
REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PROVINCE OF BRITISH BURMAH
FOR THE YEAR 1863-64,

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF BRITISH BURMAH

FOR 1863-64.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. The present is the third annual Report which has been presented on the Province of British Burmah. In the Appendix marked A will be found a table, showing the prominent statistics of each division for the year under review.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL—CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. Act No. I of 1863, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, defined the jurisdiction, and in some important particulars regulated the procedure, of the Civil Courts in British Burmah.

Act No. XXIV of 1864 empowered the Governor General of India in Council to invest certain Courts with jurisdiction in original suits, ordinarily held by Courts of a lower grade.

Act XXI of 1863 provided for the establishment of Recorders' Courts in the seaport towns of Moulmain, Rangoon, and Akyab. A Recorder for Rangoon was appointed on the 1st of January 1864, and a Court of Small Causes, with jurisdiction in cases not exceeding in value five hundred Rupees, presided over by the Registrar of the Recorder's Court, was at the same time established.

3. The Returns of Civil Justice for the year 1863 refer to the suits instituted, disposed of, and pending, by Courts as constituted by Act I of 1863. There were in all 129 such Courts. Of these, 93 were presided over by Natives of the country, and the rest by British or East Indian Judges.

4. The following table exhibits the appeals and original suits, regular and miscellaneous, instituted, disposed of, and pending before all Judicial Authorities, British and Native, except the Chief Commissioner, in the year 1863 :—

Statement of Appeals and Original Suits, Regular and Miscellaneous, instituted, disposed of, and pending before all Judicial Authorities, European and Native, in British Burmah, except the Chief Commissioner, in the year 1863.

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1862.				NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED DURING 1863.				NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1863.				NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1863.				Amount value of property litigated in Original Suits.	Cost of every description in Original Suits disposed of.
	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.		
Pegu	40	213	99	382	565	12,915	2,340	15,820	556	12,958	2,127	15,011	49	290	21	270	Rs. 8,71,741	Rs. 1,10,083
Tenasserim	39	213	43	295	461	5,589	9,152	15,202	440	5,563	9,366	15,169	60	239	29	328	10,96,139	98,670
Arracan	7	30	37	74	145	1,906	800	2,935	142	1,877	903	2,922	10	53	24	87	1,33,427	20,447
Total	86	486	179	751	1,171	20,404	12,391	53,966	1,138	20,398	12,496	34,032	119	492	71	685	21,01,337	2,38,200

5. There has been an increase in the number of cases pending at the close of 1863, as compared with the number pending at the close of 1862. But on the whole this number is not greater in proportion than to the increased number instituted during the former year. The increase in the total value of suits instituted during the two past years were as follows :—

				Rs.
1862	...	...	...	19,67,944
1863	...	...	...	21,01,337
Increase in value				1,33,393

6. The greatest number of suits have been instituted in the Courts of the town of Moulmain. The total value of suits also in the Tenasserim division is greater than in the other two divisions of the Province. The large trade in foreign timber at that port gives rise to suits regarding the ownership or right to timber, which are generally intricate, and the facts not easily discoverable from the transactions regarding the timber having originally taken place in foreign territory.

7. The general nature of civil suits in the Court of British Burmah will be seen from the following table, classifying the original suits brought up in 1863 :—

NATURE OF SUITS.	Pegu.	Tenasserim.	Arracan.	Total.
Original suits connected with immoveable property, as houses, lands, mortgages, &c.	1,644	680	278	2,602
Original suits not connected with immoveable property, as debt, breach of contract, inheritance, marriage, &c.	11,271	4,969	1,622	17,862
Total ...	12,915	5,589	1,900	20,404

8. The following Statement shows the result of appeals, original and second, in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners and of the Commissioners of divisions :—

DIVISIONS.	APPEALS.				TOTAL.
	Rejected.	DECIDED ON TRIAL.		Otherwise settled or adjusted.	
		For Appellant.	For Respondent.		
Pegu	22	232	249	53	556
Tenasserim	20	161	220	45	446
Arracan	4	47	79	12	142
Total ...	46	440	548	110	1,144

9. Under Act I of 1863, Commissioners of divisions are authorized to hear second appeals from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners passed in regular appeal, reversing or modifying the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction. This enactment is of great importance, in order to secure a local second appeal in each division on the merits of a case. It secures the supervision of the Commissioner over the subordinate local Courts, and in a country long and narrow such as British Burmah, presenting difficulty of communication from the nature of the surface, is more suitable than leaving all special appeals to a Chief or Sudder Court.

10. The result of the appeals from all Courts of original jurisdiction and of second appeals appears to be that out of 988 decreed for appellant. appeal suits actually tried, in 548, or 55.4 per cent., the decision of the Court below was upheld. The proportion in 1862 was 55.5 per cent.

11. The proportion of appeals decreed in favor of the appellant does not appear favorable to the Courts of first instance, those of the Myookes. In the Tenasserim division, the Commissioner remarks upon this subject as follows:—

“ This large percentage is chiefly in appeals from the decisions of the Extra Assistant Commissioners (Tsetkays and Myookes,) of the Mergui and Martaban districts, and is attributed to the decadence of mental vigor in some of the Native Judges from old age, and to ignorance and irregularity of procedure in others. Some of these old officials have been recommended to be pensioned.”

On the subject of the aptitude and deportment of Burmese Judicial Officers, the following remarks have been recorded by Dr. W. H. Clarke, Deputy Judicial Commissioner, and now Recorder, regarding those of the Rangoon district.

“ With one exception, that of the Myooke of Hlyne, upon whom the Deputy Judicial Commissioner found it difficult to impress what settlement of issues meant, these Native Judges, who have so much influence for weal or woe in their respective circles, appeared this year at least to have done their duty with a fair average amount of success, and certainly with a sincere endeavour to discharge it. The Tsetkay of Rangoon, the Deputy Judicial Commissioner considers especially to deserve a high amount of credit for doing his duty so well as he has done under very difficult circumstances.”

12. The number of original and appellate suits instituted in each division during the two past years was as follows:—

DIVISIONS.	1862.		1863.	
	Original.	Appellate.	Original.	Appellate.
Pegu	12,692	502	12,915	565
Tenasserim	5,272	532	5,569	461
Arracan	1,523	139	1,900	145
Total	19,487	1,173	20,404	1,171

The increase in the number of original suits instituted has, therefore, been very considerable.

13. The following remarks recorded by Dr. W. H. Clarke as to the duration of suits in the most important Court of original jurisdiction during 1863, are worthy of quotation :—

“It is satisfactory to be able to add that the average duration of suits during the same period sank from twenty-five days to sixteen days, that is to say, suits averaged in the duration nine days shorter period than in the preceding year. * * * * *

That a civil suit should be conducted, from the first lodging of the plaint, till the final determination thereof and completion, within a period of sixteen days, is a state of facts which differs much from the last available return of the County Courts in England, where, with a far more summary form of procedure, six weeks is the average duration.”

Number of suits instituted, and disposed of by the Chief Commissioner.

14. The following is an abstract statement of all Civil suits instituted in the Court of the Chief Commissioner during the year :—

Statement of Suits of every description instituted, disposed of, and pending, before the Chief Court of British Burmah for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			
	Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous cases.		Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous cases.		Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous cases.		Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Miscellaneous cases.	
			Total.	Total.			Total.	Total.			Total.	Total.				
Chief Commissioner's Court.	2	4	12	16	0	19	12	40	2	20	21	43	6	2	12	15

* Twelve miscellaneous cases records were lost in the wreck of a *Stamer*. The cases therefore could not be decided during the year.

There were two cases of regular appeal, one was received from the Commissioner of Pegu as an appeal against his own decision in another capacity, but was re-transferred on a new Officer being appointed. One appeal was transferred to the special appeal file to which it belonged.

19. The number of cases under trial at the close of the year has much decreased, as compared with last year. As the total number of persons under trial during the year was much larger than in 1862, the result in this respect is satisfactory.

20. In the cases disposed of on trial during the year, 19,477 persons were either committed to the Sessions or convicted in bailable offences, and 10,472 persons were acquitted. In non-bailable offences, 2,605 persons were either committed or convicted, and 2,777 were acquitted. The proportion of acquittals to convictions, in non-bailable offences, is very unfavorable. The result shows that the Police either had not apprehended the guilty parties, or had failed to procure evidence to convict them.

21. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,79,929, of which Rs. 1,35,490 were realized. Rs. 7,272 were ordered to be applied in compensation under Section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; of that amount Rs. 5,007 were realized.

22. The total number of Criminal cases, bailable and non-bailable, disposed of by the Magistrates, was as follows:—

Pegu	...	...	...	...	11,486
Tenasserim	...	...	...	...	3,836
Arracan	...	...	...	...	2,483
Total					17,805

of these, 8,275, or nearly one-half, were decided in one day, the number in each division being—

Pegu	...	...	...	...	4,901
Tenasserim	...	...	...	...	1,998
Arracan	..	...	...	...	1,376
Total					8,275

and in six days more there were decided in—

Pegu	...	...	...	...	5,029
Tenasserim	...	...	...	...	1,378
Arracan	...	...	...	...	829
Total					7,236

leaving 2,294 cases pending longer than one week; of these, 1,902 were decided within one month, leaving 392 cases more than one month under trial. The result is creditable to the Courts considering the difficulty there exists, from the nature of the country, in collecting evidence.

23. In the three Divisions, the number of witnesses examined and the time in which their presence was dispensed with were as follows:—

Number of witnesses examined

DIVISIONS.						One day.	Over one day and within seven days.	
Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	10,881	3,001
Tenasserim	...	...	...	...	...	5,281	1,125
Arracan	...	...	...	...	...	5,679	647
Total						...	21,841	4,773

Thus leaving 138 witnesses detained more than one week. The general result is satisfactory.

24. The Commissioner of Tenasserim remarks—"The result is unfavorable in the Mergui District, where the long detention of witnesses occurred principally in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was unable to attend regularly in consequence of ill-health." The Commissioner of Arracan observes that about 88 per cent. of the witnesses in attendance were examined on the date of their arrival, and were allowed to return to their homes immediately.

25. The following Table shows the number of persons committed to the Sessions, and how they were disposed of :—

DIVISIONS.			Pending last year and committed during the year 1863.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Waiting trial.	REMARKS.
Pegu	...	...	110	68	25	3	14	
Tenasserim	...	...	39	34	2	1	2	
Arracan	...	...	24	13	7	5	...	
Total			...	...	...	...	...
			173	114	34	9	16	

The number for trial is ninety-nine persons less than during the previous year. This results from the increased powers given to District Officers under Act XV of 1862. The number of acquittals in Pegu is still large as compared with the convictions; and in Arracan the proportion is excessive.

Sentences passed by the Sessions Courts. 26. The prisoners convicted by the Sessions Court were sentenced as follows:—

Sentence.				No. of Persons.	
Death	...	...	...	...	2
Transportation for life...	...	...	...	...	5
Transportation for fourteen years...	...	...	1	}	9
Ditto ditto seven years and above	...	...	8		
Imprisonment for life	...	...	...	...	7
Imprisonment from 7 to 14 years	...	...	...	...	38
Imprisonment for terms below seven years	...	...	...	...	56
Fined	...	...	...	...	7
Total				...	124

Appeals from sentences by Deputy Commissioners. 27. The number of appeals from the sentences of the Deputy Commissioners in each Division was as follows:—

Divisions.	Number pending and instituted.	Number rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Transferred.	Pending.
Pegu	29	7	10	6	...	6
Tenasserim	47	7	24	15	...	...
Arracan	85	9	42	24	8	1
Total	161	23	76	45	8	7

28. With regard to the number of sentences reversed or modified, the Commissioner of Arracan observes—“Considering that the finding in a case is the most important part of it, the conclusion to be arrived at is, that in nearly three-fourths of the cases appealed, the subordinate Judges were correct in the view they took of the guilt or innocence of the accused, but that the sentences awarded by them in nearly half of these latter appeared to the Appellate Court to be too severe.”

29. Only two sentences of death were referred to the Judicial Commissioner during the year. In one the sentence was confirmed, and in one, sentence of transportation for life was passed.

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

30. In the Report of last year, the difficulties which the Police had to encounter in defending the long line of rugged frontier against armed bands of marauders were explained. It will not be necessary now to enter into any detail upon that subject.

31. The constitution of the Police has remained the same as in the year 1862. The rule is to employ people of the country as far as possible, except in the court towns, where foreigners predominate. There has been a small increase to the force in the Martaban District, but no augmentation of cost. The instruction of the men is attended to, and schools are kept up at the head quarters of each district.

Numbers and cost of Police.

32. The numbers and the cost of the Police were as follows:—

HEAD.		No. of Police.	Annual Cost.
			Rs.
1	Regular Police	4,116	8,89,323
2	Goungs	670	80,400
3	Treasury Guards	243	35,422
4	Jail and Court Guards	514	74,791
5	43 Boats containing men	299	34,370
6	Municipal Police	523	91,960
Total		6,363	12,05,268

The number of men is small with reference to the cost, if compared with the cost of Police in India. This results from the high rate of wages for ordinary laborers in British Burmah. In the Amherst District it has been found necessary to raise the monthly pay of the Constables to twelve and fifteen Rupees each, according to class. Trustworthy men could not be engaged on any lower rate. The Municipal Police, costing Rs. 91,960 per annum, is paid entirely by the inhabitants of the several towns.

33. There has been during the year an increase in the more heinous of the non-bailable offences. Thus there were 37 cases of murder against 32 of the previous year. There were 137 cases of dacoity against 90 during 1862. Lurking, house-trespass, and causing death or grievous hurt, 16 cases against 7 in the previous year. There was a slight diminution in the number of murder and dacoity cases, being 11 against 14. Culpable homicide there were 10 cases against 21. In thefts there were 5,123 in 1863 against 4,817 in 1862; of robbery cases 114 against 72; of lurking house-trespass unaggravated, 320 cases against 205.

34. It is no doubt beyond the power of the Police by direct action to prevent murder. But discovery of the perpetrators of murder has not been satisfactory. In the Division of Pegu there were twelve cases of murder, or one-half of all that occurred, in which no persons were discovered. The great increase in dacoity cases occurred in the districts of Pru and Martaban. These crimes were perpetrated in the former by gangs coming from the Burmese territory, and in the latter by men of Shan and Tongthoo race,

partly coming into British territory annually with caravans of traders, and partly from those settled in the country. In the Amherst District there was a slight decrease in the total number of dacoities, though in those accompanied with murder, there were five against one in the previous year.

35. The Inspector General of Police observe —“We must expect crime on an open frontier, such as the Prome frontier is, to fluctuate considerably in spite of the best efforts of the Police. The main influences which lead to an increase are beyond our control. But I observe a sensible difference in the type of the crime of dacoity in this district, inasmuch as year by year the majority of the cases are committed nearer and nearer the frontier line; the gangs are not so large, the injury they individually do is not so great, and they do not venture so far into our territories.

36. There is no doubt but that the increased number of dacoities on the Prome frontier resulted mainly from the scarcity of food which existed in the neighbouring Burmese territory during 1863.

37. The great difficulty of preventing the crime of dacoity in the district of Amherst lies in the scattered condition of a large portion of the population, living amidst vast jungle tracts, in single huts or in groups of two and three scattered at wide intervals apart. The Superintendent, Captain Hamilton, remarks—“The vicinity of dense jungle is always selected with the object in view of flight or cover. The effects of this are two-fold. It helps to keep up and nourish the wildness of their nature by separation from their fellow-creatures. It takes from them every power of resistance or of combination for mutual safety.” In such circumstances, it is true, as remarked further, that there is “an impossibility of keeping up any village supervision of their own headmen, and, without this assistance, no Police can be effective for success in prevention, much less in detection, of crime.”

38. With such difficulties to contend against, the Police cannot justly be blamed for failing to prevent a crime so easy of perpetration in a country covered with jungle, and where a hidden line of retreat exists for hundreds of miles.

39. In the Arracan Division the most notable event has been the beneficial action of the Police among the hill tribes. Those savages have in times past been in the habit of making attacks upon each other, in revenge for old feuds, and to take captives to be sold as slaves. Twenty-nine such captives were recovered and released during the year.

40. The prominent statistics of crime and of Police in British Burmah during 1863 were as follows:—In a population of over two millions of souls, 8,449 non-bailable offences occurred, on account of which 5,403 persons were brought to trial during the year. Of these persons 2,605 were either convicted by the Magistrates, or committed to the Sessions Court, the rest being acquitted. Of bailable offences, 14,951 cases occurred, in which 29,846 persons were brought to trial during the year. Of these 19,477 were either convicted or committed to the Sessions.

