

SELECTIONS  
FROM  
THE RECORDS  
OF THE  
**BENGAL GOVERNMENT.**

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N<sup>o</sup>. XVII.

REPORT  
ON  
**DARJEELING,**

BY

W. B. JACKSON, Esq., C. S.

*Judge of the Sudder Court.*

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**REPORT**  
ON  
**DARJEELING,**

BY  
**MR. WELBY JACKSON.**

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**GENERAL REMARKS.**

1. **DESCRIPTION.**—THE Darjeeling District is situated to the North of Zillahs Purneah and Rungpore, and may be divided into two portions, the Northern, consisting of a mere succession of hill and valley, with an average altitude of from 4,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea level, and the Southern, or Morung, of the skirts of the first range of the Himalayah and the plains lying between that and Zillah Rungpore.

2. **BOUNDARY.**—On the North the River Rumam divides this District from Sikim; on the East the Rivers Rungeet and Teestah separate it from Bootan; on the West the River Mechi divides it from Nepal; from the source of the Mechi Northward the ridge of the Tonglo and Phulloot mountains carry the Western boundary North to the River Rumam: to the South the district is contiguous with the Zillahs Rungpore and Purneah.

3. **SOIL AND PRODUCE.**—In the Report of the Superintendent (Dr. Campbell,) of the 23rd May 1851, it is stated that the Southern tract, called the Morung, “formerly belonged to Sikim: it was ceded to the British Government by the Treaty with Nepal of 1816, and at the same time granted to the Sikim Rajah: the total area may be reckoned at 4,000 square miles.” Again, “the upper portion of the Morung lies immediately at the base of the mountains, is chiefly covered with forest and jungle, much of which is suited for the growth of cotton; has a very fertile soil, and is inhabited by two tribes, the Mechis and the Dhimals,

who do not suffer from its unhealthy climate but get ill on leaving it for the open plains. The lower Morung is more open and cleared, has also a very fertile soil, in which the principal cultivation is rice, and is chiefly inhabited by the Cooch tribe."

4. RIVERS.—The principal rivers of the Morung are the Chenga, Balasun, Mohanuddi and Teestah, none navigable in this part of their course.

5. CLIMATE OF THE HILLS.—The North or mountainous portion of the district is extremely cool and healthy, with the exception of particular spots, lying low or defective in circulation of air; the Sudder Station of Darjeeling is situate in this portion, about 24 miles from the foot of the hills and 12 from the Northern Frontier.

6. MORUNG.—The Morung portion of the District was taken from the Rajah of Sikim, in consequence of his having seized and detained in confinement, without any tenable reason, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, while travelling peaceably through his country; the country thus taken has been lately settled by the Superintendent (Dr. Campbell) at about Rupees 36,000 annual jumma; and the collections are made without difficulty.

7. CONVALESCENT DEPOT.—A Convalescent Depôt has been established at Darjeeling for European Troops: it is situated on the Jullah Puhar to the South of the Station, at an elevation of 800 feet above it: total elevation above the sea 7,800 feet; and will accommodate 150 men.

There is a Commandant, a Surgeon and Station Staff Officer, with Non-commissioned Staff attached; and three or four Officers are annually appointed to do duty. The men are sent up in June and return to the plains in December. The effect of the climate on them has been very beneficial.

8. SAPPER CORPS.—A party of 180 Sappers and Miners are also quartered at the Sudder Station and perform the military duty of the Station, besides being employed on the roads and public works; this is a local corps, formed chiefly from the people of the district, and is most valuable in constructing and preserving the communications. When employed on road-work, the men receive an extra allowance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas a day; they are under the command of the Executive Officer.

9. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.—The entire management of this District has, from the first cession in 1838, been in the hands of the present

Superintendent, Dr. A. Campbell. When he took charge of it, there were not twenty families in the whole tract of hills ; there is now a population of 10,000 persons in this portion, exclusive of Morung ; and the patches of cultivation may be distinguished all over the less steep portions of the mountains.

10. The powers vested in this Officer include the political relations of our Government with the Sikim Rajah, and the civil, criminal and fiscal duties : he is also Post Master and Marriage Registrar and has charge of the Station Funds, *viz.*, the income from the lands in and about the Station, leased by Government for building purposes, which are applied by the authority of the Government to local purposes.

11. EFFECT OF SYSTEM.—In the performance of these duties, the Superintendent has no assistance whatever ; the whole progress of the Station, and the success which has attended the establishment of the Sanitarium, is attributable solely and exclusively to his exertions ; the assessment and collection of the revenue, the trial of all cases, civil and criminal, are in his hands.

12. APPROPRIATION OF THE MORUNG.—The political relations with the Sikim have been much contracted, as well as facilitated, by the appropriation of the Morung tract by the British Government. In consequence of his outrage on the representative of the Government, the Rajah is now almost without revenues and is a suppliant to the British Government for a pension.\* As the outrage took place in his father's time, and was committed by his Minister or Dewan, without orders from him, it is perhaps worthy of consideration, whether some pension might not be properly granted to him, upon condition of his engaging to give free admission and protection to all persons travelling under the protection of the British Government. The resumption of the Morung has deprived him of about Rupees 30,000 a year, which constituted almost his entire income, and probably much might be done for the advancement of Science, were this path to inquiry into the state of the Himalayah tract opened to private adventures. The present disturbed state of the Chinese

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\* The Vakeel of the Rajah of Sikim waited on me with the permission of the Superintendent, and mentioned that the Rajah had applied to the Government through the Superintendent for a pension, and begged me to support his application. The Superintendent afterwards gave me a copy of the application which is already before the Government. Copy of the same is annexed, see Appendix No. 1, with copy of the Superintendent's letter to Government on the subject.

Government affords a good opportunity of breaking through the obstacles it has hitherto thrown in the way of travellers and of merchants bringing their goods from Thibet into the British dominions.

13. **TRADE WITH THIBET.**—The people of Thibet are known to be well affected towards our Government, and willing to enter into amicable relations and engage in traffic with our people. Hitherto they have been deterred by the power of the Chinese Government, which has the nomination of the chief authorities at Lassa, or at least a veto on their election; but this authority must be now much weakened, and the opportunity might be taken to form an opening for extending our communication with Thibet. Free access into Thibet, through the Sikim Territories, would seem to be the best mode of effecting this. The road is well known from Darjeeling to Lassa, and I have spoken here with several who have travelled it: the distance is estimated at a month's journey; and the two large towns, Phari, with a population of 4,000 inhabitants, and Geanchee Shubur, with a population of 20,000, lie on the road. The value of imports into the British dominions, by this route, is now estimated at Rupees 50,000 annually; and no doubt it might be greatly increased, were greater facilities offered to the merchants.

14. **PRODUCE OF MORUNG.**—The staple produce of the Morung is rice in the lower, and cotton in the upper portion. The quantity of cotton produced is stated at 3,000 maunds,\* and the American cotton, which was introduced and cultivated, has turned out well, being of a peculiarly fine fibre, but rather short in the staple. At present there would seem to

SYSTEM OF CULTURE OF  
COTTON.

be some defect in the system of cultivation, the land being left fallow for some years after yielding a cotton crop. In fact the cotton is grown on fresh lands just recovered from the jungle, by burning the trees and underwood. On this a good crop is obtained, but rice is sown the next year, and afterwards the land is left till it again is covered with jungle; after which the same rotation takes place. Why such a course should be necessary here, when it is not found so in the similar tracts of Zillah Beerbhoom, on the skirts of the hills, which are being gradually brought under cultivation through the

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\* There is land suitable for the production of twenty times this quantity or 60,000 maunds, and I learn from the Superintendent that the upper portion of Nepal Morung and of the Bootan Doars is equally adapted for the growth of cotton. The extent of these lands is very great, and the limit of production is scarcely calculable.



labour of the Sonthals, it is not easy to understand. If the agency of the dhangurs, who come from the Beerbhoom jungles, were brought into play in these hills, probably the system of cultivation might be improved and rendered more permanent and effective. The only reason for continually resorting to the fresh soil of the forest is that it is a less troublesome method than the improvement of land already reclaimed.

15. **TEA.**—The tea plant thrives readily and with little care in Darjeeling. I have seen several plantations in various stages of advancement, both of the Assam and China plant, and I have found the plants healthy and vigorous, showing that the soil is well adapted for the cultivation. In the garden of the Superintendent, Dr. Campbell, in Darjeeling, in the more extensive plantations of Dr. Withecombe, the Civil Surgeon, and Major Crommelin, of the Engineers, in a lower valley called Lebong, the same satisfactory result has been obtained : the leaves, the blossom and the seeds are full and healthy ; the reddish clay of the sides of the hill at Lebong seems to suit the plant better than the black loam of Darjeeling.

16. This has been the result at and about Darjeeling itself, at a height of 7,000 feet ; but the opinion of Dr. Hooker and of others, competent to judge, seems to be that there is too much moisture and too little sun at Darjeeling to admit of the cultivation on a large scale becoming remunerative : this objection, however, does not apply to the lower sites of Pankhabaree and Kurseong, where a plantation of both tea and coffee has been established by Mr. Martin, and the plants are now in a highly-thriving condition. In this tract of country, between the Morung and Darjeeling, every variety of elevation and aspect is to be found, and there seems to be little or no doubt that tea cultivation in that tract would answer. The elevation of Mr. Martin's plantation is about 4,000 feet at Paukhabaree, and fresh land is obtainable to any extent in that neighbourhood equally well adapted for the purpose. It would be worth while to send some person thoroughly conversant with the tea cultivation to report on the capability of these lands for extensive and remunerative culture of the plant. The communication with Calcutta, either by the River Mohanuddee and the Ganges, or by the Rail when constructed, from Rajmahal, is ready and easy ; there would be a short land carriage to the banks of the Mohanuddee : when the new road from Darjeeling to the Ganges is constructed, the export would be still more facilitated.

17. TRADE WITH THIBET.—The present imports from Thibet I have stated at Rupees 50,000, of this a portion is salt, which is preferred by the inhabitants to the salt of the plains: the low price of the latter is however driving the rock salt out of the market; some gold and silver, coarse woollen manufactures and some China woven goods, as well as some precious stones; but the most important article is the wool of the Thibet sheep: the flocks of Thibet are immensely numerous, and the wool of the finest quality; it is as fine as the merino, with a much longer staple, and has attracted the notice of the Jubbulpore School of Industry, which has expressed a wish to obtain a consignment to the extent of a lakh of Rupees of the article. The fineness of this wool is attributed to the same cause as that of the merino; the fine and succulent short pasture of the Thibet hills, while the cold climate has the usual effect on the fleece of supplying that peculiar quality which is found in the shawl wool of the Thibet goats. The high plains on which these numerous flocks feed are of immense extent, and if the importation of the article could be facilitated, it would become a source of profit to our speculators and manufacturers, and of riches and civilization to the Steppes of Thibet, which have been hitherto excluded from all possibility of improvement by the rigid application of the exclusive policy of the Chinese. The nearest road to Lassa from the British Territory lies through Darjeeling by the Choombi Valley, and the towns of Phari and Geanchee Shubur already mentioned, as forming the present line of traffic: the distance about 500 miles, of which 70 miles in Sikim as far as Choombi. The Thibetan institutions are such as to admit, without difficulty, of the establishment of a consul of a foreign nation at Lassa for the protection and control of the foreigners carrying on trade there. I am informed that Lassa is visited by people of all the neighbouring nations as merchants. The merchants of each nation appoint their own consul as the medium of communication with the Thibet Government, and to settle their own disputes without reference to the Government of their own country. The Nimals of Nepal, the Cashmerees, the Ladakees and the people of Bootan have all head-men or consuls of this description in Lassa, as well as other States lying between China and Thibet. If, therefore, the traffic of Thibet could be extended by improvement of the communication, it would be easy to effect a commercial establishment in Lassa, if the opposition of the Chinese power now so much on the wane, could be once got over.

