violent crime chiefly occurred.

The gang robberies with murder in the Prome District amounted to the large number of 37. In Rangoon to seven.

31. The circumstances that led to some of the murders may be related. One arose from a gambling transaction, where the murdered man was accused of cheating, and was killed on the spot. One man was shot while watching cattle, by persons who came to steal them, and who then fled. A man of the Khyen tribe killed his son in a sudden quarrel. A man and his wife having a quarrel, the woman fled to her father's house; the husband followed, and was found killed by some sharp instrument; the father of the wife fled, and has not since been taken. In another case, a boy was found drowned; it was suspected he had been thrown into the water by his step-mother; she was acquitted from want of evidence. One case occurred in the Town of Rangoon, of the murder of an English Sailor, who in an affray with a mob of natives of India, was pushed into the river and drowned. The prisoners were convicted of aggravated culpable homicide. A Thoogyee was murdered in the Bassein District by a Karen, from whom he demanded tax; the Karen was found to be insane. A Policeman was murdered by an escaped convict whom he had apprehended. A Soldier of H. M's. 29th Regiment was murdered near Rangoon; the murderers were not discovered, and the motives for the murder are unknown.

Circumstances attending some cases of murder.

32. Many cases of gang robbery with murder have also been committed, chiefly in the Prome District, there having been no less than 37. These occurred principally on the frontier.

Gang robberies with murder, in Prome.

Remarks by the District Officer of the Prome District.

33. On this subject Captain D'Oyly, the Deputy Commissioner of the Prome District remarks:

"The list of crimes is very much swollen by the numerous dacoities which, during 1858, were committed by ex-frontier Bandits, people who live beyond the frontier, and make raids into our territory, retreating to their own confines after devastating a town, or plundering a party of travelling merchants."

34. In one of these attacks upon a frontier village, twenty-two families were driven off into the Burmese territory, where they are even yet detained. An attack was also made on a Police post; one man was killed, and most of the muskets were taken. The Police shamefully abandoned their post.

A number of families carried off by the Burmese.

35. It appears probable that these attacks were in the early part of the year the result of a frontier agitation, promoted during 1857 by persons in authority in the Burmese dominions. But later in 1858, the attacks were systematically continued by large bands of men, who were suffering from the scarcity of rice, which prevailed and still prevails, in the Burmese territory. In such times desperate men readily collect round a daring leader. On urgent

Probable source of frontier attacks.



remonstrance to the Burmese Court, effectual preventive measures were adopted by the Burmese frontier authorities, and no attacks have occurred for some time. It may also here be noted, that the notorious "Goung Gyee," mentioned in paragraph 26 of the report for 1855-56, was shot on the border during the year. He had come to the frontier from the Up-country, intending to make an inroad at the head of a considerable force. By special orders from the capital, he was directed to desist, and as he refused to obey the local Burmese authorities, he was shot down.

36. The number of persons supposed to have been concerned in 101 crimes of the first degree of atrocity was 895, of these, 140 were apprehended and brought to trial, 56 were acquitted, and 65 were committed to the sessions; one was transferred, one escaped, and 17 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Crimes of the second class of atrocity.	1857.	1858.
1. Culpable Homicide ... ..	11	6
2. Gang robbery with wounding ... ..	22	37
3. Highway robbery ditto ... ..	8	0
4. Burglary with ditto ... ..	2	1
5. Theft with ... ditto ... ..	6	4
6. Cattle-stealing ditto ... ..	0	1
7. Assault with ditto ... ..	30	15
8. Arson and Incendiarism ... ..	5	4
9. Rape ... ..	31	37
10. Affray with riot ... ..	6	2
Total ...	116	107

37. In the crimes of the second class of atrocity, there has been on the whole a slight diminution, but in that particular crime which, from causing general apprehension and a feeling of insecurity, is most injurious to the prosperity and happiness of a country, namely gang robbery, there has unfortunately been a considerable increase. Twenty-three of the cases reported occurred in the District of Promc. The number

of persons supposed to have been concerned in the commission of these 107 crimes was 1,060; of these, 142 were apprehended and disposed of as follows:

Convicted ... ..	49
Acquitted ... ..	78
Awaiting trial ... ..	11
Died ... ..	3
Transferred ... ..	1
Total ...	142

38. It is in crimes of the third class of atrocity, or those not including any additional aggravation, that the most fearful development has occurred, and mainly in gang robbery and theft. The former class of crime has increased chiefly in three districts, namely Rangoon, Promc, and Hensada. As regards the two first districts, the causes of

Crimes of the third class of atrocity.	1857.	1858.
1. Gang robbery on land and river ... ..	166	377
2. Highway robbery ... ..	32	15
3. Burglary ... ..	66	60
4. Theft ... ..	1,369	2,174
5. Cattle-stealing ... ..	242	221
Total ...	1,875	2,847

increase in gang robbery have been various.

44. With respect to this description of crime, and the facilities which exist for carrying it on, from the careless and insecure manner in which money and valuables are kept by the Burmese, Mr. O'Riley, the Magistrate of Rangoon, has the following remarks :

“ Primarily, we must regard the careless indifference and apathy of character of the Native Burman as affording facilities of the first importance, for despoiling him of his valuables. He contents himself with depositing them for better security under his mattress, in the eaves of his house, in his pillow, in a box without a lock, or in some position equally secure in his idea, from all chance of plunder. He awakes to find his property gone, and recollects that he omitted to fasten his chamber door, and that some stranger from the interior had been at the house the previous evening, or sleeping on the platform in front of his house, had departed without sign to the host. This is no exaggerated picture; it reproduces itself almost daily, and until their unsubstantial tenements of bamboo and leaves are replaced by houses capable of resisting the efforts of burglars and thieves, by the simple process of locking the door, we cannot expect that temptation will be less strong, or the will to take advantage of it by the evil-disposed, less incentive than at present.”

45. These remarks correctly represent the unguarded manner in which the Burmese keep their valuables, and the facility thereby given to thieves and burglars in effecting their objects.

*Carelessness of the Burmese in securing their valuables.*

46. As regards the Bassein District, Major Brown reports that there probably has been no actual increase in the number of thefts, but that the returns are more complete than before, and that a portion of the records for the year 1857, having been destroyed by fire, all cases could not be included in the returns of that year. Major Brown considers that the chief cause of crime in this district is opium-smoking, and that if the use of opium were prohibited, crime would decrease; this, however, is very doubtful. Major Brown likewise remarks on the general unwillingness of the Burmese to assist in the apprehension of criminals, as follows :

*Remarks on crime in the Bassein District by the Deputy Commissioner.*

“ A Burman, although he knows of a crime, is not ready to come forward and give information, he is often afraid of the person against whom he gives information taking revenge on him, and in many cases he considers that, till interrogated by a Police Officer, he ought not to divulge what he knows; he even takes pity on a dacoit, or thief, and thinks he ought not to bring trouble and hardships on his wife and family, by causing the offender to be placed in Jail; for these reasons, difficulties arise in detection of crime.”

47. There is undoubtedly a disposition among the Burmese, if not to screen criminals, yet to abstain from taking any active part in their capture. This is more particularly observable in the case of escaped convicts, who are seldom denounced, or caught by the people of the country. The origin of this apparent complicity in, or sympathy with, crime, may be traced to the tenets of Buddhism, which condemn all acts that tend to

*Disposition among the Burmese population to avoid capturing suspected persons.*



deprive any being of life. The majority of persons do not know but that the criminal or suspected person against whom there is a hue and cry may be put to death, and they wish to avoid being even remotely instrumental in bringing about such a catastrophe. Where persons are immediately concerned, as in the case of loss of their own property, or of the lives of their relations, this eluctance is overcome, and from the natural desire of revenge, they reconcile themselves, even to the dire consequences of demerit which, according to the Buddhist system, result from the unrighteous act of being remotely instrumental in the death of a living creature.

Number of persons convicted and acquitted.

48. The number of persons supposed to be concerned in 2,847 crimes of the third class was 6,027; of these, 2,870, were arrested, and thus disposed of:

Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,166
Acquitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,590
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Committed to Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total								2,870

Crimes of the fourth class of atrocity.	1857.	1858.
1. Receiving stolen property	72	72
2. Child-stealing	1	2
3. Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin	5	4
4. Forgery	8	11
5. Perjury or subornation of perjury	26	29
6. Adultery	46	42
7. Attempts to commit any of the crimes of the fourth class	53	52
Total	211	212

49. The number of crimes of the fourth class is much the same as it was in previous years. Only a few appear to call for remark or explanation.

50. The forgeries consist principally of forged tax bills, or of other accounts issued from Government Offices, and are intended to cheat villagers out of their money. Perjuries are most generally committed in evidence produced for the defence of persons charged with dacoity or burglary, the object being to prove an *alibi*.

51. It appears that the practice under British rule, of requiring an oath to be taken by witnesses in all cases, great and small, being contrary to the ideas of the Burmese people, has almost entirely deprived an oath administered in our Courts of its sanctity, and therefore of its binding force on the consciences of the people. It appears to be now a common saying, that a witness "has only to swear the foreigner's oath;" so that many throw aside all fear of the eternal consequences of perjury. The only practical remedy for this appears to be, to abolish the administration of oaths, and to adopt a simple affirmation for each witness. This (at least it is hoped)

Oaths being administered indiscriminately in every case have a demoralising effect on the Burmese population.

would prevent the means taken to elicit truth being made the instrument for diminishing the regard to truth itself, and thus check the progress of demoralization among the people.

The number of persons concerned in the commission of the 212 crimes of the fourth class was 365; of these, 330 were apprehended. They were disposed of as follows:

Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Acquitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Awaiting trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Committed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
							Total	330
								—

Crimes of the fifth class.	1857.	1858.
All crimes not specified in the preceding classes	7,557	9,437

52. Crimes of the fifth class include some of a serious degree of turpitude, but the vast majority are of little or no moral delinquency.

In this class is included rebellion. The great mass consists of assaults, slight breaches of the peace, gambling, breach of municipal regulations and excise laws, disobedience of orders by Police, &c. &c. In these offences, 15,182 persons are supposed to have been concerned; of these, 15,161 persons were apprehended, and thus disposed of:

Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,702
Acquitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,194
Committed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Awaiting trial, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							Total	15,161
								—

Proportion of convictions to arrests in the whole province.

53. The number of persons arrested, and of those convicted upon criminal charges of all descriptions, are as follows:

Year.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Proportion of convictions to arrests.
1857	14,290	8,870	60
1858	18,643	11,113	59½ Nearly.



54. To render the Criminal Returns complete for the year 1858, it is necessary to

Cases brought forward from previous years how disposed of. show how the persons brought forward from the year 1857, together with those seized in 1858, who were implicated in crimes committed in previous years, were disposed of.