Value of property stolen and recovered.

41. The total value of property stolen and plundered during the year amounted to Rs. 8,91,863; of this twenty per cent. was recovered.

General remarks by the Inspector General of Police.

42. The following general remarks by Captain H. Duncan, the Inspector General, are worthy of quotation :—

“ By a reference to the Returns it will be found that *non-bailable* offences in British Burmah have increased from 5,652 cases in 1862 to 6,449 cases in the year under review, that is, 14 per cent. Of each hundred of these offences, 56 have been brought to trial, and of every hundred persons brought to trial for these offences, 47 have been convicted. The proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial is the same as in the previous year, but in that year 62 per cent. of all cases reported were brought to trial. The result of Police action against this class of crimes (which forms the best criterion of preventive and detective ability) has not been so successful in 1863 as it was in 1862.

“ Offences of all descriptions, non-bailable, bailable, and punishable by Local Law, have increased from 20,779 to 21,400 cases, that is, not quite 3 per cent. Of each hundred of these offences, 83 have been brought to trial, and of every hundred persons brought to trial, 62 per cent. have been convicted; in both respects an improvement on the previous year, when eighty-two per cent. of the cases were brought to trial, and sixty per cent. of persons brought to trial convicted.

“ But I do not attach much importance either to the slight increase shown in this class of offences, or to the improvement in bringing up cases and obtaining convictions. For mixed up in these are very large numbers of cases, which involve no crime whatever.

“ Dacoities of all kinds have increased from 129 cases to 152, and this is due to an increase in the Prome District of twenty-two cases.

“ Omitting the Prome District, dacoity in all the other districts in the Province amounted to 100 cases in 1862 and 101 cases in 1863. I append a Statement of the number of dacoities in the Province for the last four years, from which it will be seen that the increase this past year has followed on large reductions in the previous years.

CRIME.	BRITISH BURMAH.			
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Dacoity		161	129	152

“ House-breaking has increased from 212 to 336 cases, and I am quite sure this does not represent the true extent of the crime. The wide difference of the Returns from the different divisions shows how variable must be the application of the sections of the Penal Code to this, and its sister crime of ‘theft from a dwelling.’ The Pegu Division shows 316 cases of house-breaking, Tenasserim Returns 11, and Arracan 9.

" It becomes an important question to discover whether the amount of crime herein recorded be excessive in proportion to the population, and whether the Police fail or succeed in bringing the offenders to justice.

" For this comparison I shall take the indictable offences of England and Wales, and the non-bailable offences of British Burmah, as representing the same class of offences. In point of fact, they do very nearly correspond in detail. There is this difference, however, that in England petty larcenies are disposed of summarily, and do not appear among the indictable offences, whereas here all thefts are included in the non-bailable offences.

" However, as a mere matter of comparison, I may first give the proportion of criminal charges of any and every description, although, both in England and Burmah, the great bulk of these involve no criminality in the ordinary sense of the term.

" England, Wales	...	{	Population	...	...	...	20,066,000
			Indictable offences	...	...	...	63,225
			Petty offences	..	...	...	4,09,008
" British Burmah	...	{	Population	...	...	...	2,020,634
			Non-bailable offences	...	...	...	6,449
			Petty offences	...	...	...	14,951

" We find from the above that the proportion of crimes of every description to population is, in England, one crime to 43 persons, and in British Burmah, one crime to 94 persons. Again, the proportion of indictable offences to population is, in England, one crime to 365 persons; add 41,313 larcenies summarily disposed of, but which here are classed under non-bailable offences, and the proportion is one indictable crime to 223 persons. In British Burmah the proportion of non-bailable offences to population (including all larcenies) is one non-bailable offence to 313 persons.

" Seeing, then, that if we take criminal charges generally, their intensity is more than double in England to what it is here, and, if we take heinous (or indictable or non-bailable) offences, their intensity is 28 per cent. greater in England than in British Burmah; we may conclude that our crime is not excessive as compared to population.

" We come to this result, then, from a consideration of the foregoing, that the crime recorded in these Returns as having occurred in British Burmah during 1863 is not excessive as compared with the crime which occurred in England and Wales for the year ending 29th September 1862, and that as concerned in the heinous portion of these crimes, 30 per cent. more individuals have been punished in Burmah than there have been in England.

" Or another solution is, that although in 1862 our crime showed an apparent increase of 41 per cent., and in 1863 an increase of not quite three per cent., in reality we are only bringing to light crime which existed, but heretofore was not reported, and that indeed we can go on until we double our present Returns, and even then our crime will only bear the same proportion to our population that at present exists in England.

" In the Pegu Division I find the population in 1859-60 was 948,731, and in 1862-63 was 1,244,385, or an increase of no less than 31 per cent. in three years. This is a very high rate when we consider that, in

England, the population increases only at the rate of 12 per cent. in ten years, and shows what a stream of immigration must pour into the Province.

“ Now the crimes during the year ending 31st December 1859 amounted to 12,654, and for the year ending 31st December 1863, amounted to 13,425. In other words, the population in *three* years increased 31 per cent.; while crime in *four* years only increased 6 per cent.

43. Captain Duncan notices with approbation the services of all the Officers of Police District Superintendents of Police. That Officer has been indefatigable in the performance of his duty.

44. The following Reports as to the Police by District Officers. Police by the several District Officers during the year.

45. In Rangoon, Prome, and Tounghoo, the Police have generally given satisfaction. For the districts of Myan In Pegu. Oung and Bassein no remarks have been made.

46. For the Tenasserim Division, the Magistrate of the town of In Tenasserim. Moulmein reports that the Town Police have not been successful in detecting crime. The Commissioner remarks that this results from the Heads of Police in the different wards of the town being chiefly natives of India. The same remark is made regarding the district of Amherst by the Deputy Commissioner Lieutenant Colonel Brown. The latter Officer however remarks—“ At first there was a strong feeling of opposition to the Police. This is dying out; the Myookes, Thoogyees, and Goungs now give more assistance than they did, and I hope ere long to get them and the Police to work well together.

47. The fact is, that when the Constabulary was first formed in the Amherst District, the greater portion of the men Explanatory remarks. consisted of natives of India. Until lately, the rates of pay did not allow of their being succeeded by people of the country. There is no doubt but that the Police in the interior should consist of the people of the country, whether Burmese, Shans, or Karens, according to each locality, and this object is being gradually effected.

Tavoy and Mergui Districts. 48. In the districts of Tavoy and Mergui, the Police appears to have worked well.

49. In Martaban, the Deputy Commissioner considers that the Police have failed to prevent or detect crime, and that Martaban District. they have not the confidence of the people; that the persons composing the Force are not such as to command respect; that the Myookes and Thoogyees, who have always had great influence, and were of great use in the detection and prevention of crime, have been deprived of the power they possessed. Hence crime has increased.

50. The Chief Commissioner considers that the whole question turns Causes of failure of mainly on the last point. The cordial working of Police administration in the people of the country with the Police depends Martaban. chiefly on the support given by the Myookes, and especially the Thoogyees. The latter Officers generally have great influence for good or evil among the village population. Now the whole tone and demeanour of a Thoogyee will generally depend upon the

manner in which he is disciplined by the District Officer. He can be wielded at pleasure by a Deputy Commissioner who knows his work, and is determined to do it. In Martaban it has not been the case that foreigners have been thrust into the Constabulary. The failure then has been mainly from the last cause stated. There is no doubt that at first the Police were not properly supported, and that the Thoogyees in Martaban were not thoroughly disciplined, persuaded, or coerced into working heartily with them. This state of affairs only occurred in the districts of Martaban and Amherst. In the latter, as Colonel Brown has observed, matters are improving.

51. In Arracan the Commissioner reports— “the Police Superintendents appear perfectly to understand the position they hold towards each other, and the result is satisfactory.”

In Arracan.

SECTION V.—JAILS.

52. There were eleven district jails and five locks-up during the year.

Number of Jails.

Three jails, namely, those at Moulmein, Rangoon, and Akyab, are central jails, being one for each Division.

53. Towards the close of the year, transported convicts from India

Transported convicts from India.

began to arrive at Moulmein, as they could not be housed at Port Blair. They will remain until jail buildings are provided there. In the mean time they are put to useful work at Moulmein and the vicinity.

54. In Pegu some progress has been made in jail buildings which were

Jail buildings.

urgently required. In the Rangoon jail an additional large ward is nearly completed; but during the year, the prisoners have been too much crowded together; still the Rangoon jail has been the healthiest but one in the Province. Several other buildings have been completed within the Rangoon jail. At Bassein one new ward and a hospital have been completed. A jail is still wanting at Thayetmyo, to which station the prisoners will eventually be removed from Prome, where the buildings are mere temporary sheds. In Arracan the wards of the Akyab jail have been improved by having shingle roofs, instead of thatch.

55. The following Table exhibits the average daily number of all

Jail Statistics.

criminal prisoners in each jail, and the prominent facts connected with them :—

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55. The following Table exhibits the average daily number of all criminal prisoners in each jail, and the prominent facts connected with them :—
Jail Statistics.

56. The rate of mortality is, in some instances, high. In the jail of Akyab it has been 13 per cent. of the daily average strength. The principal cause was Cholera, 21 prisoners having died out of 47 attacked with that disease. At Bassein the death rate was over 7 per cent. The Medical Officer attributes this partly to the food, the exposure of the prisoners to wet weather out at work, and insufficient clothing. Attention has been called to these circumstances, but the Bassein prisoners are treated as prisoners in other jails of the Province where no such reasons for sickness have been given. At Promo, also, the death rate was excessive, being 11 per cent. This resulted chiefly from Cholera, there being 22 deaths from that disease. At Tounghoo the death rate was very large, 15 per cent. The Medical Officer left without making any report. The site of the jail was considered unhealthy, and a new one is about to be built elsewhere.

In the Tenasserim Division the health of the prisoners was more uniform than elsewhere. In the Moulmein Jail seven deaths occurred from Cholera.

57. In all the jails, conservancy is carefully attended to. In some the system of latrines recommended by Dr. Hathaway has been adopted, and will be carried out in all.

58. The cost of prisoners is very high, except in the Arracan division. But this cost is mainly dependent on the price of food, and the rate of wages which must be paid to the guards. After persevering efforts, the yearly cost of a prisoner at Rangoon has been reduced to Rs. 60 and a half; and that at Moulmein to about one Rupee more. The prisoners at the small jails of Tounghoo Tavoy, Mergui, and Martaban, cost, in some instances, treble what the prisoners of the Central jails do. This results from the proportion of paid guards at the small jails being necessarily larger than elsewhere. The high cost of the prisoners at Myanoung, being Rs. 96, includes the cost of their transit to the Rangoon jail.

59. The great mass of the convicts in the jails of British Burmah are worked outside the jail walls. At the chief seaport towns, Moulmein, Rangoon, and Akyab, this labor has been productive of great public benefit. But the plan is one which neutralizes the benefit of classification, and renders discipline impossible. In the maritime jails, a considerable proportion of the convicts are employed on trades and manufactures within the walls, but such labor has not been carried out to the same extent elsewhere. Indeed, the sudden withdrawal of convict labor from the works of improvement and conservancy, upon which they are employed in the towns of Rangoon and Akyab, would be a public misfortune.

60. In column 8 of the above Statement are entered the actual cash earnings of the prisoners in each jail. The total amount is Rs. 50,375. Of this so large a proportion as Rs. 33,000 has been earned by the prisoners of the Moulmein jail. Included in this amount is the value of vegetables raised by the convicts for their own consumption. A detailed Statement of the outlay and return on account of jail gardens is given in column 12 of the above Tabular Statement. The prisoners at extramural labor are worked entirely under the orders of the Public Works Department. That Department estimates the value of the labor of the men. On the

whole it is considered that the labor of the convicts in all the jails is successfully directed to the public benefit. But labor within the jail walls must be gradually introduced.

61. During the year 1863, the plan of appointing a portion of the Convict Warders and Overseers, convicts as Overseers and Warders has had a fair trial in the Rangoon jail. It has also been partially tried in some other jails of the Province. The plan adopted has been to select five of the best behaved convicts in every hundred. If in irons they are freed from them; their names are entered in a register, and each month their merits or demerits are decided upon and recorded. According to their deserts each has awarded a fixed period of remission to be deducted from his sentence; but any such remission or any portion of it may be forfeited for bad conduct previous to release. The duties of these Warders are to enforce discipline among the convicts generally, whether while at work, or within the jail; to superintend the work, and to report all breaches of discipline. The officer in charge of the Rangoon jail reports that these convict-warders are more trustworthy and more strict in enforcing discipline than the paid guards, and that a considerable reduction may be made in the number of the latter, when the plan has been fairly established. The Magistrate of Moulmein also reports generally the same as regards the jail there. But the system had not been established in that jail for a sufficient time to enable him to arrive at a positive conclusion. The plan is being closely watched with reference both to its influence on individuals, on jail discipline, and jail expenditure.

62. The number of escapes, whether from jail or from gangs while Escapes and re-captures. at work outside, was 61. The number re-captured, whether of prisoners escaped during the year, or in former years, was 48.

Education in jail, none.

63. No attempts have been made to instruct any convicts in reading or in writing.

SECTION VI.—REVENUE.

Amount of demand for Imperial Revenue.

64. The following Statement exhibits the whole Imperial Revenue demand of British Burmah for the year 1863-64.

The principal items are shown separately, and the demand for the previous year is entered for the sake of comparison:—

HEAD.	1862-63.	1863-64.
	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Land	27,74,874	28,36,391
2.—Capitation (and land assessment in lieu) ...	18,69,090	19,63,075
3.—Fisheries	4,71,083	4,46,761
4.—Salt	85,459	76,177
Carried over	52,00,506	53,22,404

HEAD.	1862 63.	1863-64.
	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	52,00,508	53,22,404
5.—Forest produce	9,814	7,756
6.—Excise	7,69,763	7,22,800
7.—Sea Customs	13,38,230	15,73,570
8.—Inland Customs	5,98,214	95,988
9.—Marine	96,089	86,704
10.—Forests and timber duty	6,02,851	7,67,284
11.—Stamps on lawsuits	2,67,031	3,16,950
12.—Postage Stamps... ..	42,873	51,556
13.—Income Tax	1,89,163	1,16,700
14.—Fines and fees	1,64,762	1,53,502
15.—Unclaimed property	5,962	4,353
16.—Kamen Chief's tribute	3,874	3,830
17.—Miscellaneous	1,04,698	65,635
Total	93,93,832	92,88,951

Land Revenue.

65. Notwithstanding the entire failure of crop in some parts of the Province, especially in the Prome District, from drought, the year was on the whole prosperous. An increase of cultivation occurred in each Division. In Pegu this increase, as compared with the previous year, amounted to 50,500 acres, in Tenasserim to 7,600 acres, and in Arracan to 1,900 acres. The above is exclusive of toungya or hill cultivation.

66. Of the whole cultivation of British Burmah, seven-eighths consist of rice. That grain constitutes the chief article of export. During the year the quantity exported from each Division was as follows:—

Pegu (by land and sea)	274,402 tons.
Tenasserim... ..	19,801 „
Arrakan	158,181 „
Total	<u>452,384 tons.</u>

67. Measures are in progress for extending agriculture by means of embankments to protect the land from flood, and dams to store up water in those parts of the Province where irrigation is necessary. Such works

are of vital importance to the continued agricultural prosperity and advancement of British Burmah.

68. During the year, the Land Revenue Settlement operations have been carried on in the districts of Bassein, of Myanong, and of Tounghoo. In the two former districts Captain A. R. McMahon conducted the settlement. In Tounghoo Captain W. Munro was employed under the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The settlement operations consist in placing a fixed rate per acre as the annual payment by the land-owner to Government on account of revenue; and in granting a lease or settlement for a term of years at the fixed rate per acre, for the locality, to those land-owners who will accept the terms offered. During the season of 1863-64, 57,029 acres of land were settled or rates placed upon it in the district of Myanong, and of that area the owners of 55,649 acres accepted leases. The rates per acre were slightly reduced. It is evident that the land-owners beyond the Delta of the Irrawaddy are far more favorable to a settlement of the land revenue for a term of years than those in the lower part of the country. In the district of Tounghoo it was found necessary to reduce the rates per acre 25 per cent., in order to induce the proprietors to accept leases. The result has been that the owners of 25,400 acres in that district have accepted leases, and the owners of 596 acres preferred paying revenue from year to year, without any arrangement beyond knowing the rate per acre they would be assessed at.

Capitation Tax.

