
REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PROVINCE OF BRITISH BURMAH
FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

O. T. CUTLER, MILITARY ORDNANCE PRESS.—1865.

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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PROVINCE OF BRITISH BURMAH
FOR 1864-65.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. The present is the fourth Annual Report on the Province of British Burmah. The principal division, that is, Pegu, has been a British possession for twelve years. Its progress in material prosperity, during that period, has been rapid. The progress of the other divisions, Tenasserim and Arakan, has also been satisfactory. They became British possessions in the year 1826. In the Appendix A will be found a Statement of the prominent statistics for each division for 1864-65. The following figures show the general result, separately for each year, during the time the three divisions have been united into one Province :—

General Statement
showing the progress of
the Province.

YEARS.	Area in square miles.		Area of Cultivation.	Land Revenue.	Customs.	Excise.	All other Taxes.	Total Imperial Revenue.	Total local Taxes and Funds.	Total value of Import and Export Trade by sea and land including Treasury.	Annual amount given for Education by Government.	
	Acres.	Population.										Acres.
1861-62	1,897,897	1,552,563	26,56,708	20,50,125	7,80,559	40,43,203	95,30,895	4,34,136	6,53,91,423	20,706
1862-63	2,020,634	1,654,258	27,74,874	19,42,563	7,69,764	38,81,705	93,68,906	4,35,595	6,16,24,147	35,592
1863-64	2,092,041	1,708,076	28,36,391	17,29,595	7,22,801	40,65,562	93,54,349	5,19,270	7,04,90,252	31,008
1864-65	2,196,180	1,767,093	28,37,255	20,55,276	8,24,645	45,38,595	1,02,53,735	6,94,059	10,34,17,338	51,000
		90,070										

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL—CIVIL JUSTICE

2. In the year under review, the Recorder's Court, provided for by Act XXI of 1863, took effect at Rangoon on the 1st of January. At Moulmein the Recorder's Court was opened on the 25th of May of the same year.

3. The Registrar of each Court was constituted Judge of the Court of Small Causes in either town. The Civil Courts previously existing were then closed.

4. Act XXV of 1864, for the solemnization of marriages, came into operation.

5. Several Courts of the second, third, and fourth grades, as defined in Section II of Act I of 1863, were invested with power, under Section I of Act XXIV of 1863, to receive and try suits, which otherwise, under Section IX of the former Act, could only be instituted in a Court of the lowest grade competent to try them. By this modification of the original Act, much inconvenience, to those having to resort to the Courts in suits for small amounts, has been remedied.

6. The provisions of Act XIV of 1859 (limitation of suits) were extended to the Arakan division in 1864.

7. The Courts of the Recorder, in the towns of Rangoon and Moulmein, being established under distinct Acts of the Legislature, the Statements and Reports regarding them, and of the Registrars or Courts of Small Causes, are kept separate.

8. The following Table exhibits, briefly, the number of suits disposed of at each town during the year:—

Name of Court.	Name of Town.	Original Suits, &c.	Miscellaneous Suits.
Recorder	Rangoon	208	106
	Moulmein	144	221
Registrars	Rangoon	1,380	78
	Moulmein	1,377	254

9. From this it is evident that the number of suits coming before the Courts, was relatively much greater at Moulmein than at Rangoon. This fact is thus accounted for by the Recorder, Dr. W. H. Clarke, in his Report:—

“The reason of this preponderance of Judicial work at Moulmein over that at Rangoon is most obvious; the trade of Rangoon is mainly, if not entirely, a ready money trade, not perhaps in coin or cash, but in convertible bills realizable at a moment's notice, and irresistible as proofs of debt; the trade of Rangoon is chiefly in Rice and Piece Goods, the

latter almost always sold for cash, or, for the tangible representative of cash, accepted bills; and the former brought in by natives, without advances (as a general rule) who ~~take their crops and take their money away, and there is an end of it.~~ At Moulmein, on the other hand, the main, I may say the sole, business is in Timber, and the sole way of getting Timber is by advances (middle men, contracts, sale or assignment of hammer marks, and missions of subordinates to foreign territory on special engagements. At every step arises matter for a suit; the trade is one, in its own nature, of a highly speculative, indeed I had almost said of a gambling, nature; and what with disputes with subordinate contractors, difficulties about brands and hammer marks, division of advances, and disputes on arrival of the Timber at the revenue station of Kadoc, nearly every speculation has its attendant suit in Court as a necessary satellite."

10. The average duration of suits, both in the Courts of the Recorder and in the Courts of the Registrars, is very satisfactory. Before the Recorder, the average duration in original suits has been 19 and 18 days at Rangoon and Moulmein respectively. Before the Registrars 7 days and 10 days at each town. There has been no unnecessary delay in the disposal of suits.

11. The total amount value in litigation, in suits instituted in the Recorder's and Registrars' Courts at Rangoon, amounted to Rs. 6,31,139; and in the same Courts at Moulmein, to Rs. 7,90,687. The value of Stamps filed in such cases at the former place was Rs. 21,549, and at the latter, Rs. 25,613. There has been no appeal to the High Court at Calcutta. The Recorder reports that two appeals have been made during the year to the Queen in Council.

12. In all other parts of British Burmah, other than the towns of Rangoon and Moulmein, there are the following Other Courts enumerated. Courts:—

	Number.
Of the 1st Grade, or Myooke	79
Of the 2nd Grade, or Tseckay	10
Of the 3rd Grade, or Assistant Commissioner and Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class	17
Of the Deputy Commissioner	12
Of the Commissioner	3
Of the Chief Commissioner	1

13. In the Courts of the Myookes and the Tseckays, the presiding officers are either Burmese or Karens. The language of record in each Court is Burmese. The evidence is written down by the Judge himself. In all the other Courts the language of record is English, except in those of the Extra Assistants, whose vernacular language is Burmese.

14. The following Table exhibits the statistics as regards suits in each division in every Court, except that of the Chief Commissioner:—

Table showing the number of suits pending, received, and disposed of.

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF 1863 AND 1864.				NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUT- ED DURING 1861.				NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1861.				NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1864.						
	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Amount value of property litiga- ted in original Suits, Rupees.	Value of Stamps, Rupees.	Costs of every description in Original Suits disposed of, Rupees.
Pegu ...	1863 40	243	99	382*	565	12,915	2,349	15,829	556	12,958	2,427	15,941	49	200	21	270*	8,71,741	59,042	1,19,083
	1864 49	175*	21	245	600	10,795	1,948	13,398	661	10,758	1,945	13,364	48	212	19	279	6,05,519	43,391	79,529
Tenasserim ...	1863 30	213	43	285	461	5,589	9,152	15,202	446	5,563	9,166	15,169	60	239	29	328	10,96,169	49,555	98,570
	1864 60	239	29	328	517	4,551	6,125	11,193	546	4,670	6,128	11,338	31	126	26	177	9,46,444	44,470	74,464
Arakan ...	1863 7	30	37	74	145	1,909	890	2,935	142	1,877	903	2,922	10	53	24	87	1,33,427	10,774	20,447
	1864 10	53	24	87	200	2,677	1,050	3,927	184	2,664	1,021	3,869	26	66	53	145	2,21,746	15,254	20,732
Total ...	1863 86	466	179	751	1,171	20,404	12,391	33,966	1,138	20,398	12,406	34,032	119	492	74	685	21,01,337	1,19,371	2,38,200
	1864 113	467	74	654	1,377	18,023	9,118	28,518	1,385	18,092	9,094	28,571	105	398	98	601	17,73,709	1,03,120	1,74,725
Decrease ...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	5,448	...	...	...	5,461	...	...	...	84	3,27,629	16,251	53,475

* Twenty-five Original Suits erroneously shown as pending in the Return for 1863, by the Deputy Commissioner of Tanjore, are struck out.

(C)

15. The diminution in the number of suits, in the divisions of Pegu and Terrasserim, is due to the establishment of the Recorder's Courts. ~~In addition the increase~~ is due to the establishment, for the first time during 1863, of Civil Courts in the interior of the country.

16. The following shows the maximum and minimum duration of original regular suits and appeals in each grade of Court in British Burmah :—

COURTS.	ORIGINAL SUITS.		APPEALS.	
	Longest period.	Shortest period.	Longest period.	Shortest period.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Myooke's Court	26	6	.....	.....
Tseekey's Court	30	3	.....	.....
Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court	37	10	.....	.....
Assistant Commissioner's Court ...	30	7	.....	.....
Deputy Commissioner's Court ...	134	1	118	12
Commissioner's Court ... ..	.....	.....	127	42

17. In the Court of the Chief Commissioner, 20 special appeals and 49 miscellaneous cases were disposed of during the year. At the close of the year, 4 special appeals and 4 miscellaneous cases were still pending. The average duration of a special appeal case was 95 days, and of a miscellaneous case 108 days. Some cases in the Chief Commissioner's Court are delayed from the wish of the parties to have them decided at the head quarter station of the division, where the parties reside.

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

18. The Courts for the Administration of Criminal Justice in British Burmah, during the past year, were the same as in the previous year 1863, except as regards the Recorder's Courts in Rangoon and Moulmein.

19. Act VI of 1861, the Whipping Act, came into operation in British Burmah in July of the year under review.

20. Act XIII of 1859, to provide for punishment of breaches of contract by workmen, &c., was extended to the town of Rangoon in December 1864.

21. The Recorders have the powers of ~~Sessions~~ Judges, and also power to try all European British subjects charged with offences other than those punishable with death.

22. In the Courts of the Recorders, 45 persons were under trial on non-bailable offences, and one person on bailable offence. Of these, 23 were convicted, 16 were acquitted, 2 were referred back to the committing Magistrate, and there remained 5 under trial.

23. In the several District Courts of the Province, 29,729 persons were brought to trial during the year on bailable offences, and 5,239 on non-bailable. Of these, there were convicted or committed, in bailable offences, 18,405 persons, and 2,872 in non-bailable.

The number of persons committed to the Sessions was 3 in bailable, and 147 in non-bailable offences.

The number of persons acquitted was 11,171 in bailable, and 2,247 in non-bailable offences.

There were 59 persons who either died, escaped, or were otherwise dealt with, and 214 were under trial at the close of the year.

24. The total amount of fines imposed amounted to Rs. 2,08,115. Of this, the sum of Rs. 1,58,915 was realized. The portion of fines ordered to be paid in compensation for loss or damage, under Section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, amounted to Rs. 12,722. Of this amount the sum of Rs. 8,682 was actually paid.

25. The proportion of convictions and commitments to the number of persons brought to trial was as follows:—

In bailable offences	...	...	62 per cent.
In non-bailable offences	...	...	54 „

26. The average duration of a criminal trial in the several District Courts was 4.05 days. Of 30,374 witnesses examined therein, 25,659 were discharged after one day's detention. Only 29, or .095 per cent. of all the witnesses examined, appear to have been detained more than one week.

27. In the Sessions Courts of the Commissioners of divisions, the number of cases pending at the close of 1863 was 12, in which 16 prisoners were under trial. During the year 1864, 51 cases, with 109 prisoners, were committed to the Sessions Courts. Out of 125 persons who were under trial, 85 were convicted and sentenced; 29 were acquitted, 4 died, escaped, were transferred, or otherwise disposed of; 7 were pending trial at the close of the year.

28. In Criminal Appeal cases, 7 were pending at the close of 1863. One hundred and twenty-one Appeals were preferred during 1864. Of these 20 were rejected. Of those disposed of on trial, the sentences of the Lower Court were as follows:—

			No. of Cases.
Confirmed	...	...	66
Modified	...	...	22
Reversed	...	...	19
Transferred, or otherwise disposed of	...	...	1
Total			108

No Appeal case was pending at the end of the year.

29. The statistics of the cases tried by the Sessions Courts, and the crimes charged, are shown in the following Statement:—

CRIME.	Number of persons under trial.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Number pending trial at the close of the year.
Murder	48	22	20	..	6
Homicide, culpable	4	2	1	1	...
Attempt to murder	1	...	...	...	1
Rape	2	2	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	1	...	1	...	...
Theft	1	1	...	...	...
Robbery with grievous hurt	1	1	...	...	...
Robbery	3	...	3	...	...
Dacoity	43	39	1	3	...
Dacoity with murder	9	8	1	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	1	...	1	...	...
Forgery of a valuable security	4	4	...	...	...
Lurking house-trespass	1	1	...	...	...
Giving false evidence	6	5	1	...	...
Total	125	85	29	4	7

Cases under the Whipping Act.

30. Under the Whipping Act, the number of persons punished was as follows :—

	On first conviction.	On second conviction.
Up to ten stripes	7	.....
„ twenty stripes... ..	52	20
„ thirty stripes	35	26
Total	94	46

There were no sentences to whipping, in addition to other punishments, on a second conviction.

The cases of juvenile offenders punished under Section V of Act VI of 1864 were—

Up to ten stripes	7
„ twenty stripes	7
„ thirty stripes	1
Total	15

The appeals, from sentences under the Whipping Act, were two. In one, the order was confirmed, and in one, it was reversed.

No opinion can as yet be formed as to the effect of the Whipping Act on crime in British Burmah.

31. Twelve sentences of death were referred during the year to the Court of the Chief Commissioner under Acts XXV of 1861 and XXI of 1863. Of these, in seven cases the sentences of death were confirmed. In five instances, the sentences were commuted to sentences of transportation,—four in consequence of the recommendation of the Judge referring the case.

32. There were only five appeals to the Chief Commissioner during the year. Of these, one was rejected. In three cases, the sentences of the Sessions Court were confirmed; in one, the sentence was reversed.

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

Numbers of the Constabulary Force.

33. The numbers of the Constabulary Force of all grades, and the cost for the year 1861, were as follows :—

	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.
Regular Constabulary (Imperial) ...	4,931	10,43,188
Village Constables ...	945	1,13,400
Municipal Police paid by the towns ...	523	91,960
Total ...	6,399	12,48,548

34. The Constables are principally Burmese and other races of the Police of what races country. In the seaport towns where natives of India form a large portion of the population, the Police are chiefly Indians. It is desirable to have natives of the country in the Police at all places in the interior. The main obstacle to this, hitherto, has been the high rate of pay required for men of the indigenous races in the Tenasserim division. But they are now being gradually brought into the Force.

35. The men are carefully instructed in their duty, and their Instruction of the progress is on the whole satisfactory. The Municipal Police is under the same discipline, in every respect, as the rest. The village Constables are not among the disciplined portion of the Force. There is one Constable to each circle of villages, and he communicates with the nearest Police post.

36. The predominating crime in British Burmah hitherto has been Gang robbery. gang robbery. The prevalence of the crime is due partly to the character of the people; to the physical features of the country; and to the great length of frontier, beyond which turbulent tribes dwell in foreign territories.