Class of Crimes.	Pending at the close of 1857.	Apprehended in 1858 for crimes committed in previous years.	Total brought to trial.	Convicted.	Committed.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Number of Criminals carried forward.
1st Class ..	46	66	112	..	44	54	4	10
2nd Class ..	5	2	7	5	..	2	..	..
3rd Class ..	71	95	166	85	..	73	8	..
4th Class ..	16	9	25	6	..	19	..	..
5th Class ..	115	54	169	105	3	57	2	2
Total* ..	253	226	479	201	47	205	14	12

55. The amount value of the property recovered, compared with that stolen throughout the whole Province, is only 14 per cent. The greatest proportion is shown in the Henzada returns, being 46 per cent., and the least in Prome, being only 2 per cent. The average amount recovered is only half what it was in the previous year.

56. One crime included among these offences demands particular notice. In the early part of November, 1858, a fisherman, residing not far from the Town of Rangoon, organized a petty rebellion. He had become a religious fanatic, in consequence of his having formerly dragged up an image of Buddha in his net. He regarded this circumstance as an omen of his high destiny. A band of ruffians soon gathered round him, who looked only for plunder, while he appears honestly to have believed he was destined to revive religion. On the morning of the 9th November, 1858, a band of armed men attacked the station of Twantay, took prisoner Mr. H. W. Lewis, the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge, and plundered the Treasury and Court House. Two persons were shot in the attack. The fanatic himself, named Nga Shwe Hla, exerted himself to restrain the violence of his followers, but in vain. He was at length taken prisoner, having been delivered up by the neighbouring peasantry, but in consideration of the evident desire he had shown not to take life, his own was spared. This plot of Nga Shwe Hla's, was grounded on the tenet of Buddhism which regards all men as capable of rising, by means of the innate force of moral merit, in the scale of being, to the highest of earthly, and even of heavenly

\* This is exclusive of persons whose cases were pending before the Sessions Court on 31st December, 1857.

greatness. The accidental finding of the image was regarded as evidence of the finder's high destiny. An attempt was made to enlist the religious feeling of the people, in favor of the movement, as in support of the national religion, but no sympathy appears to have been extended to the fanatic by the people.

57. During the year, a municipal rate for the support of Police and conservancy establishments, as also for local improvements, has been established in seven other Towns of the Province. This is exclusive of the Town of Rangoon. The rate is levied on the superficial area of dwelling houses, varying according to the extent of the ground they occupy. The system is as yet in its infancy, and has been commenced rather with the view of gradually instructing the people in the method of managing their own municipal affairs, than with the expectation of immediately effecting any great result.

Amount realized.

58. The amount collected on this account during the year was as follows :

					Rs.	A.	P.
Rangoon Town	...	...	...	...	50,199	1	10
Prome District	...	...	...	...	12,832	15	9
Henzada District	...	...	...	...	8,077	11	0
Basscin District	...	...	...	...	11,529	7	0
Total					82,639	3	7

of this sum, a large proportion is absorbed by pay for the local Town Police ; the remainder is available for local improvements and sanitary arrangements.

59. The people of Toungoo evinced a strong objection to any municipal cess being levied in that district. It has therefore been postponed. In the Rangoon District, except in the Town of that name, no municipal rate has yet been established, but measures are being adopted for introducing it in the Town of Pegu. In the Tharawaddy District there are no towns with a population sufficient to require municipal establishments.

## SECTION V.—JAILS.

60. In the year 1858, no new Jails were built, but some additional wards and solitary cells were erected within the Jail enclosure wall at Rangoon. The discipline maintained, the partial classification of criminals, as far as the buildings allowed, and the out-door work of convicts sentenced to labour, remained the same as during the previous year. In the Rangoon Jail, stone-breaking for the public roads, carried on within the Jail enclosure, was the principal employment of the convicts. The restrictions upon outlay in the Department of Public Works was the reason why no new permanent Jails were constructed or commenced.

The Jail buildings remain generally the same as last year. Convict labour also the same.



61. The following statement exhibits the statistics of the several Jails during the year, as regards criminal prisoners, labouring and non-labouring:

Districts.	Average number of all criminal prisoners daily throughout the year, including females and non-labouring convicts.	Number of deaths during the year.	Proportion of deaths to strength.	Cost of each healthy prisoner for one year.	Cost of each sick prisoner for one year.	Remarks.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Rangoon	552	56	9 per cent	72 6 10	89 10 9	
Bassein	313	20	6 do	76 6 7	88 8 6	
Prome	319	40	12 do	65 11 2	76 8 1	
Henzada	243	5	2 do	67 2 0	85 12 5	
Tharawaddy	183	18	9 do	57 1 6	98 11 5	
Toungoo	96	21	21 do	98 10 0	127 2 7	

The causes of the high charges for supporting prisoners in the Jails of Pegu have been explained in former reports.

62. The average number of deaths in the majority of the Jails is very high. At Toungoo, the Medical Officer, Dr. D. T. Marton, attributes the number of deaths principally to atrophy, resulting from "a listless apathetic state of mind, occasioned by the prisoners being deprived of their liberty, and by the other great changes necessarily resulting from their incarceration." Dr. Cowie, the Medical Officer at Prome, attributes the great mortality to overcrowding, which induced dysentery, and subsequently cholera. Arrangements were made towards the close of the year, by which the space for the Jail wards was enlarged. Cholera, from which the prisoners suffered, raged subsequently in the Town and District of Prome. In the Rangoon Jail, Dr. Dickinson reports, that disease of the heart occurred in no less than 13 cases, all of which proved fatal. He attributed this disease to the continued action of the arm in stone-breaking. At that time, the daily weight of hard stone broken by each convict amounted to 456 lbs. On the recommendation of Dr. Dickinson, supported by the Superintending Surgeon, Dr. Graham, the daily quantity required to be broken was reduced to 366 lbs. Since then the disease has gradually decreased.

63. The following shows the number of prisoners who escaped from each Jail, and number re-captured.

Jails.	No. Escaped.	No. Re-captured	Percentage of escapes on total number of prisoners.
Rangoon	6	1	1 per cent.
Bassein	...	...	.....
Prome	5	...	2 ditto, nearly.
Henzada	5	3	2 ditto.
Tharawaddy	1	...	1 ditto.
Toungoo	11	...	12 ditto, nearly.

64. On the whole, the discipline maintained in the Jails of the Province of Pegu is sufficiently strict. The work accomplished by the labouring convicts is a fair day's labour for each; the prisoners are pampered neither in food nor in clothing, but have sufficient of both. The essentials still wanting are classification according to degrees of guilt, solitary cells, and perhaps, it may be added, education, as a possible means of improvement, and a present help to discipline.

Discipline of the Jails sufficiently strict.

65. Measures are being taken to preserve a record, which will show in future years the estimated value of the labor performed by the convicts.

Value of convict labor to be shown hereafter.

## SECTION VI.—REVENUE

### LAND REVENUE.

66. The year 1858 was unfavorable to agriculture. A murrain prevailed among the cattle, thus cramping the labor of the cultivators; and there was a deficiency of rain, which in the Province of Pegu caused a short crop in most of the districts, and in the Burmese territory, a famine. In a country where the land assessment is made annually, the revenue necessarily suffers from these fluctuations of the seasons, and from other contingencies which deteriorate the crops.

The past year not favorable to agriculture.

67. It has been remarked in previous reports, that great evils attend the present annual measurements of cultivated land. During the year 1858-59, an attempt has been made to induce the cultivators, in a portion of the district of Rangoon, to accept leases for ten years, at a fixed amount, upon the whole area of a circle. The attempt failed in consequence of the cultivators not being unanimous on the subject. For, in a circle containing two hundred or more cultivators, each having his little independent property of about eight acres, it is essential to the success of the proposed plan, that all should be of one mind. But the people are alarmed, lest in an unfavorable year, they may be unable to meet their engagements. It is now intended that arrangements be made to commence the system as an experiment in those village tracts or divisions of circles, in which the people consent to the terms offered. This it is hoped will gradually win the suffrages of all the land owners in favor of long leases.

A ten years' settlement offered to the land owners.

68. During the past year the Supreme Government sanctioned an establishment for commencing a land assessment, by placing fixed rates per acre on the tracts of land, termed in the language of the country "Queng," instead of on extensive circles, as heretofore. The advantage of this plan is, that each village tract is reconnoitred, and a rate per acre fixed upon tracts of country having an area generally of three to five hundred acres, instead of, as heretofore, on circles of twenty or thirty square miles. This duty was

Re-adjustment of the rates of land tax per acre.



entrusted to Captain Horace Browne, and the result of his inquiries will be reported in detail hereafter. The system is received as a boon by the people, since it adjusts the rates of land tax, according to the advantages of the soil, more equitably than can be done under the existing method, while it is most probable that the general result will be an increase to the land revenue. This increase will arise both from augmented rates being put on land which can bear them, and from reduced rates being placed on poorer land, thus enabling peasants to clear and cultivate waste land, which with the present rates would be unprofitable. This measure is in fact a necessary prelude to a system of long leases for land.

69. The comparative statement of the amount demand for each item of revenue (omitting fractions) for the two last years, is as follows. In the Appendix F. will be found the details for each district;

ITEMS OF REVENUE.	1857-58.	1858-59.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land .. .. .	12,59,917	12,08,408
Capitation tax .. .. .	8,57,865	8,99,075
Fisheries .. .. .	3,83,676	3,63,776
Salt .. .. .	49,641	71,870
Forest Produce .. .. .	11,238	3,470
Excise .. .. .	3,25,333	3,98,740
Sea Customs .. .. .	3,03,938	3,33,070
Inland Customs .. .. .	5,08,513	4,77,757
Port dues and Marine receipts .. .. .	1,28,522	1,43,510
Rent on Town building lots .. .. .	48,573	45,193
Timber .. .. .	1,17,286	3,94,012
Fines and fees .. .. .	1,00,562	1,39,843
Salv of unclaimed property .. .. .	5,970	4,052
Postage stamps .. .. .	14,764	16,976
Miscellaneous .. .. .	22,305	7,494
Karen Chief's tribute .. .. .	3,874	3,874
<b>Total, Rupees .. .. .</b>	<b>40,81,477</b>	<b>45,81,120</b>

The following items, included last year as a portion of the Revenue, have now been detached therefrom :

Items.	1857-58.	1858-59.
	Rupess.	Rupess.
Municipal tax .. .. .	52,550	82,639
Bazar rents .. .. .	14,566	23,005
Ferries .. .. .	1,678	2,157
<b>Total, Rupees .. .. .</b>	<b>68,800</b>	<b>1,07,801</b>

Land to the amount of Rupees 41,021-5-10 was sold in the Town of Rangoon during 1858 ; this is not included in the regular Revenue.