18. **INHABITANTS.**—The natives of the Darjeeling hills are, for the most part, precisely the same as the inhabitants of Nepal; they speak a pure Hindee, and are well affected to our Government. Some Bhooteas and Lepchas also have taken up their abode here: they are a remarkably athletic hill race and very simple and amenable to order; but they cannot be induced to take service in the Hill Corps of Sappers and Miners, who are of the same class as the Goorkha Regular Corps: not however Goorkhas. The Goorkhas are the ruling race who conquered the Nepalese, but the Goorkha Corps has more Nepalese in it than pure Goorkhas.

19. **REMARKS.**—In speaking of the administration of this District generally, before going into the detail of the various departments, it is necessary to observe that whatever has been done here has been done by Dr. Campbell alone. He found Darjeeling an inaccessible tract of forest, with a very scanty population; by his exertions an excellent Sanitarium has been established for troops and others; a Hill Corps has been established for the maintenance of order and improvement of communication; no less than seventy European houses have been built, with a bazar, jail, and buildings for the accommodation of the sick in the Depôt; a revenue of Rupees 50,000 has been raised, and is collected punctually and without balance; a simple system of administration of justice has been introduced, well adapted to the character of the tribes with whom he had to deal; the system of forced labour formerly in use has been abolished, and labour with all other valuables has been left to find its own price in an open market; roads have been made; experimental cultivation of tea and coffee has been introduced; and various European fruits and grapes; and this has been effected at the same time that the various tribes of inhabitants have been conciliated, and their habits and prejudices treated with a caution and forbearance, which will render further progress in the same direction an easy task. The way has been shown, and those who succeed Dr. Campbell have only to follow it, as far as they are capable of doing so.

20. It is not only to the simple matters of administration, the results and objects of which are immediate and palpable, that Dr. Campbell has applied himself; he has exerted his abilities in the pursuit of science, and in exploring the routes, the ultimate object of which is less apparent to

those who act under more limited views of direct and tangible utility. His journey to the confines of Tartary, at much personal risk, has extended our knowledge of the geography of the great Himalayah range, of its position and produce, and of the means of communication with the countries to the North of it. I may in short say of him, that to him is the Government indebted for the formation of the District of Darjeeling, for the revenue which is now derived from that District, and for the organization of the whole system of management. The people, on the other hand, are indebted to him for the blessings of a just and paternal Government, under which they at this moment enjoy a degree of liberty as well as of protection of property and person, unknown to them under their former masters; and they are fully sensible of this advantage.

21. It is to the personal character of the Superintendent that his success is due; and to the admirable temper, deliberation and forethought with which he has acted throughout; and this success would have been greater had he received more support and more ample means of carrying out the sound views which he entertains of improvement of the District entrusted to his charge.

22. SALARY OF SUPERINTENDENT INSUFFICIENT.—I cannot omit to mention in this place, that I consider the salary attached to the office of Superintendent of Rupees 1,200 to be inadequate with reference to the trust reposed in him and the importance and onerous nature of his duties; and when in addition to this the success which has attended his proceedings be considered, the actual gain to the Government of about Rupees 50,000 annual income, obtained by his sole exertions, and the peaceable and effective administration of the District under his charge, which he found a mere jungle and has rendered so productive, I have no hesitation in saying that the remuneration given to him is insufficient, and that his monthly salary should be raised to Rupees 1,500.\* If actual work and the importance of it be considered, there is no comparison between the mere political duty of a Resident, and the toil and tact required in performing the task assigned to the Superintendent of Darjeeling, and I have no doubt, that if Dr. Campbell's measures and views receive support, this Station of Darjeeling may yet be rendered of much greater importance than has hitherto been ascribed to it.

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\* This is the salary attached to other similar offices in the North-West Provinces.

## REVENUE.

<i>Extract.</i>	
Total Jumma of Morung,	30,761
Deduct cost of Collection,	3,034
	<hr/>
Remainder, . . . . .	27,727
	<hr/>
Total Jumma of new Hill Territory, no cost of Collection, . . . . .	140
Total Jumma of Hill Territory appropriated to local purposes, no cost of Collection, . . . . .	6,025
Total Jumma of Darjeeling Territory, . . . . .	36,926
Total Cost of Collections, 8 per cent, . . . . .	3,034
	<hr/>
Net Income, . . . . .	Rs. 33,892
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23. In the Superintendent's Report to the Board of Revenue, dated 30th March last, the income of land revenue of the District is given as noted in the margin.

24. The income of the Hill Territory, as first established, Rupees 6,025, is appropriated to local purposes by order of Government.

25. The income of the Territory newly settled, both in the Morung and in the Hills, in all Rupees 27,867, is the clear revenue derived from the District by the State, and available as income.

26. STATION FUND.—The sum appropriated to local purposes, Rupees 6,025, is the rent of the plots of ground at and about Darjeeling, let on building leases, the rent of shops in the bazar or public market, which has been constructed and is kept up by the Government.

27. MORUNG SETTLEMENT.—The settlement of the Morung is made by jotes, consisting of from 5 to 200 beegahs ; the jotedars or parties engaging direct with the Government are considered analogous to our resident or khoodkasht ryots ; under them are tenures of the actual peasantry, who cultivate the ground with their own hands and divide the produce equally with the jotedars : these men, the peasantry, have no right of occupancy, except what they may derive from the jotedars.

28. WITH WHOM SETTLEMENT MADE.—The collection from the jotedars of the revenue assessed on their jotes is made by the Chowdrees, who pay it into the Public Treasury. If any jotedar falls in arrear, he is reported by the Chowdree, and is usually sent into the Superintendent at Darjeeling, who questions him as to the cause of his default and makes such arrangement with him for payment as he may be capable of offering. Unless he can make a money engagement, his cattle, of which they have abundance in the Morung, are sold for the arrear ; but this seldom occurs. The revenue has hitherto been well paid up, and the arrear a mere trifle ; the Chowdrees get a percentage on their collections, which is under 10 per cent ; the total cost of collection being 8 per cent.

29. **ASSESSMENT HOW CALCULATED.**—This tract was assessed in 1850, with reference to the past collections, when under the Sikim Rajah. The present settlement of 1853 is about 36 per cent in excess of the former jumma. It was known that under the Sikim Government, about 25 per cent was paid over and above the assessed jumma, in the shape of illegal cesses ; the possibility of raising the jumma to this extent was therefore known; the additional 11 per cent was laid on the land on this principle ; twenty-two of the jotes in various parts were carefully surveyed, and the rate actually paid under the old settlement per beegah was thus ascertained in each of these jotes. The average rate it was capable of paying was then estimated by ocular inspection, while the crops were on the ground, by the Superintendent with the help of assessors ; and the new rate thus fixed on the measured jote was made the criterion of assessment of other jotes unmeasured, but ascertained by inspection to be under similar circumstances. The best proof, that the new assessment is based on a good principle and not too heavy, is that the jotedars readily accepted leases and gave engagements for the new jumma and have paid it regularly to this day, notwithstanding the increase on the former demand.

30. This settlement is of the nature of a mouzawaree settlement with the Jeth ryots, a system which I believe to be the best for India when made with the help of personal inspection, not upon dry numbers and calculation. The Superintendent advised that it should be confirmed for ten years, at the end of which he expects a great portion of the jungle in the upper Morung will have been cleared, and the population increased so as to admit of increase.

31. **SETTLEMENT OF HILL COUNTRY.**—The Hill portion of the Territory was settled at the same time ryotwaree at Rupees 140, an increase of Rupees 10 on the former rent-roll ; and for five years only.

<i>Revenue of Darjeeling for 1852-53.</i>	
Land Revenue, including Abkaree, . . . . .	40,587
Post Office, . . . . .	10,253
Stamps, . . . . .	621
Fines, . . . . .	558
<b>Total, Rs., . . . . .</b>	<b><u>52,021</u></b>

32. In his letter of the 22nd August last, again the present income of Darjeeling is stated at Rupees 52,021 as noted in the margin.

33. The number of cases coming before the Superintendent, in his fiscal capacity,

<i>Fiscal Cases in 1852-53.</i>	
Summary Suits for Ar-	
rears of Rent, . . . . .	29
Boundary Cases, . . . .	28
Closing Water-courses,	17
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	15
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	89
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during the year 1852-53, were as noted opposite. No sale took place under the summary decisions ; in only three of them was property distrained : the remainder of the claims were settled by the parties defaulting on being called on.

34. **TUCCAVY.**—The Government on a former occasion sanctioned the outlay of Rupees 5,000 in advances to the ryots for clearing the jungle and extending the cultivation ; but the whole of this has not yet been expended, the difficulty being the security which is required for re-payment. During the past year Rupees 1,174 has been advanced to sixty-four ryots out of the above sum.

35. **EFFECT OF THE SETTLEMENT.**—The whole system of management is more like the superintendence of a private estate than the collection of Government revenue ; and in the same proportion has the management been successful. The old system with which the people are familiar has been kept up as far as possible ; at the same time the revenue has been raised and collected without difficulty. While the survey of a few jotes in the Morung was going on, it would have been better to have surveyed the whole ; but I do not apprehend that a more detailed survey would lead to a more successful settlement. The estimate of a general rent-roll, formed strictly upon details, is almost always too high ; still it was desirable to have a clear record of assets of this District, and it is matter of regret that the survey was not carried through : it should be done at some future time.

36. **ASSISTANT REQUIRED.**—The work of the Treasury of Darjeeling is heavy, and especially points out the want of some assistant to the Superintendent, who might take some of the details off his hands, and supply his place when unavoidably absent.

IN 1852-53.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Cash for Drafts issued, . . . . .	1,23,210	Executive Department Assignments, . . . . .	37,217
Ditto for Land Revenue, . . . . .	26,773	Post Office, . . . . .	8,032
Ditto for Abkaree, . . . . .	2,228	Drafts Revenue and Military De- } . . . . .	1,62,055
Ditto for Post Office, . . . . .	10,253	partment, . . . . .	
Ditto for Fines, . . . . .	558	Audited Bills, . . . . .	74,362
Remittances from other Treasuries, . . . . .	1,54,000	Pension, . . . . .	8,000
Stamps, . . . . .	621	Interest on Loan Accounts, . . . . .	1,253
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	19,581	Miscellaneous, . . . . .	26,259
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Total, Rupees, . . . . .	3,37,226	Total, Rupees, . . . . .	3,17,180
	<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>

37. With an income and expenditure of nearly three and a half lakhs, and the tiresome details incident to a Sanitarium, the office of Superintendent ought to have the help of an efficient Assistant of the grade of a Deputy Collector, who is capable of looking into the accounts and of deciding the petty cases which come up for trial in any of the Departments, Civil, Criminal, or Revenue, which the Superintendent might please to make over to him for that purpose.