37. The following are the numbers of cases of all descriptions, which have occurred during the past two years :—

	1863. Number of Cases.	1864. Number of Cases.
Murder with dacoity ...	11	14
Dacoity with grievous hurt ...	4	10
Dacoity ...	137	122
Total ...	152	146

The greatest number of cases, of the first mentioned class, has

The district of Amherst the chief seat of dacoities in the Tenasserim division.

occurred in the Tenasserim division. It was in the district of Amherst that an increase in dacoity occurred. The perpetrators of this crime are principally men of the tribe called Toungoo and Shans. They are essentially predatory in habit, and bold in their measures. They enter the British from the Siamese territory, and in the vast forests which cover the surface of the district of Amherst, easily manage to elude observation, until they can attack a village. The Siamese authorities have been communicated with on this subject, but hitherto no effective assistance has been given to prevent these marauders from entering British territory. At the same time there was during the year a gang of the same race of men established in the hilly portion of the district of Amherst. This gang was at length driven out by the Police, and took refuge also in the Siamese territory.

The district of Prome the chief seat of dacoities in the Pegu division.

The other great dacoity field of the Province is the district of Prome. There the gangs come across the frontier from the Burmese territory, make an attack, and can in most cases, from the nature of the country, be back again before they can be overtaken. There was one well known robber leader, however, who had for some years been in the habit of remaining for the dry season in the thickly wooded hills on the west of the Prome District, and of descending occasionally to the plains with his gang to rob. He then retired to the Burmese territory during the rainy season. Several well laid plans to take him failed, but in the present year a party of Burmese detectives joined his gang in the Burmese territory, determined to capture him on reaching British territory. The plan was carried out boldly, but it was found impossible to capture the Chief alive. He was killed in the affray. In the district of Martaban also, three dangerous dacoit leaders have been killed while openly resisting, and their gangs have been broken up.

On the whole, the Police have had to contend against great dif-

The action of the Police against the crime of dacoity generally successful, except in Amherst District.

ficulties as regards dacoity, and except in the district of Amherst have been successful in acting against that crime. In the Prome District one Inspector, one Serjeant, and two Constables have been killed during the year in encounters with

dacoits; while the Police have killed eight armed dacoits who were being pursued, and who resisted being captured. The Burmese Government appear to be anxious to prevent the attacks which are made by robbers from their territory, but have not been able to do so altogether.

Murder.

38. The next crime, requiring special remark, is murder. The number of cases was as follows:—

	1863. Number of Cases.	1864. Number of Cases.
Murder	47	39

It is not creditable to the Police to have to record that, out of 39 cases of murder, in 17 the murderers were not discovered. In the previous year a similar deficiency in detective skill, in respect to the perpetrators of murder, was remarked—~~Force~~ exertion must be made by all ranks of the Police to remove the extreme discredit which must be attached to the Force, while this signal failure to detect murderers shall continue.

Robbery.

39. In cases of robbery, there has been a slight increase as follows :—

	1863. Number of Cases.	1864. Number of Cases.
Robbery with grievous hurt ...	7	4
Robbery	114	132
Total ...	121	136

These numbers do not call for any particular remark.

40. The numbers of cases of theft, of house-breaking and house-trespass, and of dishonest receipt of stolen property during the two years were as follows :—

	1863. Number of Cases.	1864. Number of Cases.
Thefts	5,123	5,176
House trespass for theft ..	18	23
Lurking House-trespass, with causing death	16	2
Ditto unaggravated	320	458
Receiving stolen property dishonestly ...	308	366
Total ...	5,785	6,025

The increase in the number of thefts is not material, but the increase in the number of cases of house-trespass or house-breaking is very considerable. This increase apparently arises from a more careful classification of these crimes than was exercised in the previous year. House-breaking is a crime easily perpetrated in Burmah, where the walls of dwellings are almost universally merely bamboo matting. But the total increase in the crime of theft, and of the various descriptions of house-trespass and house-breaking, shows that more repressive action by the Police is required. The increase, in cases of dishonest receipt of stolen property brought forward, is satisfactory.

Summary of the statistics of crime.

41. The prominent statistics of crime during the year were as follows :—

There were perpetrated 6,658 non-bailable offences, including abetments and attempts. In them 10,033 persons were supposed or ascertained to be concerned. Of these, 5,116 or 51 per cent. were arrested and brought to trial—that is, for persons charged with offences committed during the year. Of these, 2,725 were convicted or committed to the Sessions, being 53 per cent. The small number of arrests, as compared with those concerned, can fairly be attributed mainly to the number of those who escape into foreign territory. The small proportion of convictions to the number arrested is not satisfactory.

42. There were perpetrated also 14,349 bailable offences. In these 29,639 persons were supposed or ascertained to be concerned, of whom 29,611 were arrested or summoned and brought to trial. Of these 18,402, or 62 per cent., were convicted by the Magistrates or committed to the Sessions. The rest were either acquitted or were still under trial at the close of the year. Of the total number of those brought to trial for non-bailable offences, 27 per cent. were for assault and insult.

43. The total amount of property stolen or plundered during the year amounted to Rs. 3,75,582; of this, property to the amount of Rs. 63,737, or 17 per cent., was recovered. This does not speak favorably for the exertions of the Police, even after making allowance for the plundered property which is carried off when dacoits escape across the borders.

44. In considering generally the conduct of the Police and their success, more especially in dealing with crimes of violence, it must be recorded that, although dacoity increased very much in the district of Amherst, yet the difficulties of the country are so great, the heavy jungle so continuous and vast, and the frontier line, in a rugged uninhabited land ready to receive and hide banditti, so extensive, that blame cannot justly be imputed to the Police in failing in so many instances to capture dacoits. In the frontier districts of Pegu, in Myan Oung, and in the district of Martaban, the Police have fairly done their duty against dacoits. But the failure to make any arrests in nearly one-half of the murders which occurred is very blameable.

45. The discipline of the Police has been well maintained, and their conduct towards the people generally is very satisfactory. The District Civil Officers and the District Superintendents of Police fully understand their relative positions, and in this respect there is nothing to complain.

SECTION V.—JAILS.

46. Towards the ~~the~~ end of the year, an Inspector General of Prisons was for the first time appointed to British Burmah. He joined his appointment in November.

47. There were during the the year eleven Jails and four lock-ups
Number of Jails. Prin- The general statistics for the year are entered in
cipal Statistics. the following Table :—

Statistics of the Jails of the Province of British Burmah for the year 1896

1	2	3		4		5		6			7			8			9		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
DIVISION.	DISTRICT JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.	Average daily number of all classes of Criminal Prisoners throughout the year.		Total number of Deaths during the year.		Rate of Deaths per cent.		Gross amount cost for Prisoners on every account except buildings.			Average cost on account of each Prisoner for the year on every account except buildings.			Amount of actual cash earnings by Prisoners on every account.			Value of labor supplied to the P.W.D. and estimated by that Department.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
ARAKAN.	Akyab	430	7	27	...	6.2	...	26,404	0	0	60	6	8	.....	7,668	0	0		
	Ramree	319	1	6	...	1.93	...	10,369	4	1	33	5	5	1,137	12	0	2,273	15	0
	Sandoway	226	1	7	...	3.09	...	7,712	2	7	33	15	7	898	11	0	2,730	9	0
	Total	966	9	10	...	4.1	...	44,485	6	8	45	1	0	2,036	7	0	12,672	8	0
Pegu.	Rangoon	886	15	34	...	3.8	...	50,826	5	8	56	6	6	6,736	10	11	29,137	8	0
	Bassein	140	4	4	...	2.8	...	12,748	0	0	88	8	5	2,619	5	3	5,634	0	0
	Prone	261	6	25	...	9.5	...	22,984	12	0	86	1	4	.....	11,032	12	0		
	Myingung	68	1	1	...	1.4	...	6,688	1	10	96	14	10	.....	1,782	0	0		
	Toungoo	72	...	1	...	1.3	...	8,668	7	7	120	6	7	138	12	2	3,912	4	0
Total	1,427	26	65	...	1.5	...	1,01,915	11	1	70	2	3	9,494	12	4	51,528	8	0	
TERRITORIES.	Moulmein	1,480	34	285	...	19.2	...	66,894	13	8	43	9	8	16,375	11	0	38,987	8	0
	Tavoy	21	2	...	...	...	...	6,204	0	9	269	11	10	158	15	9	576	0	0
	Mergui	15	2	1	...	6.6	...	3,872	3	9	227	12	5	.....	330	10	0		
	Martaban	27	...	...	...	...	...	3,603	5	3	133	7	3	.....	8,360	0	0		
Total	1,543	38	286	...	18.5	...	80,574	7	5	50	14	9	16,534	10	9	48,254	3	0	
Grand Total		3,936	73	391	...	9.9	...	2,26,975	9	2	56	9	10	28,065	14	1	1,12,155		

the Journals of the Province of British Burmah for the year 1864.

per cent.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14
	Gross amount cost for Prisoners on every account except buildings.	Average cost on account of each Prisoner for the year on every account except buildings.	Amount of actual cash earnings by Prisoners on every account.	Value of labor supplied to the P.W.D. and estimated by that Department.	Estimated amount of other labor by Convicts not including that in doors.	Estimated value of any Convict labor not paid for in cash, and not included in any previous column.	GARDEN.		Number of Escapes.	Number of Re-captures.
Female.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Amount of outlay including Convict labor.	Amount at which produce is valued, if cash received, it is included in Column 8 as well as in this Column.
...	26,404 0 0	60 6 8	.....	7,668 0 0	.....	10,172 8 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	...	...
...	10,369 4 1	33 5 5	1,137 12 0	2,273 15 0	.....	668 0 0	177 14 0	164 5 0	7	3
...	7,712 2 7	33 15 7	898 11 0	2,730 9 0	.....	4,302 4 0	159 0 0	2,667 7 11	7	4
...	44,185 6 8	45 1 0	2,036 7 0	12,672 8 0	.....	15,142 12 0	636 14 0	3,331 12 11	14	7
...	50,826 5 8	56 6 6	6,736 10 11	29,137 8 0	9,091 4 0	14,876 0 0	1,463 12 0	2,247 0 0	47	28
...	12,748 0 0	88 8 5	2,619 5 3	5,634 0 0	.....	861 0 0	1,073 15 2	1,022 7 2	3	...
...	22,981 12 0	86 1 4	.....	11,032 12 0	.....	2,158 8 0	.....	.....	15	9
...	6,688 1 10	96 14 10	.....	1,782 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	...
...	8,668 7 7	120 6 7	138 12 2	3,912 4 0	.....	1,130 0 0	233 0 0	133 12 2	4	...
...	1,91,915 1 1	70 2 3	9,494 12 4	51,528 8 0	9,091 4 0	19,025 8 0	2,770 11 2	3,408 3 4	76	37
...	66,894 13 8	43 9 8	16,375 11 0	38,987 8 0	3,156 12 0	20,559 4 0	300 0 0	320 8 6	35	28
...	6,204 0 9	269 11 10	158 15 9	576 0 0	.....	596 0 0	.....	.....	2	2
...	3,872 3 9	227 12 5	.....	330 10 0	.....	860 12 0	.....	.....	...	...
...	3,603 5 3	133 7 3	.....	8,360 0 0	.....	70 0 0	.....	.....	1	...
...	80,574 7 5	50 14 9	16,534 10 9	48,254 3 0	3,156 12 0	22,086 0 0	300 0 0	320 8 6	38	30
...	2,26,975 9 2	56 9 10	28,065 14 1	1,12,455 3 0	12,248 0 0	56,254 4 0	3,707 9 2	7,059 8 9	128	74

48. The cost of the prisoners is still high. The attention of the Inspector General has been constantly directed to this point, and arrangements for reductions, especially in the permanent guards, have been made.

Cost of prisoners.

49. The following new Jails are in progress:—

Jails' Buildings.

A Jail at Toungoo.

A Jail at Bassein.

„ Thayetmyo.

A Lock-up at Sihwogyen.

50. The health of the prisoners has on the whole been good ; but the mortality in the Moulmein Jail has been excessive. This occurred among transported convicts from India who could not be received at Port Blair. Their illness resulted partly from having arrived in a weak state of health after a sea voyage, partly from overcrowding, and in some respects from defective sanitary arrangements. Every possible measure has been adopted by the Medical Officer and by the Inspector General to improve the health and general condition of the prisoners in the Moulmein Jail. The health of the convicts in the other Jails does not call for any particular remark.

Health of the prisoners.

51. During the year out-door labour has been general. This is still necessary with reference to the work of laying out Rangoon, and the health of other of the principal towns. But it is hoped that better arrangements will be made to carry on public improvements, and the prisoners be worked solely within the Jail walls. Without that discipline cannot be maintained, and a full amount of labour cannot be exacted from each convict.

Out-door labour.

52. The plan of appointing selected convicts as overseers and warders prevailed during the year. It undoubtedly was generally successful. It held out hope to many of being able by good conduct to escape the rigour of discipline applied to the mass of the prisoners ; and it enabled the Officer in charge to reduce the establishment below what would otherwise have been required. The Officers in charge of Jails generally reported that convict overseers and warders were those on whom most dependance could be placed, whether for security against escapes or for the maintenance of Jail discipline. The plan has, however, been abandoned, as the remission of a portion of the sentences of those employed as overseers and warders was not approved by the Supreme Government.

Convict Overseers and Warders.

53. The number of escapes has been considerable. Most of them have occurred from gangs at out-door labour, but some have also been from the Jails themselves, under circumstances evincing great carelessness in the Jail Officers.

Escapes numerous.

54. The Jail gardens have received much attention from the Inspector General. They are not all in as good working order as they might be. And for some the means of irrigation are still required to raise vegetables during the dry season. Care will be taken to see that this useful means of providing food for the prisoners is increased as much as possible.

Jail Gardens.

SECTION VI.—REVENUE.

53. In the following Statement is shown the entire Imperial Revenue demand of British Burmah for the year 1864-65. The principal items are shown under distinct heads, and the demand for the previous year, taken from the corrected Special Revenue Reports, is entered for the sake of comparison:—

56. It will be seen the gross increase in the year amounts to Rs. 9,01,386.

	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land ...	28,36,391	28,37,255
2. Fisheries ...	4,46,761	5,03,744
3. Salt ...	79,492	74,031
4. Forest Produce ...	7,756	7,455
5. Capitation Tax and Land Assessment in lieu ...	19,63,075	20,28,345
6. Excise ...	7,22,801	8,24,645
7. Sea Customs ...	16,33,607	20,55,276
8. Inland do. ...	95,938	.....
9. Marine ...	86,703	1,88,983
10. Forest Revenue ...	7,67,325	9,40,803
11. Stamps ...	3,16,999	3,48,079
12. Postage Stamps ...	51,555	62,012
13. Income Tax ...	1,18,565	1,11,284
14. All other items ...	2,27,831	2,73,823
Total ...	93,54,349	1,02,55,735

Land Revenue.

57. The crops in several parts of the Province, especially in the Tenasserim division, suffered severely from inundation in the early part of the sowing season, and from paucity of rain towards the latter part of the season.

There has been an increase in the cultivation of the staple product of the country, that of over 36,000 acres, and of all cultivation in round numbers 60,000 acres.

Excluding Toungya, or hill clearings, of which in Tenasserim there was a falling-off; the increase in all other cultivation as compared with the previous year was in Arakan 12,596 acres, in Tenasserim 4,908, and in Pegu 26,497.

The increase of land revenue is not commensurate with the increase of cultivation. For, although there has been a considerable increase of land revenue in Pegu and Arakan, the partial failure of the rice crop in Tenasserim from the causes above noted, the reduction in rates of assessment in the Martaban District, and, in a slight degree, the falling-off in Toungya cultivation, have counterbalanced the results in the other two divisions.