70. Although the year has been decidedly unfavorable both to agriculture and commerce, yet, from the increase in the Revenue, it is evident that the general prosperity of the country has not retrograded. The causes of the diminution in cultivation, and consequently in land revenue, have already been noticed. The export of the great staple of the Province, rice, as a matter of course, lessened considerably. The following is the return for the two years :

Exported,	1857-58.	1858-59.
By Sea ... .. .	1,59,825 Tons.	1,20,271 Tons.
By River ... .. .	26,669 "	36,440 "
<b>Total ... .. .</b>	<b>1,86,494 Tons.</b>	<b>1,56,711 Tons.</b>

71. The increased export by river is due to the scarcity which existed in the Burmese territory. But in addition to the amount here shown, a considerable quantity, probably about 10,000 tons, was carted across the frontier at various points.

### CAPITATION TAX.

72. In the capitation tax there has been an increase of over 40,000 Rupees. This shows a steady advance in the population, both by natural increase, and by immigration.



## FISHERIES.

73. The Fisheries exhibit an increase of Rupees 50,000 over the previous year. It has been before remarked, that abuses existed in the renting of the inland fisheries, and more especially in the District of Rangoon. These have not yet been eradicated, but it is believed that they are much ameliorated. The closest attention will be given to the leasing of these fisheries, until all just causes for complaint on the part of the people have been removed.

## EXCISE.

74. The revenue arising from Excise on spirituous liquors and narcotic drugs shows an increase of nearly 60,000 Rupees.

## CUSTOMS.

75. With the depressed state of trade, especially in the Burmese territory, an increase in the customs could not be expected. In the Sea Customs duty, there has been an increase of Rupees 30,000, partly owing to the increased rate of duty, which took effect during the last month of the year. In the Inland Customs there was, however, a decrease to nearly a similar amount.

76. The total value of the imports and exports for the year was considerably more than three millions sterling, the details of the trade will be found in the Appendix in the Statements marked G, H, I. The amount value of the trade is higher in the year under review, than in the previous year, but that arose principally from the higher price of rice, and not from increased quantities of goods.

## TIMBER.

77. The arrangements for the sale of teak timber brought down from the Government Forests during the year, have been successful. The outturn has been as follows :

	Rupees.
Sale during the year, of 20,561, Logs of timber ... ..	3,75,923
Fines, confiscations, &c. ... ..	18,089
	<hr/>
Total, Rupees ... ..	3,94,012

There were, at the close of the year, 6,967 logs of timber in store.

## SECTION VII.—EDUCATION.

78. There is only one Government School in the Province of Pegu. It is at Rangoon. In last year's report, the general course of study was described. The number of pupils is 55.

79. An examination of all the classes was held by the school Committee during several days of September, 1858. The members of the committee express a very favorable opinion of the progress of the several classes, and conclude their report as follows:

Remarks by the Committee.

80. "The Committee cannot close its report without noticing with great satisfaction the successful endeavours of the schoolmaster, Mr. Rose, "as shown in the knowledge exhibited by the pupils, and the "good training they are evidently under."

Remarks by the Head Master.

81. The Head Master, the Reverend Mr. Rose, deplores the great irregularity of attendance, but considers that, on the whole, the progress of the boys was gratifying.

All pupils who wish can now learn English.

82. The admission of all the pupils who desire it, into the English class was noticed as a desideratum in last year's report, and the point has been conceded by Government.

Karen Normal School, Kemmaendine.

83. The Karen Normal School at Kemmaendine, near Rangoon, receives an annual grant-in-aid from Government of Rupees 1,500. The average attendance during the year was 118 pupils. They are divided into 12 classes, five of which study English. Mrs. Vinton remarks: "Their proficiency was such as to be not only satisfactory to their teachers, but pleasing to the numerous friends who attended the annual examination."

The pupils of this school pay a fee of 4 annas a month in the English Department, and of 2 annas a month in the Vernacular Department.

Burmese Female School in Bangoon.

84. A school for the instruction of Burmese females has been established by a society at the town of Rangoon. At an examination held at the close of the past year, thirty pupils were present. They showed creditable progress in Geography, Arithmetic, and Scripture History, and in needlework.

Village schools, District of Bangoon

85. In the District of Rangoon there are 31 Karen village schools, with an average of 516 pupils.

Education among the Karen tribes in Toungoo.

86. The progress of education among the Karen Mountain Tribes in the District of Toungoo, has been considerable during the past year. This is shown from more school buildings springing up in remote villages. The schools accompany the progress of Christianity, and are supported entirely by the people themselves.

Karen Female Institute.

87. In the station of Toungoo, the Karen Female Institute numbers fifty pupils. Some of them have become sufficiently advanced to go out into the further mountain villages as teachers. They are taught the further mountain villages as teachers. They are taught only in their own language under the superintendance of Mrs. Mason. The building



for this Institute, which is being erected by the Karen tribes, is nearly completed. This institution promises to be the most successful among the means employed for the advancement of civilization among these tribes.

88. During the past year, Government have been pleased to make a grant of Rupees 3,000 towards the erection of a building at Toungoo, for a Normal School for the education of Karen young men, and also Rupees 1,200, for the purchase of globes and instruments for the use of the school. The progress of this institution will be reported hereafter.

89. There were 210 village schools in operation during the year, having 3,396 pupils. These figures show the rapid progress which these people are making. The importance of the labors of the Reverend Dr. and Mrs. Mason, among the Karen mountain tribes, is yearly becoming more manifest from their splendid results.

90. In the District of Henzada the school conducted by the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Thomas at the principal town, consisted of a Karen Normal School, and a Karen girl's school.

The course of instruction in the former comprised, among other subjects, Arithmetic mental and written, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Theology.

91. In the girls' school the majority were employed in the first rudiments of education, while a portion have progressed in Arithmetic and Geography, including map drawing.

92. There are thirty village schools also in the Districts of Henzada and Thawaddy, under the Henzada mission, in which elementary instruction is given.

93. The grant-in aid by Government to the Henzada School is Rupees 600. The total number of pupils is 84, of whom upwards of 20 were females.

94. The Reverend Mr. Thomas remarks that while he observes much general improvement from education among the Karens, yet "very few have continued their studies a sufficient length of time to become, in any proper sense of the term, *educated*; and while there is such a demand for the services of our pupils, it is with difficulty that we can retain them long enough to be educated."

95. In the District of Bassein there is a Karen Normal School at the chief town, containing 67 male pupils, and 8 females. The pupils are well advanced in Geography, Arithmetic, and land measuring. This school is under the charge of the Reverend Mr. Beecher. No grant-in-aid has been

made to the Bassein School for two years, consequent on a vacancy having occurred by the departure of the Reverend Mr. Van Meter for America.

School for Burmese

contained forty pupils.

98. The Reverend Mr. Douglass established a school at Bassein during the past year, for instructing Burmese. It

97. During the year 1858, there were 28 Village Schools maintained by the Karen Mission in the District of Bassein. They contained 586 pupils. The expense of these schools was borne almost entirely by the people themselves. The number of Karen village schools, however, in the District of Bassein, has decreased below what it was in 1855. It is hoped that the number will gradually rise to its former amount.

Village Schools in the District of Bassein.

98. The following information has been communicated by the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet, regarding the schools supported by the Roman Catholic Mission in Pegu.

Schools supported by the Roman Catholic Mission in Pegu.

In the town of Rangoon, there are two schools, one for boys, who are taught English, with an average attendance of thirty; and one for girls, who learn Burmese. The latter has 15 pupils. In the interior of the Districts of Rangoon and Bassein, five schools are established, in which about 100 pupils, Karens and Burmese, are instructed.

99. A Press has been established at the Station of Myoungmya in the District of Bassein, to supply Karen converts with books, the want of which has been much felt.

A Press established for the use of Roman Catholic schools in Bassein.

## SECTION VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

100. The operations of the year in the Department of Public Works have been restricted to such works as were absolutely required for the public welfare.

Only such works as could not be postponed have been executed.

### MILITARY WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

101. In last year's report it was stated that a redoubt for the defence of the station Thayetmyo had been completed, and that a similar work at the frontier station of Toungoo was in progress. The latter has not yet been completed. The magazines and store-rooms have yet to be built in both redoubts.

Redoubts at the Frontier Station.

102. With the exception of two Magazines, the ordnance stores at Rangoon are still placed in temporary buildings. During the year, a building for gun carriages has been extended, and sanction has been received to an additional Powder Magazine.

Ordnance Buildings.



103. There is nothing to record regarding Barracks, except the alteration of those at  
 Barracks. Toungoo to meet the increased strength to one hundred Privates per Company, of Madras Native Infantry.

104. Several of the Commissariat store buildings at Rangoon have received new  
 Commissariat. roofs of a superior construction to the former ones. Cattle sheds at the old Town of Pegu have been erected.

The Cattle are kept at that station on account of the fine pasturage in the vicinity. Additional sheep pens have been constructed at Thayetmyo and Toungoo.

#### CIVIL BUILDINGS.

105. A Police Office for the Magistrate of Rangoon has been constructed, and the  
 Police Office. same for the Cantonment Joint Magistrate. A Court House for the Assistant Commissioner of Toungoo, and one for the extra Assistant at the out station of Tsanywai, in the District of Tharawaddy, have been built by the Deputy Commissioners of the districts.

106. A new Jail building, 370 feet long, by 50 feet broad, divided into six wards,  
 Jails. has been completed at Rangoon. The original building has also been lengthened.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS.

107. A new iron Church has been erected in the Cantonment at Rangoon. It  
 Iron Church at Rangoon. affords ample accommodation to 764 persons. The building has been found generally suitable, but verandahs on the sides would be an improvement. The entire cost is about Rupees 65,000.

#### SCHOOLS.

108. The Government school house at Rangoon caught fire, and was burnt down.  
 Government school house at Rangoon burnt. The Electric Telegraph Office adjoining was burnt at the same time. Both were temporary buildings, with thatched roofs. The origin of the fire has not been discovered. Estimates for new buildings of brick and mortar have been prepared.

#### MUNICIPAL REPAIRS OF ROADS.

109. About six miles of roads have been metalled in the town of Rangoon during  
 Roads in Town of Rangoon. the year. The metal employed is the stone ballast procured from ships entering the Port. From 13 to 14,000 tons of this material have been broken up for the purpose of being laid on the roads.

#### MARINE BUILDINGS.

110. The most important work in the Marine Department at Rangoon is the  
 Dockyard, Rangoon. construction of a dry dock and patent slip on the Dallah side of the river. This has been completed, all except the entrance. The dock is 491 feet long, and 78 feet broad at the top, and 50 feet at the

bottom. Delay in completing the entrance has been experienced from a defect in the piling. That portion of the work was originally commenced by the superintending Engineer of the dock-yard before the charge of the buildings was made over to the Public Works Department. A Beacon at the mouth of the Rangoon River, on the Eastern shore, has been completed; it is 134½ feet high. At Rangoon, a Custom House Wharf, a substantial structure of timber, has been completed; it has a front of 200 feet in length, and a depth of 20 feet of water on its outer face at low water.