#### JUDICIAL—CIVIL.

38. ORDER IN COUNCIL.—On inquiry into the nature of the authority under which civil, criminal, and fiscal functions are exercised by the Superintendent of Darjeeling, I can find only an order in Council signed by the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 4th September 1839, see Appendix No. 6, containing 21 Rules, for “regulating the assignment of locations and grants of lands in the Hill tract attached to the Station of Darjeeling, and for the administration of the said tract.”

39. These rules speak of the Superintendent as the officer in civil and political charge at Darjeeling.

40. Rule 3 says, “The police and magisterial authority, within the tract ceded by the Rajah of Sikim, will be exercised by the officer in civil and political charge.”

41. Rule 4 declares, “The officer in civil charge is vested with the power and authority of civil judge in respect to all claims, complaints and disputes that may arise, and be cognizable in the Civil Courts of the settlement, *under the Acts and Regulations in force for the Bengal Presidency.*”

42. This is all the authority hitherto given, and with this simple skeleton Code, the present Superintendent (Dr. Campbell) was placed in charge of a tract of country merely covered with thick jungle to administer civil and criminal justice and police, and to collect the revenue : for the latter portion of his duties, the rules of 4th September 1839 contained more full directions and instructions, and these were farther modified and extended by subsequent bye-laws, dated 1st August 1841, see Appendix No. 7, which on his suggestion received the sanction of Government.



43. But the code of civil and criminal justice and police has never been altered or extended ; and although there is mention of the Regulations and Acts in force in the Bengal Presidency, as regards civil suits, it has been generally considered, that that restriction was not intended to apply all the forms and ceremonies of our Civil Courts, but simply the spirit of the Acts and Regulations as in other Extra-Regulation Provinces.

44. PROGRESS OF THE DISTRICT.—From a tract of jungle and forest, this District of Darjeeling has become an important Frontier Station, yielding a revenue of nearly Rupees 50,000 a year. About seventy houses have been built by Europeans ; a Military Sanitarium Depôt has been established ; shops have been set up ; a local Corps of Sappers organized ; roads and other works carried on ; new settlements of Land revenue made, and still the sole and entire administration in every department has been thus left to one man. It is difficult to speak too highly of the admirable sagacity and self-reliance, with which these powers have been exercised by the Superintendent during the last fourteen years ; or of the care and forethought with which the station and its dependencies have been managed, without any instance of well-founded complaint being preferred against his measures, or the manner in which they have been carried out.

45. SYSTEM OF PROCEDURE.—In Appendix No. 8, will be found the system of procedure in civil cases : no forms are observed which are not essential. A party files his plaint setting out his claim, and if it is based on bond or account, he is required to file that bond or account at the same time. Notice is then given to plaintiff and defendant that the case will be decided on the next Wednesday, and the parties are required to appear on that day with their exhibits and witnesses ; for the witnesses subpoenas are issued at the same time that notice of trial is given, unless the parties engage to bring their own witnesses without issue of subpoena.

46. On the Wednesday fixed the case is heard and decided ; if some additional witness or document is required, the decision is postponed by an order stating the reason till the next Wednesday, when the case is decided.

47. If the case is above Rupees 50 value, or either party is an Englishman, the decision is written in English, if not in Bengalee.

48. If a decree be in favor of plaintiff, the defendant is allowed fifteen days' time to pay up, unless there is reason to suspect a wish to evade ; if

not paid in fifteen days, the process in execution may issue, and the debtor's property be sold, or his person confined ; but it is but very rare that a party is imprisoned for debt. There are no debtors in Jail now.

49. NO APPEAL.—There is no appeal whatever ; the decision of the Superintendent is final ; the order in Council vests him with the power to try all cases cognizable under the Regulations, but vests no Court with the power to receive an appeal from his decision.

50. REMARKS ON THE SUBJECT.—Now the simple and natural mode of trial I have mentioned is a very good one, but the process has no authority of Law ; and as the Station and District become more populous and more wealthy, it is certain that complicated questions of right will arise and the legality of the Superintendent's jurisdiction will form the subject of legal discussion : it is therefore desirable that an Act of the Legislature should pass, defining the powers of the Superintendent as civil judge and the course of proceedings in his Court.

51. The number of civil suits decided during the last five years is noted opposite, showing an average of 100 suits. In the Appendix No. 10 will be found a return of civil suits for the last year, showing the state of the file and the nature of the decisions : the cases refer either to bonds or shop-bills, or other petty disputes, for the decision of which the system in use is the best possible.

<i>Number of Civil Suits, for five years</i>	
1848, .....	137
1849, .....	113
1850, .....	78
1851, .....	89
1852, .....	84
Total,....	<u>501</u>

#### JUDICIAL,—CRIMINAL.

52. SYSTEM OF PROCEDURE.—In the administration of criminal justice, the same simple process is observed. On a charge being lodged, the party charged and witnesses are sent for, and a day fixed for trial, when the case is finally disposed of or postponed as in civil cases. If the case is of a nature exceeding the powers of a magistrate to punish under the Regulations, the accused is committed for trial at the Sessions ; and the sessions judge of Dinagepore ordinarily comes to Darjeeling to hold the Sessions when required. The Sessions Judge conducts and disposes of the cases as in the Regulation Provinces.

*Number of Criminal cases decided for five years.*

1848,.....	247
1849,.....	213
1850,.....	304
1851,.....	345
1852,.....	313

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Total, .. 1,422

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*Number of Prisoners sent up for trial in 1852.*

451—convtd. 179, acqtd. 272

53. The number of cases tried by the Superintendent during the last five years is noted opposite, and the number of prisoners convicted and acquitted during the year 1852.

54. OATHS.—No oaths are administered ; and the witnesses in the cases which I saw tried were examined in each other's presence and in that of the parties. At the Sessions oaths are administered.

55. REMARKS.—The same remark applies to this system of procedure in criminal as to that in civil cases. It is simple, intelligible, and effective, but the legality of the power exercised might be called into question, especially in any case which was liable to be brought before the Supreme Court of Calcutta. A Legislative enactment should therefore pass, declaring and defining the powers of the Superintendent in the administration of criminal justice and the course of proceedings.

56. LEGAL ENACTMENT REQUIRED.—Although it is advisable to pass a law legalizing and defining the administration of civil and criminal justice by the Superintendent of Darjeeling, I am by no means disposed to advise any material change in the essential parts of the present system in use.

57. OATHS.—Oaths, I believe, are useless in India, and the natives are as ready to lie when on oath as when not on oath ; but a party giving a false statement in a case before a Court, on a point material to the issue, civil or criminal, should be liable to the penalties of perjury ; and it is but fair that when a witness is called on to give his deposition he should be made aware by a solemn warning, when this risk of punishment for speaking falsely commence and when it terminates. A declaration that the witness will speak the truth should be required before commencing the deposition. Unless some formality of this kind be observed a witness will speak with the looseness of ordinary communication, and may incur a severe penalty or inflict a severe injury on another, without considering the effect of his statement.

58. I see no objection to confronting witnesses ; but it is sometimes as essential to the ends of justice to examine them separately ; the people in this district, as in most hill places, are very simple and truthful, and usually confess their misdeeds without hesitation.

59. ABSENCE OF APPEAL.—I approve of the absence of appeal in ordinary cases. There can be no greater injustice than the unlimited extension and protraction of litigation. I have heard no complaint of the Superintendent's decisions, but it is to be held in mind that the good qualities existing in the present incumbent may not always be found in his successors, and the law must provide for such occasional defects. I would

SUGGESTIONS. therefore allow a special appeal to the Sudder Court on points of law only in all cases and a regular appeal on law and fact in cases above Rupees 1,000 ; this is similar to the law in the Regulation Districts where the moonsiff and sudder ameens decide cases up to Rupees 1,000 and the judge's decision on such cases is final in appeal as regards fact, but open to special appeal to the Sudder Court on points of law only. In miscellaneous cases, in execution of decrees, &c., &c., I would apply the same rule. This would place the Superintendent on the same footing as a zillah Judge.

60. The Superintendent as magistrate should be competent to exercise the same authority as a magistrate in the Regulation Provinces ; and though not subject to the rules regarding process, he should be empowered to inflict only the punishment annexed to the crime by the Regulations and no more ; for any crime above the power of a magistrate he should commit to the sessions : in this respect there would be no alteration, and the sessions judge would deal with the case in the usual manner on trial.

61. It is however to be considered, whether it would not be advisable to vest the Superintendent with the powers of sessions judge. Not more than five cases have been made over to the sessions during the last five years ; and it is hardly worth while to send for the judge from Dinagepore, 150 miles, to try them. If this power be conferred, he might try in his own committals as in perjury cases ; and should I think call in the assistance of a jury or assessors.

62. RULES REQUIRED.—The rules to be passed into a law would stand thus :

1st,—The Superintendent of Darjeeling is vested with the powers of a zillah judge, for the trial of all civil cases arising within that District.

2nd,—In the trial of suits he shall not be required to observe the forms enjoined by the Regulations, provided that no point essential to the administration of justice be neglected.

3rd,—Plaintiff shall file a petition of *plaint*, stating the nature of his claim ; if his claim be not unfounded on his own showing, the Court will fix a day for hearing the cause, and will direct notice of the same to be given to the defendant, and require him, as well as the plaintiff, to attend in person on that day with their witnesses and exhibits. If either parties desire it, *subpœnas* may be issued for the attendance of witnesses : the parties must cause the issue of *subpœnas* in time to allow of the witnesses to appear on the day fixed for trial ; but the parties will be at liberty to bring their own witnesses without the issue of *subpœna*, if they prefer it.

4th,—On the day fixed for trial, the Superintendent, after hearing the parties and witnesses, and inspecting the exhibits, which he thinks necessary, will decide the case then and there ; and will, at the same time, record the judgment in his own language, with the grounds on which it is founded, as required by Act XII. of 1843.

5th,—The day fixed for trial, on filing the *plaint*, shall ordinarily be not beyond fourteen days from the date of filing the *plaint*, though for special reason the term may be exceeded.

6th,—If on the day fixed for trial, there be any good reason for deferring the final judgment to a future day, a note to this effect shall be made by the Superintendent on the back of the *plaint*, with the reason ; and a new day fixed for final hearing, not more than fourteen days' distant.

7th,—Parties may, for special reasons, appear by their *vakeel* or agent, but it shall be optional with the Court, at any time, to require the presence of the parties themselves ; and ordinarily the parties shall be required to attend in person.