58. The entire area under cultivation in the Province was 1,767,093 acres, of which 1,470,169 was under Cultivation and Export of Rice. rice crops against 1,433,804 of the previous year. The exportation of rice kept pace with the increased cultivation. The gross excess of rice, exported by sea and land, exceeded that of 1863-64 by 76,815 tons.

59. Revenue settlement operations, as described in last year's Report, have been carried on successfully in the Land Revenue settlement operations. Rangoon District under the superintendence of Captain W. Munro. Individual cultivators have accepted leases for five years over an area of 83,673 acres. The total quantity leased was 88,174 acres. The stimulus given to the rice trade by the high prices realized during the past year, owing to the great demand for food in China, has apparently taught the cultivators of the delta the advantage of holding a lease the terms of which permit of their extending their cultivation during the period of their lease, without the payment of any rent whatever to Government on any extra land they may cultivate.

Fisheries.

60. There has been an increase of over half a lakh of Rupees in the rental of fisheries. A few years ago this branch of revenue had become too much of a speculation, and the system of auction which was then practised was stopped, and the District Officers directed to supervise as much as possible the renting of fisheries personally with the inhabitants who dwell near the inland lakes and lagoons where fishing operations are carried on. The present increase may therefore be considered satisfactory, as representing the real value of the fisheries.

Animal food not being a general item of food among the Buddhist population of this and the neighbouring countries, fish-paste becomes a very profitable and important article of trade.

61. The manufacture of salt continues to decline, enough is produced for local requirements, and the people of the delta, where it is manufactured from Brine, find the cultivation of rice more profitable.

62. In forest produce there was a slight decrease. It consists of two kinds, bees' wax and birds' nests, and never can form a considerable item of revenue.

Forest Produce

Capitation Tax.

63. Capitation Tax, which, next to land revenue, has hitherto formed the most important source of revenue in the Province, must, for the first time, give place to Customs. The increase of over Rs. 65,000 in Capitation Tax is, however, satisfactory. The total amount realized was Rs. 20,28,345 against Rs. 19,63,075 of the previous year. The incidence of increase falls with exactness, whether we consider the relative increase of the population in the rural districts, or the increase of houses in towns, where the tax is borne in the shape of an assessment on the ground covered by the house.

Increase in Capitation Tax.

64. The value of the sea-borne traffic of the Province amounted during the year to nearly 882 lakhs of Rupees, or Rs. 8,819,754. The customs duty was Rs. 20,55,276, including fines and forfeitures, against Rs. 16,33,697, or Rs. 1,63,360, for the previous year. The main cause of this increase was the great additional export of rice, as has been explained in the separate Report on the trade of the year. The increased rate of one anna a maund on the export of rice came only into operation during the last month of the year, and although probably one lakh of Rupees may have to be returned on that account, the increase will still reach nearly 3½ lakhs. This increase is not altogether attributable to the increased exports; the larger increase in imports shows that a healthy state of trade exists.

Sea Customs.

65. There were no inland custom duties levied during the year.

66. The receipts headed Marine show a large increase, but this is entirely attributable to the sale of the Irrawaddy Flotilla. The total receipts for the year were Rs. 1,88,983 against Rs. 86,703 of the previous year; but as the Flotilla realized Rs. 1,62,000, there was an actual decrease of Rs. 59,720; this is chiefly attributable to Government having withdrawn from the carrying trade on the Irrawaddy River. The other lines of traffic occupied by Government are that from Akyah to the Station of Kyouk Phoo, on the Aracan Coast, and the other from Moulmein to the Southern Ports of Tavoy and Mergui.

Marine.

67. In the Marine receipts is included the value of coal supplied to private Steamers; this it is necessary to show, as the purchase money for coal for stock forms a debit against the department.

Forests.

68. Explanation of the method of raising Forest Revenue belongs to the Forest Section of this Report. It is only necessary to notice here the large increase that has taken place; the revenue in 1863-64 was Rs. 7,67,325, and for the year under review, Rs. 9,40,803, being an increase of Rs. 1,73,478. This increase is not chiefly due to Forest management, but to the greater quantity of foreign timber taken out by the owners from the depot near Moulmein for export. When so taken, the timber becomes liable to the payment of the seigniorage duty.

Large increase of revenue from Forests.

Stamps.

69. The increase of Stamps is satisfactory.

It amounts to Rs. 31,080, and arises entirely from Stamps on Judicial and Law papers.

Proceeds

70. In Postage Stamps there is a reasonable increase, the figures being Rs. 51,555 in 1863-64, and Rs. 62,012 in the year under review.

71. In Income Tax there is a falling off, the estimated demand

Income Tax.

being Rs. 1,18,565, and for the year under review Rs. 1,11,284. The demand for Income for 1864-65 was less than for the previous year, because many, especially among the Chinese population of Rangoon, withdrew to the Straits Settlements in 1863-64 to avoid the tax.

72. Under all other items, sundry miscellaneous sources of taxation

Miscellaneous Revenue.

are included, too numerous to detail; the total for the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,73,823 against Rs. 2,27,331 for the previous year. The general result of the year is highly satisfactory. For the first time, in the annals of the three divisions of the Province, their united revenue has exceeded one million sterling, and this figure will be maintained independent of any refunds on account of the rescindment of Act XVII of 1865, or of any other remissions whatever.

73. The following is a Statement of local taxes for the year

Local Funds.

1864-65; compared with the previous year, the increase is satisfactory:—

ITEMS.	1863-64.		1864-65.	
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Port Dues	...	1,57,699	...	2,18,946
2. Municipal	...	1,86,782	...	2,20,162
3. Bazaars	...	73,886	...	89,855
4. District Ferries	...	21,136	...	9,297
5. Rent on town lots	...	53,897	...	53,779
6. Sale of town lands	...	25,073	...	1,00,197
7. Miscellaneous	...	7,851	...	1,903
Total Rs.	...	5,26,320	...	6,94,059

Proceeds of Jail labour.

74. The proceeds of Jail labour are now credited direct to Imperial Revenue.

SECTION VII.—EDUCATION.

Description of Institutions.

75. The schools supported or aided by Government in the Province are as follows:—

1. Ordinary Anglo-Vernacular District Schools.
2. Normal and Middle Class Schools.
3. Female Schools.
4. Primary or Village Schools.
5. Special Schools.

76. The first named are Government Institutions, of which there are ~~several~~ ^{several} in the Province, at Moulmein, Akyab, and Kyauk-Phyoo. The state of these Institutions during the year has been satisfactory. Since the close of the year, a Head Master has been appointed to the Moulmein School.

77. Of the Normal and Middle Class Schools there are 22, with a total of 1,834 scholars. These consist of Diocesan Normal and Middle Class Schools, and other schools, established by various Missionary Societies, Catholic and Protestant. They are situated in the towns of Moulmein, Rangoon, Henzada, Toungoo, and Bassein, which aggregate a population of 1,76,416 souls. They are for the education of Europeans and East Indians, Burmese and Karens.

These schools are all aided by Government. The public examinations held during the year have been attended by the district and other Officers, and they are well reported on. The five towns of British Burma in which they are situated may, on the whole, be said to be well provided with means of instruction.

78. Of female schools there are ten. The most prominent is the "Karen Female Institute" at Toungoo for the education of Karen mountaineers. The others are at Rangoon and Moulmein for Europeans and for the Natives of the country: they have been successful.

79. The primary or village schools here included are those which have been established by Missionary Societies, and which have obtained grants-in-aid from Government. The greater number of these schools are established for the benefit of Karens. The teaching is elementary, but these schools constitute an entirely new institution in the country. It is considered that they must gradually have the effect of inducing the agricultural population generally to seek for sound education.

80. The special schools are a Theological Seminary at Rangoon for Karen young men, and an Anglo-Vernacular and Industrial School at Bassein. The latter is a very useful institution, in which industrial occupations and handicrafts are taught.

81. The following Statement shows the statistics of each description of school during the year under review:—

Description of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Languages taught or used as medium of education.	Amount paid annually by Government to support the Schools.	Amount paid annually as grant-in-aid by Government.
				Rs.	Rs.
1 Ordinary Anglo-Vernacular district Schools ...	3	399	{ English and Burmese. }	12,108	
2 Normal and middle class Schools ...	22	1831	{ English, Burmese, and Karen }	...	17,100
3 Female Schools ...	10	435	{ English and Burmese. }	.....	1,800
4 Primary or village Schools	170	2182	{ Burmese and Karen }		
5 Special Schools...	2	91	Karen.	.....	1,500

82. Since the close of the year Major W. F. B. Lawrie, R. A., has been appointed Inspector of Schools at the sea port towns. Measures have also been taken for beginning education among the agricultural population by means of suitable elementary books in the Burmese language, to be taught in the Buddhist Monasteries of the country.

Conclusion.

SECTION VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

83. The progress during the past year has not been so satisfactory as it might have been. Port Blair and the Light-house works are included in the following summary.

84. The total outlay from all sources exclusive of convict labour amounted Rs. 27,20,329, of which Rs. 24,45,900 were expended on Imperial Account, and Rs.

2,74,429 from local funds.

Budget Grants. 85. The Budget grants for the year were as follows, viz:—

	Rs.
Imperial	26,46,607
Local	5,50,000
Total Rs. ...	31,96,607

Cash drawn from Treasuries, against which was drawn from Treasuries a sum of Rs. 26,85,855.

Incidence of outlay. 86. The principal incidence of outlay comprised—

	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	4,68,118	
„ Repairs	80,984	
	-----	5,49,102
Civil Works	6,63,518	
„ Repairs	35,771	
	-----	6,99,289
Public Improvement Works	8,91,195	
Public Improvement Repairs	1,56,765	
	-----	10,47,960
Tools and Plant ... ..	...	50,824
Establishments ... ..	...	3,93,154
	-----	27,20,329

showing an aggregate for original works of Rs. 20,22,831 and Rs. 2,73,520 on repairs.

The expenditure at Port Blair amounted in all to Rs. 3,69,535, and the outlay on Light-house works to Rs. 1,79,976. The imperial budget has not been worked up to by rather more than Rs. 2,00,000 and the expenditure on local works has fallen short of the estimated amount by more than Rs. 2,75,000. It is possible, however, that charges in England on account of Light-houses and transfers from Bengal against Port Blair may pretty well square the imperial account, as these have not been included above.

Military.

Military Works. 87. The outlay has been confined to Rangoon, Moulmein, Thayetmyo, Toungoo, and Port Blair.

88. The Cantonment roads have been further improved by the reduction of gradients, laying down metal and the construction of some brick culverts. A new tank has been dug on waste ground, and the surrounding space partially levelled off.

Brick footings have been applied to the posts of eleven barracks, guard-room, canteen, and Sergeant's mess-house in the European Infan-

ry lines, a covered passage added to the new school-room, and the old school-room partitioned off and converted into a family barrack. For the Artillery, a new lavatory and boat-house have been constructed; brick footings for the posts and brick drains round all the barracks, &c. are in progress. One of the family barracks has been altered and improved, and other minor improvements effected. Three new barracks and one Staff Sergeant's bungalow for the Native Infantry have been completed, and two other barracks well advanced; the progress of this work has been much retarded owing to the great scarcity of timber during the past season, attributable to the early closing of the rains and an increased export trade. The expenditure on these new barracks during the past year amounted to Rs. 53,419. The walls of the Detail Hospital have been planked in, and a new dry conservancy latrine constructed for the use of the patients; also two more pukka wells provided for the Native Infantry gardens. The large Ordnance Magazine has been roofed over with iron tiles, and four new lightning conductors attached to it. A small permanent Magazine for post gun ammunition has also been built on the Pagoda platform, at a cost of Rs. 2,000. The new Mill godown for the Commissariat has been completed, but requires extension; the hospital store godown has had an iron roof substituted for the former covering of Penang flat tiles, and a small Office attached to it, has been improved.

89. The brick drains round the Native Infantry barracks have been completed, and the ground between the barracks raised and levelled off. All buildings have been kept in good repair but the roads and culverts require improvement.

At Moulmein.

90. Family barrack accommodation is now completed for a Wing of European Infantry and a Battery of Artillery. Two barracks for single men of the Royal Artillery, commenced last year, have been completed with the necessary out-offices attached. A Skittle Alley has been provided under each barrack; one-half of one of these barracks has been partitioned off into coffee, reading, and recreation rooms.

At Thayetmyo.

Four new barracks for single men of the European Infantry are in progress, but the work has been much delayed owing to the difficulty experienced by the Contractors in procuring sufficiently good timber for the purpose, either at Rangoon or Moulmein. It is not expected that these barracks can be finished before November or December next. Two sets of Cook-houses and latrines for the above are half completed. Two permanent quarters for the Staff Sergeants of the Native Infantry, with out-offices, have been constructed; also two more pukka Cook-houses for the Regiment, with four wells attached. For the Commissariat Department, permanent quarters for a Warrant Officer and Staff Sergeant are one-third completed; the removal of the cattle sheds into Cantonments has been thoroughly carried out, and a new pukka well constructed.

91. Two brick wells have been sunk in the Redoubt, and a new Ordnance Gun shed constructed at a cost of Rs. 8,000. Three new permanent Staff Sergeant's quarters, with out-offices, have been completed; the roofs of the European

At Taungoo.

Infantry Staff Sergeant's quarters shingled, and improvements to other minor buildings effected for all branches of the service.

22. For the Native Sappers on Ross Island, the barrack commenced by the former Superintendent, Colonel Tytler, has been completed; also a new barrack and hospital with quarters for the European Non-Commissioned Officers; temporary out-offices have been provided and semi-permanent latrines commenced. A new hospital for European Infantry has been constructed, with a considerable amount of labor for the preparation of the site; paucity of convict labor supply has retarded the progress of the new stone barrack, but as the site has now been levelled, the work can be prosecuted more vigorously. Three quarters, with out-offices, for Subalterns are about half completed.

The old hospital for European Infantry with sundry additions and improvements has been converted into a barrack; the old Naval Brigade barrack has also been repaired and improved, and temporary out-houses added. Semi-permanent latrine commenced.

On Chatham Island two section barracks for Native Infantry have been constructed with temporary out-offices, and a semi-permanent latrine commenced. New quarters, with out-offices, for a Subaltern have been put in hand.

On Viper Island a new sub-division barrack for Native Infantry has been constructed, and quarters with out-offices for a Captain about half completed.

Civil Buildings.

93. The new Custom House and Bonded Ware-house at Rangoon has progressed fairly, three-fifths of the work being now completed. The expenditure during the past year amounted to Rs. 80,800, making the total outlay from its commencement Rs. 1,23,166. At Akyab nothing has been done towards the construction of the new Custom House, beyond excavation for foundations and collection of materials.

Post Office. 94. The new Post Office at Moulmein has been thoroughly completed.

95. The Telegraph Office at Padeng, on the Arakan side of the Yoma range, has been removed and nearly reconstructed with a new shingled roof at Toun-goop. The funds were supplied by the Telegraph Department.

96. Good progress has been made with the block of Public Offices at Rangoon, the second storey being nearly completed and roofed in. The approximate outlay for the past year is Rs. 80,428, giving a total expenditure, up to date, of about Rs. 2,13,087.