69. Next to the land, the great source of annual revenue is the Capitation Tax. In the villages this tax is entirely a personal impost. In the town where foreigners are settled there is a house tax in lieu thereof. The yield of the tax increases at a fair rate annually, partly from immigration and partly from natural increase of population. The increase in the year under review amounts to 5 per cent. over the demand of the previous year.

Fisheries.

70. The fisheries consist of natural lakes, ponds, lagoons, and streams, rented out annually or otherwise at a fixed sum, and also the proceeds of tax upon nets and traps used in fishing in the main rivers or other waters not included in the boundary of a fishery. In the year under review there has been a decrease in the amount realized. This is not to be regretted. The fisheries in many cases were rented at rates which were not remunerative to the lessees. They had been accepted rather from a spirit of rivalry among the people of the neighbourhood who competed for them, than from careful consideration of the value of the fisheries. As it was desirable to prevent loss to the renters, the amount demandable was in several cases reduced. The inland fisheries are chiefly valuable for making a fish paste which is largely consumed by the Burmese and other Indo-Chinese people.

Salt.

71. A small duty is levied on the manufacture of salt. Prices have declined so much of late years, that the manufacture is less remunerative than formerly, and, conse-

quently, is falling off. Salt is now largely manufactured in the Burmese territory, so that the quantity exported there from British Burmah has much diminished.

Forest Produce.

Forest produce. 72. Under this head is included the amount paid for licenses to collect bees' wax and other forest products.

Excise.

Excise. 73. The excise includes fees on distilleries and payments for licenses to sell liquor and drugs. Net profit on the sale of opium is also included. There has been a loss on the year's income. This has resulted partly from the rules regarding illicit sales having been more strictly enforced, and partly from a change of system having been introduced into the Arracan Division. The change is calculated to bring the Abkarree department more under control, and to produce eventually the same amount of revenue as before by the enhanced rate of duty and tax on liquor and drugs.

Sea Customs.

Sea Customs. 74. In Sea Customs there has been a large increase, resulting chiefly from the increased exports of rice.

The increase in duty realized amounted to over Rs. 1,68,000 in Pegu, and over Rs. 87,000 in Arracan. There was, however, a decrease of nearly Rs. 10,000 in Teuasserim, arising chiefly from a decrease in the exports of timber and rice.

Inland Customs.

Inland Customs. 75. Inland duties have for ten years been levied at the frontiers of Pegu, on articles of export and import going to or coming from the Burmese territory. Under the treaty with Burmah these duties have been abolished. The duties ceased to be levied on the 23rd June 1863. Hence there was a loss of Rs. 5,02,226 under this head during the year.

Income Tax.

Income Tax. 76. There has been a decrease in the Income Tax consequent on reduction of rate, and on incomes below five hundred Rupees having been exempted. In Moulmein also there was a loss from the depressed state of trade which much affected incomes.

Explanatory remarks. 77. There is no other item of revenue which appears to call for particular remark. It will be observed that there is a net decrease of Imperial Revenue on the year, amounting to Rs. 1,04,881. But it must be remarked that the loss by reduction, or relinquishment of sources of revenue on the year, amounts to Rs. 5,02,226 for inland customs, and Rs. 72,463 for Income Tax; and there was also on Sea Customs a loss, from reduction of rates of duty, Rs. 45,460. Thus there was a total loss of Rs. 6,20,149 on the year.

resulting solely from reduction of taxes by the Legislature. This was all made up by increased receipts in land, Capitation Tax, and other heads, so that the difference between the net loss on the year, and the amount by reduction of tax, or Rs. 5,15,268, indicates the progress in the Revenue resources of British Burmah during the year.

Local Funds. 78. The local taxes for local purposes during the two past years were as follows :—

					1862-69.	1863-64.
ITEMS.					Rupees.	Rop. Rs.
Port Dues	...	...	...	...	1,24,125	1,57,095
Municipal	...	...	...	...	1,45,908	1,66,782
Bazaars	...	...	...	...	68,877	73,886
Ferries	...	...	...	...	24,175	21,136
Rent on Town lots	...	...	...	...	51,883	53,897
Sale of Town lands	..	...	...	...	26,428	25,073
Convict Labor Fund	...	..	...	..	11,308	16,987
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4,266	7,851
Total Rs.					4,46,870	5,42,307

SECTION VII.—EDUCATION.

Education. The state of education in each Division will be described separately.

79. In Pegu there is no Government School, but private schools, or those established by Missionary enterprise, have been well supported.

80. The first of these to be mentioned as that longest established is Pegu High School for the Pegu High School (for Sgau Karens) at Kemmendine, near Rangoon. During the year 1863 it has been under the superintendence of the Reverend J. B. Vinton. The school has two departments, English and Karen. In the former were 66 boys and 14 girls; in the latter 30 boys and 12 girls. Without going into detail of the studies pursued, it is sufficient to remark that the attainments of the scholars are satisfactory.

81. There is also a school at Kemmendine for Peoo Karens under the Reverend M. Brayton. The number of pupils was 55. There was no public examination, but the progress made is believed to have been satisfactory.

82. The schools at Henzada under the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have for several years past been favorably reported on. At the Normal School at Henzada there were 53 Karen scholars. This was a decrease on the number of the previous year. The reason of this is that the schools in the interior have improved, and hence reports the Reverend Mr. Thomas:—"We have succeeded in

resulting solely from reduction of taxes by the Legislature. This was all made up by increased receipts in land, Capitation Tax, and other heads, so that the difference between the net loss on the year, and the amount by reduction of tax, or Rs. 5,15,268, indicates the progress in the Revenue resources of British Burmah during the year.

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Pegu Division.

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School for Peoo Karens.

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Henzada.

making the city school more select than any one we have before had under instruction." In the interior of the district there are five High Schools, and forty primary or village schools.

83. At the town of Bassein the Normal and Industrial School under the Reverend J. S. Beecher contained 150 pupils; Bassein. 120 in English and 30 in the Vernacular (Karen) department. The Reverend gentleman reports thus of this Industrial department, which forms a new and pleasing feature in the instruction conveyed in this school:—"With only a moderate amount of instruction and oversight, the girls became skilful with the needle, and the boys with carpenters' tools. In the course of the year they perform a large amount of useful work. The skill and the habit of industry which they acquire form a very important part of their education."

84. The Normal School at Bassein under the Reverend H. L. Van Meter contained 25 pupils. They are taught in Bassein. the two dialects of the Karen language, Peoo and Sgau, and also in Burmese.

85. There is a school at Promé under the Reverend Dr. Kincaid. It is self-supporting and contains 32 scholars. They are taught in the Burmese language. There are Promé. also a few schools in the interior.

86. The Karen Female Institute at Toungoo continued under the care of Mrs. Mason. The number of pupils averaged Toungoo Karen Female Institute. 40 of the several tribes. The Chief Commissioner was present at an examination of the Institute in January 1864. The following is the report by the Lady Superintendent and Trustee:—"The Chief Commissioner was present and kindly addressed the pupils and Chiefs. The Chief Commissioner remarked that he felt a deep interest in the Institute, and that on the education of their daughters depended the rise of the nation in knowledge and civilization. As there were many of the jungul Chiefs assembled with the Young Men's Normal School, numbering 70, we felt most grateful to the Chief Commissioner for giving his influence on the side of female education, and his words will not be forgotten."

87. The Young Men's Normal School at Toungoo, under the Reverend Dr. Mason, was also examined in presence of the Young Men's Normal School. Chief Commissioner. It contained then 70 pupils, who acquitted themselves satisfactorily. Both these institutions at Toungoo are supported entirely by the Karens. They have not yet asked for a grant-in-aid.

Village School in Pegu. 88. The Village Schools in Pegu, under the American Baptist Missionaries, are as follows:—

In the Rangoon District, 10, containing one 112 scholars, instructed in the Karen language. In the Henzada District 5 High Schools and 40 Village Schools, all Karen, but the number of scholars is not stated. In the Bassein District 40 Village Schools, all (Karen) with 865 pupils. In the Toungoo District 96 Village Schools (Karen), with 1,319 scholars. It is deeply to be regretted that the number of Village Schools in Toungoo has decreased; but this decline is not to be attributed to any mismanagement on the part of the Reverend Dr. or Mrs. Mason. There are also some Village Schools in the Promé District, of which no details have been received.

Schools supported by the Catholic Mission in Pegu.

89. There is a Boys' School at Rangoon, regarding which the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet states as follows :—

“ The number of pupils during this year has amounted to 230 boys. The average attendance throughout the year has been 210.”

The senior class is instructed in Book-keeping, Algebra, the Elements of Geometry, and other science and useful knowledge.

90. The Chief Commissioner and the Commissioner of Pegu were present at the examination of this school in December 1863. The Commissioner remarks—“ I was most favorably impressed with the intelligence and acquirements of the boys. Of their progress I cannot speak, not having visited this establishment before.” The boys are instructed in English and also learn to read Burmese.

There is also a Girls' School at Rangoon, but no report has been received of the institution.

91. There is also a Boys' School under this Mission at Bassein. No details regarding it have been furnished, but the Commissioner reports : “ The boys showed great intelligence and had evidently been thoroughly taught. They were all Karens.”

92. The Commissioner of Pegu adds—“ On the whole, the specimens I have seen of the schools in this Division have given me a favorable impression of the progress of education in the country.”

93. The Government School at Moulmein contained on the last day of 1863, 115 pupils, chiefly Burmese. The average attendance throughout the year was 92. They paid Rs. 1,061 school fees during the year.

94. This school was carefully examined by the Deputy Commissioner Lieutenant Colonel D. Brown and the Reverend G. H. Hough, formerly the Head Master of it.

This school has endured the great disadvantage of having no regular Head Master for more than two years; still it is creditable to Mr. McKertich, who officiates, that he has taught the boys carefully the school course of knowledge as established in past years. Colonel Brown found that in the History of England they could “ read with ease and correctness; they understood the meaning of what they read; translated readily from English into Burmese, and parsed correctly sentences given to them.” Colonel Brown remarks :—“ A trained English School Master is required, and if he proves a good and practical teacher, the school will continue to be of great advantage to Moulmein.”

95. The school supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was under the superintendence of the Reverend E. B. Marks. In consequence of the establishment of a Diocesan school at Moulmein, the English and East Indian pupils were withdrawn from this school. The Burmese have great confidence in this school; it contained 230 pupils, of whom 25 were boarders. No details are given for the year 1863.

96. A Church of England Orphanage contains 21 children, who receive elementary education.

97. St Patrick's School is under the care of the Christian Brothers. It contains 140 scholars of all classes and creeds. Of the public examination Colonel Brown remarks:—
 Schools supported by the Catholic Mission. "Every exertion has been bestowed by the teachers in imparting knowledge to the children. I was much pleased with the examination of this school."

Catholic Orphanage. 98. There is also a Catholic Orphanage, where 40 orphans are supported and educated.

99. The Girls' School of St. Joseph has a daily average attendance of 82, chiefly East Indians, and a few Europeans. At the examination, which took place on the 22nd of December, the result was very satisfactory. There is also another Girls' School, with 25 Burmese pupils.

100. The other schools at Moulmein are those supported by the American Baptist Mission. There are two Boys' and one Girls' School under the Reverend Mr. Haswell, having a daily attendance of 127, and 40 pupils respectively. And there is a Girls' School containing 15 pupils, chiefly East Indians. In various parts of the district, there are 12 Karen schools, with an average attendance of 200 scholars. There is also a Karen Normal School in Moulmein under the Reverend Mr. Hibbard, with an average attendance of 75 pupils. All these schools are favorably reported on by Lieutenant Colonel Brown.

101. There is a private school for elementary education in English at Tavoy, and one at Mergui. The former has a few scholars; the latter has an average attendance of 19 pupils, Eurasians, Burmese, and others.

Arracan Division. 102. In Arracan there are two Government Schools. There are no other schools where European knowledge is taught.

103. The Government School at Akyah contains 150 pupils, of whom 130 are Arracanese. The education is imparted in English and Burmese. The instruction is quite elementary. The Commissioner of Arracan observes:—"The general result of the examination of the several classes is very satisfactory and creditable to the teachers. Every subject appears to have been taught and studied with diligence. In appearance and dress the boys were very neat and clean. The Head Master (Mr. E. Fell) has conducted his duties with his usual zeal and ability."

The Reverend Mr. Marks, who visited this school, remarks:—"I examined the first class boys, and was much pleased with the intelligence they exhibited. Within the range of their studies they are evidently carefully and honestly taught."

104. The school at Kyout Phyo contained 77 pupils. It has fallen off during the year. This is attributed to the departure of the Head Master in April 1863. From that time until the following September there was no regular Head Master. The report on this school is not favorable, but it is trusted that in 1864 an improvement will be visible.

Grants-in-aid existing
at the end of 1863.

105. The following Statement exhibits the working of the grant-in-aid system in British Burmah at the end of 1863:—

DIVISION.	No. of Schools receiving grants-in-aid.	Number of scholars, boys and girls.	Amount of annual grant-in-aid.	REMARKS.
Pegu	7	542	Rs. 8,000	
Tenasserim	8	774	8,000	
Arracan ... ..	..	.....	.....

Since the close of the year 1863 further grants-in-aid for schools at Toungnoo have been applied for.

Attention is now being turned to grants-in-aid to Village Schools, whereby it is expected that the usefulness of those institutions will be much extended.

SECTION VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The progress during the past year has been considerable.

106. The total outlay in the Public Works Department during the year amounted to Rs. 23,04,107. Of this sum, Rs. 17,43,496 were from imperial sources, Rs. 4,36,816 from local funds, Rs. 54,785 by value of convict labor, and Rs. 69,010 from the one per cent. income tax grant. Of this fund there still remained at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 1,53,378 unappropriated. The Imperial Budget grant for the year was a cash allotment of Rs. 17,15,400, against which Rs. 16,88,207 were drawn by the Public Works Department.

107. The principal incidence of outlay comprised—

Military Works ...	...	Rs. 4,77,145	
Ditto Repairs ...	...	96,037	
			5,73,182
Civil Works ...	...	4,03,636	
Ditto Repairs ...	...	34,925	
			4,43,761
Public Improvements Works	...	8,99,631	
Ditto Repairs	...	1,06,484	
			10,06,115

aggregating a total of Rs. 17,85,612 on Repairs, and on Original Works Rs. 2,37,446.

The cost of establishments amounted to Rs. 2,81,049.

Military.

108. All the outlay on Military works has been incurred at the four Stations of Rangoon, Thayetmyr, Toungnoo, and Moulmein.

Military Works.

109. At Rangoon the Cantonment and boundary roads have been much improved by the reduction of gradients, laying down new metalling, the construction of eight brick culverts, and a brick-work side drain to Pagoda road in rear of the European Infantry lines. A good deal of jungle has been cleared in various parts of the Cantonment. Two pukka wells for the Native Infantry gardens are well advanced. For the Artillery a new Gun-shed of pukka brick-work with a galvanized iron roof has been constructed, and several minor buildings. For the European Infantry, a fine new school-room with a shingled roof has been completed at a cost of Rs. 13,000, also a lavatory and workshop, two new latrines, and several covered passages, besides minor improvements. For the Commissariat, a new cooperage building has been completed, and a Mill godown well advanced. A Military travellers' bungalow, containing three distinct sets of apartments, has been commenced, and ought to be completed in October or November 1864.

110. At Thayetmyo the redoubt slopes have been reformed and turfed, barrier gates and bridges with proper approaches constructed, and two pukka brick wells sunk within the *enceinte*. The boundary road with its branches, including earth-work and bridging, has been completed, but no metalling has as yet been laid down. The road between the town and the Cantonment has been entirely finished and metalled, including a 60-feet span skew timber bridge on brick abutments of 24 feet in height; the approximate cost of this bridge was about Rs. 9,000. Another embanked roadway, with a brick bridge and sluice gate, has also been constructed between the Soldiers' garden and the river side road, for the improvement of the station, and only requires metalling and turfing. The Soldiers' garden, with two pukka brick wells, has been completed, and the Cantonment roads generally improved by laying down fresh metalling, revision of formation, the substitution of permanent for temporary culverts, and the planting of trees. Three new permanent family barracks have been completed, and two others are well advanced. Two permanent single men's barracks for the Artillery are in progress, one of which is well advanced, and the permanent out-offices for the above mentioned family barracks are also approaching completion. Two new cook-houses for the Native Infantry have been completed, and two pukka wells attached to them are nearly so. The Native Infantry Barracks have all been re-constructed with shingled roofs during the past year. All the above buildings, with the exception of the Native Infantry cook-houses, have been executed by contract within the amount of sanctioned estimates, and the system has answered well, as indeed may always be expected, wherever it is properly introduced and receives fair play. The Commissariat temporary buildings, which interfered with the construction of the new jail, have been removed, and re-constructed within the Cantonment limits. All the existing temporary accommodation for the troops has been kept in habitable order, and minor improvements executed as required.