8th,—Parties to suits may be examined by the Court on points within their personal cognizance, connected with and material to the suit ; and any party, who may knowingly make a false statement to the Court on

such a point, either in a written petition or by oral deposition, shall be liable to the penalty of perjury.

*9th*,—Witnesses or others examined before the Court shall be warned in the form prescribed by law, that they are required to speak the truth, and if they do not, will be liable to the penalty of perjury.

*10th*,—A special appeal shall lie to the Sudder Court from the decision of the Superintendent in all cases upon points of law and practice only: there shall be no appeal on points of fact, except in cases of value above Rupees 1,000.

*11th*,—On points of fact, a party may claim a review or new trial, if he can show good grounds for the same to the satisfaction of the Court.

*12th*,—The Superintendent shall be vested with the powers of magistrate and sessions judge in the departments of police and criminal justice; and his proceedings shall be conducted on the principle above prescribed for civil actions; and the decisions recorded in English as required by the provisions of Act XII. of 1843. An appeal from his orders shall lie to the Sudder Court on points of law, but not on points of fact; in session cases the Superintendent shall be competent to try on his own commitment.

*13th*,—The usual stamp required by Regulation X. of 1829 shall be required on plaints, unless the Superintendent shall see reason to dispense with the same on account of the poverty of the party presenting it: no stamp shall be required in the criminal department or police.

*14th*,—The Superintendent shall be vested with the powers of Collector in the fiscal department; and shall, in the exercise of the same, be guided by the special rules and bye-laws already passed, or which may be passed by the Government of Bengal, to be in force in the Darjeeling Territory.

**63. ASSISTANT WITH POWERS OF DEPUTY MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR RECOMMENDED.**—To render the establishment of Darjeeling effective, and to allow of the Superintendent moving into the interior every year, and more specially to relieve him of some of the unimportant work now in his hands in the department of Accounts, the uncovenanted Assistant whose appointment I have recommended should have the powers of Deputy Magistrate and Collector. At present the numerous avocations of the

Superintendent distract his attention, especially the Treasury and Post Office, with the trifling criminal cases: of these he would be relieved in some measure by an Assistant. It is also to be held in mind, that by introducing appeals to the Sudder Court, hitherto unknown in Darjeeling, greater regularity will be required in the proceedings in all departments, and this will occupy more time.

64. LANGUAGE OF COURTS.—I remark that the business of the Superintendent's Court, in all departments, is carried on in Bengalee, while the language of the inhabitants is pure Hindee, similar to that of Nepal precisely. I can see no reason why this anomaly should exist: the cause has been the difficulty of obtaining persons properly educated to carry on the Accounts, and other clerks' duties in the Hindee language; but now most of the men employed, though Bengalees, have a sufficient knowledge of Hindee to read and write it: I would advise the adoption of Hindee as the language of the Courts, and public offices, to be written in the Persian character, as in Purneah, where the language of the people is very similar. The Nagree character is in general use in Nepal, but it is cumbersome and tedious to write, and the same character is used among the lower classes all over the Behar province, where the Court records are in the Persian character.

## POLICE.

65. The Police Returns for the last year, 1852-53, see Appendix No. 15, show that the District is rather superior in this respect to the more regularly administered zillahs of the Regulation Provinces. The strength of the Police is noted opposite; the area of the District is estimated at 800 square miles, with a population of 46,000.

*Number of Thannas and Pharees in the Hills.*

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Darjeeling. | 6. Monurdung.      |
| 2. Balasun.    | 7. Mornidung.      |
| 3. Goke.       | 8. Chowtong.       |
| 4. Teang.      | 9. Rungur Rungeet. |
| 5. Nagree.     | 10. Pushoh.        |

*In the Morung.*

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 11. Matiguraha.    | 15. Phansidewa.   |
| 12. Basserbattee.  | 16. Thakoorgunge. |
| 13. Goramura.      | 17. Khuribaree.   |
| 14. Nakessurbarce. |                   |

*N. B.*—There is a Darogah at Darjeeling, Matiguraha and Phansidewa, the others are subordinate Pharees under a Jenadar.

66. Offences against the person are common among a tribe of men

*Crime in 1852.*

Assaults with Wounding, ..	5
Abduction, .....	27
Petty Affrays, .....	57
Child-stealing, .....	1
False Imprisonment, .....	8

of great courage and possessing a sense of honor which is unknown in the plains of Bengal. Assaults with wounding and petty affrays are common ; abduction too is a crime of frequent occurrence ; adultery is

usually followed by the murder of the male offender ; the established custom of the hills enjoining this as a duty on the injured party.

67. The Return of heinous offences is favorable, as might be expected

Burglary Aggravated, .....	4
Cattle-stealing, .....	22
Thefts, .....	60
Plunder of Houses, .....	4

in a population much scattered and of simple habits. The proportion of property recovered is considerable.

Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.
1850	3045	2096
1851	2460	1237
1852	2219	329

68. To facilitate the proceedings of the police, the burkundauzes, &c. are chosen from the various tribes of people composing the population, according as the one or the other

may prevail.

69. DEPUTY MAGISTRATE REQUIRED AT TITALYAH.—I would advise that a Deputy Magistrate be placed at Titalyah taking charge of the Northern thannahs of Rungpore and Dinagepore. The Thannahs of each

From Dinagepore	
Thannahs, ..	1 Thakoorgunge.
	2 Ramsunkur.
From Rungpore,	3 Suneassee Cutta.
	4 Fukeergunge.
	5 Bodha.
From Darjeeling,	6 Phansidewa.

I would assign to him are noted in the margin. The distance from the Sudder Station of this District is so great that the necessity of such an arrangement is apparent ; he might take

charge also of some of the Morung portion of the Darjeeling District, viz., the thannah of Phansidewa. The importance of Titalyah as a Deputy Magistrate's Station is partly attributable to the great annual fair which was established there with the sanction of the Government in 1846. The object was to supply a mart for the produce of the Hills, Bootan, Sikim, and East Nepal, where the inhabitants of those Districts might supply themselves with English productions ; and this object has been attained in a great measure ; and the value of English and Indian goods, now disposed of at this fair, is now stated at a lakh and a half of Rupees: the



annual cost to Government is Rupees 300 for temporary booths, &c. This fair takes place in February, just after the payment of the principal revenue kist. The petty criminal cases, which arise during the fair, ought certainly to be decided on the spot by a Deputy Magistrate : to send the parties and their witnesses into Rungpore is to inflict a far greater injury than the loss arising from the petty thefts and personal quarrels in which the cases originate.

#### JAILS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS.

70. I went over the jail and all the public buildings with the Superintendent, Executive Officer and Surgeon.

71. DARJEELING JAIL.—The jail was well kept, but the space allotted for the convicts is very small in proportion to their numbers. Owing to the healthiness and coolness of the climate, this produces no ill effects at present ; but this cannot be expected to last ; and I learn from the Military Board, that it is intended to build a jail large enough for the demands of the community. The average number of prisoners in jail now is between forty and fifty ; and the average number of sick for the past two years is about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The convicts are fed by rations and are employed chiefly on the roads. I annex a plan of the new jail, which has been calculated for 100

##### NEW JAIL RECOMMENDED.

persons ; it appears well adapted for the purpose and has my approval. The site recommended for the new jail is the place used for target practice at present by the Local Corps of Sappers. In this all the authorities concur, and it is I think well chosen. Colonel Lloyd has a small piece of ground adjoining this spot, which he has taken for building, and I understand objects to the jail as a nuisance. As Colonel Lloyd has held this land for ten years, without removing a stick or attempting at clearing ; and as it stands now in a state of original forest and jungle, and is entirely unremunerative, I consider this objection of no weight ; it would be better to purchase this plot of ground from him, but I understand he asks the exorbitant price of Rupees 10,000, which is out of the question. The land has never yielded one pice to him. The best plan would be for Government to take the land for public purposes and to have it valued by a Committee appointed under the Act on that subject. This land is

not absolutely necessary for the new jail, but it is desirable to keep it in the hands of the Government on account of its vicinity.

72. CONVICTS FROM MORUNG.—The people from the Morung suffer in health in this jail: they should be sent to Titalyah and a small jail established there under the Deputy Magistrate, whose appointment I have recommended in that spot, with jurisdiction over the neighbouring thannahs of Rungpore, Dinagepore and the Morung.

73. HOSPITAL AT DARJEELING.—The hospital is divided into three wards, one for the convicts, one for the sick men of the Corps of Sappers, and one for charity patients: the latter is supported entirely by private subscription, and the whole is in excellent order under the Surgeon, Dr. Withecombe; he has two Native Doctors at Rupees 25 and Rupees 30, and a dresser at Rupees 6 under him. The Dispensary for out-patients is well kept up and attended to; and the books, especially the registers of meteorological observations, are kept in the most perfect and efficient order, the whole reflecting great credit on the Surgeon in charge.

74. SAPPERS' LINES.—I went over the lines of the Sappers of 180 men: the men were also paraded for my inspection, and had a very soldierly appearance; there are two guns and two howitzers attached to the establishment; the guard-room, Sergeant's quarters and other buildings were in excellent order; but the men's barracks were wretched in appearance, though probably not uncomfortable; this Corps is of the greatest possible service to Darjeeling being employed on the roads, which in this country require scientific management and construction: in fact, without them, the roads could not be kept up in an effective state; their expense is fully met by the value of the work they turn out; and the state and discipline of the Corps is highly creditable to the Executive Officer, Captain Byng, who has, also the command of the Corps, and has rendered them an efficient soldierly set of men, and has organized their system of labour,\* so as to render it productive and useful. The strength of this Corps is 180 men, and I would advise that an addition of 120 men be made to it. With such help, the roads communicating with

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\* I annex a note by Captain Byng (see Appendix No. 17,) stating the nature of the work done by this Corps and urging the increase of their number to 400 men. I have stated 300 only as the strength to which they should be raised, but there is ample work for 400 in the roads through this difficult country.

the plains might be placed in a state admitting of the use of wheeled carriages and beasts of burthen; and the traffic through Sikim with Thibet would be greatly facilitated and increased. At present every thing is carried on men's backs, a very expensive method, especially in a country thinly populated.

75. CONVALESCENT DEPOT.—I visited the Convalescent Depôt, and examined the buildings and arrangements throughout. The men's barracks, the Sergeant's quarters, the canteen, the provisions,—everything was in excellent order, under the care of the Executive Officer, Captain Byng. The guards of the Depôt are furnished and kept up from the Corps of Sappers. A garden has been given to the men and a racket court is being built for them; nothing can be more orderly, complete and effective than the arrangements, which reflect great credit on Captain Byng, by whom they were designed and originated, as well as kept up.

76. I should mention here that the Sappers' Corps furnishes all the guards of the Station, a duty which deprives the public works of the services of about half their number. As this is a Frontier Station, adjoining Nepal and Sikim, nothing can be more adapted to the wants of the place than a body of men, who are capable of acting as disciplined soldiers on any emergency, and in time of peace, are trained to the most useful employment of making roads, bridges, and assisting generally in the progress of the public works. I beg to support strongly the recommendation of the Superintendent and of the Executive Officer, that that Corps be raised from 180 to a strength of at least 300 men.