Two new Godowns have been constructed at Thayetmyo for the Public Works stores, at a cost of about Rs. 9,500, in order that the site for new European Infantry Hospitals may be cleared.

A new Charitable Dispensary and Hospital has been constructed at
Toungoo, and an old building at Bassein repaired and altered for the
same purpose.

97. Trinity Church at Rangoon completed with the exception
of internal fittings and a couple of crosses for
Ecclesiastical. the roof; the cost up to date amounts to Rs.
57,000.

A brick wall round the Christian Burial-ground at Amherst has
been nearly completed, and fences renewed at other places.

98. A new Lock-up and Guard-house has been under construction
at Kaukarait in the Amherst District, and is about
Police. three parts completed. A permanent Police station
has also been built in the Kemendine quarter of the town of Rangoon.

99. The roof of the Bassein Circuit House has been renewed and
shingled and a verandah added to the Treasury
Court Houses. Office. The Circuit House at Thayetmyo has been
completed.

The new Court Houses at Mergui as originally sanctioned have been
finished, and a similar building at Tavoy is within a month or so of com-
pletion at an outlay of Rs. 28,113. At Toungoo, only arrangements for
materials have been effected, owing to the proper site for the Court Houses
not having yet been transferred to this department.

100. At Akyab, the Jail Hospital has been enlarged, night latrines
added to the various wards, a Dhobie's shed built,
Jails. and a new Cook-room nearly completed.

At Bassein, three permanent work sheds, eleven Cooking sheds,
eight latrines, and a granary have been completed. Two out of the four
wings for wards have been well advanced, and three pucca wells nearly
completed. The total outlay to close of past year amounted to Rs.
64,301. At Rangoon, the large new ward and Deputy Jailor's quarters
nearly completed last year have been finished, together with the neces-
sary out-offices. Two new wards with out-offices, viz., one for European
Sailors, and the other for Male Debtors, have been constructed, and a ward
for prisoners under trial is within two months of completion; new night
privies have been added to all the wards, the rice-cleaning shed enlarged,
sentry turrets constructed, and other minor improvements carried out.
The expenditure during the year amounted to about Rs. 50,681 and the
total outlay to present date Rs. 75,636.

At Thayetmyo and Toungoo also, good progress has been made; the
enclosure walls are completed and the wards and pucca wells put in hand.
The outlay at Thayetmyo Rs. 32,221 and at Toungoo Rs. 22,180.
A brick wall has been built round the Jail work yard at Moulmein at a
cost of about Rs. 8,000, and a Lock-up for Shivégveen is ready for
roofing in.

101. At Port Blair considerable progress has been made, notwith-
standing an insufficiency of convict labour and
Penal Settlements. the unfortunate loss of a ship load of materials
despatched from Moulmein. On Ross Island, the following buildings

have been entirely completed within the past year, or so nearly so as to have been ready over for occupation:—

Christian Convict barrack, on sanctioned design.
 Two Convict barracks, ditto ditto.
 Four ditto ditto one half longer than ditto ditto.
 Six Cook-houses for the above European Civil Hospital.
 Iron Warehouse for the Commissariat Department.

The above mentioned six barracks are equivalent in accommodation to the eight originally proposed for this Island. The following buildings have also been put in hand:—

Four Overseers' houses with out-offices.
 Corrugated Iron Grain Godown.
 Two semi-permanent latrines.

The jetty has been progressed with, as labour was available for the purpose, and various minor works have been executed, such as wells, palisading out-offices, &c.

On Chatham Island, the following have been completed or handed over for occupation:—

Convict hospital, commenced by the late Superintendent.
 One Corrugated Iron barrack.
 Two Iron-framed ditto.
 Three wells sunk and other minor works.

On Viper Island are completed—

One Corrugated Iron Barrack.
 Two Iron-framed ditto.
 One Overseer's House with out-offices commenced by the late Superintendent, and the following are in a forward state:—
 One Iron-framed Barrack.
 Two Overseers' Houses with out-offices.

At Aberdeen.

One Iron-framed Convict barrack, completed.
 One ditto ditto well advanced.
 One Overseer's House with out-offices, commenced.

At Mount Harriet.

One Iron-framed Convict Barrack, under construction.
 One Overseer's House with out-offices, under construction.

At Haddo.

One-Iron framed Convict Barrack, completed.
 One iron-framed convict barrack under construction.
 One Overseer's House with out-offices under construction.

Bricks, lime, and soorkee have been manufactured at various stations.

The difficulties that have retarded the progress of the works are—

1st.—The want of labor for preparation of sites and carriage of materials.

2nd.—The small out-turn obtained from convict labor owing to the absence of any system of task-work.

3rd.—A strike among the Chinese Artificers, and the departure of many of them for Calcutta after the late cyclone.

4th.—The loss of the ship "Moulmein" and the difficulty of obtaining other freight.

5th.—Sickness among the elephants employed in forest operations, and, lastly, the great scarcity of fresh water during the dry season. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, 1600 convicts have been comfortably housed during the past year, and accommodation for 400 more will be ready by the commencement of the S. W. Monsoon. The expenditure on account of Convict barracks has amounted to Rs. 1,56,578.

102. The Dock-yard buildings at Rangoon have been repaired for

Marine.

Rs. 1,228, and the patent slip almost renewed at a probable cost of about Rs. 4,000. This latter work has been entered in accounts, however under the head of Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Coal sheds and other buildings have also been kept in repair at Akyal, Kyouk Phyoo, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.

Agricultural.

Embankments and Sluices.

103. An embankment and three sluice bridges have been constructed at Akyab.

The embankments in the Myanoug District, Projects Nos. 2, 4, and 5, which were nearly completed last year, have been finished off and two sluices constructed. Two wooden shoots and two pucca sluices are in progress. Nearly Rs. 12,000 have been expended in keeping the various embankments in proper repair, and about Rs. 5,500 in planting trees and providing piling, wattle, and fascine protection for the flank embankment where required. The Executive Engineer, however, reports that the Patashin and flank embankments in Project No. 4 require further raising and strengthening, the cost of which he estimates at about Rs. 30,000. Surveys for completing the system of embankments upwards to the head of the Delta, and downwards as far as Myanoug have nearly been completed. In the Amherst district at Oongolong an extensive old bund has been repaired and renewed, and a pucca sluice for irrigation put in hand.

Communications.

104. On the Yeh road, the earthwork with improved gradients has

Roads and Bridges. been completed to the 31st mile post from Moulmein, and tweyle miles of metalling laid down, seven brick culverts constructed, and seven timber bridges over nullahs varying from 30 to 90 feet in width, sixteen other timber bridges are in

progress, seven of them over tidal creeks which it is feared will give some trouble. Palisaded enclosures and pucca walls were provided for the three Inspection Bungalows. The expenditure on this road amounted during the year to nearly Rs. 70,000. Four brick culverts were constructed on suburban roads leading out of Moulmein. A fair weather road leading from Megaloon on the Hungdrow River to Myahwaddy on the Shan frontier was cleared and partially constructed, the distance being about 40 miles, and levels were taken for the submission of an estimate for its improvement, but Mr. Vernon, the Assistant Engineer, employed on this work, has been forced through dangerous illness to proceed to England, so that it is probable much of his labor will be lost, as he was unable to plot any of his fieldwork before leaving.

On the Mahee section of the Rangoon and Prome road Rs. 84,948 were expended, making a total outlay up to date of Rs. 1,40,991. Two Inspection Bungalows have been built, all excessive gradients reduced to 3 in 100, the timber bridges are all completed, as well as most of the brick culverts, and about $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the metalling stacked at road-side. Eleven miles of the revised line towards Pegu have been lined out, levelled, and partially cleared of jungle; the remainder of the line cannot be surveyed and traced out till next working season. On the road to Thamaing, the bridges and brick culverts have been completed, the earth-work very far advanced, and the greatest portion of the brick metal collected at road-side.

A mile of new road was laid out and metalled skirting the Puzsoon-doune Creek to Monkey Point Battery, and other suburban roads were improved and repaired. On the Prome and Pongday section $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles were metalled, leaving only about 4 miles to be completed, five bridges and two culverts were constructed; only the largest nullahs remain unbridged. On the Meaday section, two bridges and ninety-four culverts were built, leaving only two or three large nullahs to be provided for; four miles were metalled after raising well above flood level. The expenditure on bridging in these two sections aggregated Rs. 57,200, and on metalling Rs. 49,500. On the Prome and Nataleen road the whole of the bridging was completed, comprising 14 brick culverts of sizes, at a cost of about Rs. 5,100, and the last $\frac{3}{4}$ th mile of metalling laid down.

105. The Pyne Kyun Creek works have been vigorously carried forward under many difficulties arising from land improvements. Canals and River improvements. springs and the irruption of the River Sittang, and will be completed by the commencement of June 1865. The work of the past season has been a widening out of the channel at water level to a breadth of 50 feet, and a further deepening of the bed 3 feet throughout. The full result can hardly be seen until next season commences, but the complete success of the project as a navigable channel throughout the year is very confidently anticipated. The expenditure during the past season has been Rs. 1,80,000, and the total outlay will probably amount to Rs. 3,00,000, for the entire cost of the work. The cutting of this canal, has, in addition to the results expected from it, drained a very large tract of marshy inundated country, and will thereby be the means of bringing into cultivation, for rice crops, about 100,000 acres of most productive land hitherto lying waste

and which may be expected to yield in due time an additional annual revenue to the State of about Rs. 1,00,000. Villages are springing up along the banks of this new creek, and the land on either side is rapidly being brought under cultivation. A navigable canal to connect the Pajong creek with the Bassein River at Bassein is being excavated, and has been well advanced. It will prove useful for the up-country boat traffic and save a long detour.

106. A traveller's bungalow with out-offices has been completed
Accommodation for at Rangoon from local funds at a cost of Rs. 13,500.
travellers.

Miscellaneous Public Improvement.

107. At Akyab nothing has been done beyond mere repairs to streets. At Bassein two good permanent bridges have been constructed, the esplanade road extended, repairs and improvements effected, and a small public garden laid out. In Rangoon and its suburbs much improvement has been going on; the raised Strand road has been extended a mile further up the river and is now complete, with the exception of metalling; block raising has also progressed to the extent of more than 1½ million of cubic feet of earth filled in and levelled. New streets have been laid out, some re-metalled, and seventeen or eighteen new culverts constructed. At Moulmein the chief work of improvement has been the river wall and Strand road, which has progressed very fairly, and may be expected to be finished in the course of next year: twenty-two brick culverts have been built, and the streets and suburban roads as well looked after as the funds would allow of. At Mergui and Tavoy the streets and roads have been maintained in good order, and a number of new culverts constructed.

Municipal improvements have been effected also at Prome, Thyetmyo, Toungoo, and Thatone.

The two new bazars at Akyab have not yet been completed, the one at Bassein is undergoing improvement; the Shevedoung bazar is completed as far as sanctioned; it will eventually be made twice as large as it now is. A fish and meat bazar has been constructed at Thyetmyo. The final extension of the large bazar at Prome has been carried on and will be completed in three or four months' time. A new bazar has been in progress at Kankariet in the Amherst District on the Shan frontier road and is nearly finished; the bazar at the town of Amherst is completed. New bazars have been sanctioned for five or six other places in the Province, but too late to allow of their being commenced upon last year.

108. The bazaar pier at Akyab is almost completed. The main pier has been delayed for want of materials, and will require another year's work to finish it off.

At Rangoon the brick abutment and embankment retaining walls for the new iron wharf are nearly completed, and a great part of the iron work has been despatched from England. The existing tank at Dallah for the shipping has been cleaned out and repaired. A strong palisading will be put round it and pumps established for preserving the water from contamination. A new reservoir capable of holding 300 tons with

tated a scheme being framed for levying light dues; the principle is to levy *port light dues* on vessels which derive benefit from Lighthouses placed so as to be a guide to the entrance of the Ports of Akyab, Bassah, Langoon, and Moulmein, and *Coast light dues* only from those vessels which derive benefit from the Coeos or Alguada Lighthouse.

SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL

143. The revenue demand for the year 1864-65 has been shown in Section VI of this Report to be Rs. 1,02,55,735. Annual receipts and disbursements. The actual cash receipts during the year, as will be seen in Appendix B, reached Rs. 1,06,93,362. The remissions for the year reduce the demand in round numbers to 102½ lakhs of Rupees, and if we add 1½ lakh on account of refunds by the revocation of Act XVII of 1865, the net balance of revenue for the year may be calculated at well over one million sterling.

The entire cost for the Civil Administration of the province for the year amounted to Rs. 38,71,338, including cost of imperial police. There still remains to be included the expenses of the Post Office, Electric Telegraph, Geological Survey, Mail Sea Steamers, and the relief of troops by sea.

The general statement of disbursements may be shown thus—

	Rs.
Annual cost of Troops	35 Lakhs.
Civil Administration, including Imperial Police	38½ "
Public Works, Imperial	27½ "

Total, Rs. 101 Lakhs.

The outlay on account of Public Works includes Rs. 3,69,535 on account of Port Blair, and of the Alguada Reef Light-house, Rs. 1,79,976; the former not at all, and the latter only partially, debitable against this Province.

Notes in circulation. 144. The circulation of the Notes of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon on the 30th April 1865 was as follows:—

	Rs.
Government Currency Notes	4,09,760
Bank of Bengal Notes	15,780
Total, Rs.	4,25,540

Import and Export of treasure. 145. It may here be noted, the increase of imports of bullion over the exports for the year under review was 120½ lakhs.

The imports representing ...	Ra.	170,47,418
And the exports	"	50,05,401

The balance remaining in the country being Rs. 1,20,42,017

146. The cash balance in the several treasuries on the 30th April 1865 was Rs. 36,65,799 after allowing for the Cash balance. Civil and Public Works expenditure on account of Port Blair.

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL.

147. During the year, Dr. Clement Williams, Agent to the Chief Agent at Mandalay relieved Commissioner at the Court of Mandalay, was succeeded by Captain E. B. Sladen.
148. Under an arrangement between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty the King of Siam, Commissioners were appointed to settle and mark off the boundary between British Burmah and the Siamese territory. About one-half the work had been completed when the approach of the rainy season rendered it necessary to leave the wild country of the border. The lamented death of Mr. E. O'Riley while employed as Commissioner on this duty, will be noticed elsewhere.
149. Communications have been frequent during the year with the Burmese Minister of foreign affairs, on the subjects of attacks by banditti on the border, and in regard to the rates of duty levied at the frontier on the Burmese side. On these subjects the Burmese Minister has shown willingness to do what is right, and fulfil the engagements of his Government.
150. As attacks from banditti coming from the Siamese Shan States upon British subjects in the district of Amherst had become numerous, Lieutenant Colonel Brown, Deputy Commissioner of Amherst, had a conference with the Yahaing Chief and others near the border. The result has been satisfactory.
151. Friendly intercourse with the Gaiko Chiefs, on the north-east part of the Toungoo District, has been maintained. Several of them visited Captain Lloyd, the Deputy Commissioner at Toungoo, during the year.

SECTION XIV.—MILITARY.