111. At Toung-hoo the redoubt has been entirely completed. A barrack has been fitted up for the families of the Artillery, a new double cook-house, two latrines with urinaries and a lavatory have been constructed, and an old barrack has been converted and fitted up as a school-room, orderly-room, reading-room, and store. A quarter guard, with cells attached, has also been built, besides

various other minor improvements. The European Infantry and Artillery hospitals have improved by the addition of boarded ceilings and ridge ventilation.

The latrines have been altered and improved, proper urinaries constructed, and several covered passages. A new double Ball-Court has been completed, and improvements effected in various minor buildings. The Soldiers' garden has been completed. The whole of the Native Infantry Barracks and the hospital have been reconstructed with planked walls and shingled roofs. The Staff Sergeant's quarters, quarter-guard, and store-room have also been shingled, and a new latrine constructed for the hospital. The Ordnance and Commissariat Staff Sergeant's quarters have been shingled, and moveable latrines on wheels provided. The large new Commissariat godown, forming one face of the redoubt, has been completed, and a set of new cattle sheds erected. At Shwaygyeen only some minor alterations and improvements in existing accommodation have been effected.

112. At Moulmein 362 running feet of the old fort rampart between the Cantonments and the town have been raised and levelled off by convict labor, to the great benefit of the Native Infantry occupying the barracks in the vicinity. Pucka brick drains are being added to these barracks and other minor improvements carried out. The various roads and buildings have been kept in proper order, and a new Elephant shed has been constructed for the Commissariat.

Civil Buildings.

113. The small Custom-house at Bassein has been completed and a landing platform constructed. At Moulmein an excellent Inspection shed has been built, and the Custom-house accommodation enlarged and improved. During the past year considerable progress has been made in the construction of the new Bonded Ware-house and Custom-house at Rangoon, though, owing to various causes of delay, not as much as was anticipated. The total expenditure on this block of buildings up to the close of the year was Rs. 41,878.

114. A new permanent Post Office has been very nearly completed at Moulmein, though only commenced in December 1863. It is a fine substantial building, and has been very well constructed.

115. Good progress has been made with the block of Public Offices at Rangoon, the brick-work of the basement story having been completed, and the first floor in progress. Rs. 1,29,434 have been expended on these Offices up to the close of the past year.

116. Trinity Church at Rangoon has been well advanced and roofed in; it ought to be completed and ready for divine service during 1864-65; the cost up to the 30th April 1864 has been Rs. 45,895. St. Matthew's Church at Moulmein, which was in a dilapidated state, has been thoroughly repaired and re-shingled, and various improvements effected. The Roman Catholic Church at Thayet yo has been removed from within the redoubt, and thoroughly reconstructed with a shingled roof on the site allotted for it in Cantonments.

117. A small lock-up and Police guard-house have been constructed at Moulmein, and a new Cantonment Police barrack at Rangoon. The Cantonment Magistrate's Office has been thoroughly repaired and re-roofed with shingles. Cattle pounds have been attached to the various Police Chowkies.

Police Buildings.

118. The Circuit-house at Akyab has been completed. The Circuit-houses and Court-houses at Myanoung and Shwaygyeen have been shingled and put in thorough repair. A corrugated iron roof has been added to the large Court-house at Moulmein; the Circuit-houses at Prome, Amherst, and Mergui have been shingled and otherwise improved. Owing to unforeseen delays the new Court-house at Tavoy has not been actually commenced; but materials have been collected on the site. The permanent Court-house at Mergui is all but finished, and a new Circuit-house at Thayetmyo is two-thirds completed.

Court-houses.

119. Further improvements have been carried out in the Jail buildings at Akyab. The delay in receiving definite sanction to the permanent jails at Bassein, Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Tounghoo has prevented much progress during the past year. In fact, at Bassein only a few of the minor permanent buildings could be put in hand. At Thayetmyo no commencement could be made, owing to a great number of the Commissariat sheds occupying the site selected for the new jail. At Tounghoo the enclosure wall has been raised 3 feet all round, above the plinth. At Rangoon a new granary, rice-cleaning shed, eating shed, Surgery, Dead-house, Peon's barracks, two latrines, and three cook-houses have been constructed; and a large new ward, and the Deputy Jailor's house, with out-offices, are approaching completion.

Jails.

Works of Public Improvement.

120. At Rangoon the raising of low ground in the town blocks has progressed favorably, and more than two million cubic feet of earth have been carted by tramway and levelled at a cost of about Rs. 30,000. Brick side-drains and culverts have been constructed in many of the streets, and a good deal of metalling laid down in addition to ordinary maintenance and repairs. At Akyab all the principal streets have been re-metalled, and improvements effected in the sewage and drainage of the town by means of embankments and sluice bridges. The new rivet wall at Moulmein has been commenced by convict labor, and is progressing favorably; it will be a great improvement to that portion of the town. The streets at Bassein, Prome, and Thayetmyo have been much improved by raising, metalling, and drainage. Two large permanent bazaars have been completed at Prome and Thayetmyo, and one of a similar description has been commenced at Shwedoung. The Mergui bazaar is ready for roofing, and a smaller one at Amherst has been nearly completed. Two permanent bazaars are also in progress and well advanced in the town of Akyab. The returns from these buildings average from 20 to 25 per cent. on the outlay.

Municipal.

121. Some improvements have been made to the Master Attendant's Office at Moulmein and a permanent set of out-offices commenced. A new Store godown, workshop, and coal shed have been completed at Akyab; the progress on the

Marine.

main jetty and bazaar pier has been somewhat retarded owing to local difficulties, but yet it may be expected that these important works will be finished, or very nearly so, during the ensuing year.

122. Notwithstanding some difficulties at starting in the way of labor, the first great work of the kind in this Province has progressed satisfactorily, and the great main and flank embankments in the Myanoung district may be said to be virtually completed, although still requiring fascine and hurdle protection as well as slope and surface dressing in some places, all of which work is in progress. The great flank is a massive and solid work which has quite astonished the Burmese. The total length of embankment completed exceeds $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the way in which difficulties have been overcome, combined with the solidity and high finish of the works, reflect great credit upon the Executive Engineer, Mr. Fennessy. It is greatly to be deplored that no Assistant was available to aid Mr. Fennessy, as it has been quite impossible for him, with his time entirely occupied as it has been in the constant and close supervision of these works, to take any steps towards the preparation of the other great projects advocated by Lieutenant Colonel Short, R. E. The immediate benefit arising from the work already completed has been very great, and the reclaimed land is rapidly being taken up for cultivation. The ulterior benefits to the Province, which may be confidently anticipated, consequent upon the extension of works of this nature upon a really grand scale, can hardly be over-estimated.

123. The Pyne-kyeen Creek communication between the Pegu and Sittang Rivers has been vigorously pushed on, and the result of the past season's operations is a reduction in length of navigation from 33 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a general deepening of the bed of the channels of about 2 feet. Several new villages have sprung up in the vicinity, and the cultivation has been much extended. The total expenditure on the work up to date has been about Rs. 1,15,000. During the past year considerable progress has been made in the development of roads in various parts of the Province. On the Prome and Pongday road 13 miles of road-way have been metalled and 88 culverts constructed. Further improvements have been made to portions of the Prome and Meaday road, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of metalling having been laid down and 6 culverts built; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Prome and Nataleen road have been completed and metalled, but no culverts constructed. A project for a road to Tapoon has been prepared, and all the completed portions of the roads in the Prome district have been kept in repair at a cost of Rs. 14,500. The roads in the vicinity of Rangoon have been improved, and 30 miles of earth-work formation on the grand road towards Prome, as far as Yethoo, has been nearly completed with the necessary timber bridges and a few of the brick culverts; about the construction of the latter there has been a little difficulty, which it is hoped will shortly be overcome. The line as far as Yethoo should be entirely completed and metalled at the close of the monsoon of 1865. From this point the branch line towards Shwaygyeen and Toungthoo as far as Pegu, a distance of 36 miles, has been surveyed, levelled, and staked out, and should be commenced upon at the termination of the monsoon; some earth-work has been executed on the road from Rangoon to Tamain, and two timber bridges erected. In the Tenasserim Division considerable progress has been

made in opening out the "h road, which is now metalled as far as the sacred lakes, nearly 19 miles from Moulmein; beyond this point, with slight exceptions, the earth-work formation, including jungle clearing, has been effected as far as Quawlah, a distance of 18½ miles. Inspection bungalows have been constructed and the branch line from Quawlah to Amherst, 17½ miles in length, has been traced out, and the jungle cleared; the progress of this section has been much retarded by an attack of dacoits which frightened away the laborers. A reconnoissance has been made by Lieutenant Crichton, R. E., of the country towards the Shan frontier as far as Meahuaddy, about 180 miles from Moulmein, and a general route selected, but his operations were unfortunately and unavoidably commenced so late in the season that he and his whole party were forced to return to Moulmein, owing to the great heat and consequent sickness, without having been able to execute any detailed survey of the line.

124. In addition to the outlay by the Public Works Department already noted, various minor works have been executed by District Officers, as per bills submitted, amounting to an expenditure on Imperial account of Rs. 8,473, and on Local Rs. 10,740, exclusive of the value of convict labor.

The incidence of outlay is as follows:—

Civil Works	...	...	...	...	Rs. 7,482	
Do. Repairs	...	...	...	...	" 2,118	
						9,600
Public Improvement Works	...	...	...	...	" 7,303	
Do. Repairs	...	...	...	...	" 2,310	
						9,613

It is probable, however, that many bills have yet to be submitted for the past year's expenditure on the part of District Officers.

125. The contract system has been greatly extended and with favorable results, and everything tends to show that the system will prove a certain success where properly introduced. It is suited to the character of both the foreign and indigenous population of the Province, and as confidence is acquired and experience attained, it may safely be predicted that works of great magnitude and importance will readily be contracted for.

Establishment.

126. During the past year both the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments have been much crippled in efficiency by casualties and enforced changes, which have greatly retarded the preparation of many much needed projects of public improvement. The establishment has been short-handed throughout the year.

127. All accounts in the Public Works Department are up to date, but complete statistics of the past year's expenditure cannot be furnished in detail until they have been booked and properly checked.

128. The total cost of Establishments, as before noted, was Rs. 2,81,049, being rather less than 12½ per cent. on the whole outlay, or a reduction on last year of 1½ per cent. The cost of Establishments on imperial outlay is about 15 per cent., and on local outlay about 2 per cent. of their

relative aggregate totals, thus showing the great assistance rendered by the Government in this respect to the local funds of the Province.

Services of Officers. 129. The Chief Engineer notices with special approbation the services of the under-mentioned Officers:—

Captain W. S. Oliphant, R. F., in both the capacities in which he has served, *viz.*, as Executive Engineer, Thayetmyo Division, and subsequently as Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

Major F. N. Smith, Deputy Controller of Accounts.

Captain J. M. Williams, Executive Engineer, Rangoon Division; Both these Officers are absent on sick leave consequent upon overwork.

The under-mentioned Officers are also reported to have shown great energy and devotion to their work and deserve great credit:—

Lieutenant Colonel Batten, Moulmein Division.

Mr. J. Fennessy, Embankment Works.

Mr. E. Hyde, Pyne Kyeen Creek Works.

SECTION IX.—POST OFFICE.

Lines of Postal communication. 130. No alteration has been made during the past year in the routes of postal communication in British Burmah.

131. It is under the consideration of Government to grant a subsidy to the "British India Steam Navigation Company," to enable them to carry on bi-monthly communication between Calcutta and the Straits. This will give four mails a month between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

132. In the following Table is shown the statistics of the Post Offices of each Division for 1863, as compared with the previous year:—

Postal statistics.

POST OFFICES.	RECEIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	1862-63.		1863-64.		1862-63.		1863-64.	
	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and newspapers.
Pegu	205,211	63,332	212,860	79,301	171,477	22,920	192,301	23,043
Tenasserim	83,772	20,770	92,971	36,211	70,039	10,361	84,398	13,929
Arracan	50,618	19,102	62,655	18,643	63,632	24,785	66,000	17,610
Total	339,601	119,204	368,486	134,155	334,148	58,066	379,699	54,582

Increase in number of letters received and despatched.

133. From the above Statement it appears there has been a considerable increase in the letters and parcels received and also in the letters despatched.

—SECTION X.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

134. In last year's Report it was stated that the deep sea cables which connected the line between Akyab and Padeng had failed, and that it was in contemplation to carry a line overland through Arracan to connect Bengal with Pegu. This new line has been commenced; it will enter Arracan from Bengal at the head of the Náf estuary; the line is then carried down the east bank and crosses a range of hills easterly to the Myo River. From thence still easterly until it reaches the ancient capital city called "Arraca city." The line is then carried in a south-easterly direction till it reaches Tounghoo near the sea-coast, from whence it is carried easterly across the mountain range to Padoung on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, the point of junction where the lines from Calcutta, Thayetanyo, Rangoon, and Moulmein will converge.

Akyab is connected with the main line by a branch wire which terminates at that port.

The construction of the new line was undertaken too late in the season of 1863-64 to ensure its completion before the monsoon of the present year set in; there consequently exists a gap of some 20 miles, the completion of which will have to be deferred till the ensuing cold season.

135. Moulmein was brought into communication with Tounghoo and Rangoon, viâ Shwaygyeen, in July 1863. The opening of this line has been a great convenience to the merchants of both the seaports of Rangoon and Moulmein; but the line of communication to Calcutta will be of more importance.

136. There has been an increase in the receipts for the year under review, chiefly from the junction of the Moulmein and Rangoon lines. There has also been a corresponding increase in the expenditure for the year.

Increase in receipts and disbursements.

Statistics.

137. The following Statement shows the statistics for the year 1863, as compared with the previous year:—

Years.	Total length of wire.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.			
				Private.	Service.	Total.	Sent by Natives.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1862	680½	17,711	81,555	8,219	2,179	10,398	4,796
1863	686½	28,601	1,67,664	13,259	3,270	16,529	7,035

SECTION XI.—MARINE.

138. The Sea Steamer "Nemesis" has continued to be attached to the Tenasserim Division throughout the past year. She has been usefully employed in keeping up communication with the two southern districts of Tavoy and Mergui. When required she proceeds to the Andaman Islands.

139. The following Statement shows the entire receipts and expenditure of the Marine Department of the Tenasserim Division, exclusive of Port Establishments, which are debitable to the Port Funds:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash earnings by freight and passage by "Nemesis" ...	9,123	Cost of Establishments, Coal, Stores, &c., per "Nemesis."	57,166
Realized by sale of stores ...	1,896	Moiety of Master Attendant's Establishment ...	4,984
Fees realized by Port Clearances at Tavoy and Mergui ...	588	Cost of Stores for Boats, &c.	2,723
Add fractions ...	3	" Contingencies ...	56
		" Establishment at Amherst ...	3,528
		" Coal purchased ...	13,006
		" Port charges of Tavoy and Mergui ...	478
		Add fractions ...	1
		Total, Rs. ...	81,942
		Deduct value of coal supplied to "Nemesis" included in the expenses of that vessel charged in the above sum of Rs. 13,006 ...	10,231
Total, Rs. ...	11,605	Net charge, Rs. ...	71,711

There has been an increase in receipts for freight and passages; and chiefly owing to reduction in the establishment of the "Nemesis," a decrease of expenditure, as contrasted with the previous year.

Increase in receipts and decrease in expenditure.

140. In the whole Marine Department of Tenasserim there is a gross increase in receipts of Rs. 1,611, and a decrease of Rs. 5,462 in expenditure for the year under review.

141. In room of the Steamer "Pluto" the "Proserpine" was attached to the Arracan Coast in October 1863, but she was recalled temporarily to Calcutta in March 1864.

142. The receipt and expenses of the Arracan Marine Department, including those of the "Proserpine" for the six months she was attached to this Province, are shown in next page:—

Receipts and disbursements of the Arracan Marine.

Receipts and Charges of the Arracan Marine Establishments.

Receipts.	Rupees.	Disbursements.	Rupees.
By Cash earnings of "Proserpine"	508	By Pay and allowances of Establishment for "Proserpine"	8,760
" Sale of coal	88	" Value of wood and coal supplied to do., and shipping charges ...	3,845
" Sale of two old row boats	427	" Stores for "Proserpine"	393
" Hire of mud dock	95	" Pay of Establishment for Schooner "Swift"	1,225
" Dock-yard labor	16	" Value of stores for Schooner	801
" Sale of Charts	187	" Pay of Establishment for Coal Boat	243
		" Stores for do. do.	145
		" Pay of Marine Establishments (less $\frac{1}{3}$ rd pay of Master Attendant of the port)	7,535
		" Purchase of coal for stock	6,110
		" Contingencies	694
Total, Rs. ...	1,321	Total, Rs. ...	29,751

Decrease in the earnings of the "Proserpine."