#### MAIN LINES OF ROAD.

111. The road across the Arakan Mountains to Prome on the Irrawaddy is in good condition. It has been cleared of the land slips which annually block it up at intervals during the rainy season.  
Toungoo pass road.
112. From Prome the road continues North to Meaday. It has been repaired. The road South from Prome to Pongday is the route of a considerable grain traffic. It has been partially metalled.  
Road from Prome to Meaday and from Prome to Pongday.
113. It was proposed to construct a road from Meaday, on the East bank of the Irrawaddy, across the hills, to Toungoo, thus connecting the two frontier Brigades. The travelling distance is about 140 miles; the route has been surveyed. It is doubtful whether the objects in view are of sufficient importance to justify the large expenditure that would be required to carry them out.  
Proposed road from Meaday to Toungoo.
114. The bridle road on the East of the of Irrawaddy, running from the river up to the Eastern mountain range, has been completed. It is about 80 miles in length. It connects the several frontier ports. The construction of the portion on the West of the Irrawaddy, running up to the Arakan Mountain, has been commenced.  
Frontier bridle road.

#### BAZAR.

115. A public market has been built at the Town of Myan-Oung in the District of Henzada by Captain Acton, Officiating Commandant of the Pegu Light Infantry; it is 220 feet long, by 24 feet. Its cost was Rupees 2,000.  
Bazar.
116. Orders have been received for the transfer of the Barrack Department, and the Barrack Masters will hereafter be under the orders of the Quarter Master General's Department. The new Barrack Masters not having yet been appointed, the transfer has not been effected.  
Charge of Barracks transferred from the Department of Public Works.
117. During the year, Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham delivered over the office of Chief Engineer to Major A. G. Goodwyn, of the Bengal Engineer. The latter officer was unfortunately obliged to leave, in consequence of failing health after only five months' service in the Province.  
Changes in the appointment of Chief Engineer of this Province.



He has been succeeded by Captain C. D. Newmarch, of the Bengal Engineers. The latter Officer reports favorably on the services of the following Officers. Captain Fitzgerald, Executive Engineer, in the Cantonment, Rangoon; Lieutenant Trevor, Executive Engineer, Rangoon Town; Lieutenant Falconnet, Executive Engineer, Thayemyo; Lieutenant Leeds, Executive Engineer, Bassein; Lieutenant Wyld, Executive Engineer at Henzada, and Captain Ingram in charge of the Toungoo and Promo road, and of other main lines of road. The Commissioner desires to record his sense of the services of Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham, of Major Goodwyn, and of Captain Newmarch in the responsible position of "Chief Engineer" of the Province.

## SECTION IX.—POST OFFICE.

118. No change has taken place since the last year's report in the mode of conveying the mails. There appears to be a gradual increase in the number of letters received and despatched, but the indigenous people of the country make very little use of the Post Office.

No change since last year.

119. The value of Postal receipts, inclusive of *pro formá* charges, amounted to Rupees 76,795, and the expenditure, exclusive of the cost of conveyance of mail by river steamers on the Irrawaddy, to 53,048 Rupees. The number of covers received and despatched is as follows:

Postal Statistics.

		Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.	Total.
Received	..	3,44,492	93,621	6,038	3,931	4,48,062
Despatched	..	4,87,720	53,437	2,582	1,991	5,45,730
Total	..	8,32,212	1,47,058	8,620	5,922	9,98,812

## SECTION X.—ELEC. TEL.

120. The lines of Electric Telegraph are the same as described in last year's report, except that the termination of the line up the Irrawaddy has been removed from Meaday to Thayemyo. The communication has frequently been interrupted from accidental causes, such as injury to the posts and wire, from jungle fire, and to cables across rivers.

No change in the lines.

121. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rupees 50,280, or £75,026, of this sum £1,600 was expended on repairs, contingencies, and loss of stores by fire. The amount realized

Financial result

by private messages was Rupees 11,545, and the value of messages on the public service was Rupees 14,928. The receipts by messages then amounted to little more than one-half the expenditure.

122. The number of private messages was less than during last year, probably in consequence of a depressed state of trade.  
Cause of decrease in private messages

## SECTION XI.—MARINE.

### SEA VESSELS.

123. There are now no sea vessels attached to the Province. The Steamer *Enterprise*, having been condemned as unseaworthy, was sent up to Calcutta. The Schooner *Hencai Queen* was lost on the Tenasserim Coast, and has not been replaced.  
Seagoing vessels.

### RIVER STEAMERS AND TROOP BOATS.

124. Six River Steamers and six troop boats remain for service on the rivers and creeks of the Province. They are almost entirely employed in the conveyance of troops and of ordnance and commissariat stores to the military stations. For a country having a delta of about 10,000 square miles, intersected by creeks in every direction, and a large navigable river running through its whole length, the great highway for communication, a steam flotilla is of the utmost importance as an auxiliary to a Military force.  
Strength of the Flotilla.

125. The expenditure on account of the Flotilla consists of the charges of the Bangoon Naval Yard, of the pay of Commanders, Officers, and crews of the vessels, of the salary of the Superintendent and his office, and cost of coal and naval Stores. These may be classified and shown as follows :  
Cost of the Flotilla.  
The details will be found in the Appendix K.

Flotilla expenses of every description for the year, including			
establishment for the Superintendent.* &c. &c.	...	Rupees	2,33,880 10 0
Naval Yard expenses, &c. &c.	... ..	"	1,51,630 5 0
Total, Rupees ...			8,85,510 15 0

To exhibit the total expenditure, the repairs of buildings in the Naval Yard should also be included, but as they belong to the department of Public Works, they are not shown here.

126. A considerable reduction has been made in the expenditure of the Flotilla during the year, and since the close of that period still further reductions have been recommended, so as to diminish the expenditure to the lowest limit, compatible with efficiency.  
Reduction in the Flotilla.

\* Cost of naval stores received from Calcutta not included.



127. What may be termed the earnings of the Flotilla and Naval Yard are not sufficient to cover the expenses. They stand thus :  
 Amount of receipts on account of the Flotilla and Naval Yard.

FLOTILLA.

Amount received on account of private freight and passage by

Steamers, sale of coal, &c. &c. ... ..	Rupees	54,094	9	3
Value of freight and passage, &c., on account of public service...	„	1,37,945	11	4
		<hr/>		
	Total Rupees	1,92,040	4	7

NAVAL YARD.

Amount received for labor and material supplied for private works ... .. Rupees 30,749 9 1

Thus showing that to support the Flotilla and Naval Yard together required an expenditure of Rupees 1,62,723-1-4 beyond their earnings. In the next year this surplus expenditure will be considerably reduced.

128. The two Sea Ports of the Province, Rangoon and Dalhousie (District of Bassein), have made some progress during the year, though there is a decrease in the tonnage of vessels resorting thereto. This was the result of the state of the market as regards Rice, the staple article of export from this Province.

Amount of tonnage. 129. The tonnage for the two last years was as follows :

YEAR.	RANGOON.		DALHOUSIE.	
	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
1857-58 ... ..	614	2,17,884	137	37,403
1858-59 ... ..	466	1,39,614	84	26,494

130. In consequence of the heavy charges at the Port of Rangoon, arising principally from a Light Vessel being stationed at the mouth of the river, and the erection of beacons, the rate of port dues was raised, early in 1858, from four annas to six annas a ton. The total receipts on account of the Rangoon Port fund during the year amounted to Rupees 49,976, being an increase of Rupees 10,000 over the previous year. The charge on account of Port establishments and ordinary contingencies amounted to less than half the receipts, but the outlay on account of beacons made the expenditure exceed the income.

Receipts and charges for the Port of Dalhousie.

131. The receipts of the Dalhousie Port fund during the year were Rupees 8,692. The charges were Rupees 10,191.

Value and quantity of coal issued to steamers of the Navy, &c. &c.

132. The quantity of coal issued to steamers of Her Majesty's Navy and those of the Indian Government during the year, was 2,144 tons, valued at Rupees 48,789.

## SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL.

133. In this section the expenditure during the year, on account of the Civil Administration, will be exhibited. It may be divided into the following heads. The details for the several districts will be found in the Appendix K.

Expenditure during the year on Civil Administration.

	Rupees.
Judicial ... ..	10,08,003
Revenue ... ..	2,81,898
Customs ... ..	77,428
Marine ... ..	4,16,808
General ... ..	5,92,342

Total, Rupees ... 23,76,569

or £237,656

134. Of this amount, over three-fourths of the Flotilla and Naval Yard charges, amounting in round numbers to Rupees 3,85,500, or £38,500, may be debited to the Military defence of the Province. This would leave a little over twenty lakhs of Rupees, or £203,900 as the cost of every department of the Civil Administration during the year.

Marine charges explained.

135. The Marine charges are gradually being retrenched. It is anticipated that the ordinary revenues will in future years continue to increase, while the expenditure will not materially exceed the present amount.

Future prospects.

## SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL.

136. No event of importance has occurred in the intercourse between the Burmese Court and the British Authorities in Pegu. Border raids have been more rife than usual, in consequence, apparently, of the great scarcity of food in the Burmese territory. But the Burmese ministers, on receiving letters of remonstrance, adopted effectual measures for restraining the lawless banditti which had assembled on the frontier.

No important event.

137. During the year, the King of Burmah deputed messengers to Ceylon, the holy land of Buddhism, to inspect the relic of Guatama, preserved at a monastery in that Island, and to take a model thereof. They have returned, having fulfilled the object of their journey, and brought with them

Burmese Pilgrims to Ceylon.



the representative relic, which, when enshrined within the Palace yard, will sanctify the new capital, in the estimation of a Buddhist Sovereign and people. It has been reported that, on raising the gate posts of the new city, human victims were buried underneath, as a propitiatory offering to the Infernal Gods. This is an ancient Burmese custom, but is contrary to Buddhist tenets. The report requires confirmation.

138. The neighbouring Chinese Province of Yu-nân, up to the latter end of 1858, was still disturbed by the Mahomedan rebels. The imperial party, though rising in position, had not achieved any decided success. The Chinese Caravans, which were accustomed to arrive annually, have not reached the Burmese dominions, and the usual trade is stopped. But accounts from the French Roman Catholic Missionaries stationed in Yu-nân, brought by Chinese Christian messengers, who encountered great hardships on the way, have reached Mandalay. The Missionaries appear to be safe amidst the disturbance, sheltered by their faithful converts.

139. The condition of the petty state of Karen Nee is pretty much the same as heretofore, that is, the Western Chief, Kyay-pho-gyee, represents himself as threatened by the Eastern Chief, Kyan-Pee-tee. A petty warfare is maintained with alternate success, but Kyay-pho-gyee will be protected against aggression, from without, on his person and authority. The Karen Impostor who, under the title of "Embryo-King," long disturbed the Province of Martaban, has found shelter in the Eastern State.