152. The strength of the military garrison of this province remains the same as in the previous year. As regards stations, they are Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo in the Pegu Division, and Moulmein and Shwgyeen in the Tenasserim Division. There are no troops of any description in the Arakan Division, but the presence of a Government Steamer at Akyab, making periodical visits to the stations of Kyouk Phyoo and Sandoway, may be considered as equivalent to these stations being garrisoned. A full Company of H. M.'s 60th Rifles from Rangoon now garrison Port Blair, in lieu of two Companies of Native Infantry from Moulmein. There is also one Company of Madras Sappers at Port Blair.
153. Including the detachment of Rifles and Sappers at Port Blair, the strength of the garrison for this province and Port Blair numbers 2,005 Europeans, Officers and men, and 2,682 Native Troops of all ranks.

SECTION 15.—POPULATION.

154. The population of British Burmah steadily increases. It amounted to 2,196,180 souls in the year under review, against 2,092,041 in the previous year, showing an increase of 104,139 persons, or 4.97 per cent.

Causes.

155. The causes are threefold :—

- (a.) Immigration.
 (b.) Natural increase.
 (c.) More accurate enumeration.

Percentage increase in each division.

156. The percentage increase in each division is as follows :—

Pegu	...	...	...	4·17
Arakan	..	...	...	7·38
Tenasserim	...	...	...	5·26

157. The rate in the Pegu Division has slightly decreased; this, together with the rise in Arakan, is partly due to the transfer of the Gwatownship, with a population of 7,445, from the former to the latter division. The increase in Tenasserim has arisen from the influx of immigrants from the Shan territories and from the coast of India. The Returns, moreover, in Arakan and Tenasserim, have been prepared with greater accuracy than in the previous year.

Increase in Pegu Division.

158. The increase in the Pegu Division is 54,115, a little more than equal to that of Arakan and Tenasserim together.

Review of Pegu Division.

159. Taking this division as an instance, then, it may be interesting to note the the following particulars.

1864 Compared with 1859.

160. In 1859 the opulation was 948,731. In 1864 it was 1,350,989, or an increase of no less than 42·39 per cent. in five years.

161. The amount realized under the head "Capitation Tax," which is a tax levied per head of the adult population, and the increase of which should be nearly coincident with increase of population, was Rs. 9,15,698 in 1859, and Rs. 12,65,551 in 1864, or an increase of 37·8 per cent. in five years.

Again, in 1859, the total area of land brought under cultivation was 7,47,17 acres, while in 1864 the land under cultivation was 10,58,018 acres, or an increase of 34·8 per cent. in five years.

162. It may also be remarked that the population of this division being recorded as 582,258 in 1854, and 1,350,989 in 1864, it has more than doubled itself in ten years. This result, however, is due mainly to the increased accuracy of the Returns, and more especially as regards children under ten years of age.

163. The following is a Comparative Statement exhibiting the numbers of the principal races which comprised the population of British Burmah in 1864 as compared with 1863 :—

Statistics of the year.

a couple of wells and pumps has been commenced on the Rangoon or left bank of the river, so as to ensure an ample supply of good water at all times.

109. As Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, R. E., will furnish his own detailed reports of the past years operations, it will only be necessary here to state that the Alguada Reef Lighthouse was entirely completed, and the light established on the 23rd April—that the Double Island tower is ready for the lantern which will most probably be fixed in all July, the light-keepers buildings and out-offices on this Island are all completed. Another short season's work will be required at Table Island for finishing off the dwelling-house and the basement for the iron tower, putting up the latter, &c., &c.

At Diamond Island the foundations only of the light-keeper's houses, &c., have been laid, as the works were not commenced, until late in the season owing to delay in sanctioning their construction.

Establishments.

110. The Chief Engineer Captain C. D. Newmarch, R. E., was absent during four months on leave, and finally compelled by sickness to take his departure for Europe on the 14th January, so that two-thirds of the past year's operations have been carried on under the direction of Captain W. S. Oliphant, R. E., at present Officiating Chief Engineer.

111. Many changes have taken place to the detriment of progress especially in the grade of Assistant Engineers which has never been kept up to its proper strength.

112. Are all up to date, reforms have been effected in the routine and procedure of some divisions, and the new system of accounts is being gradually introduced.

113. Rupees 3,81,154, Imperial. Rupees 12,000, Local. The per centage on total charges will be respectively about 13½ and 4 per cent. This shows a reduction on Imperial account, and an increase on Local account as compared with last year's operations.

114. The contract system on a proper basis is generally in force except at Akyab, and Bassein, and in the Pegu and Arakan roads, Pyen Kyen creek and embankment divisions. In the two first named the rates of work are consequently high, in the district divisions last mentioned, a system of payment by petty contract works successfully, though of course at the expense of much personal labor on the part of the Officers concerned.

115. By the departure of Captain Newmarch, R. E., Chief Engineer, on sick leave to Europe, the Government has lost the services of a very valuable Officer, who, during the eleven years of his total service in the Public Works Department of this Province, has held for more than five years the responsible position of Chief Engineer. He has invariably shown the warmest interest in every thing connected with the material improvement of the country, and has exerted his utmost efforts to promote all projects having that end in view.

The Officiating Chief Engineer, Captain Oliphant, R. E., reports on the following Officers. Highly recommended for zeal and ability:—

Mr. H. Prince, C. E., Executive Engineer, Fort Blair.

Major G. Hilliard, Executive Engineer, Moulmein.

Mr. J. H. Harding, Controller, Public Works Accounts.

Mr. H. Hyde, Executive Engineer, Pyen Kyen Creek works.

Major Babington, Executive Engineer, Rangoon, deserves favorable mention for the good order in which his division is maintained notwithstanding a paucity of Assistants.

SECTION IX.—POST OFFICE.

Lines of Postal communication in British Burmah remains unaltered.

Speed between Rangoon and Toungoo increased.

116. During the year under review no alteration has been made in the routes of Postal communication in British Burmah.

117. By the substitution of lighter boats, the communication between Rangoon and Toungoo has been shortened by several days.

118. The British India Steam Navigation Company which has the contract for the Mail service between Calcutta, British Burmah, and Singapore, has also undertaken to run a monthly Steamer between Madras, the northern ports of the Madras Presidency and Rangoon.

119. In the following Table is shown the statistics of the Post Office for each division during 1864, as compared with the previous year:—

POST OFFICES IN	RECEIVED,				DESPATCHED.			
	1863-64.		1864-65.		1863-64.		1864-65.	
	No. of letters of every description.	No. of parcels, books, and newspapers.	No. of letters of every description.	No. of parcels, books, and newspapers.	No. of letters of every description.	No. of parcels, books, and newspapers.	No. of letters of every description.	No. of parcels, books, and newspapers.
Pegu	2,18,360	79,201	19,913	78,957	1,92,203	25,043	1,99,566	28,354
Tenasserim... ..	92,971	36,311	90,797	33,272	94,386	13,929	95,165	11,896
Arakan	52,655	18,643	48,481	20,325	86,800	17,810	93,188	24,742
Total	3,63,986	1,34,155	1,58,891	12,554	3,73,391	56,782	3,87,907	65,992

The above shows a decrease of 6,696 covers received, but an increase of 23,726 covers despatched, the total increase is therefore 17,030 covers.

SECTION X.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

120. After an interruption of over three years, British Burmah has been again brought into communication with Calcutta, by the substitution of a land line through Arakan, in lieu of the deep sea cable across wide bays and arms of the sea, which, after a short trial, utterly failed.

During the year 1864 permanent Offices were opened along the Arakan and Pegu line as follows:—

At Aeng, 17th June.
 „ Toungoop, 12th June.
 „ Padoung, 21st May.

The first message direct from Europe which reached the Pegu circle was received on the 19th March 1865.

121. The following Table shows the statistics of this circle for the year 1864, as compared with the previous year:—

YEAR	Total length of Wire.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.			
				Private.	Service.	Total.	Sent by Natives.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.				
1863	686½	28,601	1,57,604	13,259	3,270	16,529	7,035
1864	685½	36,782	1,34,762	17,356	3,427	20,783	10,001

It will be observed that the receipts exceed those of the previous year by Rs. 8,181, while the disbursements which include the sum of Rs. 49,992, being the cost of constructing 107 miles of line between Toungoop and the Dhalet river, show a decrease of Rs. 22,842.

122. The importance of continuing the line from Moulmein to Amherst, with the view of making the latter a place of call for ships to receive orders at, has again been pressed on the Supreme Government.

Proposed extension of line to Amherst.

SECTION XI.—MARINE.

123. The Steamer "Proserpine" returned to her station at Akyab on the 7th October 1864, she encountered bad weather on the passage from Calcutta, and received considerable damage which has since been repaired. The "Proserpine" keeps up communication between Akyab, Kyouk Phyo, and Sandoway on the Arakan Coast.

124. The total cost, exclusive of value of stores received from Calcutta, was Rs. 17,645-8-6, and the receipts by passage during the year, and for service done for Electric Telegraph Department in the previous year, was Rs. 5,841-4.

Receipts and Disbursements, Arakan, Marine.

districts of Toungoo, Myanaung, and Prome. Still, from the greater attraction of cotton during the year, there has been a slight falling off in the area of tobacco cultivation. The following was the extent of this product cultivated during the two last years :—

DIVISIONS.	1863-64	1864-65.
	Acres.	Acres.
Pegu	8,223	7,550
Tenasserim	178	153
Arakan	2,719	2,870

171. Sesamum is a plant which grows very well in most parts of the province. The seed is required for the European market. The cultivation of this plant, however, does not appear to increase. Indeed, the constant demand for rice, a plant so well adapted to the vast alluvial plains of Pegu, appears to choke the development of any other product. The following Table exhibits the area of sesamum cultivation for the past two years :—

DIVISIONS.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Acres.	Acres.
	Rs.	Rs.
Pegu	6,871	9,481
Tenasserim	226	35
Arakan	456	525

It is also estimated that 9,500 acres of this plant existed in hill plantations in the Prome District during the year.

172. In February 1865, an Agri-Horticultural Exhibition was held at Rangoon on the grounds of the Society. Satisfactory samples of tea from Arakan, of cotton and coffee from Moulmein, and of sugar and tobacco from Rangoon, were exhibited. The live stock showed a good collection of draught bullocks, and buffaloes, and ponies. The milch cows and the bulls were inferior. Elephants were also exhibited. Eight gold and twenty silver medals, together with money rewards, were distributed as prizes to the successful competitors.

SECTION XVII.—FORESTS.

173. The plan of working the forests during the year 1864-65 has been the same as before, that is, groups of forests have been allotted to permit-holders who can fell and carry away timber, which has been girdled by the Officers of the Forest Department, and paying fixed rates

Method of working the Forests.

12. There was no sea-going steamer attached to the Pegu Division during the year under review
Pegu, Marine.

128. As noted in last year's Report, the vessels which formed the Irrawaddy Flotilla were disposed of shortly after the close of 1863-64.
Sale of Irrawaddy Flotilla

129. By the existing arrangements, Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co. have the contract for carrying Government Mails, Freight, and Passengers, between Rangoon and the frontier station of Thayetmyo, for five years, that is, up to 30th April 1869. They have also the lease of the Dallah Dock-yard for one year, which will expire on the 31st July of the current year, when the contract will be renewed, or other arrangements made.
Contract with Todd, Findlay and Co.

Cash Receipts and Charges of the Irrawaddy Flotilla for 1864-65.

Receipts.	Rupces.	Disbursements.	Rupces.
Received in 1864-65 due from previous year	3,788	Disbursed in 1864-65 for pay of Establishment for previous year, and for expenses incurred in completing the repairs to the "Bentinck" and other incidental charges	18,677
Refund from Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co. on account of sums expended subsequent to transfer	744	Paid to Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co. for freight and passage by Civil Department ...	5,038
Received by sale of Flotilla ...	1,62,000	Ditto Police do. ...	479
		Ditto Jail do. ...	2,524
		Ditto Elec. Tel. do. ...	125
		Ditto P. W. do. ...	1,295
		Ditto Military do. ...	25,329
		Ditto Subsidy for Mails. 18,000	52,790
		Paid Gratuity to discharged Officers and men of Flotilla...	18,639
		Add fractions	3
Total, Ra. ...	1,66,532	Total, Rs. ...	90,109

130. The Accounts of the Dallah Dock-yard from the 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865 are shown below:—

Receipts.	Rupces.	Disbursements.	Rupces.
Cash received for stores supplied and work done during previous year and prior to transfer to Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co.	14,587	Paid salary of Establishment for April 1864, and expenditure incurred prior to transfer to Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co.	29,006
Credit <i>pro forma</i> on account of work done and stores supplied to Government Departments before transfer	4,394	Ditto for work and stores supplied to Government Departments by Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co. after transfer	5,713
Sale of Stores, cash	40,484	Public Works' Expenditure in keeping the Buildings and Docks in repair	3,413
Rent received from Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co. cash...	18,000	Paid commission on sale of stores, refunds, and contingencies... ..	2,303
		Pay of Clerk for bringing up arrears... ..	1,700
		Add fractions	1
Total, Rs.	77,465	Total, Rs.	42,138

131. Assuming the same rate for Mail subsidy in 1863-64 as was current in 1864-65, the cost for transport of troops and Government Stores by the Flotilla for the two years was as follows:—

Particulars.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Rupces.	Rupces.
For transport of Government Stores and Passengers by the Flotilla	41,270	34,791
Subsidy for Mails	18,000	18,000
Total, Rs.	62,270	52,791

The Dock-yard at Rangoon was kept up principally on account of the Flotilla, but as work was done therein for private parties and for Government vessels belonging to other Governments, it cannot now be clearly shown how much of the Establishment maintained in the Dock-yard, should be debited against the local work done. The financial result therefore, of disposing of the Dock-yard, as compared with the expenses of the previous year, cannot be clearly shown.

132. The following Statement shows the sums disbursed during the two last years on repairs, and for stores supplied to vessels, other than those belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla, also supplies to meet the Port requirements :—

Particulars.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to vessels of other Divisions	3,467	1,275
Stores and labor supplied to Local Government Departments	2,617	2,791
Ditto Ditto Ditto to Port ...	9,302	1,647
Total, Rs. ...	15,386	5,713

133. The cost of repairs to the Dock-yard, Government, under the contract with Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Company, having undertaken to keep it in repair, amounted in the year under review to Rs. 3,413-8-0, deducting this item, the balance of rent, at Rs. 24,000 per annum, represents the interest on the capital sunk in building the Dock-yard, erecting machinery, &c.

134. The sums disbursed for coal, pilotage, coaling, and contingencies of Government vessels, not attached to this Province were as follows :—

	From Ran- goon Trea- sury.	From Moul- mein Trea- sury.	From Bassein Trea- sury.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Bengal, Marine	18,728	4,192	.....
.. Port Blair	1,829	577	.....
.. Light-house Department ...	12,113	14,381	10,205
Total, Rs. ...	32,670	19,150	10,205

135. The following is a Statement of cash received, and credit taken for port-dues leviable on Government vessels, also of the sums disbursed for the year 1864-65, for the several Port Funds of the Province. Public works charges, and the value of stores not paid for in cash, are excluded.