THERE WOULD BE FULL  
WORK FOR 500 MEN.

I annex a Report on this Corps from Captain Byng, commanding the Corps, showing the nature of their duties, and the result of their labours under his orders (see Appendix No. 17.) Both Dr. Campbell and Captain Byng, as well as all those with whom I have spoken, concur with me in the opinion I have expressed of their utility, and in the recommendation that their number be increased to 300 or 400 men.

77. COURT-HOUSE.—The Superintendent's Court-house is in excellent order, and the bungalows on the line of road communicating with the plains are well kept up and attended to; in fact the whole department of public works and buildings is efficient; and the works them-

selves would be carried on much more speedily and effectively, were it not for the delays in the office of the Military Board and other superintending authorities.

78. **ROADS FROM DARJEELING TO DINAGEPORE.**—The most important road in Darjeeling is that which connects it with the plains, and especially with Calcutta, that is the road *viâ* Titalyah to Dinagepore. The first thing to be effected for this road is to bridge the small rivers and water-courses ; estimates of this work have been drawn by Captain Byng and sent in to the Superintending Engineer, Captain Gaitskell, and through him to the Military Board ; but when an order will issue on the subject is beyond calculation. The local officers all over the country complain of the interminable delays of form, and the positively insuperable obstacle they join to all improvement and advance of operations.

79. The bridges proposed are of saul timber, furnished by the adjacent forest, and on the plan of the American bridges. They are cheap and strong, and when any part shows signs of decay, it can be renewed without difficulty. I have already alluded to these in my Report on Dinagepore, and have now only to urge that orders for their immediate construction be issued. Till this is done, any further improvement in the communication is impossible. The post is often stopped for six hours and more by the tide of one of these petty torrents. When the bridges have been constructed, the road to Dinagepore may be metalled, and that portion of it from Pankhabaree to Darjeeling, 24 miles, may be widened and adapted for wheel carriages. At present it is too narrow and not sufficiently secure ; and there are no resting places for the carts. This portion of the work should be done mainly by the Sappers, and the whole management of the Hill portion of the road should be in their hands. There is but one steep portion from Pankhabaree to Kurseong, six miles, which is a succession of zig-zags ; beyond that the road runs nearly level on a ridge the whole way to Darjeeling, and presents no obstacles, except the necessity of providing against the earth slips from either side ; a precaution which can only be made effectual by good sound scientific construction by the Sappers, with the help of other workmen under them. I look on these Sappers as essential to the existence and welfare of Darjeeling ; in fact, as the only means of rendering the communication through the Hills effective.

80. FROM DARJEELING THROUGH SIKIM TO THIBET.—Much may also be done to improve the line of road by which traffic is carried on through Sikim into Thibet ; I have already noticed the importance of this traffic under the head of General Remarks. “ If the value of the traffic Rupees 50,000, when carried on the heads of men through and over such hills and valleys as lie between this and the Choombi Valley, it is easy to conceive what would be the effect of a good and well levelled line of road, affording easy passage to the beasts of burthen, of which thousands exist in Thibet, but cannot be brought into use for the want of road. The distance from Darjeeling to the Choombi Valley is 84 miles ; and the Sappers might, in a twelve month, render this road available to the extent I have mentioned. It is to be held in mind that this is the nearest and shortest road between Bengal and Thibet, or rather between Calcutta and Lassa. The distance from Darjeeling to Lassa is about 700 miles, and the most difficult portion is in the Sikim Territory, from Darjeeling to Choombi. Many of the people I have seen here have travelled that road ; some of them have been educated at the Lassa Colleges. The principal staple of trade by this route would be the Thibet wool, which has been reported, after examination by competent persons in Calcutta, to be equal to the finest merino wool grown in Australia, and superior in length of staple ; moreover, it is to be observed, that this is the only road open to British enterprize for communication with Thibet. Captain Pemberton’s mission to Bootan having proved that route closed to us by the prejudices of the people ; while here and there is no intervening State, except the Sikim Rajah, who is now actually powerless and has begged assistance and support of the British Authorities, and might easily be made to support our views by a small pension and firm treatment.

81. FROM TITALYAH TO PURNEAH.—The road from Purneah to Titalyah is also required. The Superintendent recommends Major Napier’s line as far as Kishengunge, and thence by Kooteeghat and Bysa factory to Purneah. He observes that if a grant of Rupees 50,000 were given for this road, it could be constructed in a year with good wooden bridges ; it appears to me that this line is of less importance than that of Dinagepore ; and as there is a raised embankment ready as far as Dinagepore, and on to the Tangun River, on the Maldah road, it would be less expensive than the Purneah route, the em-

bankment of which would be the most heavy charge. Rupees 5,000 for the bridges on the Dinagepore road would make it nearly as good as Rupees 50,000 on that by Purneah; and although the Dinagepore road is larger *viâ* Maldah to Rajmehal, it passes through a richer country, through two Sudder Stations and abuts on the river at Rajmehal, which will be a Railway Station, when the rail is finished; and further the rail will be finished as far as Rajmehal before it gets to Pointee or Sikreegully, where the Purneah road would strike the river. As to carrying the road direct to the Ganges, without going through either Purneah, Dinagepore, or Maldah, I confess I cannot see the advantage of it: it would be an enormous expense, without any commensurate object.

82. But the road from Titalyah to Purneah should be rendered practicable, and dâk bungalows, for the convenience of travellers, should be established at Doolalgunge and Chuttergachee.

83. It is to be remembered that the Dinagepore road must be rendered available throughout the rains to be of use, and to induce travellers to prefer it to the shorter road *viâ* Purneah. To this end the embankment must be repaired and completed from the Tangun River to Maldah and from Maldah to opposite Rajmahal on the Ganges.

84. DISPENSARY AT TITALYAH.—The Superintendent recommends the establishment of a dispensary at Titalyah with a Sub-assistant surgeon or native doctor, for the distribution of medicines. If a Deputy Magistrate, with a small jail, be established at that town, the dispensary may easily be added. Of the great benefit to the people no doubt can be entertained.

85. VACCINATION.—The removal of the vaccinators from the station of Darjeeling is much complained of. The small-pox often rages severely and the native professional men practise inoculation to a great extent. This cannot be objected to or prevented unless a sufficient supply of vaccine and of vaccination be kept up.

#### EDUCATION.

86. SCHOOL REQUIRED AT DARJEELING.—There is no school at Darjeeling and no place of education within the reach of its inhabitants. The population of the district is estimated by the Superintendent near 50,000 persons; there are 137 children of the Local Corps of Sappers and Miners, without any means of attaining the

rudiments of education ; these children especially demand the attention of the Government, and it is through them, and through the Corps itself, that the Hill people of Darjeeling must be brought within the pale of civilization. I would point out the Hill Tribes of Bhagulpore as holding a precisely similar position in relation to our Government when the exertions of one individual, Mr. Cleveland, brought them within our rules, and rendered them peaceable and useful subjects of the State. Before his time, they were a wretched unmanageable race, living the life of the wild animals which divided the jungles with them. Their reformation and improvement was effected by the simple means, which I am now recommending for the hill people of Darjeeling, *viz.*, by the establishment of a Local Corps and of schools for teaching them to read and write, and by the employment of them as juries in criminal trials of persons of their own class ; I have not the least doubt that the same means would be attended with the same result here ; and I would therefore strongly advise the establishment of a school for teaching Hindee and English at Darjeeling, and the strengthening the Hill Corps of Sappers. The discipline of a military corps is no little improvement to mere savages ; the effect of education must be looked for in the next generation ; as an instance of the distinction of a race capable of military discipline, from one incapable of it, I may mention the inhabitants of Darjeeling who speak Hindee and are Hindoos, who are always willing and proud to enter the Corps, while the Bhooteas and Lepchas, who speak a separate Thibetan language, though equally powerful and courageous, cannot be induced to undergo the irksome task of military discipline. No doubt in time they will be more amenable, but they must be led to it by example, and by fostering and encouraging every step they may make in advance. The educated men of this tribe derive their instruction from the seat of Thibet learning at Lassa : it is not a mere calculation of the trifling expense which should determine the measures of Government in such a matter as this. The people should have within their reach the means of education and improvement ; and establishments of police, of criminal courts, and civil functionaries are useless in comparison with the moral and intellectual improvement of the people by direct instruction.

87. I beg earnestly to impress on the Government the importance in the cause of civilization, of the keeping up of the Corps of Sappers and

Miners at Darjeeling on an efficient footing, to supply all the wants of this Frontier Station as Military Guards, and as pioneers of improvement in the construction of roads, &c. ; and further, the necessity and positive duty of establishing a school for instruction in Hindee and English at Darjeeling. There is a house, which was built by some Germans here

SCHOOL-HOUSE AVAILABLE. for the purpose of a school, but they wished to make religious instructions a part of their system, and failed : this is a good pukka house and well situated, and I understand might be obtained for Rupees 1,100. An English master and a Hindee master, who can write the Nagree as well as the Persian character, should be appointed, these masters should be supplied, if possible, from the Behar districts, because it is necessary that they should understand and speak Hindee and not Bengalee. The Nepalese and Bhooteas in Darjeeling, who are about equal in numbers, all speak Hindee, though it is not the native language of the Bhooteas and Lepchas ; and in the Morung the people generally speak the Hindee dialect of Purneah.

88. **SCHOOL RECOMMENDED AT TITALYAH.**—It is desirable that a Vernacular school for Hindee instruction should be established at Titalyah ; this would be a convenience for the people of Morung, but the Darjeeling school is the first requisite.

#### POST OFFICE.

89. The Post Office of this station yields a considerable surplus revenue, the income for 1852-53 being Rupees 10,253, while the expenditure is only Rupees 8,032 ; the post is well attended to and the letters distributed more speedily than in other stations ; but it is impossible to improve the rate of travelling of the letter dâk, until the rivers are bridged and the roads improved.

90. Something, however, might be done to prevent the great delay, sometimes of twenty-four hours, in the arrival of the Post, when it carries the English mail. I have noticed this defect in my remarks on Dinapore and Maldah. An additional runner should, on these occasions, be sent : the bags being too heavy for a single man.

WELBY JACKSON,

*Judge of Sudder Court, on Deputation.*

DARJEELING,  
The 21st Sept. 1853. }



Appendix No. H.

No. 376 OF 1853.

To  
WELBY JACKSON, ESQUIRE,  
*Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut,  
on Deputation,  
Darjeeling.*

SIR,  
WITH reference to the visit paid to you by the Sikim Rajah's vakeel,  
Foreign Department. by his master's desire, and with my concurrence, at which  
he repeated the petition of the Rajah for something being  
done for him in his present state of poverty, I have the honor to forward  
copy of my letter to Government, No. 265, dated 23rd June last, trans-  
mitting the Rajah's petition and translation of the petition itself for your  
information.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,  
*Superintendent.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }  
DARJEELING, }  
The 12th September, 1853. }

(COPY.)

No. 265 OF 1853.