143. The earnings of the "Proserpine" have decreased since she ceased to run between Akyab and Chittagong.

Erection of a Beacon on the Bolongo Island.

144. A wooden beacon is in course of erection on the Western Bolongo small table-land.

There is no sea steamer or sailing ship attached to the Pegu Division of this Province.

Vessels attached to the Pegu Flotilla.

145. The following is a list of the vessels composing the Irrawaddy Flotilla for the year under review; the hulls of these vessels are all built of iron:—

Name of Vessel.	Description.	Horse Power.	Tonnage.	REMARKS.
Lord William Bentinck	Steamer	90	300	Repairing.
Nerbudda	Do.	90	300	Laid up in ordinary.
Damoodah	Do.	60	300	
Mahanuddy	Do.	60	300	
Panlang	Troop Boat	.....	200	
Sutlej	Do.	.....	300	
Bhageeruttee... ..	Do.	.....	300	

146. The vessels of the Flotilla have been employed in conveying mails, public and private stores, and passengers to and from the several stations on the Irrawaddy between Rangoon and the frontier; in effecting the relief of the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, and a detail of Ordnance Lascars from Thayetmyo; in embarking and disembarking troops and baggage from sea steamers and transports in Port, and in towing transports with troops on board, and occasionally private ships, in and out of the port.

147. Since the close of the year 1863-64, the vessels attached to the Irrawaddy Flotilla have all been sold, and a contract entered into with Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co., of Rangoon, for the conveyance of Government Military stores, troops, and passengers on the Irrawaddy River for five years.

148. The Naval Yard at Rangoon has been kept up in connection with the Irrawaddy Flotilla, and to meet the requirements of the Port during the past year.

149. In the following Statements, A. and B., is given a synopsis of the cash receipts and cash charges of the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Dock-yard for the year under review:—

A.

Cash Receipts and Charges of the Irrawaddy Flotilla for 1863-64.

Receipts.	Rupees.	Disbursements.	Rupees.
By Cash earnings of the Flotilla	46,035	To salary of Superintendent (less 3rd debit to Master Attendant) and cost of Office Establishment, including	
Refunds of Pay	12	boat's crew	14,992
Sale of Charts	6	Miscellaneous charges ...	1,349
Add fractions ...	2	Pay of Establishments of vessels of the Flotilla, in- cluding provisions for Europeans	50,403
		Wages of River Pilots ...	4,680
		Cost of purchase of coal and wood fuel, and charges for shipping the same ...	31,588
		Cost of provisions to crews of vessels	4,402
		Refund of freight	568
		Add fractions ...	6
Total Rs. ...	46,025	Total Rs. ...	1,08,286

B.

Cash Receipts and Charges of the Dock-yard for 1863-64.

Receipts.	Rupees.	Disbursements.	Rupees.
By Coal for Stores and Timber to private parties	10,714	To Salary of Dock-yard Establishment	17,262
" Labor of Artificers do. ...	7,466	" Wages of Artificers and Workmen... ..	29,846
" Hire of Machinery do. ...	358	" Cost of Guards and their provisions	1,626
" Hire of Elephants do. ...	85	" Pay of Elephant-keepers, cost of paddy, medicine, &c.	964
" Hire of Dock do. ...	2,600	Paid for Stores and Timber ...	20,489
" Commission on Government stores sold to private parties	506	" " crews of boats	2,712
" Customs Duty charged on imported stores sold to private parties	506	" " Hospital Estabts. ...	1,330
Add fractions. ...	5	" " Miscellaneous items ...	1,054
		Add fractions ..	5
Total Ra. ...	22,240	Total Ra. ..	75,308
Total Cash Receipts of Flotilla and Dock-yard, Rs.	68,265	Total Cash Disbursements of Flotilla and Dock-yard, Ra.	1,84,294

150. In the preceding Statements are included the entire *charges* incurred throughout the year by the Irrawaddy Cash and *pro formá* earnings of the Flotilla and Dock-yard. *charges* incurred throughout the year by the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Naval Yard; but as only cash receipts have been shown on the credit side, to these cash earnings has to be added the *pro formá* value of work performed for other Governments and Local Departments, and also for Local Funds for which no cash has been paid. The account will then stand as shown in the succeeding Statement C.

C.

Statement showing total Cash Earnings and pro formá Credits of the Flotilla and Dock-yard for 1863-64.

Head.	Particulars.	Rupees.	Total Rupees.
PROVINCIAL.	Cash Receipts by Flotilla, as shown in preceding Statement A	46,025	
	Ditto by Dock-yard, as per do. B	22,240	
	<i>Pro formá</i> credits for transport of Government Stores and Passengers by the vessels of the Flotilla	44,270	
	Ditto for towage of Government transports and services rendered in embarking and disembarking troops ...	2,000	
	Ditto for the conveyance of mails on the Irrawaddy at Rs. 3,000 per mensem	36,000	
	Ditto for dockhire of vessels of the Irrawaddy Flotilla	2,240	
	Ditto for repairs to vessels of other Divisions	2,467	
	Ditto for stores and labor supplied to the Military Department	2,617	

Statement C.,—continued.

Head.	Particulars.	Rupees.	Total Rupees.
OTHER GOVERNMENTS.	<i>Pro forma</i> credits on account of stores supplied to the Bengal Marine, exclusive of coal	291	
	Ditto Alguada Reef Lighthouse	8,341	
	Ditto Andaman Islands	17,622	
	Ditto Dock-yard hire of vessels belonging to do.	600	
			* 27,064
LOCAL FUNDS.	<i>Pro forma</i> Credit for stores and labour supplied to the Rangoon Port Fund	7,835	
	Ditto Basein do.	1,467	
			* 9,302
	Grand Total, Rs. ... ..	.....	1,96,225

* Value of labor and stores supplied from the Naval Yard.

The Dock-yard expenses incurred on account of the Flotilla amounted to Rs. 22,585 during the year 1863-64.

151. From the above Statement C. it will be seen that the earnings in cash and by *pro forma* credit of the Flotilla and Dock-yard stand thus:—

	Ra.
Credit on account of the Province	1,59,869
Ditto ditto other Governments	27,054
Ditto ditto Local Funds	9,302
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	1,96,225
Total Disbursements	1,84,394
	<hr/>
Balance in favor	11,931

Marine expenses incurred on account of other Governments.

152. The following sums disbursed for coal, pilotage, coaling, and contingencies of other Governments are not included in any of the above Statements:—

	Ra.
For Bengal Marine	6,340
" Port Blair	6,931
" Alguada Reef Lighthouse	1,800
	<hr/>
Total Rs.	15,570

153. The following is a Statement of the cash receipts and disbursements of the several Port Funds in the Province. Public Works charges and cost of stores not paid for in cash are excluded.

Receipts and disbursements of Port Funds.

Ports.	Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.
Akyab	27,093	36,211	13,164	13,957
Kyook & Phyoo	412	397	240	240
Rangoon	60,438	83,075	20,853	25,614
Bassein	7,169	9,327	10,365	9,093
Moulmein	29,013	28,685	21,852	17,049
Total Rs. ...	1,24,123	1,57,895	73,474	65,953

154. There is an increase both in receipts and disbursements of the Port Funds at Akyab ; the former arises from more ships having visited the Port in 1863 than in the previous year ; the latter is not material, being only Rs. 749.

155. There is a slight decrease in the Port receipts of Kyook Phyoo ; few vessels visit that port now ; Government has ceased to manufacture salt there.

156. There is a very satisfactory increase of Rs. 22,637 in the receipts of the Port of Rangoon, arising entirely from more ships having visited the port.

In expenditure, there is included a sum of Rs. 6,500 advanced towards the building of a new Buoy Vessel.

157. There is a slight increase in the receipts of the Port Fund at Bassein, from more vessels having visited the port during 1863-64 than in the previous year.

There is no material difference in the disbursements of this Port Fund.

158. There is a decrease in the Cash Receipts of the Port Fund at Moulmein of Rs. 328, which arises from a decrease in the total tonnage of vessels that visited the Port during the year.

In ordinary cash expenditure, there is a decrease but, on the whole, a considerable increase arising from a large sum having been expended in carrying on the building of a new Master Attendant's Office and store-house, and in repairing the coal shed ; but these charges not being cash payments in the Marine Department, are not included in the above Statement of Cash Disbursements from the Port Fund.

159. In the following Table is shown the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared out from the undermentioned ports during 1863-64, compared with the previous year :—

PORTS.	NUMBER.		TONNAGE.	
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.
Akyab... ..	246	343	1,15,975	1,55,973
Kyauk Phyoo	21	19	1,990	1,710
Rangoon	487	618	1,63,247	2,32,861
Bassein	74	98	28,986	35,126
Moulmein	479	470	1,49,518	1,44,497
Tavoy ... ..	.....	480	.....*	8,452
Mergui ... ..	.....	232	.....*	4,119
Total	1,307	2,260	4,61,716	5,72,738

* Not given.

There are no Port Funds at Tavoy and Mergui in Tenasserim, nor at Sandoway in Arracan. The vessels which trade with those ports are chiefly small coasting crafts.

A small fee is charged for port clearances at Tavoy and Mergui, which realized Rs. 583 during the year.

160. The receipts on account of Straits Light Dues levied under Act XIII of 1854 on vessels trading with the Straits were as follows :—

PORTS.	AMOUNT.	
	1862-63.	1863-64.
	Rs.	Rs.
Akyab	228	692
Rangoon	551	1,907
Bassein	110	.....
Moulmein	407	184
Total	1,276	2,683

Shipping Fees.

161. Rs. 1,859 were realized on account of shipping fees at Rangoon, and Rs. 971 at Moulmein.

SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL.

162. The revenue demand for the year 1863-64 has been shown to be Rs. 92,88,951 : the actual receipts during the same period have been Rs. 92,77,523. But the revenue is really after remissions within a few thousand rupees of the demand, and may be stated as certainly, in round numbers, 92½ lakhs for the year. During the year, there has been a reduction in the cost of the Civil Administration amounting in round numbers to not less than one lakh of Rupees. This was effected by assimilating the establishments and salaries in the Arracan Division to those already existing in the other divisions of British Burmah. For the year, the

whole Civil Administration cost Rs. 37,43,052. This includes the whole of the Imperial Police. There remain still to be included the expenses of the Post Office, Electric Telegraph, Geological Survey, Mail Sea Steamers, Lighthouses on the Alameda Reef and Double Island, and ~~of the~~ by sea. Those establishments and expenses cannot be given from the Chief Commissioner's Office.

Reserving the above, therefore, the whole expenditure for all Government Departments in British Burmah during the year will be as follows in round numbers:—

		Rupees.	
Annual cost of the troops in British Burmah	...	35	lakhs.
Civil Administration, including Police	..	37½	"
Public Works (Imperial)	... ..	17½	"
		<hr/>	
Total	...	90	lakhs.

163. The circulation of the notes of the Branch Bank of Bengal at Rangoon continues to increase. On the 30th April 1864, there were in circulation:—

Government Currency Notes	...	Rs. 1,70,880
Bank of Bengal Notes	... ..	39,785
		<hr/>
		Rs. 210,665

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL.

Diplomatic relations between the British and Burmese Governments.

164. No particular occurrence has marked, during the year, the relations between His Excellency the Viceroy of India and His Majesty the King of Burmah.

165. The Burmese Government has manifested a desire to open out a way to Western China through the Burmese territory. It was the main object of the treaty of 1862 to provide favorable terms for commerce from Rangoon through the Burmese territory to Western China. The Burmese Government have, therefore, in granting the concession for a Railway, as noticed in another section of this Report, followed out the intention which the high contracting parties to the treaty had in view.

166. As long as the Province of Yunán remains disturbed, as it still is, it will be impossible to re-establish regular traffic between the two countries. The principal cities of Western Yunán and the intervening Shan States are now in the hands of the Pan-the or Mahomedan party. A caravan of about one thousand mules did, however, arrive during the season of 1863-64 at Mandalay.

167. At the close of the official year, Colonel A. Fyche, Commissioner of the Province of Tenasserim, was deputed to the Southern boundary of the Tenasserim Provinces to adjust the line of demarcation between the Siamese and British territories. This boundary had, for many years, been a matter of doubt. Though this was not accomplished until after the close of the official year, it may be here mentioned that the objects in view were successfully accomplished.

SECTION XIV.—MILITARY.

168. The garrisons of the Military Stations in this Division, viz., Rangoon, Moulmein, Thayet-myo, Tounghoo, and Shwaygyeen, have remained, as regards numbers, generally the same as last year.

The European force numbers 2,120 men, and the Native troops 2,800. The slight reduction over the previous year is owing to two Companies of Native troops having been sent from Moulmein to garrison Port Blair; it is in contemplation to relieve them with one Company of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles from Rangoon.

SECTION XV.—POPULATION.

169. The population of British Burmah continues to increase. The increase in the population. increase is far more rapid in some of the latest acquired districts than in those which became British territory in 1825-26. This results from the immigration of settlers from Burmah Proper, and the Shan States being direct and constant into the former districts, while the latter depend mainly on the natural increase of the population. The following Table exemplifies the above remarks :—

Increase in population in each district during 1863, and rate of increase per cent. over the population of 1862.

Names of Districts.	Akyab.	Ramree.	Sandaway.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Myatung.	Tongahoo.	Amherst.	Martaban.	Tavoy.	Mergui.
Increase in souls. ...	87	3,013	1,049	13,545	13,130	16,309	6,429	2,692	1,770	10,833	1,912	854
Rate of increase per cent. ... ..	.03	2.46	3.22	4.77	5.07	6.07	2.13	3.82	1.67	8.17	2.18	2.29

170. From this Statement it is apparent that the lowest rate of increase is in the Akyab District, where the excess of population in 1863 over 1862 is barely perceptible, and the next lowest is in Amherst, where the increase only attained to a little over one per cent.

This is rather singular, as each district enjoys the advantage of containing the chief seaport of the division within which it is situated; that is, Akyab for Arracan, and Moulmein for Tenasserim.

171. The rate of increase for each Division during 1863 is, in Arracan 1.08 per cent; in Pegu 4.40 per cent., and in Tenasserim 3.74 per cent.

The low rate of increase is therefore evident throughout Arracan, and this is the more remarkable, because the population of that division are well-to-do; generally, the owners of the soil employ hired labor from Chittagong to carry on their farming operations. The two districts which show the highest rate of increase are Martaban, 8.17 per cent., and next Prome, 6.07 per cent. and in both instances is attributable to the influx of immigrants from Burmah or the Shan States.

172. The following is a general Statement showing the numbers of the principal races which comprised the population of British Burmah in 1863, as compared with the previous year:—

Return of races.

Statement showing the numbers of the principal Races in British Burmah in 1863 as compared with 1862.

RACES.	Pegu.		Tenasserim.		Arracan.		Total.				
	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.			
	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.			
1. Europeans and their descendants	2,409	2,532	2,713	2,627	189	132	5,311	5,291			
2. Burmese, including Arracanese and Talines ...	924,091	955,869	228,562	240,776	304,756	311,079	1,457,499	1,507,724			
3. Karens	249,518	261,750	98,114	101,943	67	63	347,699	363,756			
4. Shans and Toungthoo	24,689	24,009	26,649	27,729	50	52	51,388	51,790			
5. Chinese	1,724	2,046	5,353	6,350	121	112	7,198	8,593			
6. Khyengs	18,879	21,417	7	.....	20,378	19,559	39,264	41,976		
7. Indians	11,844	13,922	25,482	23,127	28,338	27,222	65,664	64,271			
8. Mahomedans of Burmah	2,089	2,258	4,917	4,157	19,759	20,743	26,765	27,158			
9. Kamees ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	396	2,801	995	2,801
10. All races not included above	9,142	13,071	2,467	2,324	7,331	4,371	19,930	17,766			
Total	1,244,385	1,296,574	394,264	409,033	381,935	386,134	2,020,634	20,92,041			
Sexes	Men	351,391	364,619	126,243	125,015	116,820	118,601	594,154	603,235	
		Women	341,747	354,567	99,699	104,358	111,622	111,975	553,064	569,900
			Boys	252,827	265,162	85,045	95,362	84,059	84,639	421,931	408,163
		Girls	236,094	249,816	83,277	85,298	69,484	70,919	388,855	405,033
Total	1,182,059	1,234,164	394,264	409,033	381,935	386,134	1,958,303	20,29,321		

Note.—62,710 Mountain Karens in Toungthoo are not included in the Statement of Sexes.