PORTS.	Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Akyab	36,211	36,048	13,957	16,111
Kyauk Phyoo	397	532	240	220
Rangoon	81,517	1,28,624	25,614	42,822
Bassein	9,627	13,183	6,093	16,343
Moulmein	32,099	41,282	17,049	44,369
Total, Rs. ...	1,62,851	2,19,669	65,953	1,19,865

Public Works' expenditure on Port requirements.

136. The expenditure by the Public Works Department on account of several of the Funds is noted below :—

Akyab.	Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
51,080	44,457	7,991	65,928

137. From the above statistics it will be observed, that there is a large increase in the receipts of Rangoon Port Fund, which arises entirely from the increased amount of tonnage which visited the Port. The expenses were increased chiefly by the necessity for building a buoy vessel, the outlay on which was heavy during the year.

138. There is also a very satisfactory increase in the receipts of the Moulmein Port Fund, from the same cause which led to the increase in the Rangoon receipts. The increase in the expenditure of the Moulmein Port Fund, arose from the expenses of having the river re-surveyed, and also in providing a new Port vessel to supply the place of the "Pegu" worn out. The Port also for the first time has been debited with the full pay of the Master Attendant and his Establishment.

Number and tonnage of vessels cleared out of the several ports.

139. The following Table exhibits the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared out from the under-mentioned ports, during 1864-65, compared with the previous year:—

Ports.	Number.		Tonnage.	
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Akyah	343	509	155,973	179,992
Kyook Phyoo	19	19	1,710	2,294
Rangoon	618	836	222,861	353,785
Bassein	98	133	35,126	51,635
Bassein	470	643	144,497	192,488
Moulmein	480	428	8,452	8,186
Tavoy	232	219	4,119	5,596
Mergui				
Total ...	2,260	2,687	572,738	793,976

The increase in the shipping at the Ports of Akyah, Bassein, and Rangoon was entirely owing to the great demand for rice in the Straits and China, and at Moulmein to the briskness in the timber and rice trade.

The vessels which trade with Tavoy and Mergui are chiefly small coasting crafts. There is no local port fund at these ports; a small fee is charged for port clearances, which is credited to Government. They amounted last year to Rs. 2,018. Cargoes shipped from Cheduba and off the Sandoway Coast clear out from, and pay port dues at Kyook Phyoo.

140. The receipts for Straits light dues levied under Act XIII of 1854 on vessels trading with the Straits were as follows:—

Year.	Akyah.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Moulmein.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64	692	1,807	..	184	2,683
1864-65	1,065	5,710	777	896	8,448

141. The shipping fees realized at Rangoon were Rs. 1,622-11 against Rs. 1,850 in the previous year, and at Moulmein Rs. 541 against Rs. 971 for the previous year.

142. The Lighthouse on the Alguada Reef was lighted, for the first time, on 23rd April 1865. Good progress has also been made with the Lighthouse at Double Island; it will be lighted before the close of the monsoon.

The erection of these Lighthouses and others which are projected, one on the Cocos, and one at the mouth of the Rangoon river, has necessi-

Statement showing the numbers of the principal Races in British Burmah in 1864 as compared with 1863.

RACES.	PEGU.		TENASSERIM.		ARAKAN.		TOTAL.		
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	
	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	Souls.	
1. Europeans and their descendants	2,532	2,443	2,627	2,727	132	147	5,291	5,317	
2. Burmese, including Arakanese and Talines ...	955,869	998,310	240,776	249,435	311,079	335,269	1,507,724	1,588,014	
3. Karens	261,750	272,899	101,943	104,294	63	140	363,756	377,333	
4. Shans and Toungthoos	24,009	24,277	27,729	31,001	53	54	51,790	55,332	
5. Chinese	2,046	2,099	6,350	7,976	112	109	8,508	9,284	
6. Khyangs	21,417	22,084	.....	24	19,559	20,577	40,976	42,685
7. Indians	13,922	14,559	23,127	28,722	27,222	27,479	64,271	70,760	
8. Mahomedans of Burmah	2,258	2,795	4,157	5,020	20,743	21,927	27,156	28,742	
9. Kamees ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,801	3,456	2,801	3,456
10. All races not included above	13,071	11,523	2,324	2,252	4,371	5,482	19,766	19,257	
Total ...	1,296,874	1,350,989	409,033	430,551	386,134	414,640	20,92,041	2,196,180	
Sexes	Men	364,619	377,658	125,015	136,727	18,601	126,538	608,235	640,926
	Women	354,567	367,165	103,358	105,548	111,975	116,115	569,900	588,828
	Boys of 15 years of age and under ...	265,162	283,406	95,362	99,303	84,639	90,005	445,163	472,714
	Girls ditto ditto ditto ...	249,816	260,434	85,298	88,972	70,919	81,982	406,033	431,339
Total ...	1,296,874	1,350,989	409,033	430,551	386,134	414,640	2,029,331	2,133,854	

NOTE.—This does not include the mountain Karens in the Toungoo District, estimated at 62,326 souls.

Towns of more than 5,000 souls.

164. A list of the towns whose inhabitants exceed 5,000 is also here below given :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Names of Towns.	No. of Inhabitants.
PEGU.	Rangoon.	Rangoon	63,256
		Yangoon	5,388
	Promé.	Promé	22,243
		Thayetmyo	* 7,448
		Doungbong	7,468
	Bassein.	Bassein	24,907
		Pantanau	6,238
		Laymyetna	6,254
	Myanoung.	Myanoung	5,125
		Honzadah	9,239
Kyangyeen		5,423	
Toungoo.	Toungoo	9,628	
TENASSERIM.	Amherst	Moulmein	69,386
	Tavoy	Tavoy	13,336
	Mergui	Mergui	9,657
	Martaban	Sawaygyeen... ..	7,702
ARA-KAN.	Akyab	Akyab	15,512

* Within municipal limits.

Increase of population in Sea-ports.

165. The following Table shows the increase in the three Seaports of the province :—

Ports.	Population.	Increase.	Rate.
Rangoon	1863 61,138	2,118	3.4
	1864 63,256		
Moulmein	1863 60,889	8,497	13.9
	1864 69,386		
Akyab	1863 14,996	516	3.4
	1864 15,512		

Proportion of Males
to Females.

166. The proportion of males to females in the whole province is as 109 to 100.

167. The area of the province is ninety thousand square miles; the population, two millions one hundred and ninety thousand, which gives an average of 24 individuals to the square mile.

The Returns do not include the population in Military Cantonments, nor that in Jails.

SECTION 16.—AGRICULTURE.

168. The most important event connected with the progress of agriculture during the year has been the establishment of an Agri-Horticultural Society for British Burmah. The Society has been well aided by Government, and may be expected, from the earnest support it has met with from the principal European gentlemen of the province, to influence in a marked degree the advancement of agriculture. The objects in view mainly are to encourage the introduction of new products, and to improve the native method of culture by means of better implements, by improved breeds of cattle, and by the preservation of cattle from the ravages of disease.

169. The area of cotton cultivation has largely increased. This has resulted from the high price of the article. Cotton cultivation. The quality of the cotton has not been improved, but that grown in the district of Amherst has been pronounced to be of superior quality. In the Calcutta market it fetched Rs. 54 per maund, equal to $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas per lb. The following Table shows the area of cotton cultivation in each division for the two past years:—

DIVISIONS.				1863-64. Acres.	1864-65. Acres.
Tenasserim	...	...	...	823	2,038
Pegu	...	...	...	7,344	15,194
Arakan	...	...	...	284	780

As a great deal of cotton is grown in hill plantations, where the area is not measured, the full amount cannot be stated. It is estimated, however, that in the district of Prome 19,000 acres of cotton and semum were grown together during the past year, or about 9,500 acres of cotton. But the increase in cotton cultivation cannot be maintained when the staple is at lower prices than what ruled in 1864, for the cultivation is ordinarily far less remunerative than growing rice is.

170. Foreign tobacco seed has been introduced, and has produced a more valuable plant than the indigenous tobacco. This has been more especially the case in the

Tobacco.

per log. Other forests have been leased out for a term of years, the lessees having authority to girdle full-grown trees. Some forest tracts also are retained under the direct management of the Forest Department, and are worked by means of Contractors. Under instructions from the Supreme Government, advances to Contractors have been much curtailed, and payment for work done substituted, as far as possible.

174. Most of the permit leases for forests, in the Sittang, Salween, and Hlyne tracts, having terminated on the 1st December 1864, public notices were issued, inviting tenders for the right to fell teak timber therein, and new permits were granted, for the several separate forest tracts, for a further period of three years.

Number of logs of teak brought down by permit holders and lessees.

175. The number of logs brought out of the forests was very much less during the past year, than during each of the two previous years.

FORESTS.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	No. of logs.	No. of logs.	No. of logs.
Southern forests	2,209	1,619	1,921
Prome do.	7,436	5,065	7,887
Sittang do.	9,867	10,020	3,540
Salween do.	6,861	13,911	4,960
Total	26,393	30,615	18,328

This number would have been increased by more than 2,000 logs from the Sittang, had they not been detained in the Kyamoo creek, owing to the water having run out fully one month earlier than usual, consequent on the operations which were being carried on to deepen and shorten the channel. The number detained will come into the account of 1865-66.

176. The rates levied on permit timber were considerably reduced, as sanctioned by Government on the 4th June 1864, and the revenue receipts proportionally affected during the year, as the practical advantages of such reduction, which was calculated to induce an increased supply of timber from the forests, could not fairly be tested for the following reasons.

177. The uncertainty which hung over the renewal of permits to present incumbents naturally affected the vigor of the operations which were being carried on. During the year the business which had been carried on by the largest permit-holder on the Sittang and the holder of the whole of the Southern forests, was transferred to the "Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited." A new system of management was introduced, which to some extent affected the out-turn during the first year of such management. The timber markets, too, had been dull for some time, and permit-holders were not anxious, during 1864, to push their operations. Subsequently, owing to the extraordinary arrivals of shipping, and the difficulty there was to find freight, timber prices suddenly rose, but it was too late then to increase the out-turn of the forests for the season. The supply next season will probably be more satisfactory, as permit-holders are confirmed in their forests for three years more.

178. From the forests worked by Contractors, only 7,181 logs and sleepers were received at Rangoon; 5,880 of the finest logs remained in the creeks and rivers, owing to the sudden cessation of rain at the end of September, fully a month earlier than usual, and just at the time when timber is being brought down, as it cannot be safely moved until the rivers begin to fall. It is much to be regretted that the whole quantity cut did not come to market, as the timber left behind was the largest, and prices continued high to the close of the season.

179. Drift timber, to the number of 9,042 logs, was received as follows:—

Collected by Government Agency	...	...	1,955
Ditto ditto at Kuddo	...	...	7,087

180. The importation of teak from foreign territories was 114,079 logs as follows:—

By the Salween	...	...	100,652
Do. Irrawaddy	...	...	7,844
Do. Sittang	...	...	5,583
Total	...	...	114,079

and 29,019 pieces of converted timber.

181. Forest operations were vigorously carried on in all the divisions. The following was the number of trees girdled:—

In Tharrawaddee	...	...	12,576
„ Prome	...	...	1,765
„ Southern	...	...	860
„ Sittang	...	...	9,655
„ Salween	...	...	2,102
Total	...	...	26,958

182. The usual forest surveys and other operations accompanied the Survey. The Survey Establishment was occupied in demarcating reserved tracts in the Shaboung of Kanjee.

183. All the plantations, viz., those of Prome, Thinganeenoung, Koloon Island, Shwe'goon, with some other smaller ones, were visited and thinned, and two large new plantations in Tharrawaddee and Sittang Districts, of from 30 to 50 acres each, have been formed and are now being sown, so as to test the question of the expense which must be incurred for raising teak on a large scale. The plantation in Tharrawaddee is being formed under a system of daily labour, while that in the Kareenchoung on the East Sittang is worked by a number of Shans under their Tsaubwa or Chief. They are paid a certain price per acre for clearing, and a fixed price for every thousand plants. This latter plan, it is expected, will prove the best for the purpose of forming extended plantations.

184. Blasting operations were carried on in the Tharrawaddee District, where the Boben stream was cleared, and other minor obstructions in streams removed, and also in the Sittang District, where the Koon and Phyoo obstructions were worked upon.

185. The whole of the Middle and Upper Thoungyeen Forests were examined, and valuation surveys were made of them by Lieutenant Seaton, who left Moulmein about the middle of December 1864, and did not return until the end of April 1865. These tracts had previous to this been but very partially traversed. The Western Prome District was also examined.

186. The charges of the Forest Department during 1864-65 have been as follows:—

		<i>Forests.</i>			
Works and Maintenance	...	Rs. 1,43,703	7 0		
Establishment	...	53,240	11 0		
				1,96,944	2 0
<i>Kuddoo Revenue Station.</i>					
Maintenance	...	Rs. 33,454	14 0		
Establishment	...	9,576	14 0		
				43,031	12 0
Cost of Direction	...	...	...	23,263	4 0
				2,63,239	2 0
				Grand Total	...

It is necessary here to explain the large increase of expenditure under "Maintenance" in Kuddoo. It arises chiefly on account of salvage paid to salvors for drift timber. The number of logs recovered and received at Kuddoo amounted to 7,087. Of these, 4,401 logs were afterwards given up to claimants on payment of salvage and the expenses. These expenses, as will be seen in the Receipts, have been more than reimbursed by the sale of unclaimed drift timber.

187. The Cash Receipts are here given under the headings which appeared in the Report for 1863-64, and which show the nature of the several items—

14,091 logs of the year 1864-65 sold by				Rs.
auction	...	...	...	3,36,121
5,410 Railway Sleepers	ditto	...	...	17,742
Permit Fees	...	...	...	45,030
Logs sold to Permit-holders	...	...	...	1,46,140
Sundry Forest Items	...	...	...	20,599
Seigniorage received at Kuddo on British-grown				
Timber, being 16,821 logs	...	...	...	44,187
Add fractions	...	...	...	3
Grand Total, being actual Receipts from British				
Forests	...	...	...	6,09,822
Duty on 99,030* logs of foreign timber	...	...	...	2,88,207
Miscellaneous sale of drift timber, &c.	...	...	...	43,204
Grand Total of Receipts, Rupees				9,36,233

These figures as compared with 1863-64 are as follows:—

				1863-64.	1864-65.
				Ra.	Ra.
Forest Charges	...	...	...	2,24,100	2,20,307
Kuddo Charges	...	...	...	11,599	48,031
				2,35,699	2,63,239.
Forest Receipts	...	...	...	5,41,500	6,09,822
Kuddo Receipts	...	...	...	2,24,119	3,26,411
				7,65,619	9,36,233

188. The Forest Department has been efficiently directed by the Services of Officers. Officiating Conservator Mr. H. Leeds during the year. That Officer reports favorably upon the services of his subordinates.

189. In the Forests of Arakan, the most Arakan Iron-wood. valuable timber is that termed Iron-wood, from its exceeding hardness. Licenses are issued annually for the felling of trees of not less than four and a half feet girth, measured at three from the ground. A seigniorage of one rupee a tree is paid by the licensee-holder.

During the past year ninety four licenses were issued. The number of trees actually felled was 4,476, but the amount realized for seignior-

* This number will not agree with the number imported as shown in para. because all timber does not pay duty the year it is brought into British Territory.

age was Rs. 4,570, as in some instances the amount had been paid in advance. This wood is understood to be valuable for railway sleepers.