To  
C. ALLEN, ESQUIRE,  
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,  
Fort William.*

SIR,  
I HAVE the honor to submit translation of a letter from the Sikim  
Foreign Department. Rajah to my address, for the information and orders of the  
Governor General in Council.

a

*2nd.*—The Rajah in compliance with the intimation made to him by me, as directed in your letter of the 10th March, No. 1174, has discontinued his petition for the restoration of his lands, and now substitutes a pitiful prayer for something to relieve his poverty. I anticipate a stern refusal to his request from his Lordship in Council, as I do not see how any benignity can be displayed towards the Rajah in the present state of our connection with his country, and non-compliance with our demands on his father; but I consider that there are objects worthy of attainment in Sikim, which, if secured to us, might be followed by some gratuity to the relief of the Rajah's circumstances, miserably straitened as they are, through the misconduct of his father's officials and his father's imbecility.

*3rd.*—Freedom of travel in Sikim, now in abeyance, and the trade with Thibet, to be relieved from all exactions and hindrances in transit, would greatly improve the resources of Darjeeling and add to its attractions as a sanatarium. If the Rajah would agree to both and satisfy us that the offenders against the British Government, whose surrender was required of his father, before any petitions from him could be attended to, were not within his territory, but in Thibet, as is stated in the letters now forwarded:—if he would further agree to delivering up these men if they returned to his territory, or would enable our police to secure them, if his own could not do so, our relations with Sikim would be on an improved footing, and the generosity of Government might then be exhibited by a small annual gratuity to the present Rajah so long as his good conduct deserved it.

I have, &c.,  
 (Signed) A. CAMPBELL,  
*Superintendent.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }  
 DARJEELING, }  
*The 23rd June, 1853.*

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LETTER FROM THE SIKIM RAJAH TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DARJEELING.

*Received 23rd June 1853.*

AFTER ADDRESS.

I HAVE received your letter, informing me that the Governor General has refused to comply with my request for the restoration of my lands, and desiring me to discontinue similar applications for the future; but the Hon'ble Company is the fountain of protection, it is in the place of father and mother to me, and if the child is not to petition his parents, where is he to supplicate?

When my father's servants behaved ill, I had no power or authority. Last year my father abdicated his throne and appointed me to be his successor. At the same time the dewan and amlah were discharged, and they have remained with my father at Choombi, in Thibet. Since I succeeded to the guddee, nothing untoward has occurred between Sikim and the British Government, and I have no other place to make my distresses known than to you. I have great hopes from, and confidence in the generosity of the Company's Government. Chungate Lama is sent by me to communicate all things to you; he will do so in company with Chuboo Lama, my vakeel, and I earnestly beg that you will procure something for me.

Translated.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,  
*Superintendent.*

(True Copies.)  
A. CAMPBELL,  
*Superintendent.*

## Appendix No. II.

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*Itinerary from Phari in Thibet to Lassa, with appended Routes from Darjeeling to Phari. By A. CAMPBELL, M. D., Superintendent of Darjeeling.*

ONE more contribution to conjectural Geography, in the form of an unpretending itinerary, will not, I hope, incense the votaries of real Geography, and may less or more interest the members of the society, as an attempt to familiarise them with a neighbouring country, which is so little known to us, yet of such importance to be acquainted with. Phari or Pharidzong is a frontier mart of Eastern Thibet, well known to the people of Sikim and Bootan, and to which there are other routes through the Himalaya Proper or snowy range from both those countries. It is placed by Hamilton, from Turner, in Lat. 27° 48' N. Long. 89° 14' E., and Lassa by the same authority in Lat. 29° 30' N. Long. 91° 6' E. Darjeeling is in Lat. 27° N. and Long. 88° 28' E. The itinerary therefore extends over 2½ degrees of latitude, and two degrees 38 miles of longitude, according to Hamilton, who however must probably give way to the later authorities of Europe in the positions assigned to Phari and Lassa. The routes have been compiled with care, to procure the knowledge possessed by the informants. This is always a difficult task when done through interpreters, and when tried with illiterate and not very observant people is laborious and discouraging. Mr. Hodgson has, by his notes and remarks, greatly elucidated the details of the itinerary, and has kindly allowed me to attach them to it.

The following Thibetan words are here translated for the convenience of the reader :—

Choo or Tchoo, . . . . .	River.
La, <sup>La</sup> . . . . .	Mountain or Range.
Tso, . . . . .	Lake.
Lahuri or Lari, . . . . .	A mountain peak ; Chuma Lahuri or Lari, the peak of Chuma ; Larichoo, the river of the peak.
Goomba or Goompa, . . . . .	Monastery.
Gelong, . . . . .	Priest.
Lama, . . . . .	High Priest.

Anni, . . . . .	Nun.
Deunkang, . . . . .	Caravansarai.
Jong, . . . . .	Fort or residence of a chief.
Samba, . . . . .	Bridge.

Where elevations are given, they have been calculated by making the informants compare known elevations at Darjeeling with the places described, or rather with their recollection of them.

### *Route from Phari to Lassa.*

1. *Phari to Tangla.*—A short march about six miles—direction north by west. Phari is on the west bank of the Machoo River.\* The route to Tangla lies in the bed of the Larichoo River, which has its rise in the Chumulari mountain† and falls into the Machoo, about two miles from Phari: the highest peak of Chumulari is close to Tangla. Chapa Goomba or Turner's route is a mile to the east of "Tangla" and is over-topped by the peak of Chumulari. There are 21 Goombas‡ round the base of Chumulari. Chapa is one of them: pilgrims make the circuit of the mountain, visiting all the Goombas, which can be accomplished in five days: at all the Goombas, save one (Katok Goomba,) there are Lamas, some of whom are Bhutanese. The majority are Thibetans. The circuit of Chumulari is reckoned a work of great merit. The Goombas are snowed up in the winter and are approachable in the summer only. There are images at all of them. No cultivation near them.

2. *Tenna.*—Rather a short journey, about ten miles. The route nearly level, and the country cultivated and well-peopled. Wheat ripens at Tenna, and turnips, cabbages and other vegetables are abundant.

3. *Goroogootang.*—About eight miles in the direction of north by east. The road lies over a level country, which is well cultivated with wheat and barley. There is a pottery here and a dâk chowkee; also houses for the shelter of travellers—one for Lamas and respectable people, another for the poor. At the latter you pay about two annas—a kakum, or fourth part of the silver mohur, not a coin of this value, but literally the quarter of a mohur. Traders alone pay—pilgrims and priests do not.

4. *Dochen.* §—About eight miles north by east. The road level and the country cultivated. There is a large lake here called "Dochencho"||—its

\* Rises at Choloa, flows 10 stages N. E. and then E. to Phari: it is no doubt the Pachu of Klaproth and Painomelu vel Goddada of some of our maps, though the confounding of the two last is a great error.—B. H. H.

† See Turner's *Embassy to Thibet*, and vol. xii. *Asiatic Researches*, p. 253-4, for notices of Chumulari, which is estimated to be 28,000 feet above the level of the sea.

‡ Goomba, religious house, monastery or convent, Ani Ghenba, numery.—B. H. H.

§ Dochia of Klaproth.—B. H. H.

|| "Choo" is water in Thibetan—"Tso" is lake: this may be the water or lake of Dochen.

length is north and south about two miles—its greatest diameter a mile and a half. It contains many kinds of fish, and the “Peu” (a native carbonate of soda I believe) is found on its banks. In the summer season the banks of the lake are over-grown with a long grass four feet high, called Choomik. In winter they are bare. The “Changmo” or weeping-willow grows close to the water all round the lake. No wooden boats on the lake, but the fishermen use boats made of hides stretched over a basket-like frame-work, and sewn together with leather whangs, the seams being rubbed over with bees-wax. These boats carry four or five men, and are so light that one man carries them easily. The fish are caught in nets: hooks and bait not used. The fish is preserved by simple drying in the sun and exported to Phari and to “Mencho-na,” a populous district to the northwards.

5. *Kala Puktang*.—Twelve to fifteen miles in the north and easterly direction. Here there is a lake of the same name. Its size is equal to that of the Dochen one, but it is celebrated on account of the great quantity of fish it contains. The country around this lake is barren, but it is more populous than around Dochen. The people live by the fisheries, which are very productive and yield an annual revenue, which is paid at Digarchi (Shigatzzi Zeung,) amount not known. The road between the two lakes runs over a level country. The cultivators irrigate their lands from both these lakes. “Chumulari” is seen from Kala Puktang to the south and west.

6. *Semodah*.\*—The “Sumdta” of Turner’s route, one day’s journey about fifteen miles in the direction of north by east. The road runs over a rocky, barren and unpeopled tract, nor is there any halting place on the way. It is a small village, inhabited by Thibetans, and has a dāk chowkce or post station. There is a road from Semodah to Lassa direct, but it is a difficult and bad one, used only for expresses and by a few travellers: food is scarce on it; but the distance to Lassa is much less than by “Giangtchi” and “Yamda Yeumtso.”

7. *Kamachooding*.—One day’s journey due north, over a rather level country well cultivated and peopled. There is a large Goomba here, as large as that of Swoyambhunath, in the valley of Nepal: it is called Kama Goomba, has about eighty Lamas attached to it and a large library. The Kamachoo, a small stream from the east, runs close to the Goomba. The cultivation of wheat on the banks of the stream is of a superior kind, and vegetables are abundant, such as turnips, radishes and cabbages.

8. *Chaloo*.†—One day’s journey to the north, over a rather level country, which is however very rocky and barren. To the east of the road the

\* Soumdta of Klapproth.—B. H. H.

† Chahu of Klapproth, who places Chalu south of Semodah.—B. H. H.

mountains are close and their tops are snow-clad in winter. . To the west of the road the mountains are also near, but not lofty.

9. *Saloo*.\*—One day's journey to the north. There is a Goomba here of the same name, with about sixty Lamas attached to it. This and Kama Goomba are dependencies of Digarchi. The country around Saloo is well cultivated and peopled.

10. *Kideepoo*.—One day's journey due north; a very bad road over a rocky tract without any ascent to speak of. The country around is partially cultivated; but there are immense flocks of sheep and goats, the pasture being abundant and fine. In the winter the herds are kept around Kideepoo, in the summer they are taken to the neighbouring mountains. This place is the residence of a Soubah.

11. *Demorang Zeung or Fort of Demorang*.—One day's journey to the north over a rocky country. About a mile to the north of the halting-place, there are three hot springs, which are in repute for the cure of all diseases. No village here.

12. *Giangtchi*.†—About six miles to the north; a small town, and the neighbourhood well inhabited and cultivated. There is a Chinese officer stationed here with 3 or 400 soldiers, a few of whom are Mantchoo Tartars of the Chinese army, the rest are native Thibetans. A river runs by the town: it rises in the Yeung mountains, which are to the north and east: it has no specific name: it is called Changchoo or Changtcheu. All large rivers in Thibet are called "Changchoo.‡" Giantche is one day's journey from Digarchi—for an unloaded man say twenty miles,—and here the road to Lassa goes off from that to Digarchi to the eastward. The first halting-place on the road to Lassa is

13. *Saoo*.—One day's journey to the east, with a little southing, over an undulating country, generally cultivated and well-peopled. There are many villages along the road, and the fields are irrigated from numerous small streams, which run from the diminutive hills around, the greater number of which have a Goomba or monastery on the summit. The streamlets about Saoo run into the "Changthicoo," the course of which is north and west. Snow does

\* Sadu (?) of Klaproth, but he places it a stage beyond Giangtchi.—B. H. H.