## SECTION XIV.—MILITARY.

140. The progress made in raising and drilling the Pegu Light Infantry, the men enlisted in its ranks, and the general system of discipline observed, have been described in previous reports.

141. During the year, detachments of the Battalion have been actively employed. Since the withdrawal of all guards composed of troops of the line from frontier posts, those posts have been occupied by parties of the Light Infantry. Several detachments have also moved out to repel incursions of bodies of men from the Burmese territory. On such duty the men have behaved well, and by their cheerful quickness, and their readily moving without tents or baggage, have shown they are thoroughly adapted for service required in this Province. A greater proportion of Malays than now exists, would be an advantage.

142. At the same time, the defects in the character of the Burman have been shown by the number of desertions, amounting to 82 during the year; two cases of robbing treasure under their charge; and one instance of a small party on the march losing their arms from utter want of care. The desertions, however, were principally by young soldiers, of less than one year's service, and were the consequence of their being long unrelieved at the frontier posts.

143. During the year, the Battalion was deprived of the services of Major W. F. Nuthall, the Commandant, who proceeded to England on medical certificate. The second in command, Captain Hampden Acton, has since held command, and has given entire satisfaction. The zealous services of Dr. Stewart, the officer in medical charge of the Battalion, also deserves special mention. Captain Acton reports favorably regarding his Adjutant, Lieutenant Duval.

## SECTION XV.—POPULATION.

144. There has been an increase in the population over the previous year, of 50,771. The total number of souls exhibited in the returns for 1857, was 8,40,203. For 1858, the number was 8,90,974. The numbers of males and females, adults and infants, were as follows :

Men ... ..	3,05,530	}	5,91,709
Women ... ..	2,86,179		
Boys under 16 years ... ..	1,57,379	}	2,99,265
Girls under 16 years ... ..	1,41,886		
Total ... ..	8,90,974		

The several races inhabiting the Province.

145. The several races inhabiting the Province are :

	Number of souls
Burmese ... ..	6,13,244
Karens ... ..	1,39,906
Talaings ... ..	85,133
Shans ... ..	12,768
Khyengs ... ..	12,338
Indians ... ..	10,019
Yabaings ... ..	5,769
Chinese ... ..	1,735
Europeans and their descendants ... ..	1,070
Jews ... ..	78
Other races ... ..	8,914
Total ... ..	8,90,974

This census does not include the inhabitants of the several Military cantonments throughout the Province. During the year there was a considerable immigration from the Burmese territory into the Province, consequent on the scarcity of food in the former country.



## SECTION XVI.—AGRICULTURE.

146. In a country where only one cereal is cultivated to any extent, where agriculturists depend wholly on the seasons, and in some parts employ buffaloes to trample the ground and so prepare it for the seed, instead of ploughing it—of agriculture in such a country, little can be said as showing advancement.

Rude State of Agriculture.

147. The utmost that can be hoped for at present is for the introduction of some superior descriptions of rice from the neighbouring provinces. Rice from South Carolina or new Granada, which requires care and attention in culture and irrigation, the people desire not. They think it an annoyance to be troubled with the seed, as they suppose they will be made responsible for the out-turn not being satisfactory. Mr. D. F. Lonsdale, the Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Tharawaddy District, has been successful in introducing a superior description of rice from the Tenasserim Provinces. As this kind suited the soil and climate, and gave good return, the peasants appreciate the benefit conferred upon them.

New varieties of rice introduced.

148. Endeavours have been made, with partial success, to introduce foreign varieties of tobacco. Lieutenant Lloyd, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner in Tharawaddy, reports that the people consider that each foreign variety gives a smaller return by weight than the Native plant does. The consequence is, they do not view the foreign kinds with favor. It is hoped, however, that the superior quality of the Java and Cuba Tobacco, will in time convince them of the advantages to be derived from cultivating foreign tobacco.

Tobacco.

149. Persevering efforts have been made to introduce foreign cotton. The Burmese peasant, however, is perhaps more impracticable in reference to that plant than any other.

Cotton, result of experiments.

The Native cotton plant is hardy and requires little care. Formerly, under the Burmese Government, the cotton grown in the Prome district was carried up-country and exported by Chinese Merchants Overland to the Province of Yu-nán. The cotton grown in the Burmese territory is still disposed of in that manner when the trade is open to Yu-nán. The price obtained gives a good return to the cultivator. Since the occupation of Pegu by the British, the large quantity of cotton goods and of twist imported by sea has materially diminished the demand for the raw material. At the same time, rice cultivation has become more profitable. The result is a considerable decrease in the extent of land under cotton cultivation. Under such circumstances, when the cultivation of Native cotton has lost favor with the people, the offer of foreign seed, which was found to require more care and labor to bring it to maturity than the Native plant required, was not acceptable. The seed distributed was the Egyptian, the Upland, and the Brazilian. In the Henzada District, where Captain Spilsbury took much interest in the experiment, not more than one-fourth of the seed germinated, and the soil did not appear suited to the plants. This probably was from the seed not having been sown at the proper season.

In the District of Tharawaddy more success was obtained. The seed was sown in the months of May, June, and July. Lieutenant Lloyd reports as follows: "Judging from the plants obtained from the Upland seed, I am inclined to take a favorable view of the result of the experiment, and have no doubt that, under the management of an experienced cotton planter, the out-turn would be plentiful." He adds, however, that the inhabitants will not be persuaded to take to the culture of foreign cotton.

150. The Cantonment garden at Rangoon, under the unremitting care of Captain F. Harris, the Deputy Assistant Commissary General, has been laid out so as to be a place of agreeable resort for the soldiers of the garrison, in common with all the residents of Cantonments, and at the same time to yield the useful products of a kitchen garden. European vegetables are raised in this ground, and the soldier is thus provided with a ration which could not otherwise be supplied to him. Several soldiers also, both of the Madras Artillery and of H. M.'s 68th Light Infantry, during the year, worked at plots of ground allotted to them, and raised a considerable supply of vegetables. The recreation and healthy occupation thus afforded to so many soldiers, shows that the object for which these gardens were instituted has been attained.

151. The experiments made to improve the breed of cattle have not been successful. The cattle of the province are handsome and well bred; but they want height. The object was to remedy that defect. But the people appeared to prefer their own small breed to the taller cattle of Nellore and Mysore, and have shown no wish to cross the breed. Very few calves of the mixed breed are to be met with.

152. In the sheep farm at Thayetmyo, disease carried off a number of sheep during the year. But the general result has been very favorable. This farm will eventually be of great benefit to the European Troops, and, it is hoped, to the Province generally.

## SECTION XVII.—FORESTS.

153. During the past year, the Forests of the Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces were placed under the superintendence of Dr. Brandis, in addition to those of the Province of Pegu. In consequence of this measure, the Forests on the east side the Sitang River, have, for facility of management, been united with the Pegu Forest groups. But the accounts of that portion of the Forests east of the Sitang, which falls within the Province of Martaban, are kept distinct.

154. The operation of girdling trees for felling in future years, was carried during the dry season, in the Forests east of the Sitang. Trees of eight feet three inches in girth, at six feet from the ground, alone were girdled. Of these, about 11,000 were completed; sickness and the



comparative scarcity of teak trees in those Forests were the causes which prevented more from being accomplished.

155. The following is a comparative statement of the number of logs brought from the Forests during the two last years to the several depôts :

Number of logs brought down.						Number of Logs.
1857-58	...	...	...	...	...	18,117
1858-59	...	...	...	...	...	14,794

The timber brought down is principally that which remained in the Forests killed or felled at the time of the British occupation. In previous years, the logs nearest to water-ways were removed. Those which remain are more remote, but their size and value become greater.

Improvements in Forest management.

156. The improvements projected or introduced in the working of the Forests by the Superintendent, are as follows:

1st.—The removal of rocks and other obstructions in streams where timber cannot now be floated. Some Forests cannot be worked on account of these obstructions.

2nd.—The squaring of logs, and by other means reducing the size of trees, or by mechanical appliances facilitating their removal from the Forests.

3rd.—Bringing to market other descriptions of timber besides teak.

157. The Forests have been protected, as far as possible, from injury by the Mountain tribes in their annual clearings. The trees have been cleared of creepers and other impediments to their growth. The young trees have had spaces cleared round them as a defence against fire. As a general rule, Dr. Brandis finds that seedlings spring up naturally in great abundance, and that it is better to protect them from jungle fires than to plant others. But in some limited tracts of Forests, conveniently situated near a water-way, yet in which trees are not now plentiful, sowing and planting will be advantageous.

Sale of Timber.

158. The sale of timber during the past two years was as follows :

Year	Number of logs				Price realized
1857-58	...	...	16,261	...	Rs. 112,054
1858-59	...	...	20,561	...	„ 8,75,923

The amount realized by sale of the timber is of course dependent on the market value of the commodity at the time of sale. The prices realized during the two past years were (omitting fractions) 24 Rupees per ton in 1857-58, and 35 Rupees in 1858-59. In the latter year, the enhanced rate is mainly due to higher market price, but partly also to the larger size of the logs rendering them more valuable; or the greater quantity of large-sized timber, compared with the small.

159. The Superintendent, Dr. Brandis, has devoted himself to travelling for several months of the past year through the Forests, suffering great privation and hardship. He has gained a thorough knowledge of the extensive mountain tract of country lying between the Rivers Sitang and Salween; he has directed the work of selecting and girdling trees, and has carefully instructed the subordinates of the establishment in their duty. On the activity, the diligence, and the faithfulness of these men themselves, children of the Forest, the success of the operations in a great measure depends.

Laborers of the Superintendent.

## SECTION XVIII.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

160. During the past season, about 5,600 square miles of country have been surveyed, and 430 miles of river triangulation. The total area therefore surveyed, up to the close of the working season, or 1st May, 1859, is nearly 32,000 square miles, at an average cost of eight (8) Rupees a square mile. The cost of the river survey is higher than that for the land.

Work accomplished during the season.

161. Many obstacles existed to the progress of the work, mainly from sickness among the Native Surveyors, and from the difficulty of procuring laborers in remote and mountainous districts. The field season in Pegu does not extend longer than for five months.

Difficulties encountered.

162. Making allowance for these difficulties, the amount of work accomplished has been very satisfactory. The following Officers were employed during the season :

Officers employed.

Lieutenant W. H. Edgcome, Madras Engineers, Superintendent.

Lieutenant F. Fitzroy, First Class Assistant.

Lieutenant F. Blair, Second Class Assistant.

R. Swetenham, Esquire, River Surveyor.

Captain Scott, of the 8th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, having lost his health in his survey, deserves mention, as the services of a valuable Assistant were thus lost to the Department.

163. As little more remains to be accomplished than the completion of the survey of the Delta, and the eastern boundary of the Tonngoo District, the establishment will be reduced.