SECTION XVIII.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

190. The work accomplished in the year under notice will be best understood by treating it under two heads, namely—

Work during recess (May 1864 to December 1864).

Work of field season (December 1864 to April 1865).

191. The recess work consisted in the completion of all computations, calculations, and plotting of previous season's field work, and compiling the same to the extent of over 5,000 square miles on No. 4 sheet of the general map, together with a portion of the work of the field season of 1863 comprising the lower half of the same sheet.

This sheet embraces an area of 7689-76 square miles, and includes nearly the whole of the Prome and Myan Ouug Districts, with a portion of the district of Bassein, and about 2,500 square miles in Arakan.

192. For the work of the field season the strength of the establishment was as follows :—

Strength of the Field Establishment. One Assistant, Mr. Montgomerie, vice Lieutenant Bagge, R. E., removed from 17th December 1864 for special employ on Siam and Tenasserim boundaries.

Two Sub-Assistants, Messrs. Barnett and Cooper, and 14 Native Surveyors.

The Sub-Assistants and Native Surveyors left Rangoon on different dates between 8th and 24th December 1864, but Mr. Montgomerie did not join the Department till December 1864, and could not be despatched till 21st March 1865.

The Superintendent Captain Fitz Roy was unable to take the field, having obtained sick leave to England. He was relieved by Captain Edgcome, R. E., (Madras,) on 16th March 1865. That Officer under special order remained at the Head Quarter Station, Rangoon.

193. The work of the season under review has been almost entirely confined to the Toungoo District, though provision was made for the completion of nearly 4,000 square miles in the Prome, Myan Oung, and Rangoon Districts remaining unsurveyed in former seasons.

194. In order to effect the completion of the entire survey of the Pegu Division, British Burmah, during the past season, the work assigned to the various establishments was as follows :—

To the Assistants and Sub-Assistants, 474 miles of Traverse Work with Theodolite.

To the Native Surveyors, 8,691-9 square miles by Compass and Perambulator in Pegu.

2025-9 ditto ditto Martaban.

195. The Monthly Progress Reports show that the whole of the detailed survey assigned above to the Native Surveyors has been completed by them, save, perhaps, the running up a small and unimportant stream here and there to its source, and of the traverse work all absolutely necessary. Longitudinal and latitudinal lines have been run. Captain Edgcome, therefore, considers that it will hardly be requisite to enter upon another field season's operations, or, if necessary, that so little will remain to be done that the Field Establishment might be reduced to one Assistant with four or six Native Surveyors.

196. The greater part of the country surveyed during past season comprises wild uninhabited hilly tracts covered with dense jungle, and extremely unhealthy.

197. The various parties have suffered a good deal from sickness in consequence, and 151 days' work have thus been lost during the season; the exceedingly early and heavy rains also put a stop to work earlier than usual.

Mr. Montgomerie was severely wounded by a tiger on 13th April 1865 at Mahee in the Araccan Hills, and was laid up for 28 days in consequence. Sub-Assistants Barnett and Cooper have suffered greatly from fever, and the present state of Mr. Cooper's health is such as to occasion great anxiety.

198. The total cost of the survey up to 1st May 1864, as estimated by Captain Fitz Roy, was Rs. 3,99,441-6-4, and the area surveyed up to the same date, 24,538-2 square miles, or at the rate of Rs. 16-9-11 per square mile, but this heavy mileage rate is due to the fact of Captain Fitz Roy having inaugurated a new system of survey on his assuming charge of the Department, and having entirely re-surveyed the province on that system.

199. Up to 1st May 1865, the area estimated surveyed amounts to about 33,000 square miles, and the total cost of the survey up to that date to Rs. 4,26,066-10-3, being at the rate of Rs. 13 per square mile, which, though not high rate for Topographical Surveys executed on the system which obtains in India, is certainly high for such a survey as that of Pegu, and is due, as before noticed, to the fact of the country having been almost entirely re-surveyed under Captain Fitz Roy's Superintendence.

Sheets Nos. 1 and 2 of the general map have been published, and the remaining sheets are in a very forward state. The surveys and records will be removed to Madras by Captain Edgcome when the map of Pegu will be completed.

On recommendation of the Surveyor General the series of Township Maps, commenced by Captain Fitz Roy, will also be continued, and supplemented by the aid of the Civil Engineering College Students at Madras.

200. Captain Fitz Roy was Superintendent of the Survey until March 1865, when the state of his health compelled him to leave the province.

Departure of Captain Fitz Roy, Superintendent.

SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

201. The following Statement exhibits the result of vaccine operations during 1864-65 as compared with 1863-64 :—

Station.	Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Total Vaccinated.		Remarks.
	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.	1864-65.	
Rangoon	688	1,061	236	147	924	1,208	* Out of the 3,125 total cases vaccinated in 1-65, 265 cases are recorded as unknown, or failed to attend, and in 1864, 250 such cases are included in the total †.
Bassein ... ..	...	...	31	...	31	...
Premo	172	225	33	89	261	324	
Thyetmyo	277	55	43	31	390	86	
Myanoung	171	235	34	43	205	277	
Henzada	243	311	61	190	304	501	
Toungoo	126	173	7	50	133	234	
Moulmein	161	1,055	315	31	476	1,130	
Tavoy ... ..	...	143	14	54	14	211
Mergul ... ..	...	21	...	13	...	34
Shive-gyeen ... ..	...	390	73	65	73	465
Akyab ... ..	...	244	130	179	455	633
Total	2,044	3,902	876	901	3,225	†5,058	

202. Five thousand and fifty-three persons were vaccinated in 1864 against 3,225 in 1863, showing an increase of 56 per cent. Of these 3,902, or 30 per cent., were successful cases.

This, however, does not show the true result of the operations, for, it should be borne in mind that the non-success of the operation is attributed in many cases to previous inoculation, which, though repelling the influence of the vaccine matter, does not necessarily prove such matter to be destitute of virtue under other and more favorable conditions.

203. Government having sanctioned establishments for the large towns in the province, an impetus has been given to vaccinat on, and it is hoped that as trained vaccinators are sent out into the several districts supplied with good lymph, the people may be brought to see the efficacy of the operation, and be induced gradually to abandon their dangerous practice of inoculation.

General remarks.

SECTION XX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Statistics of the year. 204. Below are the detailed statistics of the past year as compared with 1863-64 :—

Years.	In-door Patients including Europeans.	Out-door Patients including Europeans.	Amount raised by Subscriptions and Donations.	Amount of expenses borne by Government.	Amount payments by paying Patients.
	Number.	Number.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64	1,743*	1,702*	4,136	9,354	2,869
1864-65	2,455	14,577	2,838	11,011†	10,403‡
Difference ...	+ 712	+ 3,875	- 1,298	+ 1,657	7,534

The increase is good evidence that these Dispensaries are attracting the confidence of the people.

The institutions most prominent for usefulness are those at the Sea-ports, viz., Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

205. There are two Hospitals at Akyab, the General and the Seamen's, one for Natives, the other for European seamen, in addition to which there is a Dispensary for out-door patients. They adjoin one another and are under the direction of the Civil Surgeon Dr. Leonard Lees. The out-door attendance at this united institution has decreased. This is attributed by Dr. Lees to less sickness, and to the occurrence of gangrene following treatment of wounds and operations, an endemic which prevailed during the last quarter of the year under review.

206. In-door attendance, however, greatly increased. The total daily average of out-door and in-door attendance for past year, as compared with the previous one, being as follows :—

1863	...	...	32.45 per cent.
1864	...	...	42.83 " "

Increase in the admission of Europeans has been encouraging, the numbers being—

1863	...	...	65
1864	...	...	108

The daily average attendance of European patients was 8.41 per cent. against 3.17 in 1863.

207. Of 537 in-door patients treated, there were 37 or 6.9 per cent. deaths including four Europeans, which is not high.

* The returns of in-door and out-door patients in Thayathyo for 1863-64 not included.

† Includes allowance of Rs. 1,440 debited to the Akyab Port Fund.

‡ Includes sale of medicine, Rs. 770, at Moulmein.

208. The financial state of the Institution, as compared with 1863, is seen from the following Statement, fractions omitted :—

	1863.	1864.
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure	5,082	7,482
Deduct fees from paying patients	99½	2,381
Total	4,087	5,101
Deduct Port Fund Allowance	1,440	1,440
Grand Total	2,647	3,661

The increase in expenditure is due to purchase of clothing, to replace that worn out, and of articles necessary for hospital use.

209. The Rangoon General Hospital and Charitable Dispensary has also a Seamen's Hospital attached. The out-patients numbered 3,973, and the in-patients, 356, of which latter 43 or 13 per cent. died.

210. The financial state of this Dispensary is below shown, omitting fractions :—

	Rs.
Receipts, 1864-65	5,599
Deduct Disbursements, 1864-65	3,652
Balance, 30th April 1865	1,947

During the past year a Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been attached to this dispensary. It owes much to the care of the Civil Surgeon Dr. Cowie.

211. The following Statement shows the admissions into the Moulmein General Hospital, which is also a dispensary and hospital for seamen :—

Years.	Europeans.	Natives.	
		In-patients.	Out-patients.
1863	13	89	1,997
1864	335	526	2,966
Difference	+ 222	- 63	+ 969

Out of the 335 Europeans treated, there were seven deaths.

212. The fund, omitting fractions now in the Treasury at the credit of this Hospital, amounts to Rs. 4,900, and is derived as follows :—

Financial state.					
					Rs. 2,890
Sale of medicines	...	...	..	1,610	
Paying patients	...	...	..	400	
					—
			Total	...	4,900
					—

Besides this there is a balance in hand of Rs. 144.

'The total receipts for the year including Government subscriptions, amount to				Rs. 5,262
Disbursements	...	...	..	2,821
Leaving a balance of	...	...	..	2,441

213. The Dispensaries at Thayetmyo, Shive-gyeen, Mergui, and Tavoy, have been in operation some time, and are useful institutions. The reports of Dr. Donnelly, at Mergui, are distinguished by the care with which they are drawn up.

The Dispensaries at Bassein, Prome, Henzada, Toungoo, and Kyouk Phyoo have been too recently started for much advance to have been made.

SECTION XXI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

214. With the exception of the towns of Moulmein and Myan-
State of public health. oung, the state of the public health during the past year has been generally good.

215. A very careful report has been furnished by Dr. Less, Civil Surgeon, on the state of health in the town of Akyab. The town generally is very far from being well kept. The means at disposal for keeping the town clean are scanty, but the most is not made of what there are. Notwithstanding the want of care in this respect, however, the health of the inhabitants does not appear to have suffered. In the Table attached to this Section, the return of births and deaths at Akyab, from October 1864 to the end of April 1865, is given. The greater number of deaths resulted from fever, and convulsions among infants.

216. Moulmein was visited by an outbreak of cholera during the months of February, March, April. The Civil Surgeon Dr. Marr makes the following remarks regarding it.—“It has been asserted that cholera and small-pox never exist in an epidemic form in the same locality and at the same time, and that the atmosphere favorable to the one is uncongenial to the propagation and extension of the other. Last year small-pox in an epidemic form, with its cognate diseases measles and chicken-pox, preceded and co-existed with the epidemic of cholera; and although there were very few casualties from small-pox, its seizures were numerous.”

Parts of the suburbs of Mouimein, which are submerged at high water, are being drained, and the ground will be filled up when funds are available.

217. For the town of Mergui, Dr. Donnelly has prepared a careful report. There is no Conservancy Establishment, yet the health of the people has been extremely good.

Mergal.

218. In the town and district of Myanoung, small-pox broke out epidemically. The Medical Officer Mr. Apothecary Yarde observes: "At Myanoung, out of 1,984 children, 179 deaths took place from small-pox alone; at Kyangyeen, out of a total of 1,882 infants and children, 1,061 were attacked, 486 died, * * * * giving a lamentable death-rate of 258 per 1,000 children from small-pox alone."

219. Dr. Cowie, the Civil Surgeon of Rangoon, in a very useful and interesting report, has clearly set forth the defects in sanitary measures and appliances in that town. The general health, he observes, suffers from scarcity of pure drinking-water, and by the deficiency of pure air in the crowded bazaars inhabited by the natives of India. The food sold in the bazaars also requires inspection, and the entire removal daily of all refuse matter is imperatively called for. Notwithstanding the great defects in sanitary arrangements, no epidemic outbreak visited Rangoon during the past year, and the general health is stated to have been comparatively good.

Rangoon.

But it is observed that the types of disease in the town are severer than in the jail, where ventilation and general conservancy are more completed.

220. Prome, usually an unhealthy locality, has been free from any epidemic during the past year. The Civil Surgeon

Prome.

Dr. Barlow attributes this immunity to the improvements made by the Municipal Authorities. He is also of opinion that the mortality among the population of Prome is in the cold season on an average, nearly double what it is during the other seasons of the year; the alleged cause for this is owing to the scantiness of clothing, and exposure to the night air, which tells with fatal effect on the sickly and aged among the community.

221. The Civil Surgeon at Toungoo, Dr. Kelly, observes: "The

Toungoo.

town is kept cleaner than any native town I know of. The Deputy Commissioner has constructed good drains and roads in every direction. A latrine with tubs has been constructed near the market-place * * * * On the whole, sanitary matters, as far as they are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, are satisfactory."

The death-rate for the seven months ending the 30th April 1865 is reported to have been at the rate of 30.11 per thousand per annum.

222. During the last seven months of the official year, registers

Registration of births and deaths.

have been kept of the births and deaths in the principal towns of British Burmah. The registers are far from being correct, but it is believed that the experience gained during the period in question, and the increased supervision exercised over the keepers of the registers, will lead to more trustworthy records being maintained during the current year.

223. The results of the past seven months are shown in the following Table. It is believed that in the towns of Toungoo, Mergui, and Prome, the returns are more accurate than in the other towns :—

Division.	Town.	Population.	Total of Births and Deaths for seven months ending 30th April 1865.		No. of Births.		Ratio per thousand for a year.	Difference between the Births and Deaths for seven months
					Males.	Females.		
Araccan.	Akyab ...	15,510	Births ..	367	201	166	40·6	} +64
			Deaths ...	303	186	117	33·5	
Pegu.	Rangoon ...	63,256	Births ...	577	328	249	15·6	} +58
			Deaths ...	519	298	221	14·	
	Bassein ...	24,977	Births ...	552	284	268	88·	} +225
			Deaths ...	327	173	154	22·5	
	Prome ...	22,243	Births ..	506	299	207	38·9	} -15
			Deaths ...	521	...	..	40·1	
	Henzada ..	9,239	Births ...	170	98	72	31·5	} +36
			Deaths ..	134	72	62	24·8	
	Myanoung ..	5,125	Births ...	...	...	..	....	} Not given
			Deaths ...	...	..	..	.....
	Toungoo ..	9,628	Births ...	267	..	...	47·5	} +98
			Deaths ...	169	106	63	30·1	
Tenasserim.	Moulmein ..	68,309	Births ..	419	209	210	10·5	} -139
			Deaths ..	558	330	228	14·	
	Tavoy ..	13,336	Births ..	345	167	178	44·3	} +220
			Deaths ..	125	64	61	16·	
	Mergui ..	9,657	Births ..	295	152	143	52·4	} +113
			Deaths ..	182	66	83	32·8	
	Suive'gyeen ..	7,702	Births ..	156	..	..	34·7	} +47
			Deaths ...	109	..	..	24·3	

SECTION XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

224. The geological survey continued during the year under Mr. W. Theobald. The scientific results are reported to the Head of the Department, but Mr. Theobald communicates to the Chief Commissioner such observations and dis-

coveries as are of economic importance. During the year there was discovered a small tract of serpentine rock in the district of Bassin. The rock is described as a handsome material for some ornamental purposes. The mainland in the vicinity of Korangyee Island has again been examined, and the limestone found there proved to be valuable for building purposes. Beds of fine grained, and sometimes coarse and calcareous, free stones are found stretching from Poorian Point into Western Prome, and are well adapted, Mr. Theobald considers, for architectural purposes.