These returns do not include the population in Military Cantonments nor in jails.

173. The excess of males over females is very apparent in the above return of sexes. The excess is very general, the exceptions being chiefly in the towns of Moulmein and Shwaygyeen, where the females exceed the males; in each of the districts, however, where those towns are situated, the males exceed the females.

174. The Valley of the Yoonzaleen river in the Martaban district, which was in a disturbed state some two years ago, is now becoming re-settled. The population belong to the Karen race.

175. The district of Prome was visited by cholera, which disease caused the death of 368 persons in the township of Mogooss. In the town of Rangoon small-pox prevailed during the hot weather; the disease carried off 177 persons in three months.

Towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants. 176. The following is a list of the towns which contain more than 5,000 inhabitants:—

Division.	District.	Name of Town.	No. of inhabitants.
Pegu.	Rangoon.	Rangoon	61,138
		Pegue	9,370
		Yandoon	7,909
	Prome.	Prome	20,686
		Thayetmyo	6,854
		Doungbeng	7,463
	Bassein.	Bassein	26,511
		Lenyetua	5,934
		Pantanau	6,739
	Myan-oung	Myan Oung	7,129
		Henzadah	5,177
Tounghoo	Tounghoo... ..	9,890	
Tenasserim.	Amherst	Moulmein	60,889
	Tavoy	Tavoy	13,133
	Mergui	Mergni	9,284
	Martaban	Shwaygyeen	7,714

SECTION XVI.—AGRICULTURE.

177. Agriculture in British Burmah is in a primitive state. The land-owners, being small peasant proprietors without capital, cannot be expected to make experiments in new products, or readily to adopt new imple-

Difficulty in improving agriculture in British Burmah.

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Difficulty in improving agriculture in British Burmah.

ments of agriculture. Their one crop, namely rice, they grow profusely. The soil and the climate suit it. The tillage is simple, the grain finds a ready market, and pays better than anything else. Under such circumstances the people have no desire to increase the area of land yielding cotton, sesamum, and other products which would be a welcome addition to the exports of the Province. The experiments in raising foreign cotton, carried on with poor results, are certainly not encouraging as examples to the people of the country, yet they do acknowledge the superiority of the produce of acclimated seed to that of the indigenous plant.

178. The export of cotton to foreign ports amounted to 51,272 maunds, or 4,101,760 lbs. But of this 359,600 lbs. were brought from the Burmese territory; 8,451 acres of cotton were cultivated in British Burmah in 1863; this of course refers to the indigenous cotton, an acre of which, it is believed, does not yield more than 100 lbs. of clean cotton. The high price of cotton appears to have stimulated the cultivation of the plant yielding that fibre; but the full extent cannot be shown, as much cotton is planted in the hills where the land is not measured.

179. The experiments in the cultivation of foreign varieties of cotton were continued by the Forest Department. In the township of Tharrawaddoe, one acre and three quarters were sown with acclimated seed believed to be the "New Orleans" variety. The yield was 95 lbs. of cleaned cotton. Near Rangoon experiment was made with Egyptian seed. The yield of cotton was small, partly from defective drainage of the ground, and partly from insects having attacked the plants. Some other experiments to raise cotton after the close of the rainy season were also unsuccessful. The plants could not endure the hot sun of March.

180. The extension of the cultivation of foreign varieties of tobacco has been successfully continued.

The area of tobacco cultivation in the year was 9,494 acres against 6,135 acres in the previous year. In sesamum seed there was a decrease in cultivation, the area cultivated being 7,553 acres against 11,695 acres of the last year. The best tobacco grown in British Burmah is in the district of Sandoway. The ground is, however, limited, being last year not more than 1,600 acres. The Deputy Commissioner Mr. Beddy reports that the native plant produces better tobacco than any foreign variety hitherto introduced.

181. The tea grown in the Akyab district has been pronounced to be of fine quality. A sample of it sent to the Calcutta Agricultural Exhibition obtained a prize.

182. The Province of British Burmah took part in the Agricultural Exhibition, which was held in Calcutta during January 1864. By the labours of the Committee some fine specimens of horned cattle, and of ponies, were forwarded to the Exhibition, for which prizes were awarded. Some agricultural implements, especially a rice-husking machine, also secured prizes; honorable mention was made of several other articles. The services of Mr. E. Fowle, of Rangoon, who was the representative of British Burmah at the Exhibition, deserve special mention and thanks.

SECTION XVII.—FORESTS.

183. The method of working, that is, of selecting trees to be felled and removed from, and the agency employed for that purpose in, the forests, have been described in former Reports. No alteration has been made in this respect in the year under review.
- Method of working the Forests.
184. In those forests which are worked under the direct management of the Forest Department, instead of by permit-holders or lessees, the plan of working by means of Contractors instead of by paid establishments has been extended.
- Working by Contractors.
185. The Forest Survey was not carried on during the year, as the services of the officer employed thereon were otherwise required.
- Forest Survey.
186. The operations for blasting rock in the bed of the River Zamayce were completed. This work opens out a water-way for the passage of much fine timber, which never before was available for the market. Other streams have also been cleared of obstructions, but the details have not yet been received.
- Water-ways opened out.
187. Forest conservancy has had a large share of attention. The protection of young trees especially against the conflagrations arising from accident and those which accompany the cultivation by hill tribes termed *loungya*, has been carefully attended to.
- Conservancy.
188. Girdling operations have been carried on in two grand divisions according to the existing rules. Except in those forests which are too poor to be worth preserving, no tree can be girdled unless with the sanction of a Forest Officer. In the Salween Division, in consequence of the illness of the Deputy Conservator, no girdling could be carried on.
- Girdling.
189. The number of teak logs brought down during the year from the forests, under the direct management of the Forest Department was 12,385. This is considerably less than the number brought down last year, which was 20,220. But the state of the Timber Market did not appear to render it advisable to press on work in the forests. For this reason also, more than usual care was exercised in the selection of logs to be brought down. The logs of the year under review are finer than those of previous years.
- Number of logs brought down by Forest Department.
190. The number of logs brought down by permit-holders and lessees, in each grand division, was as follows :—
- Number of logs brought down by permit-holders.

		No. of logs.
Irrawaddy	Prone West	1973
	Prone East	3092
	Hlyne	1619
Sittang	... ..	10,020
Salween	.. ..	13,911
Total ...		<u>30,615</u>

This shows an increase of over four thousand logs upon last year.

191. The number of logs of teak timber brought down from Foreign timber beyond British territory during the year was as follows :—

	Logs.
By the Salween River	64,350
By the Sittang	4,302
By the Irrawaddy	4,388
Total	<u>73,040</u>

Foreign grown timber floated down the Salween is brought from the Burmese and Siamese tributary Shan States, and also from the independent states of Karennee. That timber is taken to the Timber Revenue Depôt at Kuddo near Monlmein, where it remains until the duty on it is paid. The foreign timber brought down the Rivers Sittang and Irrawaddy is brought from the territory of Burmah Proper. It is passed at the Timber Revenue Stations near Rangoon.

192. In estimating the financial results of the year, it is essential to bear in mind the distinction between the operations of the Forest Department as regards forests in British territory, and the amount of duty collected upon foreign timber.

193. The charges of the Forest Department during 1863-64 have been as follows, omitting fractions :—

	Rs.
Works	1,07,618
Maintenance	35,136
Establishments	81,346
Total	<u>2,24,100</u>

This shows a reduction of expenditure on that of last year amounting to Rs. 85,828.

194. At the Kuddo Revenue Station where the great bulk of the timber is foreign, the charges were :—

	Rs.
Maintenance	1,649
Establishments	9,950
Total	<u>11,599</u>

195. The actual cash receipts during the year on account of sale of British grown timber and other assets of the Forest Department during the year were as follows :—

	Rs.
Sale of timber of the season of 1862-63	48,484
12,326 logs of the year 1863-64 sold by Auction	1,91,815
13,064 Railway Sleepers	37,763
Permit fees	2,250
Logs sold to permit-holders	2,18,412
Sundry forest items	18,815
Duty received at Kuddoo on British grown timber, 12,617 logs	23,953
Add fractions	3
Total, being actual receipts from British Forests	<u>5,41,500</u>

196. The superintendence of the Timber Revenue Station at Kuddo, on the Salween River, was assumed by the Forest Department, in November 1862, under the orders of the Supreme Government. It will have been seen that the amount of duty collected there on British grown timber has been included in the receipts on account of British forests. The remaining collections or other assets at that station are as follows:—

	Rs.
Duty on 79,372 logs of foreign timber	2,17,971
Miscellaneous sale of drift timber, &c.	6,148
Total	<u>2,24,119</u>

The number of logs brought down and entered at the Kuddo Station, whether British or Foreign timber, will not correspond with the number on which duty is paid. Timber is allowed to remain at Kuddo for two years before duty is payable, unless it is taken out for sale or otherwise. Rs. 1,665 were realized in Arracan by fees for cutting timber.

197. On the whole, the operations of the Forest Department during the year under review have been very successful. It is not, however, intended to be advanced that a profit on one year is a proof of the general success of forest management, or the absence of surplus and evidence of the reverse. The price of timber might so fall that no sales could be effected, or some other circumstances might render the working of the forests temporarily impracticable. Forest Conservancy, which is the main duty of the department, must be maintained, notwithstanding such contingent events. The plan for forest management must, in its foundation, ever be the same. It must chiefly look to preserving forests, whether worked by permit-holders or otherwise, and to gradually increasing the number of trees which may be annually felled, without injury to the yield of the distant future.

198. The Officiating Conservator, Mr. Henry Leeds, has performed his duty with zeal and ability. He notices with approbation the services of Lieutenant W. J. Seaton and Lieutenant W. Stenhouse during the year.

SECTION XVIII.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

199. The field operations of the Department were principally confined to the Prome District of the Pegu Division, but embraced also a considerable portion of the Tharrawaddy District and a portion of Arracan.

200. The amount of work executed exceeds that of all previous seasons. It comprises 356 miles of Traverse Survey with theodolite and chain, 12 miles of hill triangulation completed, 42 miles partly so, and about 5,500 square miles of area filled in.

201. The field work of the season 1862-63 has been plotted, and properly transferred to Sheet No. 4 of the General Map, to which it appertains. Sheet No. 2, alluded to in last year's Report, has been fully completed, and was despatched for publication on the 11th December 1863. It is expected that Sheet No. 3

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will be ready for publication early in December 1864, and the concluding Sheet by November 1865.

202. The total expenditure for the past year has been Rs. 29,646, exclusive of the Military pay of Officers, which gives an average of Rs. 5-6-0 per square mile on the past year's operations.
Establishment and cost.

203. The survey has been conducted by Captain FitzRoy, with his usual zeal and energy, and he has been ably assisted by Lieutenant A. H. Bagge, R. E.
Services of Officers.

204. During the past year, the operations of the Survey have been placed under the immediate control of the Surveyor General of India, to whom in future Captain FitzRoy will be responsible for the conduct of the duties of this department in the Province.
General Remarks.

SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

205. The following Statement, compiled from Returns furnished by Dr. Smith, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in Pegu, and the Commissioners of Divisions, shows the result of vaccine operations during the past year:—
Result of the past year's operations.

Division.	STATION.	Europeans including East Indians.	NATIVES OF		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown or failed to attend.	Total vaccinated.	REMARKS.
			India.	Burmah.					
PEGU ...	Rangoon	360	296	268	688	236	...	924	
	Bassein	15	...	16	...	31	...	31	
	Prome ... ..	...	1	260	172	33	56	261	
	Thayetmyo	13	4	303	277	43	...	320	
	Myanoung	17	17	171	171	34	...	205	
	Henzada	4	50	250	243	61	...	304	
	Tounggoo	26	...	107	126	7	...	133	
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein	67	280	129	161	315	...	476	
	Tavoy ... ..	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	
	Mergui ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Number not given but all failed.
	Shwaygyeen	1	4	67	...	73	...	72	
ARRACAN	Akyab... ..	4	333	148	206	130	149	485	
	Total	507	985	1,719	2,044	976	205	3,225	

206. There is an increase in the number of successful cases over the previous year, 2,044 instances being returned ¹¹ which the virus took effect, against 690 of the previous year.
Increase in successful cases.

Not less than 3,225 persons were vaccinated last year against 1,009 of the previous year, but the current Return includes 114 prisoners vaccinated in the Akyab jail, and probably the cases of prisoners of other jails have also been inserted in the Returns.

207. Much doubt has hitherto prevailed as to whether vaccine lymph will succeed during the rainy season in this Province; but from Returns furnished by Dr. Leea, the Civil Surgeon at Akyab, it appears that out of 189 persons vaccinated between the 1st June and 31st October 1863, in 58 cases there was decided success.

208. Arrangements have been made for extending operations during the ensuing year, by placing one or two Burmese youths as vaccinators under the Civil Surgeons of Rangoon, Moulmein, and other stations, for which purpose Government has sanctioned a grant of money.

This is a beginning; but much must depend on the exertions of the Civil Surgeons in charge of stations, if the scourge of small-pox is to be alleviated.

209. In this good work many of the Missionaries have appreciated the opportunities their vocation affords them, and Dr. Smith reports that nearly 300 Karens were vaccinated last year through the agency of the native teachers in the Rangoon District. The work has also been taken up in other districts, especially in Myanoung, but there are no Returns to show with what success.

In many parts of the country, the people are anxious to avail themselves of the advantage of vaccination, but at some stations repeated failures tend to make its virtues fall into disrepute.

SECTION XX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

210. The Hospital for Seamen at Akyab is a useful institution. It is supported partly by Government aid, partly by a grant from the Local Port Fund, and partly by fees and contributions from patients.

Sixty-five European sailors were treated in 1863-64 against 50 in the previous year. Only bad cases are sent to the hospital, which accounts for the apparent high rate of deaths to admissions.

211. In the dispensary which is attached to the hospital, and superintended by the same medical staff, 409 in-door patients were admitted during the year, and 2,241 were treated as out-door patients.

It is under contemplation to erect a new building for the Seamen's Hospital and Dispensary, in a locality more convenient for the shipping and for the native town than that where the present building is situated.

212. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,691, of which Rs. 995 were realized by donations and fees from patients. The expenditure was Rs. 5,082, leaving a balance of Rs. 609.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Seamen's Hospital and Government Dispensary at Akyab.

213. An Arracanese lad has attached himself to the hospital as a voluntary student. Measures are in progress for admitting natives of the country as pupils in the several hospitals.

An Arracanese youth has become a voluntary student of Medicine.

214. Dr. Leonard Lees, the Civil Surgeon at Akyab, remarks upon the difficulty of benefitting the people, consequent on the existing prejudices against European medical and surgical practice—"The success which has almost invariably attended our operations has had the effect of inducing many to seek surgical relief, and as there seems to be much scope for such practice in this Province, the dispensary, I trust, may day by day become more widely known in the district. It is up-hill work, however, for the Arracanese are very sceptical of the benefits of our medical and surgical practice, so that an unfortunate termination to one case may injure very materially the good name of the institution and retard its progress."

Remarks by Dr. Lees.

215. There is a dispensary at Kyook Phyoo in the district of Ramree. The admissions during the year were few, 88 in number, and the out-door patients only numbered 169. The expenditure for servants and contingencies was Rs. 947, and the receipts nil.

Kyook Phyoo Dispensary.

216. At Sandoway there were no admissions as in-door patients, and only 60 sick persons received out-door relief. There were no receipts, and beyond the cost of medicines, no expenditure.

Sandoway Dispensary.

217. The General Hospital and Dispensary at Moulmein continues to be of much benefit to European sailors belonging to ships frequenting the port, and to indigent natives.

Moulmein General Hospital.

The in-door admissions during the last year numbered 681 persons, of whom 109 were European sailors. The latter number is a decrease on the admissions of previous years, and is attributed to the paucity of shipping in the port of Moulmein.

Of out-door patients 1,981 were treated, which is an increase of 78 over the previous year.

Of the 64 casualties, 22 were from atrophy supervening on previous diseases.

The financial condition of the institution is satisfactory; the expenditure was Rs. 3,625. The receipts were, Government Grant Rs. 1,440, fees from paying patients Rs. 2,210, which left a balance of Rs. 26 on the credit side.