† Dzialdge of Klaproth. This place is famous for a particular breed of ponies, (see *Sporting Review*), and is one of the more considerable of the very petty towns of Thibet.—B. H. H.

‡ Changchoo River of Chang, softened from *Tsáng*, which is the name of the western half of the central province of Thibet, called *U'tsáng*, U being the Lassa division, and *Tsáng* the Digarchi one. The great river of Thibet is called the River *Tsáng* or *Tsáng* (*vide* Sanpu-Dzangbo of Klaproth.) Its pre-eminence leads to all rivers, especially those of *Tsáng*, being called in a like manner, just as in India any large river is Ganga. Yaru is the distinctive name of the great river, whose full title is *Yaru-tsáng-pochu*, great River Yaru of *Tsáng* Klaproth's Changchoo, however, lies far off the route on the left hand.

not fall at Saoo, but it does on the line of road where it crosses the Yeung mountain for three or four months in the year, *i. e.* November to February.

14. *Yeungla or Mount Yeung*.—One day's journey to the east by south along a stony road, which ascends all the way by zig-zags to the resting-place, which is in a saddle on the crest of the mountain. The ridge to the north from the resting-place is higher than to the south, and is estimated to be 2,000 feet above it. There is a caravansarai for travellers. Snow falls here in winter, but not enough to close the road. There is no cultivation or population at the Yeungla saddle. The zig-zag road was made by the Government and is a good one for ponies.

15. *Rongting River*.—An easy day's journey, by a descent all the way along a zig-zag road, as on the west side of the mountain. The country on the route is uninhabited and uncultivated. There is a caravansarai or deunkang for travellers on the bank of the river, which has a stone bridge at the crossing. The "deunkang" is a large stone building with a slated roof, and has many apartments. Travellers of rank occupy separate rooms, the poorer ones assemble together. The Rongting runs to the westward by north.

16. *Dabloong*.—One day's journey along the banks and in the bed of the Rongting, which is crossed five times during the march. At each crossing there is a stone bridge; the direction of the route is easterly and against the course of the river. There are a few villages on the river side and occasional patches of wheat and barley cultivation. Dabloong is a poor village of ten houses and on the east bank of the Rongting. No fire-wood at this stage. Travellers cook with sheep and goat dung.

17. *Karoola*.\*—Leaving the Rongting at Dabloong, the road ascends all the way to Karoola over a barren and bare country. There is a "deunkang" for travellers. It snows much here and is very comfortless. The traveller who cooks at this stage must bring the fuel (sheep's dung) from Dabloong. The mountains to the north of Karoola are covered with perpetual snow and are very lofty. To the south the mountains are much lower and have no snow on them: supplies of grain are not procurable on this route, after leaving Giangtchi, until you get to Kambala, in all fourteen marches. Travellers must take grain with them.

18. *Zhara*.—One day's journey east by south. The descent is considerable on this stage, and the road runs along a spur of Karoola to Zhara, which is on an undulating plain or table-land. No cultivation along this stage. The deunkang at Zhara is provided with servants

\* *Karu-la*, Mount Karu. So *Yeung-la*, Mount Yeung. Karu, probably the Kharab (misprint?) of Klaproth, who however gives it a meridional course parallel to and not crossing the route.—B. II. H.



who supply food and who cook for travellers: these men are Chinese, and are appointed by the Ampas or Chinese councillors at Lassa. The traveller who can pay may have tea, spirits, flesh and eggs.—“The charges are so high, that Thibetans cannot afford to pay them, and the Chinese only can avail themselves of this accommodation, just as at the dâk bungalows in India where the charges are too high for the natives.”

19. *Chakloong (the place of thieves.)*—Chakpoo is Thibetan for dacoit. This is a notorious haunt of robbers.\* It is their practice to conceal themselves in burrows under ground and watch for travellers, on whom they suddenly pounce. Murders are not commonly committed by gang-robbers in Thibet, unless the resistance is so great that it cannot be overcome otherwise. The direction of the route from Zhara is east by south; the distance one day's journey; the country level, but rocky, barren and unpeopled; the road, which is easy for ponies and loaded people, runs parallel to a river which rises in the Yeung mountain and runs to the south. There is no house here for the shelter of travellers, but there are numerous and spacious caves in which they rest. Some of the caves are large enough to contain forty men comfortably. They are not natural caves, but have been cut out of the hill side, which is of hard soil.

20. *Nagarchi Jong.*†—One day's journey to the east, over a level country which is well cultivated and peopled: road good. This is the residence of a “Deboo” or Governor. His district is Nagarchi, which is a large one, extending more than thirty miles to the eastward of his residence. The whole country to “Yamdo Yeumtso” (Yarbragh Yeumtso of Pemberton's map) is level, well-peopled and cultivated.

21. *Yamdo Yeumtso.*‡—A long march in an easterly direction over a finely cultivated country. There is a lake here of the same name, on the margin of which is the resting-place. The lake is seen from Nagarchijong, and is close to it some way to the south of the road. The lake of Yamdo Yeumtso is of immense circumference: “Garboo-ong,” a Rajah of Lassa, once travelled round it in eighteen successive days and nights: he had relays of ponies all the way. The country all around the lake is well cultivated and peopled, and fish are most abundant in all parts of it. The depth of the water is very great: at one place it is eighteen score of fathom, 2,160 feet. There is an island in the south-west corner of the lake, on which there is a Goomba named “Dorje

\* M. Huc, in his narrative, speaks much of the robbers of Thibet, who, he says, are Kalos or black-tent nomadic Thibetans, erroneously styled Kalmaks. They are mounted gang robbers. (See *British Journal of the Propaganda.*)—B. H. H.

† Nagardzong of Pemberton's map -- Nagar Oze of Klaproth, whose thirteenth stage it is.—B. H. H.

‡ Palté of our maps—Yarbrok Yú and Yambra Yúm of Klaproth.—B. H. H.

Phamo": the passage is fordable and about a mile in width. This is the only part of the lake that admits of a fordable passage to the island. In all other parts leather boats are used in the navigation and fishing. The island is a mile in diameter and rises gradually from the water to a height of 200 feet. On the summit is the Goomba, which is visited by immense numbers of people from all parts of Thibet. There is an Avatari Lama always in this Goomba, which is one of great sanctity and note: it is built of stone and very large. The images are all gilded. The Gelongs\* belonging to the establishment are about a hundred in number, and there are as many nuns (annees.) The library is a very extensive one and the lands appertaining to the monastery comprise the whole of the villages on the main-land to the west: the number and value not known. 'The island is not at all large, nor is it the least like that in your map.† A man starting at day-light can walk round it by noon.' This is the information of a Lama who has twice circumambulated the island on his visits to the Goomba. All the pilgrims and religionists who visit "Dorje Phamo" circumambulate the island three times—once along the water's edge, once half way up the hill and once round the summit. On each circuit, at the four cardinal points, is a chasting (chaitya) in which are images of stone. The dead bodies of Lamas and Gelongs belonging to the Goomba are carried to the shore at the different chaityas. A fire is lighted as a signal to the vultures, a blast is blown from the thigh-bone of a man for the same purpose, and the body being cut into small pieces and the bones broken, the whole is scattered about to be devoured, which is done very quickly by swarms of kites and vultures. The bodies of the poor are thrown on the shore entire to be torn asunder at leisure, and after the flesh has been removed, the skeletons are thrown into the lake. There is a spring of sweet water on the island, which supplies the Goomba, and on the main-land the people drink the water of other springs. The water of the lake is not reckoned wholesome. Running water is always preferred in Thibet. Horses and cattle swell up after drinking in the lakes and sometimes suffer greatly from doing so.

22. *Yassi*.—One day's journey in a northerly direction along the banks of the lake. The road is good and passes through level fields and small villages all the way. There is a post-station here and nothing more.

23. *Kesong (Sambo)*.—*The bridge of Kesong*.—One day's journey in an easterly direction and along the lake's side. The bridge of Kesong, built of stone, is over a creek of the "Yamdo Yeumtso," which extends in a northerly direction about two days' journey. It is not running water. At the bridge it

\* *Geling* is monk; *Lama*, he who shows the way; *Lam*, learned monk; often prior or abbot.—B. H. H.

† Pemberton's.

is four hundred yards wide. The Yamdo Yeumtso is fed by numerous small rills, but has no river running out of it. The bridge of Kesong is sometimes under water in the rainy season (August.) It is formed of eighteen stone-masonry pillars, with a platform of large slabs or slates. The depth of water at the bridge in the dry season is but two or three feet.

24. *Phedijong*.\*—One day's journey to the eastward along the lake. This is a station for a detachment of about sixty soldiers, Chinese and Thibetans, and the residence of a civil officer, styled the Phedijongpun. There is a good-sized village and provisions are procurable. Wheat and barley are the principal articles grown in the neighbourhood. The country is level and productive. The plough with bullocks is used by a few of the better sort of people, but the hoe (*koduli*) is most in use. The cattle hereabouts are of a short-horned kind, black, red and spotted. They are famous as milkers. Flocks of sheep and goats are numerous and extensive. The Kiang (wild ass) is not known here : it is most abundant about Chumulari and Phari.

25. *Tamaloong*.†—One day's journey east by south. About half way between Phedijong and this place the road leaves the bank of "Yamdo Yeumtso" and the country rises, but is cultivated and well peopled. The ascent is gradual however, and the road good. The village at this stage contains about twenty houses.

26. *Kambaparzy*.—A very long march. The road lies over a pass of the Kambo mountain, the whole of which to the north of the road is covered with perpetual snow. To the south also of the pass is generally covered with snow, and in winter the pass itself is sometimes snowed on, but is never blocked up. The district of Digarchi extends eastwards to the Kambo mountain, and the Lassa district extends westwards to the same range. The Kambola‡ range extends southwards to the Yamdo Yeum lake and a great way to the north. The halting-place is at the foot of, and on the east side of the Kambo mountain. The ascent on the west side, and the descent on the east, are about the same in extent, Tamaloong and Kambaparzy being about the same level. At the latter place there is a good deal of cultivation—wheat, barley and buck-wheat (*jáoo*) are grown here. Buck-wheat is not met with anywhere on the road from Phari until you come to Kambaparzy, so that this is the lowest elevation on the road. It is warmer here than at Tama-

\* *Zung* or *Zeung*, is fort, military post. Such and monasteries (Goomba) constitute the nuclei of nearly all the small towns or villages of Thibet. *Zung-pun* is Chatelain or Killadar.—B. H. H.