What remains to be done.

## SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

164. Vaccination may be said to have been more successful during the past year than heretofore. At Rangoon, Dr. H. G. Graham, the Superintending Surgeon, reports that at Rangoon attempts to

Vaccinations at Rangoon.



induce the disease from Vaccine matter received from Bengal did not succeed in a single instance. But from a child vaccinated in Calcutta and brought to Rangoon, there were 31 successful cases. The virus then ceased to be re-produced.

At Henzada.

165. At Henzada, Dr. Griesback reports that 76 persons, Burmese and Karens, were successfully vaccinated.

At Thayetmyo, and elsewhere.

166. At Thayetmyo, Dr. Rankin reports that in no instance did he succeed; and Dr. Morton at Toungoo states the same. At the other stations, the Medical Officers had no opportunity of trying any vaccine matter.

## SECTION XX.

### HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

167. An Hospital and Dispensary would have been re-opened in Rangoon during the past year, but that it was found impossible, during the present demand on the Medical Department in India, for assistance to Troops, both in Cantonments and in the field, to procure any person having the requisite qualifications for an Hospital subordinate. Under these circumstances, the re-opening of the Hospital, the want of which was adverted to in paragraph 187 of last year's report, has reluctantly been postponed.

Explanation why an Hospital has not yet been opened at Rangoon.

## SECTION XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

168. During the year, an enterprising commencement has been made towards establishing a trade between France and the Burmese dominions, and eventually, it is hoped, with the Chinese Province of Yu-nán. A small French Steamer, with a light draft of water, has been brought out from Bordeaux to Rangoon for this purpose, she proceeded up the Irrawaddy during May, 1859, most of her cargo having preceded her in country boats. She carried several artisans designed to be employed in improving the manufactures, the metallurgy, and raw produce of the country. The result of this spirited enterprize will be noticed in a future report.

169. While there was an immense demand for carriage for Troops and warlike stores, throughout the length and breadth of India, during the last two years, the means of conveyance have been supplied from Pegu and the neighbouring Province, to an extent, and with an energy, fully commensurate with the magnitude of the requirements, and the vast importance of the interests at stake. Not less than one thousand and thirty-four (1,034) Elephants have been shipped from Rangoon and Moulmein, for the Madras Coast and Bengal during the period extending from December 1857 to April, 1859. It may be assumed that so many of these powerful animals were never before, whether in ancient or modern

Elephants shipped from Pegu and Tenasserim for India.

times, conveyed across sea, or otherwise from one country to another, in the short period of seventeen months, whether for Military or other objects. All arrangements for procuring and shipping these animals from this province were made under the orders of Captain F. Harris, the Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to whom great credit is due for the complete success of the operations.

170. During the same period, 340 ponies, 347 carts, and about the same number of bullocks, were also shipped from these provinces.

*Ponies, &c. shipped.*

171. During the year the Ex-King of Delhi, and three other State prisoners, members of his family, with some attendants, were brought to Rangoon. They are kept in close confinement in a wooden building which has been constructed especially for their accommodation; their arrival does not appear to have attracted any attention in the country generally, though the foreign Mahomedan traders settled at Rangoon, called "Mogul Merchants," and others, no doubt feel a sympathy, from religious as well as other motives, for the fallen Chief of their race.

172. In previous reports, it has been recorded that Government Agents had been appointed among the Karen Tribes in the District of Toungoo, to induce them by moral influence to abandon their wars upon each other, and to set free their slaves. Captain D'Oyly, who was in charge of the Toungoo district during the past year, reports that the Agents, both of whom have embraced Christianity, have faithfully performed their duty, and exercised their influence for good.

The following instance is given of the excellent management of one of these men in a case of difficulty: "In the spring of 1857, an attack was made on the villages of Ma-tso, by their old enemies from Bagyce and Tseckay-yua, in which a number of captives were carried off from Ma-tso. The quarrel appeared a serious one, and I proceeded at once to a spot between the two belligerent villages. The Tean kays (Chiefs) on both sides appeared, and it was finally arranged that both parties should abide the arbitration of a Karen Agent, who may be selected by myself. To Kuaylay (one of the Agents) was committed the delicate task of settling a quarrel in which both parties took such an earnest and fierce interest. He was, I rejoice to add, completely successful. The parties were satisfied with his decision, and have remained at peace ever since."

### CONCLUSION.

173. The Commissioner desires to acknowledge the cordial support which he has received in the administration of the Province of Pegu from the following officers:

*Officers employed in the Administration of the Province of Pegu.*

#### *Deputy Commissioners.*

Captain R. D. Ardagh.

Major T. P. Sparks.

Major D. Brown.

Captain E. J. Spilsbury.

E. O'Riley, Esquire.

Captain G. F. D'Oyly.

Lieutenant M. Lloyd.



*Cantonment Joint Magistrate.*

Captain Herbert Lloyd.

*Settlement Officer.*

Captain Horace A. Brown.

*Personal Assistant to the Commissioner.*

Captain H. Nelson Davies.

*Assistant Commissioners.*

Captain C. P. Hildebrand.

T. J. Fallon, Esquire.

G. Hough, Esquire.

Lieutenant G. Sanders.

Lieutenant A. G. Duff.

Lieutenant W. F. Grey.

Captain B. Ford.

*Extra Assistants.*

D. F. Lonsdale, Esquire.

P. B. D'Oyle, Esquire.

*Commandant of the Pegu Light Infantry.*

Major W. F. Nuthall.

Captain Hampden Acton.

*Superintendent of Forests.*

Dr. D. Brandis.

*Superintendent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla.*

Captain A. Brooking.

*Master Attendants.*

Captain H. Lewis.

Lieutenant Aylesbury, I.N.

*Collectors of Customs.*

R. S. Edwards, Esquire

H. P. Onslow, Esquire.

G. E. Barr, Esquire.

J. Treacy, Esquire.

The following Medical Officers have distinguished themselves by zeal and devotion to the duties of their professions :

Dr. J. Davis, Bassein.

Dr. Cowie, Prome.

Dr. A. Stewart, Pegu Light. Infantry.

Dr. J. E. Dickinson, Rangoon.

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**APPENDICES**

**TO THE**

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF PEGU,**

**FOR 1858-59.**

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## APPENDIX A.

*Statement of Area, Population, and Revenue of Pegu for the year 1858-59.*

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population. Number of Souls.	Number of Town-ships.	Land Revenue.	Capitation Tax.	Customs.	Fisheries.	Abkaree, including Opium.	Miscellaneous taxes and receipts.	Grand Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Bago</b> ... ..	9,800	1,95,759	15	4,43,291	2,04,017	2,81,064	2,08,917	2,87,192	6,59,010	20,89,491
<b>Bassein</b> ... ..	8,900	2,05,295	15	2,50,095	2,13,116	52,005	1,06,238	50,780	72,929	7,45,163
<b>Prone</b> ... ..	5,500	1,95,970	17	2,13,651	2,06,541	4,67,107	7,084	15,910	32,786	9,43,379
<b>Hamada</b> ... ..	2,200	1,21,529	7	1,77,059	1,38,912	.....	42,388	32,749	30,537	4,21,645
<b>Tarawaddy</b> ... ..	1,950	1,17,903	7	95,876	96,835	.....	12,478	3,655	9,827	2,21,471
<b>Tongoo</b> ... ..	3,900	54,518	4	25,433	39,353	10,649	6,670	8,454	25,391	1,15,960
<b>Total</b> ... ..	32,250	8,90,974	65	12,08,405	8,99,074	8,10,825	3,63,775	3,98,740	8,30,280	45,31,069

Note.—The following items are not included in this return, viz:

	Rs.	A.	P.
<b>Municipal Fund</b> ... ..	82,639	3	7
<b>Bazar Fund</b> ... ..	23,005	6	10
<b>Ferries</b> ... ..	2,157	4	0
<b>Sale of Land</b> ... ..	41,021	5	10

## APPENDIX B.

*Statement of Regular Suits and Appeals instituted, disposed of, and pending before all the District Authorities, European and Native, in the Province of Pegu in the year 1858.*

DISTRICTS.	Number of Suits pending at the close of 1857.		Number of Cases instituted.			Number of Cases disposed of.			Number of Cases pending at the close of the year.		
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.
Rangoon .. .. .	466	47	6,150	181	6,331	6,003	176	6,269	523	52	575
Bassein .. .. .	177	38	7,499	286	7,785	7,495	293	7,788	181	31	212
Prome .. .. .	72	19	3,510	265	3,775	3,516	273	3,789	66	11	77
Henzada .. .. .	92	4	4,645	180	4,825	4,651	154	4,805	86	30	116
Tharawaddy .. .. .	..	..	1,396	13	1,409	1,393	13	1,406	3	0	3
Toungoo .. .. .	9	..	1,210	48	1,258	1,196	42	1,238	23	6	29
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>816</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>24,410</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>25,388</b>	<b>24,844</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>25,295</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,012</b>



# APPENDIX C.

*Annual Return of Appeals pending, instituted, and disposed of, by the Commissioner of Pegu, during the year 1858.*

	Pending 1st December 1857.						Instituted during the year 1858.						Disposed of during the year 1858.						Remaining on 31st December 1858.																		
	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzala.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzala.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzala.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.	No. of cases decided.	No. in favor of Appellant.	No. in favor of Respondent.	No. of cases settled by Commissioner.	No. in favor of Appellant.	No. in favor of Respondent.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzala.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.		
<b>1.—SUITS AFFECTING LAND.</b>																																					
Mortgage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>2.—PERSONAL SUITS.</b>																																					
Debts	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	3	4	...	1	12	14	6	...	3	3	...	...	12	13	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hereditary Rights	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Adoption	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Divorce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Illegitimate Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SUITS</b>																																					
Miscellaneous Suits, including application for special appeals	11	1	1	4	...	...	17	65	1	10	28	1	1	106	123	72	...	8	20	1	...	101	101	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	12	...	1	22			
<b>Total</b>	13	1	1	4	...	...	19*	69	1	13	32	1	2	116	137	79	...	11	23	1	...	113	113	2	10	...	...	...	4	2	3	13	...	2	24		

\* In the return for 1857, the number of cases pending at the end of the year was erroneously entered as 15 instead of 19.

PEGU, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
RANGOON,  
The 30th May 1859.

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## APPENDIX D.