218. The Civil Surgeon, Dr. Marr, makes the following remarks on the classes of patients who resort to the hospital: "The number of European patients, as I have before observed, depends mainly on the shipping, and when there is a large influx of vessels, the sick in hospital is proportionately augmented. East Indians, unless in extremely indigent circumstances, never resort to hospital; if too ill to attend as out-patients, they secure the services of a medical man at their own homes: there are very few so poor that they cannot afford to do this. The Burmese seldom apply for medical aid unless seriously ill, the majority having undergone prior treatment by native practitioners of their own class. The same remarks are applica-

Classes of patients received into Hospital.

ble to natives of India ; and the Chinese, Shans, and Karens, constitute a small item of the population of Moulmein, and rarely make their appearance at hospital."

219. At Shwaygyeen, which is the head quarter station for the district of Martaban, there is a dispensary ; 34 sick persons were treated as in-door patients during the year, and 674 as outdoor. Shwaygyeen contains a population of 7,714 souls, and sickness, especially fever, is frequently very prevalent there. The small number of persons which received medical assistance from the above dispensary can only be accounted for by the want of proper management. The disbursements were Rs. 449 and the receipts none.

220. The dispensary at Tavoy is well managed ; 1,878 patients received medical assistance during the year, of whom 143 were in-door patients.

This is very creditable to Dr. Cromarty, the Civil Surgeon of the station, who, in a short residence, appears to have gained the confidence of the people.

Twice during the year Dr. Cromarty visited the interior of the district, and administered medical aid to those who required treatment ; 16 deaths occurred, of which 8 were in-door patients. Of diarrhoea and dysentery, Dr. Cromarty makes the following observations:—"I have found these diseases aggravated by the presence of worms, from which the Burmese suffer much, in consequence of the quantity of raw vegetables they consume. No one except those who have studied Burman life can possibly be aware to how great an extent worms are prevalent, and how fatal this complaint proves to those of tender years."

221. There was a falling-off in the number of persons treated at the Mergui Dispensary as compared with the previous year, the numbers being 1,389 to 2,219.

The in-door patients numbered only 80. The decrease is attributed to a new Native Doctor from Bengal having been put in charge, who was ignorant of the language and peculiarities of the Burmese.

The changing of efficient native medical subordinates is an evil which can scarcely be expected to be remedied until Burmese youths take to the study of medicine, as practised by civilized nations, and in sufficient numbers to supply the urgent wants of the Province in this matter.

Dispensaries are indeed urgently required at many stations and towns in the interior. The great obstacle to supplying this want hitherto has been the difficulty of securing the services of medical subordinates to be employed in such places.

222. In the Pegu Division there are only two dispensaries. That at Rangoon is joined with a Seamen's Hospital. Under the care of Dr. Cowie, the Civil Surgeon, this institution, which under his predecessor seemed destined to die of atrophy, has revived, and is a blessing to the poorer classes of all races.

The number of in-patients during the year was 243, and of out-patients 2,304. Of the former, 74 were Europeans, 21 Burmese, and the rest Natives of India. There were 31 deaths among the in-patients ; one-third of this resulted from diarrhoea and dysentery, and several patients appear to have been received at a late stage of the disease. Small-pox, chicken-pox and measles were prevalent in the town during the

year, but not to an extent sufficient to justify the alarm which prevailed for several weeks in the early part of 1864.

223. The finances of the Rangoon General Dispensary are in a satisfactory state. The receipts from voluntary subscriptions and paying-patients amounted to Rs. 3,756, and the disbursements to Rs. 2,941. More than one-third of the disbursement is on account of diet of pauper patients.

224. The Thayet-myo Dispensary was, for the greater portion of the year, under Dr. Griffith. In January 1864 it came under Dr. Sutcliffe. It is supported principally by local subscriptions, of which a very small portion is contributed by natives. Dr. Sutcliffe in his report observes—"I am able to report that the dispensary is at present carrying on much that is good amongst the races for whose benefit it was established * * *. A great test of their appreciation of the value of English experience is to be noticed in the increasing anxiety there is amongst the Burmese for the vaccination of their children.

SECTION XXI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

225. In the principal towns, sanitary measures have been adopted as far as possible; but, in every town of importance, the funds at disposal are utterly inadequate to accomplish what is required. The inhabitants at the seaport towns generally do not yet realize the urgent necessity which exists for sanitary precautions and measures. Were it not for the convict labor available at those towns, the public health could not have been preserved to the degree it has been. The following remarks on the state of the town of Moulmein are made by the Civil Surgeon Dr. G. Marr:—

226. "During the past year, many sanitary improvements have been effected in localities where such were much needed. A conservancy establishment has been constantly engaged in removing rubbish from the neighbourhood of bazaars and houses, clearing drains, and cutting down low jungle * * * I have heard fewer rumours regarding the prevalence of small-pox, cholera, &c., among the natives living in situations where zymotic diseases had been for some years endemic. * * * Diseases dependent on overcrowding, and in a vitiated atmosphere, ought to exist largely, as there are few native houses of the poorer classes, where the inmates do not sleep huddled up together, with closed doors, and no windows. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the Coringa coolies, who immigrate into these Provinces, die off rapidly. The high rate of wages they receive ought to enable them to live in more roomy quarters, but the desire to accumulate sufficient means, to enable them to return to their own country, overpowers other considerations. Diseases of the stomach and bowels rank next in frequency to fever, and perhaps the almost purely vegetable diet of the natives of India may have some influence in predisposing to this affection. At least, the Burman, who is omnivorous, exhibits less proclivity to diarrhoea and dysentery, and his physical stamina is greater."

227. The Magistrate of Moulmein has commenced a registration of births and deaths occurring within the town. This excellent plan will be followed out in other towns of the province. It has been established for some years at the town of Prome.

228. The remarks of Dr. Cromarty on the health of the town of Tavoy how what is wanting there:—"The existing causes of diarrhoea and dysentery in this town are doubtless errors in diet and clothing, as well as in refuse sewage."

229. At Mergui, Dr. Donnelly does not attribute disease to any want of local conservancy measures. He observes "that diseases of the digestive system have been the most numerous, the source of which is to be found in the indigestible nature of many of the substances which form the ordinary daily food of the inhabitants."

230. The site of the town of Rangoon when first occupied was, for three-fourths of its area, a swamp. By means of drainage and constant labor employed in filling earth into the hollow spaces, the swamp has been much reduced. To Captain J. M. Williams, the Executive Engineer, is due the credit of carrying on this work by means of tramways and other appliances, whereby the funds at disposal are utilized to the utmost. But large tracts are still submerged at every high tide, or are continually flooded during the wet season, when one hundred inches of rain are poured down in six months. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the town continues remarkably healthy. In an interesting report upon its sanitary state, Dr. A. J. Cowie observes :—"Two hundred and seventy-two cases of fever were admitted under treatment. The Chief Commissioner will not fail to notice that no deaths have taken place under this head; and the admissions from climatical in proportion to the preventable diseases has been remarkably small. That only one case of remittent fever was admitted during the year, speaks to the climate of Rangoon as being free from endemic malaria * * * * *. The causes of diarrhoea and dysentery are often attributed to irregularities of diet during the hot season; but the prevalence of the disease among mere infants throws doubts on such a conclusion. To the absence of any very sudden change during the year, I am of opinion that the smallness of the number attacked is due." Only three cases of cholera were admitted to hospital during the year. These apparently arose from imprudence in diet.

231. The Cantonment of Rangoon is situated on high ground immediately north of the town. The troops have been healthy during the year. Sanitary measures are carefully observed.

232. The town of Prome, from the time of its first occupation, was exceedingly unhealthy. The troops, both European and Asiatic, suffered there severely. From military and sanitary consideration, it was abandoned as a military station. Great labor and pains have been taken to improve the town, and they have, to a considerable extent, been successful. The population amounts to 20,891 souls. In a careful report upon the mortuary statistics of 1863-64, the Civil Surgeon Dr. Barlow observes: "As regards the health of the town and its suburbs, the months of November, December, and January are those in which the greatest mortality among the inhabitants occurs. The register kept in the Deputy Commissioner's Office confirms this statement. There were 87 deaths for the month of November, 131 for December, and 109 in January, making a total of 327 deaths, while

year, but not to an extent sufficient to justify the alarm which prevailed for several weeks in the early part of 1864.

223. The finances of the Rangoon General Dispensary are in a satisfactory state. The receipts from voluntary subscriptions and paying-patients amounted to Rs. 3,756, and the disbursements to Rs. 2,041. More than one-third of the disbursement is on account of diet of pauper patients.

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the total number of deaths for the other nine months is 459." There were no cases of small-pox, but cholera destroyed 39 persons. For the year, the register, which is kept by the Town Revenue Officers, gives 786 deaths, and only 673 births within the year. It is to be feared that this, if not absolutely correct, is an approximation to the truth. This town urgently requires a dispensary to relieve the diseases to which the inhabitants are subject. An establishment for a dispensary has already been sanctioned, and plans for a building are in course of preparation.

233. In the seaport town of Akyab, constant attention is paid to the drainage, to the state of the streets, and the vegetation which in that climate, moister even than other parts of British Burmah, soon becomes rank. No special report on the public health of Akyab has been received, but the general improvement in the climate of that town during the last few years shows that the sanitary condition of the people has not been neglected. Much, however, remains to be done in all the seaport towns of British Burmah as regards ventilation of dwelling-houses; latrines, and the removal of all refuse matter; pure drinking water; inspection of markets; and other sanitary appliances.

SECTION XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

234. The geological survey was continued under the direction of Mr. W. Theobald. That gentleman's observations referred principally to the delta of the Irravaddy, but extended also to Shwaygyeen and Sittang, on the river of the latter name. Mr. F. Pedden was employed in the Prome District during the season.

235. Mr. Theobald has communicated the following observations connected with rocks of economic value, and other objects of general interest:—

"I have now much pleasure in being able to report the occurrence of very excellent laterite in abundance about Sittang, of a far superior quality to any I have met with west of the river of the same name. During the rains, the dressed stone might be brought down directly through the creeks to Rangoon without transhipment, and at Sittang it might be cut and dressed at the water's edge."

236. The well-known gold washings at or near Shwaygyeen, from whence that town derives its name, elicit the following interesting remarks:—

"Opportunity was also taken to pay a cursory visit to the gold deposits near Shwaygyeen. Mr. Oldham, in an early volume of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, published an analysis of the Shwaygyeen gold, together with an estimate of the earnings of a man per diem, based on the examination of a sample of the auriferous alluvium forwarded from that locality to Calcutta.

"This estimate of the profits was so high as six shillings per diem, but at the same time he stated the small reliance which was to be placed on calculations based on such data as he possessed, and my own estimate, comes under five annas, or nine pence at the most, as the average return per diem for one man's labor.

“ The gold occurs at Shwaygyeen in the form of dust, some fine and some moderately coarse ; of a sample of ninety-five grains purchased by me, the six largest flakes weighed exactly three grains, but the bulk of the sample was nothing like so coarse as this.

“ I could not during my brief stay, hear of any authentic ‘ nuggets’ from the Shwaygyeen washings, but am told that there are places where much coarser gold is found, and the Westama Stream was indicated as the most promising one to prosecute further researches in at some future time.

“ The gold washings near Shwaygyeen are situated about 10 miles from the town, on the banks of a considerable feeder of the Shwaygyeen River, where it (the tributary) divides into two branches.

“ The section of the auriferous beds corresponds very closely with that given by Sir R. Murchison in his “ Siluria” of the Russian gold deposits, though the age of the rocks underlying the gravels is not known as yet in Pegu. In other respects, the circumstances closely correspond, as the accompanying Sketch will show—(Sketch omitted).

* * * * *

“ From this Sketch it will be seen that the gold-yielding gravels are spread over the denuded surface of Shistose rocks, the hollows in which are filled in with very coarse gravel, whilst above the coarse gravel a thick deposit of alluvial clay has been deposited. The Shistose rocks A A are not known to be auriferous, whilst in the overlying auriferous gravel B the gold is chiefly met with at not more than about three inches from the bottom, and most plentifully on the denuded surface of the schists. At their surface the schists are much decayed, and converted into a yellow clay, which, with the sand and boulders immediately resting on it, is excavated along the course of the river and washed, but I noticed no attempt at driving adits into the bank along the surface of the schists, or to reach them by shafts sunk at more distance from the nulla ; indeed, I question if the returns would remunerate any one for such systematic working and heavy labor.

“ The upper part of the alluvial deposit, consisting of yellowish earth, is said to contain no gold, but gold is obtained from the sand in the river bed which is said to be richest at the surface, which may be from the supplies of fresh gold washed down by the freshes each monsoon, but, I presume, the richest sand of all is that now permanently covered by the river, which could only be obtained by dredging, or other mechanical means quite beyond the resources of the natives.

“ Having examined the mode of occurrence of the gold, I selected a spot which appeared likely to give a fair average, and not to present any unusually favorable conditions, and from it extracted twelve buckets of gravel. Of this, fully one-third consisted of coarse boulders from three to nine inches in diameter, which were picked out by hand from the fine sand and gravel which was more or less coherent, from the admixture with the mass of much yellowish clay. By careful washing, I obtained barely more than one-third of a grain, but unfortunately the results of my experiment were lost before I could have them accurately weighed. Of the recent river sand, I gathered from a coarse gravelly reach six buckets which yielded about two-thirds of a grain, from which I estimated that a man could not earn more than two and a half grains of gold per diem, of the value of about four annas. To this amount must be added, I think, one anna more for the occasional richer finds which a clever

washer usually makes, which will give a total of 5 annas as the amount a cooly could safely calculate on making with industry in this field.

" I have heard the profit independently estimated at from twelve to fifteen Rupees a month at the most, and, were it more, or even so much, more people would resort to the "diggings" than at present seems to be the case.

* * * * *

" From the occurrence of coarse grains in the Shwaygyeen gravels, I should infer the occurrence of the metal in situ in some of the rocks towards the sources of the streams falling into the Sittang, especially the Matama Chong, but of course little reliance can be placed on mere native testimony; neither would the purchase in the bazaar of small "nuggets" be conclusive, as gold is imported from the Shan States beyond the frontier.

* * * * *

" From the marked scarcity of quartz pebbles at the gold washing, I am inclined to believe that quartz is not the matrix, or not the sole matrix certainly of the Shwaygyeen gold.

* * * * *

" Gold also occurs in several places along the Irrawaddy, but always in the form of extremely fine dust, and is barely worth the labor of collecting. The position seems to be in the coarse shingly gravels which occur at the base of the alluvium, in some places; and wherever the river has cut down to these beds, gold may be looked for, but in trifling and utterly unremunerative quantity, not probably yielding the washers more than two annas a day."

237. During the dry season of 1863-64, two Officers Captain C. E.

Survey of the River Salween. Watson, Assistant Commissioner in the Yoonzaleen Township and Lieutenant G. C. Sconce, late of the Indian Navy, were deputed to proceed to a

point on the Salween River about the 21° of North Latitude, and to survey that river from that point down to the rapids which exist about one hundred miles above the town of Moulmein. In order to reach the point from which to commence the survey, it was necessary to pass through a portion of the Shan States tributary to Burma. Those States had lately been in rebellion, and the Burmese Governor objected to the presence of British Officers at that time. His objections were deemed reasonable, and the Officers proceeded to Mandalay, and thence down the Irrawaddy to Rangoon. A map has been constructed of this route, and information collected, which will be of much use as regards existing commercial intercourse, and for a future expedition having the same object in view as this one. If the Salween River can be made navigable for steamers even for three or four hundred miles from its mouth, a great commercial advantage will be gained. Such a work, piercing barrier which now obstructs what seems destined to be a great highway to Central Asia, would change the social and the commercial relations of some millions of the finest of the Indo-Chinese races,—the Thai or Shan people—who are now cut off from the rest of the world.

238. A concession, for the construction of a Railway from Mandalay

Concession for the construction of a Railway from Burmah to China. or some other point on the River Irrawaddy to the frontier of China, has been granted during the year by His Majesty the King of Burmah. The Railway project was supported by Mr. R. A. Barlow representing a London firm,

and by Dr. F. Marfels, a physician residing at Mandalay. The project appears one well calculated to be successful when the province of China bordering on Burmah shall be settled. The construction of a line of telegraph is also provided for.

239. Mr. Edward O'Riley, Deputy Commissioner at Shwaygyeen, pro-
Mission of M. E. ceeded to the States of Karennee during the year.
O'Riley to Karennee. The principal objects of the mission were to compose the differences which had arisen between some of the Chiefs of that country and the Karen tribes on the border who claim British protection ; to endeavour to reconcile the various Chiefs of Karennee and to inspire them with a mutual desire to protect timber traders from British territory ; finally, to secure unmolested passage through all the states of Karennee for Shan caravans and travellers proceeding to British Burmah. Mr. O'Riley exerted himself to the utmost to influence these wild chiefs, and it is hoped that they will adhere to their promises.