225. During the year Mr. E. O'Riley, Deputy Commissioner of Shive'gyeen, was deputed as Commissioner, with Lieutenant A. Bagge, R. E., as his Assistant, for laying down the boundary between British Burmah and Siam. One-half the work was, after much labor, accomplished. But the severe toil necessarily incurred brought on illness which resulted in the death of Mr. O'Riley in the midst of the hills and jungles where his duty was. The death of this Officer is a heavy loss to the public service in British Burmah.

Boundary between Siam and British Burmah.

226. In last year's report it was mentioned that two Officers had been deputed to proceed to a point in the upper course of the River Salween and to survey it downwards. As political difficulties in the Shan States interfered with the execution of the plan, a second expedition was undertaken in 1864-65. The Burmese Government gave cordial assistance. The Officers deputed were Captain C. E. Watson, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. F. Fedden, of the Geological Survey. They reached the Salween River by land about the latitude of 22° North. The result of their observations was that rocks and rapids obstruct the stream to a degree that renders it unnavigable, except at an enormous expense.

Survey of the upper course of the River Salween.

227. During the year a survey has been effected of the Salween River from Moulmein to the sea. This had become absolutely necessary, as the constant shifting of the channels had caused several wrecks of vessels.

Survey of the Moulmein River.

228. As an evidence of the general progress of British Burmah, it deserves mention that the following newspapers and periodicals are published :-

At Rangoon one daily newspaper, and two bi-weekly numbers, in English. One monthly paper in Burmese.

At Moulmein two bi-weekly papers in English.

At Tavoy one paper in Karen.

At Toungoo one Literary Journal, monthly.

229. The past official year has been distinguished by the completion of the Alguada Reef Lighthouse, which was lighted on the 23rd April 1865. That noble work, originally ordered by the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, and which neutralizes the greatest danger on the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, has been executed from the designs and under the immediate orders of Lieutenant Colonel A. Fraser, of the Royal Engineer Corps. The Double Island Lighthouse to guide navigators to the port of Moulmein, constructed by the same Officer, is completed, and only awaits

Completion of Alguada Reef Lighthouse.

the lantern to be lighted up. The distinguished Officer who built these fine works has also projected other light-houses for the Coast.

230. The public service, as well as the province generally, has sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. J. C. Todd, Honorary Magistrate. This gentleman was lost in the ship "Persia" on, it is supposed, the night of the 5th—6th of October 1864. He had been long resident in British Burmah, and was highly respected by all classes of the community.

231. Mr. F. F. Clough, Assistant Superintendent of Police, a zealous young Officer, was lost on the same occasion.

232. Another loss to the public service has been sustained by the retirement of Dr. Clement Williams from the appointment of Agent to the Chief Commissioner at the Court of Mandalay. During a period of three years and a half, this Officer, under very difficult circumstances, upheld British and European interests generally at the Court of Mandalay. He received the thanks of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, and the Burmese Government regretted his departure. But the requirements of the public service elsewhere necessitated his retirement.

233. During the year, also Captain A. Brooking, Superintendent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla, retired. This Officer served with distinction during the war of 1852-53, and was in charge of the Flotilla until it was paid off, as well as of the Dock-yard at Rangoon. His services have been valuable to the province.

234. It has long been a great object to lessen or remove the political difficulties which exist to the direct passage of Shan caravans to British territory via Toungoo. The difficulties consist in the jealousy of the Burmese authorities of any Shan trade passing down without paying toll or customs duty. Last year the Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo arranged for Shan traders to pass through the Gaiko country which shortens the way to Toungoo. The Burmese authorities, however, found that these traders evaded payment of toll at Nysengyan on the old track, and have imposed toll on them at another part of their journey. These tolls or duties do not interfere with any provisions of the treaty with Burmah.

235. A path across the mountain range which separates Burmah from Arakan, leading down to the town of Dinaiet, was re-opened during the year. These ancient lines of traffic have fallen into disuse; first, from the improved navigation introduced by Europeans into the Bay of Bengal, which made a voyage by sea to Rangoon an easier way of reaching Ava by the Irrawaddy than across the country from the sea coast of Arakan; and second, from this facility having been intensified by steam navigation. Still Shan traders, coming from a country watered by two great unnavigable rivers, the Salween and Mek-hong, appear to disregard river navigation. They traverse vast tracts of country with laden bullocks, and occasionally find it worth their while to cross the mountain range from the valley of the Irrawaddy

to the coast of Arakan. In re-opening the path to Dhalet, the inhabitants of that town lent efficient aid, and the arrival of two hundred and seventy-six laden bullocks rewarded their exertions.

Examination of Junior Members of the Commission.

236. The examination of Junior Officers of the Commission was conducted by Lieutenant Colonel Tickell, Commissioner of Pegu.

Mr. C. Phillips, Extra Assistant Commissioner, passed for the higher standard, and for the lower Lieutenant C. O. L. Prendergast, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Roderick, McLeod, Extra Assistant Commissioner, both "with credit". Lieutenant W. G. Hughes, Assistant Commissioner, also passed the lower standard.

Registration of town lands in Rangoon and Moulmein.

237. During the past year the registration of town lands in Rangoon and Moulmein have been completed. This important work was accomplished in the former town by Mr. G. E. Barr, and in the latter by Mr. T. J. Fallon, the Town Magistrate.

Karen Mountaineers' Colony in Toungoo.

238. The colony of Karen Mountaineers, settled on the plains in the district of Toungoo, have extended their cultivation, although much damage was done by flood in the rainy season of 1864.

Office of Civil Pay Master and Accountant General established.

239. In August 1864, a Civil Pay Master and Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office for British Burmah was established at Rangoon.

SECTION XXIII.—CONCLUSION.

240. The Chief Commissioner records with much satisfaction the aid he has received in the administration of the province from his Secretary Major H. Nelson Davies, and from the Chief Engineer and Secretary, in the Public Works Department, Captain C. D. Newmarch, R. E., after whose departure, Captain W. S. Oliphant, R. E., has officiated in those appointments.

The Chief Commissioner is also much indebted to Mr. E. F. Harrison, C. S., for the order and regularity which he has established in the Treasuries, and Account Department of the Province.

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

RECORDER.

W. H. Clarke, Esq., L. L. D. | J. Pitt Kennedy, Esq., Officiating.

COMMISSIONERS.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Verner. | Major R. D. Ardagh.
Colonel A. Fytche.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Major G. Faithfull. | Captain H. A. Brown.
Lieut. Colonel D. Brown. | " W. P. Harrison.
Major F. W. Ripley. | " C. P. Hildebrand.
" E. J. Spilsbury. | T. J. Fallon, Esq.
" J. F. J. Stevenson. | Captain A. G. Duff, Officiating.
Captain M. B. S. Lloyd. | " E. B. Sladen, Officiating.
Major E. M. Ryan. | " A. R. McMahon, Officiating.
H. W. Beddy, Esq. | Lieutenant O. W. Street, Officiating.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Captain F. N. Bayly.	Lieutenant A. G. St rover.
Lieutenant W. C. Plant.	" H. R. Spearman.
Captain C. E. Watson.	" C. O. L. Prendergast.
J. Treacy, Esq.	" W. G. Hughes.
W. DeCour y Ireland, Esq.	G. E. Barr, Esq., Officiating.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

C. Phillips, Esq.	J. Savage, Esq.
J. Hind, Esq.	Moung Oon.
E. Abreu, Esq.	R. McLeod, Esq.
T. W. Hunt, Esq.	Moung Na Gau.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Captain G. E. Fryer.

REGISTRARS, SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

G. Hough, Esq.	J. K. Macrae, Esq.
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CANTONMENT JOINT MAGISTRATE.

Captain J. D. S. Bennet.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

C. Plan k, Esq.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Captain H. T. Duncan.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

Captain J. Duval.	Captain J. C. Middleton.
" T. C. Hamilton.	" W. G. Grove.
P. B. Doyle, Esq.	Major C. Coote.
Lieutenant C. A. Munro.	Lieutenant A. Cook.
" T. Lowndes.	J. Davis, Esq.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

Lieutenant R. Houghton.	Lieutenant M. C. Poole.
J. H. Lawrence, Esq.	G. D. Anderson, Esq.
Lieutenant R. E. Litchfield.	G. Luckett, Esq.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating.

DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Lieutenant W. J. Seaton.	James Barker, Esq.
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ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Lieutenant W. Stenhouse.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Captain W. Munro.

GOVERNMENT PLEADER.

Donald Macleod, Esq.

AGENT TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AT MANDALAY.

Clement Williams, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS :

Dr. A. J. Cowie.	Dr. A. C. Nisbett.
" G. E. Marr.	" A. Thomas.
" L. H. Lees.	" C. E. Pyster.
" J. M. Donnelly.	" F. Barlow.
" J. P. Cromarty.	

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

Captain Harold Lewis.	Lieutenant T. M. Philbrick, I. N.
" W. Porter.	A. J. Dodd, Esq., Offg.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

R. S. Edwards, Esq.	D. F. Lonsdale, Esq.
W. Twemlow, Esq.	C. J. Brown, Esq.

A.

Statement of the Area, Population, Cultivation, and Imperial Revenue of British Burmah for the year 1864-65.

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 of Cultivation.	Land Revenue.	Capitation Tax and land assessment in lieu.	Customs, including licences, commissions, &c.	Fisheries.	Alkasses, including Opium.	Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts.	Total of Imperial Revenue.	Grand Total of Revenue.	REMARKS.
				Acres.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arakan	18,630	414,640	16	398,714	7,57,577	4,55,448	4,09,222	9,748	1,22,882	1,56,961	19,11,858		
Pegu	33,440	1,380,939	78*	1,058,018	16,56,903	12,40,703	15,10,880	4,19,397	4,04,195	10,71,959	63,46,542		
Tenasserim	38,000	430,551	31	315,361	4,20,775	2,92,189	1,35,174	79,099	2,97,568	7,77,530	19,97,335		* Corrected number.
Total	90,070	2,196,180	125	1,767,093	28,37,255	20,28,345	20,55,276	5,03,744	8,24,645	20,06,470	1,02,55,735		

Statement of Local Taxes for 1864-65, not included in the above.

DIVISIONS.	Port Dues.	Municipal.	Barabar.	Ferries.	Rent on Town Lots.	Sale of Town Lands.	Miscellaneous.	Total of Local Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arakan	36,477	14,423	7,490	.....	257	.....	1,903	62,480
Pegu	1,41,408	1,81,328	89,110	1,537	53,522	69,670	.....	4,91,775
Tenasserim	29,731	74,451	23,285	2,760	.....	637	.....	1,39,804
Total	2,18,646	2,30,102	69,885	3,297	53,779	1,00,197	1,903	6,94,059
Grand Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,09,69,794

B.

Abstract Statement of Disbursements of British Burma for the year
1864-65.

Disbursements						Rupees.
A	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	..	...	...	...	67,800
B	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					
	Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	9,30,266
	Forest	...	...	...	...	2,57,426
	Abkaree	...	...	...	...	1,06,239
	Income Tax	...	...	...	...	4,291
	Customs	...	...	...	...	1,24,472
	Salt	...	...	...	...	3,478
	Stamps	...	...	...	...	10,464
	Mint	...	...	...	...	3,037
	Miscellaneous Revenue	...	...	...	...	304
F	CIVIL SERVICES.					
	II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	...	...	...	...	2,10,133
	III. Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	6,36,484
	IV. Police	...	...	...	...	11,02,720
	V. Education, Science, and Art	...	...	...	...	54,293
	VI. Political Agencies	...	...	...	...	41,701
	VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowance and Gratuities	...	...	...	...	58,054
	VIII. Marine	...	...	...	...	2,40,988
	IX. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	16,006
	X. Civil Contingencies	...	...	...	...	2,345
G	Interest	...	...	...	...	837
	Total					38,71,838
H	PUBLIC DEBT.					
	Police Superannuation Fund	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Funds	...	...	...	...	3,99,197
	Deposits	...	...	...	...	7,78,401
	Advances repayable	...	...	...	...	8,58,410
	Cash remittances	...	...	...	...	59,53,886
	Bills paid	...	...	...	...	35,09,252
	Marine remittances	...	...	...	...	1,02,123
	Public Works remittances	...	...	...	...	29,94,522
	Adjusted charges on account of other Governments	...	...	...	...	13,332
J	Remittances, other Governments—					
	India, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Madras, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	41,35,073
	Military	...	...	...	...	23,54,529
	Marine	...	...	...	...	66,372
	Post Office	...	...	...	...	89,447
	Electric Telegraph	...	...	...	...	1,43,440
Add—	Port Blair, F III	...	...	...	...	5,39,502
	Total					2,21,37,764
	Cash balance					34,80,799
	Grand Total					2,96,74,843

B.

Abstract Statement of Receipts of British Burmah for the year 1864-65.

Receipts.				Rupees.
Cash Balance				39,79,759
		Land Revenue	...	56,13,966
I. Land Revenue, &c.		Forest	...	9,34,070
		Abkaree	...	9,97,406
II. Assessed Taxes.		Income Tax	...	1,21,276
III. Customs	...	Imports	...	3,93,697
		Exports	...	16,95,546
IV. Salt—Excise Duty		...	...	85,835
VI. Stamps	...	...	...	3,48,691
X. Law and Justice	...	...	...	2,21,369
		Police	...	11,580
XII. Marine	...	...	...	2,73,750
XV. Miscellaneous—Civil	...	...	...	26,209
XVI. Interest	...	...	...	3,947
Total				1,06,93,363
XVII. PUBLIC DEBT.				
		Service Funds	...	20,100
		Police Superannuation Fund	...	3,894
		Local Funds	...	7,50,128
		Police Fund Investment Account	...	38,000
		Deposits	...	9,24,262
		Advances repayable	...	7,26,959
		Cash remittances	...	60,30,385
		Bills drawn	...	27,12,761
		Marine remittances	...	3,10,088
		Public Works remittances	...	3,35,208
XVIII. Adjusted Receipts on account of other Governments	...	...	...	7,681
XIX. Remittances, other Governments—	...	...	...	14,54,458
		India, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Madras, Bombay, &c.	...	628
		Account Current with London	...	2,53,878
		Military	...	12,962
		Marine	...	68,433
		Post Office	...	41,188
		Electric Telegraph	...	2,70,707
Add Port Blair X	...	...	...	...
Total				1,50,01,722
Grand Total				2,96,74,843