*Abstract Statement showing the number of Persons apprehended on Criminal Charges, and how disposed of, in each District of the Province of Pegu, during 1858, also the value of property Stolen and Recovered.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.														9.	10.		11.	
							DETENTION OF WITNESSES.															Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.		
							1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	8 Days.	9 to 15 Days.	16 to 22 Days.	23 to 30 Days.	Above 30 Days.	Total.						
DISTRICTS.	Numbers of Persons arrested & brought to Trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Died, Escaped, or Transferred.	Awaiting Trial, or Committed to the Sessions.	Proportion of Convictions to Arrests, omitting fractions.													Ra. As. P.	Ra. As. P.	Proportion of Amount recovered to that stolen, omitting fractions.				
Rangoon District ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	477	105	55	18	27	12	12	2	23	15	...	1	747	27,564 0 4	2,163 8 5	7 per Cent.			
Rangoon Town ...	5,523	3,371	1,852	165	135	61 per Cent.	577	80	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	45,808 2 5	5,222 6 3	11 "			
Rangoon Cantonment ...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	64	9	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	8,368 13 0	273 12 0	8 "			
Bassia ... ..	5,217	3,122	2,058	8	39	59 "	2,676	514	159	19	13	38	7	...	1	5	...	...	3,452	56,918 7 8	11,507 5 1	20 "			
Prase ... ..	3,091	2,048	900	26	117	66 "	1,522	161	180	79	27	4	10	18	60	...	12	2	1,820	78,324 3 0	1,568 7 9	2 "			
Hamma ... ..	2,891	1,377	1,407	3	44	48 "	1,303	324	84	40	8	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	1,857	17,345 11 9	8,025 6 3	46 "			
Tharavady ... ..	726	485	270	9	12	59 "	489	241	90	37	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	14,004 4 6	4,604 13 9	33 "			
Toung ... ..	1,255	760	490	1	4	60 "	600	40	9	10	8	2	4	...	4	...	2	...	574	7,132 4 6	2,762 14 0	38 "			
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>18,643</b>	<b>11,113</b>	<b>6,972</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>59 "</b>	<b>7,548</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10,194</b>	<b>2,50,460 14 9</b>	<b>86,118 4 11</b>	<b>14 "</b>			

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## APPENDIX E.

Statement of crimes ascertained to have been Committed in the several Districts of the Provinces of Pegu during the year 1858.

CRIMES.	RANGOON.							Total.	
	Deputy Commissioner.	Magistrate.	Commissioner Joint Magistrate.	Bassah.	Prome.	Bhamo.	Tharavaddy.		
<b>FIRST CLASS.</b>									
<i>All Crimes attended with Murder, or wounding with intent to Murder.</i>									
1 Murder ... ..	10	2	1	5	18	4	1	...	41
2 Gang Robbery and River Dacoity	6	1	.....	1	37	3	1	1	60
3 Highway Robbery ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
4 Burglary ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Theft ... ..	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4
6 Cattle-Stealing... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Wounding with intent to murder...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
<b>SECOND CLASS.</b>									
1 Culpable Homicide ... ..	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	6
2 Gang Robbery, with wounding ...	2	.....	.....	1	23	5	3	3	37
3 Highway Robbery, with wounding ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
4 Burglary, with wounding ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4
5 Theft, with wounding ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
6 Cattle-Stealing, with wounding ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Assault, with wounding or great injury ... ..	2	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	15
8 Arson and Incendiarism ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	4
9 Rape ... ..	8	4	1	15	5	1	2	1	37
10 Afray, riot, or breach of the Peace	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
<b>THIRD CLASS.</b>									
1 Gang Robbery on Land ... ..	97	10	.....	16	115	73	4	.....	314
Ditto on River ... ..	14	.....	.....	4	12	29	4	.....	63
2 Highway Robbery ... ..	1	2	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	15
3 Burglary ... ..	1	6	1	.....	17	32	.....	3	60
4 Theft ... ..	92	365	52	917	148	355	106	59	2,174
5 Cattle-Stealing... ..	12	1	2	21	66	67	60	2	231
<b>FOURTH CLASS.</b>									
1 Receiving Stolen Property ... ..	2	11	3	16	14	8	6	12	72
2 Child Stealing for selling into Slavery ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
3 Child Stealing for other illegal purposes ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4 Importation of Slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4
5 Counterfeiting or uttering base coin	.....	2	.....	.....	8	2	1	1	11
6 Forgery ... ..	1	3	.....	6	5	5	3	.....	23
7 Perjury, or subornation of Perjury...	4	5	1	3	21	.....	1	17	62
8 Adultery ... ..	.....	.....	7	9	.....	16	6	1	42
9 Attempts to commit any of the above	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>FIFTH CLASS.</b>									
Disorderly Conduct ... ..	.....	.....	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	267
Breach of Local Regulations ... ..	.....	4	239	43	21	5	15	.....	327
Nuisance, public, or indecent exposure of person ... ..	1	62	103	1	29	8	27	47	201
Neglect of duty in Police... ..	58	78	94	57	163	69	21	13	506
Disobedience of Orders in Government Servants... ..	43	16	47	803	70	137	5	10	1,030
Abusive Language ... ..	174	61	.....	592	448	336	108	191	1,688
Petty Assault ... ..	191	292	.....	436	284	267	68	40	1,688
Gambling ... ..	26	89	1	237	64	200	29	31	762
Illegally appropriating property found ... ..	7	18	7	23	145	12	3	.....	215
Other Cases ... ..	225	577	327	321	543	266	81	209	2,451
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>988</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>12,700</b>

## APPENDIX F.

*Abstract Statement of the amount Demand of Revenue for the year 1858-59.*

ITEMS OF REVENUE.	DISTRICTS.												TOTAL.													
	Rangoon District.			Town of Rangoon.			Bassein.			Promo.						Henzada.			Tharrawaddy.			Toungoo.				
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	A.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.					
Land... ..	4,43,291	15	5	.....	.....	2,50,095	9	3	2,13,651	15	6	1,77,059	7	8	98,876	11	11½	25,433	3	8	12,08,408	14	11½			
Capitation ... ..	2,04,017	1	8	.....	.....	2,13,116	14	7	2,06,811	11	9	1,38,912	0	0	96,815	0	0	39,353	0	0	8,99,075	15	0			
Fisheries ... ..	2,08,917	0	0	.....	.....	1,06,238	0	0	7,984	8	0	42,388	12	0	12,178	3	2	6,670	0	0	8,83,776	7	2			
Salt... ..	29,342	4	0	.....	.....	21,715	8	0	.....	.....	.....	612	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,870	4	0			
Forest Produce ... ..	50	0	0	.....	.....	974	0	0	1,035	0	0	175	8	0	236	0	0	1,000	0	0	3,470	8	0			
Excise ... ..	2,87,192	0	0	.....	.....	50,780	0	1	15,910	0	0	32,749	0	0	3,655	0	0	8,454	8	1	3,98,740	3	1			
Sea Customs... ..	2,81,064	13	7	.....	.....	52,005	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,38,070	6	0			
Inland Customs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,67,107	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,77,757	2	3			
Port dues and Marine Receipts ... ..	1,32,618	10	7	.....	.....	10,892	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,43,510	12	7			
Rent on Town building Lots ... ..	.....	.....	.....	45,113	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,193	12	8			
Timber and Miscellaneous Proceeds of } Forest Department	3,80,212	14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,580	13	0	188	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,030	13	7	3,91,912	9	4
Fines and Fees ... ..	25,478	15	0	15,140	9	11	34,454	12	9	21,966	2	5	25,633	1	4	8,291	14	0	8,875	10	3	1,89,843	1	8		
Sale of Unclaimed Property ... ..	226	0	.....	681	13	3	487	4	5	1,889	12	6	397	13	10	170	1	0	199	13	5	4,052	10	5		
Postage Stamps ... ..	.....	.....	.....	9,654	8	0	1,173	14	0	2,316	2	0	544	10	0	158	7	6	3,119	2	6	16,976	12	0		
Miscellaneous... ..	.....	.....	.....	216	0	0	3,234	10	1	.....	.....	.....	2,988	4	2	770	10	8	281	11	0	7,494	3	11		
Karen Chiefs Tribute ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,874	0	0			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,12,611</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>70,886</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7,45,168</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9,43,383</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,21,649</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,21,474</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,15,954</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>45,31,127</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>04</b>		

NOTE.—During the year 1858-59, land to the amount of Co.'s Rs. 41,021-5-10, was sold in Rangoon; this is not included in the Regular Revenue.

Municipal Fund ... ..	.....	50,199	1	10	11,529	7	0	12,882	13	9	8,077	11	0	.....	.....	82,639	3	7				
Bazar Rent ... ..	.....	1,870	7	3	1,005	7	1	16,868	10	6	8,070	7	0	424	11	0	23,003	6	10			
Ferries ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	522	0	0	85	0	0	.....	.....	26	4	0	1,285	0	0	2,157	4	0	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>52,069</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28,286</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11,148</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,07,901</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>





## APPENDIX H.

*Abstract Statement of the Value of all Imports and Exports by Sea and River to and from the Province of Pegu during the year 1858-59, ending 30th April, 1859, and amount of duty realized thereon.*

NAMES OF PORT OR CUSTOM HOUSE.		Value of Exports.			Value of Imports.			Total.			Amount of duty realized.			REMARKS.	
		Rupees	As.	P.	Rupees	As.	P.	Rupees	As.	P.	Rupees	As.	P.		
SEA ...	{	Rangoon ... ..	85,66,817	0	7	1,27,43,743	14	8	2,13,10,560	15	3	2,74,695	15	7	Principal Imports by or on account of Government: Coals ... .. Rs. 67,720 0 0 Treasure ... .. " 3,25,100 0 0 Military Stores ... .. " 23,280 0 0 Commissariat Stores ... .. " 3,71,351 8 0 Opium ... .. " 1,99,000 0 0 <hr style="width: 100%;"/> Total Rupees... 9,86,451 8 0 <hr style="width: 100%;"/> Amount of Fines and Confiscations during the year 1858-59, not included in the Amount of duty, Rupees ... 10,397 13 5
		Bassien ... ..	15,41,594	8	3	9,32,878	10	6	24,74,473	2	9	52,005	8	5	
RIVER ...	{	Meaday ... ..	36,35,708	8	0	26,91,452	10	9	63,27,161	2	9	4,63,563	15	8	
		Toungoo ... ..	3,42,897	6	8	4,14,608	2	9	7,57,505	9	5	10,261	14	0	
<b>Total Rupees ...</b>		1,40,87,017	7	6	1,67,82,683	6	8	3,08,69,700	14	2	9,00,527	6	5		

( 10 )



# APPENDIX I.

*Abstract Statement of Grain (Rice husked and unhusked) Exports by Sea and River, from the Province of Pegu, during the year 1858-59, ending 30th April 1859.*