240. During the year, several refugee Shan Chiefs have fled into the
Shan Refugee Chiefs. British territory. They have mostly either been in actual rebellion against the Burmese Government, or have been placed under surveillance as being suspected. Some of these Chiefs have settled down with their followers to agriculture, and it is hoped may be the means of attracting large bodies of settlers. The Shan people are energetic and industrious. They would be the best colonists available to people the wastes of British Burmah.

241. Since the close of the official year, the Shan Chief of Ngyoung
The Shan Chief of the Yway, who raised a wide-spread insurrection in No-
State of Ngyoung Ywai. vember and December 1863, arrived in the spring of 1864 at Tounghoo. The strongly hostile feeling existing in the Shan States against the Burmese, appears to have resulted from the declared policy of depriving the Chiefs of all honour and of introducing the tax on each house or family as it exists in the Burmese or native possessions of the King.

242. On the northern frontier of the Tounghoo district is seated a
Tribe of the Karen tribe belonging to the Karen family termed Gaiko.
family called Gaiko. Though within the British territory, their remote position, and difficult mountainous country, have kept them isolated and unknown except by name. During the past year, friendly intercourse has been established with them, and their Chief has visited the Deputy Commissioner at Tounghoo. One of the best lines of route for caravans coming from the Shan States lies through the Gaiko country, and it is hoped that this route will now be kept permanently open.

243. The progress of the Rangoon Cantonment garden has been satis-
Rangoon Cantonment factory, though from the relief of the 68th Light
garden. Infantry the usual quantity of vegetables was not raised by the soldiers. Captain R. A. Moore, the Assistant Commissary General, has given constant attention to the garden, and the grounds which are laid out for general recreation have been extended. The land now occupied by this garden, once a noxious swamp, is now a place of pleasant resort for all classes of the community.

244. The examination of the junior Officers of the Commission was
Examination of junior conducted by Colonel Tickell, Commissioner of Pegu.
members of the Com- Mr. W. DeCourcy Ireland passed "with credit"
mission. for the higher standard ; Captain C. E. Watson passed for the higher ; and Captain F. N. Bayly and Lieut. G. A. Strover passed for the lower standard.

245. In the report of last year, mention was made of a colony of Karen Mountain mountaineer Karens, who had settled in the plains Colony in Toung-hoo. in the district of Toung-hoo. That district has fewer inhabitants to the square mile than any other in Pegu. It is important to induce the Karen people to settle in the plains, and that great object has been promoted by the Revd. Dr. and Mrs. Mason, whose beneficial influence with the Karens is the just result of the unwearied care and labor which they have bestowed upon that people. During the year 1863-64 there were 309 people of all ages engaged in agriculture on the ground allotted for this colony. They had 197 acres of cultivation.

246. The various tenures under which land is held in the town of Moulmein have been carefully enquired into, and registered during the year. This work has been carried on by the Magistrate Mr. T. J. Fallon. A similar work has been performed for the land lots in the town and suburbs of Rangoon by Mr. G. E. Barr, who has been deputed specially for that duty. In Rangoon the registers had fallen into arrears whereby much confusion ensued. These gentlemen have performed their duty satisfactorily. The work was not completed at the close of the year.

247. During the month of April 1864, instructions were received from the Supreme Government for the Andamans, and other islands constituting that group, to be placed under the control of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

SECTION XXIII.—CONCLUSION.

248. The Chief Commissioner has much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance he has derived in the administration of the Province from his Secretary, Captain Nelson Davies, and from the Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Department of Public Works, Captain C. D. Newmarch.

The Chief Commissioner likewise desires to record his sense of the service of the following Officers:—

COMMISSIONERS :

Colonel A. Fytche. | Lieut. Colonel S. B. Tickell.
Major R. D. Ardagh, *Officiating*.

DEPUTY JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER :

W. H. Clarke, Esq., L. L. D.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS :

Major G. Faithfull.
Lieut. Colonel D. Brown.
Major F. W. Ripley.
E. O'Riley, Esq.
Major E. J. Spilsbury.
Major J. F. J. Stevenson.
Captain M. B. S. Lloyd.
T. Shepherd, Esq.

H. W. Beddy, Esq.
Captain H. A. Browne.
Captain W. P. Harrison.
Captain C. P. Hildebrand.
T. J. Fallon, Esq., *Officiating*.
Captain A. G. Duff, *Officiating*.
Captain E. B. Sinden, *Officiating*.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS :

Captain F. N. Bayly.
G. Hough, Esq.
Lieutenant C. W. Street.
" W. C. Plant.
Captain C. E. Watson.
J. K. Macrae, Esq.

Lieutenant W. W. Pemberton.
W. De Courcy Ireland, Esq.
Lieut. G. A. Strover.
Lieut. H. R. Spearman.
G. E. Barr, Esq., *Officiating*.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS :

C. Phillips, Esq.
J. Hind, Esq.
Moung Khaing.
E. Abreu, Esq.
T. W. Hunt, Esq.

J. Savage, Esq.
F. Motley, Esq.
Moung Oung.
R. Mc. Leod, Esq.
Moung Nagan.

GOVERNMENT PLEADER :

Donald Macleod, Esq.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE :

Captain H. T. Duncan.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE :

Major B. Ford.
Captain G. W. Sanders.
" J. Duval.
" T. C. Hamilt. n.
P. B. Doyle, Esq.
Lieutenant T. W. Conolly.

Lieutenant T. Lowndes.
Captain J. C. Middleton.
" W. G. Grove.
" C. Coote.
" S. C. Montgomerie.
Lieutenant W. G. Hughes.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE :

Lieutenant A. Cook.
F. F. Clough, Esq.
G. Luckett, Esq.
J. Davis, Esq.

Lieutenant R. Houghton.
" R. F. Litchfield, *Offg.*
" C. M. Poole, *Offg.*

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS :

H. Leeds, Esq. *Officiating.*

DEPUTY CONSERVATOR :

Lieutenant W. J. Seaton.

ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR.

Lieutenant W. Stenhouse.

SUPERINTENDENT, TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Captain F. Fitzroy, R. A.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Lieutenant A. H. Bagge, R. E.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Captain A. R. McMahon. | J. Treacy, Esq.
Captain W. Munr .

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. A. J. Cowie.
" G. Marr.
" J. M. Donnelly.
" L. H. Lees.
" J. P. Cromarty.

Dr. A. C. Nisbett.
" A. Thomas.
" C. E. Pyster.
" F. Barlow.

SUPERINTENDENT IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA :

Captain A. Brooking.

MASTER ATTENDANTS :

Captain W. Porter. | Lieutenant G. C. Sounce, I. N.
Lieutenant T. M. Philbrick, I. N.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS :

R. S. Edwards, Esq.
W. Twemlow, Esq.

C. J. Brown, Esq.
D. F. Lonsdale, Esq.

H. N. DAVIES, *Captain,*
Secretary.

A.

Statement of the Area, Population, Cultivation, and Imperial Revenue of British Burmah for 1863-64.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population No. of Souls.	Number of Townships.	Area in Cultivation.	Land Revenue.	Capitation Tax.	Customs including confiscations.	Fisheries.	Abkaree including Opium.	Miscellaneous taxes and receipts.	Total of Imperial Revenue.	Grand Total of Revenue.	REMARKS.
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Pegu	84,290	1,296,874	66	991,611	15,97,199	12,36,886	10,73,712	3,77,725	3,45,822	3,94,280	55,23,625		
Tonasserim	38,000	403,063	31	310,902	4,96,101	2,87,189	1,17,920	71,033	2,82,854	6,55,328	19,10,465		
Arracan	17,790	336,134	15	378,930	7,43,091	4,39,002	4,77,925	.....	94,084	1,00,758	18,54,861		
Total	90,070	2,092,041	112	1,681,443	28,36,391	19,63,075	16,69,558	4,46,761	7,22,800	16,50,566	92,88,951		

Statement of Local Taxes for 1863-64 not included in the above.

DIVISIONS.	Port Dues.	Municipal.	Boats.	Ferries.	Rent on Town lots.	Sale of Town lands.	Convict Labor.	Miscellaneous.	Total of Local Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pegu	92,403	1,80,694	50,726	5,533	53,820	30,442	2,100	.....	3,55,514
Tonasserim	23,684	54,295	17,253	2,600	.....	4,631	292	.....	1,04,757
Arracan	36,608	.....	5,502	18,003	77	.....	18,595	7,851	77,036
Total	1,57,695	1,80,789	73,886	21,136	53,897	25,073	16,987	7,851	5,42,307
Grand Total .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

95,31,256

B.

Abstract Statement of Receipts for 1863-64.

1	2	3	4	5
RECEIPTS.		Amount received in 1863-64 on account of the year 1863-64.	Amount received in 1863-64 for previous years.	Total received in 1863-64.
	CASH BALANCES ...	39,76,082		39,76,082
I.	Land Revenue, &c. {	1. Land Revenue ... 22,67,852 2. Miscellaneous Land 23,78,331 3. Forest ... 7,77,963 4. Abkarree ... 7,16,790	5,17,350 55,855 55,586	27,75,202 24,34,186 7,77,963 7,72,376
II.	Assessed Taxes {	90,261	21,187	1,11,448
III.	Customs {	Imports ... 3,78,799 Exports .. 12,99,698	.....	3,78,799 12,99,698
IV.	Salt {	23,471	58,742	82,213
V.	Opium ...	.....	.....	.....
VI.	Stamps ...	3,17,660	.....	3,17,660
VII.	Mint ...			
VIII.	Post Office			
IX.	Electric Telegraph } <i>Vide XIX</i> ...			
X.	Law and Justice ...	2,18,809	158	2,18,967
XI.	Police ...	.....	.....	.....
XII.	Marine ...	86,704	.....	86,704
XIII.	Public Works ...			
XIV.	Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States ...			
XV.	Miscellaneous—Civil ... Ditto Military— <i>Vide Remittances</i>	43,459	668	44,127
	Total ...	85,67,977	7,09,546	92,77,523
XVI.	INTEREST :—			
	1. On Imperial Loans (over payments recovered)* ...			
	2. On Local Loans (ditto) ...	38	.....	38
	3. On Advances to Service Funds ...	95	.....	95
	4. On other Accounts ...			
	Total ...	133	.....	133

Abstract Statement of receipts for 1863-64,—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5
	RECEIPTS.	Amount received in 1863-64 on account of the year 1863-64.	Amount received in 1863-64 for previous years.	Total received in 1863-64.
XVII.	PUBLIC DEBT :—			
	1. Public Loans—Imperial (Subscriptions) 2* ...			
	2. Local Loans (ditto?) ...			
	3. Local Taxes ...			
	4. Service Funds† ...	8,150	26	8,176
	5. Local Funds ...	5,29,212	4,825	5,34,037
	6. Deposits ...	8,75,683	678	8,75,761
	7. Miscellaneous (Advances re- payable, &c.) ...	7,97,293	47,053	8,44,346
	8. Railway Traffic Account ...			
	9. LOCAL REMITTANCES :—			
	Cash received ...	38,71,890	18,475	38,90,365
	Bills drawn ...	31,45,721	.....	31,45,721
Military Remittances ..	5,660	.....	5,660	
Marine 	2,046	.....	2,046	
Public Works Remittances ..	2,837	.....	2,837	
	Total ...	92,37,894	71,057	93,08,952
XVIII.	ADJUSTED RECEIPTS :—			
	1. On account of other Govern- ments ...	5,98,026	.....	5,98,026
	2. On account of Provinces ...	972	.....	972
	Total ...	5,98,998	.....	5,98,998
XIX.	REMITTANCES from other Govern- ments— <i>Vide annexure.</i>			
	<i>Government of India :—</i>			
	H. M.'s Imperial Government, London ...			
	Ditto Colonial Governments, China ...	11,08,607	1,600	11,10,247
	Lahuan ...			
	Ceylon ...			
	Mauritius ...			
	<i>Account Current with London :—</i>			
	Receipts from Railways on—			
	Capital Account ...			
	Miscellaneous ...			
	<i>General Government of India :—</i>			
Post Office Remittances ...	48,975	.....	48,975	
Electric Telegraph Remit- tances ...	32,182	.....	32,182	
	Total ...	11,89,894	1,600	11,91,044
				*2,43,53,880

C.

Abstract Statement of Disbursements for 1863-64.

1	2	3 Amount paid in 1863-64 for the year 1863-64	4 Amount paid in 1863-64 for pre- vious years.	5 Total Disburse- ments during 1863-64.
	DISBURSEMENTS.			
A—	ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS, & DRAWBACKS ...	60,945	166	61,111
B—	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			
	I—Revenue Departments:—			
	1. Land Revenue, Forest & Abkaree ...	10,42,144	27,579	10,69,723
	2. Assessed Taxes ...	5,507	1,280	6,787
	3. Customs ...	1,11,299	2,808	1,14,167
	4. Salt ...	1,048	342	1,390
	5. Opium ...	.....	.....	.....
	6. Stamps ...	9,921	103	10,024
	7. Mint ...	498	.....	498
	8. Post Office } 9. Electric Tele- } Vide J. graph }			
	Total ...	12,31,362	32,338	12,63,700
	II. Allowances and Assign- ments under Treaties & Engagements ...			
	III. Allowances to District and Village Officers ...			
	IV. Miscellaneous ...	1,05,171	15,828	1,20,999
	V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary ...	16,151	.....	16,151
	Total ...	1,21,322	15,828	1,37,150
C—	ARMY.			
D—	Navy.			
E—	WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVE- MENT AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCE			
F—	CIVIL SERVICES:—			
	I. Civil Building ...	1,317	.....	1,317
	II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments...	1,58,168	838	1,59,006
	III. Law and Justice ...	5,76,394	12,059	5,88,453
	IV. Police ...	10,81,826	31,482	11,13,308
	V. Education, Science, Art ..	62,345	96	62,441
	VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	19,317	.....	19,317
	VII. Superannuation and Retir- ed Allowances, and Gra- tuities for Charitable and other purposes ...	52,244	602	52,846
	VIII. Marine ...	2,74,224	11,532	2,85,756
	IX. Miscellaneous ...	64,397	.....	64,397
	X. Civil Contingencies, Spe- cial and Temporary ...	15,361	.....	15,361
	Total ...	22,85,693	56,600	23,42,292

Abstract Statement of Disbursements for 1863-64.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5
	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount paid in 1863-64 for the years 1863-64.	Amount paid in 1863-64 for pre- vious years.	Total Disburse- ments during 1863-64.
G—	INTEREST:—			
	I. On Imperial Loans* ...	2,455	.....	2,455
	II. On Local Loans ...			
	III. On Service Funds ...			
	IV. On other accounts ...	133	.....	133
	Total ...	2,588	.....	2,588
H—	PUBLIC DEBT:—			
	I. Imperial Loans under li- quidation and transfer*			
	II. Local Loans under liqui- dation ...	22,974	.....	22,974
	III. Service Funds ...	14,324	3,592	17,916
	IV. Local Funds ...	3,18,636	1,125	3,19,761
	V. Deposits ...	7,42,833	6,691	7,49,524
	VI. Miscellaneous (Advances re-payable, &c.) ...	7,90,292	96,785	8,87,077
	VII. Railway Traffic Account			
	VIII. LOCAL REMITTANCES:—			
	Cash Remittances ...	30,88,068	1,62,664	32,50,732
	Bills paid ...	28,67,693	2,842	28,90,535
	Military Remittances ...	1,98,433	.....	1,98,433
	Marine Remittances ...	2,061	.....	2,061
	Public Works Remittances	23,21,005	.....	23,21,005
	Total ...	1,03,66,319	2,93,699	1,06,60,018
I—	ADJUSTED CHARGES:—			
	I—On account of other Govts.	1,19,516	100	1,19,616
	II—On account of Provinces...	10,632	.....	10,632
	Total ...	1,30,148	100	1,30,248
J—	REMITTANCES TO OTHER GOVTS:—			
	Government of India:—			
	H. M.'s Imperial Govt., London			
	Ditto Colonel Govt., China ...			
	Labuan ...	56,73,690	160	56,73,850
	Ceylon ...			
	Mauritius ...			
	Account Current with London:—			
	Advances to Railway on Ca- pital Account ...			
	Miscellaneous ...			
	General Government with India:—			
	Post Office Remittances ...	83,449	723	84,172
	Electric Telegraph Remit- tances ...	1,80,166	.....	1,80,166
	Total ...	59,37,305	883	59,38,188
				38,78,994
	Cash Balance ...			249,53,088