No.	Port or Coast, River, AND NATURE OF GRAIN.	TO UNITED KINGDOM.			TO ALL OTHER PORTS.			TOTAL QUANTITY.			Total Value.	Total of each Custom House.	
		Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Baskets.	Tons. cwt. qr. lb.				
		Baskets.	Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. A. P.	Baskets.	Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. A. P.	Baskets.	Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. A. P.			
1	Rangoon... {	Rice ...	8,69,181	24,445 14 1 7	9,46,459 4 4	18,77,841	52,965 6 8 8½	20,16,938 18 8	27,46,522	77,901 1 0 18½	29,62,893 1 7	} 20,76,688 5 8	( 11 )
		Paddy ...	18,042½	418 18 8 14	7,367 0 0	2,12,425½	4,981 6 0 16	1,06,028 8 8	2,80,468	6,850 8 0 4	1,18,296 8 8		
2	Bassain -- {	Rice ...	5,60,847	15,780 15 0 21	6,81,058 0 1	7,28,008	20,758 9 2 0	7,80,607 8 5	12,98,855	36,516 4 2 11	14,11,865 8 7	} 14,37,025 2 8	
		Paddy ...	.....	.....	.....	47,577	1,104 9 1 8	25,859 14 8	47,577	1,104 9 1 8	25,859 14 8		
3	Moaday... {	Rice ...	.....	.....	.....	8,25,431	8,281 1½	5,09,260 1 7	8,25,431	8,281 1½	5,09,860 1 7	} 18,04,711 6 4	
		Paddy ...	.....	.....	.....	18,42,078	28,159 11¾	6,77,851 4 9	18,42,078	28,159 11¾	8,77,861 4 9		
4	Toungoo... {	Rice ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 59,00,424 18 10	
		Paddy ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total -- {		Rice ...	14,29,528	44,306 9 2 0	16,77,517 4 8	29,40,740	81,993 17 1 21	33,04,901 2 4	43,76,008	1,32,098 6 8 24	48,84,416 6 9	} 59,00,424 18 10	
Paddy ...		18,042½	418 18 8 14	7,367 0 0	16,02,078	64,196 6 8 0	10,08,788 7 1	16,30,118	64,644 8 2 28	10,10,008 7 1			

## APPENDIX K.

*Disbursements on account of Salaries of Establishments and Contingencies, in the Province of Pegu, for the year 1858-59.*

ITEMS.	Rangoon.			Bassein.			Promo.			Heuzada.			Tharawaddy.			Mungou.			TOTAL.			GRAND TOTAL.						
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.				
<b>JUDICIAL.</b>																												
1. Civil and Criminal Courts, and Office Establishments	1,14,680	0	0	64,113	13	11	55,188	8	1	41,526	0	11	26,191	15	3	24,267	8	0	3,28,977	12	3							
2. Town Police	31,765	8	8	5,616	0	0	4,707	0	0	1,498	0	0	2,890	0	0	2,890	0	0	46,456	8	8							
3. Rural Police	33,710	0	0	36,400	0	0	16,344	0	0	19,656	0	0	19,134	11	4	4,224	0	0	1,23,138	11	4							
4. Police Battalions, and Frontier Guards				71,304	0	0	93,860	0	0	20,900	0	0	50,301	12	1	30,315	0	0	2,66,790	12	11							
5. River Police	21,300	0	0	8,604	0	0	8,060	0	0	2,700	0	0	3,600	0	0				45,324	0	0							
6. Jail Establishments (Permanent and Temporary)	21,674	9	9	15,711	0	0	8,922	7	9	7,656	8	8	7,493	0	0	5,238	0	0	67,473	8	2							
7. Prisoners Maintenance	21,203	10	1	11,613	3	7	13,407	15	4	8,939	3	1	4,328	15	2	4,698	9	1	61,011	8	4							
8. Contingent Expenses	35,414	1	0	4,808	11	10	6,635	9	8	14,778	13	11	3,801	9	4	3,273	1	3	66,911	14	9							
<b>REVENUE.</b>																												
9. Office Establishments	18,920	0	0	13,200	0	0	10,140	0	0	8,616	0	0	6,736	0	0	5,470	0	0	63,693	0	0							
10. Contingent Expenses, including Commissions to Theoggyes	74,030	0	0	69,060	10	11	41,613	10	4	33,063	14	2	11,612	0	0	7,537	11	10	2,18,216	15	3							
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>																												
11. Establishment (Sea Customs)	21,973	0	0	13,680	0	0													38,652	0	0							
12. Contingent Expenses	12,359	0	0	690	0	0													13,049	0	0							
13. Establishment (Inland Customs)							18,751	0	0										23,584	11	10							
14. Contingent Expenses							834	9	11										1,169	3	2							
<b>MARINE.</b>																												
15. Port Establishments	20,175	15	6	8,113	0	0													28,287	15	6							
16. Port Contingent Charges	853	6	2	3,079	5	11													3,932	11	1							
17. Lock Yard Establishment, including day laborers wages, Coal Depot, Hulk, and Cargo Boats																			1,14,512	15	2							
18. Contingent Charges																			5,220	15	2							
19. Naval Stores																			31,806	6	7							
20. Superintendent, Irrawaddy Flotilla, and Office Establishment																			18,725	6	9							
21. Flotilla Contingencies including Donew Coal Depot Establishment																			1,063	10	3							
22. Cost of Coal and Wood Fuel																			43,746	10	3							
23. Salaries of Commanders, Officers, Engineers, &c. of Flotilla Vessels																			1,64,756	4	1							
24. Contingent Charges for the Flotilla																			1,536	10	8							
25. River Pilotage Establishment																			4,650	0	0							
<b>GENERAL.</b>																												
26. Commissioner's Court and Office Establishment																			67,123	0	0							
27. Contingent Expenses																			2,476	0	0							
28. Topographical Survey																			74,808	11	10 1/2							
29. Establishment and Contingencies of Electric Telegraph																			80,327	9	5 1/2							
30. Pegu Light Infantry																			1,47,002	15	1							
31. Forest Department																			3,33,313	10	11							
32. Post Office																			46,634	12	0							
																				<b>Grand Total Co.'s Ex...</b>			<b>23,76,573</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>6</b>	

The following items exhibit expenditure incurred in the Marine Department for purposes other than those for the Province of Pegu or for purchase of Material still in store.

Timber for Calcutta Dock Yard	Rs.	As.	P.	Expenses	Rs.	As.	P.
Freight of Timber to Calcutta					21,006	4	11
Provision of Vessels of the Royal Navy, &c.					20,000	10	0
Coal purchased for Stock					1,267	0	0
					22,273	14	11



## APPENDIX K.

*Disbursements on account of Salaries of Establishments and Contingencies, in the Province of Pegu, for the year 1858-59.*

ITEMS.	Rangoon.			Bassein.			Promo.			Henzada.			Tharawaddy.			Yourgoo.			TOTAL.			GRAND TOTAL.																									
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.																							
<b>JUDICIAL.</b>																																															
1. Civil and Criminal Courts, and Office Establishments ... ..	1,14,689	0	0	64,143	11	11	53,189	6	1	41,526	0	11	26,191	15	9	24,267	8	0	3,76,977	12	2																										
2. Town Police ... ..	31,785	8	8	5,816	0	0	4,707	0	0	1,468	0	0	2,890	0	0				46,456	8	8																										
3. Rural Police ... ..	23,710	0	0	36,980	0	0	16,114	0	0	16,658	0	0	19,154	11	4	4,224	0	0	1,22,138	11	4																										
4. Police Battalions, and Frontier Guards ... ..				71,304	0	0	93,890	0	0	20,890	0	0	50,301	12	1	30,315	0	0	2,66,766	13	11																										
5. River Police ... ..	24,360	0	0	8,844	0	0	6,080	0	0	2,700	0	0	3,600	0	0				45,324	0	0																										
6. Jail Establishments (Permanent and Temporary)... ..	21,674	9	9	15,611	0	0	9,922	7	9	7,626	6	8	7,492	0	0	5,239	0	0	67,474	6	2																										
7. Prisoners Maintenance ... ..	21,202	10	1	11,543	3	7	13,407	15	4	8,930	3	1	4,328	15	2	4,598	9	1	64,011	6	4																										
8. Contingent Expenses ... ..	35,414	1	0	4,608	11	10	6,635	9	9	14,178	12	11	3,801	9	4	2,273	1	3	68,911	14	9																										
<b>REVENUE.</b>																																															
9. Office Establishments ... ..	19,920	0	0	13,000	0	0	10,140	0	0	8,618	0	0	5,736	0	0	5,470	0	0	63,682	0	0																										
10. Contingent Expenses, including Commission to Thoogyees... ..	74,000	0	0	60,000	10	11	41,613	10	4	33,064	14	2	11,512	0	0	7,937	11	10	2,18,216	15	3																										
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>																																															
11. Establishment (Sea Customs) ... ..	24,673	0	0	13,680	0	0													38,652	0	0																										
12. Contingent Expenses ... ..	12,359	0	0	680	0	0													13,039	0	0																										
13. Establishment (Inland Customs)... ..							18,751	0	0							5,617	11	10	24,568	11	10																										
14. Contingent Expenses ... ..							834	9	11										1,169	3	2																										
<b>MARINE.</b>																																															
15. Port Establishments ... ..	20,175	15	6	8,112	0	0													28,287	15	6																										
16. Port Contingent Charges ... ..	833	6	2	2,079	5	11													3,012	12	1																										
17. Lock Yard Establishment, including day laborers wages, Coal } Depot, Hulk, and Cargo Boats ... ..																			1,14,512	15	2																										
18. Contingent Charges ... ..																			5,220	15	2																										
19. Naval Stores ... ..																			31,896	6	7																										
20. Superintendent, Irrawaddy Flotilla, and Office Establishment ... ..																			19,725	6	9																										
21. Flotilla Contingencies including Donebew Coal Depot Establishment ... ..																			1,062	10	3																										
22. Cost of Coal and Wood Fuel ... ..																			42,746	10	3																										
23. Salaries of Commanders, Officers, Engineers, &c. of Flotilla Vessels ... ..																			1,64,756	4	1																										
24. Contingent Charges for the Flotilla ... ..																			1,936	10	8																										
25. River Pilotage Establishment ... ..																			4,650	0	0																										
<b>GENERAL.</b>																																															
26. Commissioner's Court and Office Establishment ... ..																			67,122	0	0																										
27. Contingent Expenses ... ..																			2,408	0	0																										
28. Topographical Survey ... ..																			74,608	11	10																										
29. Establishment and Contingencies of Electric Telegraph ... ..																			80,367	9	5																										
30. Pegu Light Infantry ... ..																			1,47,968	15	1																										
31. Forest Department ... ..																			3,33,318	10	11																										
32. Post Office ... ..																			46,634	12	0																										
																						4,92,342	11	4																							
																					Grand Total Co.'s Rs....																										

The following items exhibit expenditure incurred in the Marine Department for purposes other than those for the Province of Pegu or for purchase of Material still in store.

Timber for Calcutta Dock Yard ... ..	Rupees 31,605	4	11
Freight of Timber to Calcutta... ..	30,000	10	8
Provisions of Vessels of the Royal Navy, &c. ... ..	1,367	0	0
Coal purchased for Steam ... ..	26,455	10	8