† (*Djamaloung* of Pemberton's map.)—*Djamaloung* of Klaproth, who however places it on the Sämpu, far north of the Yamdo Yeum and having the Gamba or Kambo range interposed. Klaproth's route crosses the Sämpu here.—B. H. H.

‡ La, mountain—Kambo is the Gamba of Klaproth and Cambala of Rennell.—B. H. H.

loong. [N. B.—The descent to Kambaparzy must be greater than the ascent from Tamaloong, as the temperature is considerably higher at the former station than at the latter. So say my informants.]

27. *Kumpachangtong*.—One day's journey due east, over a level country, which is cultivated and peopled. There is some descent in the course of this march, and the temperature is warmer as you go along. Wheat, barley and buck-wheat are the staple crops. The plough is used in agriculture as well as the hoe; beans, turnips and radishes are the only vegetables grown.\* [N. B. According to Pemberton's map the great river of Thibet, the Sampo, should have been met with on this march as on the preceding one.]

28. *Chasumchoori*.—One day's journey to the east. At this place you cross the Yaroo Tzangbo † (Sampo,) which is the largest river in Thibet. It runs here to the eastward, but its course previously is from the north, for it comes southwards along the east side of the Kambo range. The Yaroo Tzangbo does not run near Digarchi, it is to the north of that place. How can it run in an easterly course all the way from Digarchi, when the great Kambo range runs north and south? The Yaroo Tzangbo comes a long way down from the north to the east side of the Kambo range. At Chasumchoori the Yaroo Tzangbo is three times the size of the Teestah river, where it is crossed on the road from Darjeeling to Tumloong, the Sikim Rajah's residence. There is an iron chain suspension bridge over the Yaroo at this place: it is only wide enough for one man to go along. The platform is a single plank a foot wide. Loaded men, cattle, horses and merchandize are crossed in wooden boats. The iron bridge was erected by the Lamas of Chasumchoori Goomba ages ago. The piers are of stone masonry, the chains are formed of strong links, each a cubit long. The bridge does not span the whole river. The pier on the northern side is some distance from that bank, so that in the

\* Moorcroft gives an excellent account of the five species of barley proper to Thibet, and which are eminently deserving of the attention of agriculturists. The turnips also are excellent.—B. H. H.

† *Yarú-tsang-po*. (See preceding note.)

*Yarú* is the proper name. *Tsang-po*, an epithet pointing out its intimate connexion with the great central province of the country or *Tsang*.

De Coës, from Thibetan authorities, notices the several great ranges that traverse Thibet. He gives six such, and says Lassa and Digarchi lie in a valley between the third and fourth; but he implies that all these ranges run parallel to the Himalaya, whereas the Kambo range is here clearly made to be a transverse or meridional chain, and M. Huc notices no less than four, such as occurring between Siling and Lassa, viz., *Chúgá*, *Bayam Khár*, *Tanta* and *Koiram*, the winter passage of all which he describes in fearful terms. The *Bayam Khar*, says Klaproth, divides Siling from Kham, and the valley of the *Hohangho* from that of the *Yangtse Kiang*. The Kambo of this itinerary is the Gamba of Klaproth, who is followed by Ritter. In making the range and the river run parallel to each other west to east, with a little northing, all the way from Digarchi to Jamaleing, where the river is crossed and the road strikes north up the Galdze to Lassa. Digarchi is placed on or close to the river by Klaproth, (*Memoires*, 3, 416, map) and by Ritter, (*Atlas of Mahlmann*, No. II. *Ost Hock Asien*).—B. H. H.

dry season even after crossing the bridge you have to wade some way to the shore. In the wet season you cannot ford the space between the northern pier and the bank, and are therefore obliged to cross by boat. The bridge is twenty cubits at least above the river, which is a rapid one and never fordable. The Goomba here is a large one ; it has 200 Lamas and Gelongs belonging to it, and a very large library.

29. *Choosoojung*.<sup>\*</sup>—One day's journey along the north bank of the Yaroo in a south-easterly direction. There is a Deboo or Governor resident here and a military detachment of about 100 men, Chinese and Thibetans. They are armed with muskets, swords, bows and arrows : they have no artillery : they are not uniformly dressed : the Chinese wearing their national costumes, and Thibetans theirs. The country around is level, but the " Jong" or Deboo's house is on a hill. The Governor is a Thibetan. The climate is temperate here, as it always is near the rivers. When the sky is cloudless in the summer season, it is hot, but the people wear woollens all the year round.

30. *Chisoom*.—One day's journey in a north-easterly direction, over a level country. This is the residence of a Deboo or Governor.

31. *Parchie*.—One day's journey in a south-easterly direction, over a good road and through a level well-cultivated country. This is a post-station, and the village is on elevated ground.

32. *Num*.<sup>†</sup>—One day's journey due east, over a level country. Road good, the country well peopled. It does not snow here even in winter, and the climate is agreeable, not cold nor hot. This is a post-station, not for the conveyance of mails, but where relays of ponies are placed for travellers of consequence.

33. *Lang-dong*.—Due east from Num one day's journey over a good road. The country is well peopled, but there is no village at the resting-place.

34. *Jangh*.—A day's journey in an easterly direction. The country level, well cultivated and peopled. A small village and post-station here.

35. *Nithang*.<sup>‡</sup>—This place is in the middle of an immense plain on which there is no cultivation or population. It is nearly bare, has no water and is very hot. People cannot live on the Nithang plain, which is a sort of desert on account of the heat and drought. The soil is sandy in many places. The Goa antelope is the only animal found on Nithang. The plain is about twenty miles across.

\* *Tsichoudjung* of Pemberton's map.

† Nam occurs in Klapproth, as the name of a ridge or peak off the route and about a degree W. S. W. of Lassa.—B. H. H.

‡ Klapproth notes a river, Nitang, a feeder of the Galdzo, which runs east from Mount Nam. Rennell has a stage so called.—B. H. H.

36. *Kechoo*.—The resting-place is on the river of this name, which runs from the east and by the town of Lassa. Its course from Kechoo is to the south. It is a large river never fordable. It is crossed, in leather boats. The banks of the river are fertile, well cultivated and peopled. The houses are all built of stone.

37. *Chambarangjeung*.—One day's journey to the north from the Kechoo river. There is a good deal of ascent on this march and the road is rough and stony. "Chambarangjeung" is the name of a large stone image which stands on a hill near the resting-place, and to which there is a considerable resort of pilgrims and worshippers. The history of the image is not known. It is believed to be of immense antiquity. It is in the figure of a man cut in bas-relievo on the rock. Its height is reckoned at thirty feet and it is well proportioned. There are no inscriptions on the rocks about it. The right hand hangs on the thigh. The left is across the breast, and grasps a round stone, the size of a six-pound shot.

38. *Tcheuling*.—One day's journey north by east over a level country. No descent from Chambarangjeung, and it is a nearly level plain all the way to Lassa. There is a Goomba here of the same name, the Lamas of which are of the *Geloo*\* order, *i. e.* they wear the yellow robe and sugar-loaf cap. The number, with the Gelongs, is about 100. The country around is well peopled. It appears that from Chambarangjeung to Lassa the country is an elevated plateau and that the Kechoo river runs along its southern face. The elevation is estimated at about 200 feet.

39. *Teloong*.—On the left bank of the River Zsheunmoongtcho, which runs from the north and keeps a southerly course from "Teloong." It is crossed by a stone bridge. The country on both banks is level, well peopled and cultivated.

40. *Shemidonka*.—This is a small town inhabited entirely by Chinese, *i. e.* the males are Chinese, the women are all natives of Thibet. The Chinamen who serve at Lassa are not allowed to bring their wives along with them; they marry Thibetans, and on their return to China leave them and their families behind. The men of this town are principally soldiers, and other followers of the Chinese Ampas, Resident Councillors, at Lassa. The distance from Lassa is about thirty miles.

41. *Debong Goomba, or Convent of Débung*.—About fifteen miles in a northerly and easterly direction. The road all the way is paved with stone flags and is broad and level. The country around is fertile and well cultivated. The grand Lama of Lassa, Gemooramoochi, frequently resides at

\* *Gélúk-pá*, the most modern, but dominant sect of Lamaism,—B. II. II.

Dehong Goomba, which is a very large one and has extensive endowments of land.\* The Lama has five principal Goombas immediately subject to his control and near to Lassa. His chief residence is in Lassa, at Patala Goomba. To the east of the city is "Sera Goomba," one day's journey. To the west is "Dehong Goomba," a similar distance. To the south is "Mol Goomba," and to the north is the "Gandeng Goomba." The road at Dehong Goomba takes a southerly direction along the Kechoo river to Lassa. The Kechoo is not crossed before reaching Lassa, it runs to the east of the city about half a mile. Patala Goomba is built on a rock.

42. *Lassa*.—Fifteen miles from Dehong, a paved road all the way, the capital of Thibet and centre of Thibetan commerce and learning.

REMARKS BY MR. HODGSON.

I have carefully compared Dr. Campbell's Itinerary from Phari to Lassa with Klapproth (*Memoires relatifs à l'Asie*, iii. 370—417) and Ritter (*Atlas von Asien of Mahlmann*). Klapproth, followed by Ritter, places Phari in 28 N. Lat. and Lassa in 30 $\frac{3}{4}$  N. Lat. His longitude of the former place is 87—of the latter, 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; so that we have 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  degrees of northing and the same of easting, and cannot allow above 400 miles for the whole distance, even if we give 100 for the road increase, and that is too much allowance on that head. Klapproth's main data are so well founded (*Mem. ubi supra*, p. 371) as to command a necessary assent, wherefore Dr. Campbell's total of 515 miles is clearly too much by above 100 miles. On routes like this, where there are few inhabited places to halt at, lazy folks like Lamas make innumerable stages, guided by indolence and by convenience of wood and water—both very rare in Thibet. Klapproth has but 21 stages—Dr. Campbell, 42. Klapproth's stages, as far as given, are as follows:—

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Chasa, . . . . .    | } Chumalari occurs between 2-3 stages, much north of Chasa, and under the peak is the lake of Ram or Zám, route is due north all the way.  |
| 2. Gangnam, . . . . .  |  |
| 3. Dochia, . . . . .   |  |
| 4. Chalú, . . . . .    | } Course N. E. Another lake called Gangla is passed.   |
| 5. Súmtda, . . . . .   |  |
| 6. Gangamor, . . . . . | } Course due N. up the Bainam river (Painomchú,) a meridional ridge on either hand, that on the left called Chún. At Dziáldze the roads to Digarchi and to Lassa diverge, that to former down the Bainam, which falls into the Sanpu at Digarchi itself. |
| 7. Cháhú, . . . . .    |  |
| 8. Nami, . . . . .     |  |
| 9. Dziáldze, . . . . . |  |

\* Well described in Huc's narrative.—B. II. H.

- |                       |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 10. Sádú,.....        | } | Course a little east of north up the Nian river, a feeder of the Bainam, which having flowed S. W. as far as Dziáldze, turns N. W. led by the main stream. The Lalúng and Zúng are crossed and oblique meridional ridges bound the road, which are styled Dadrang and Kharab and Kiábzú. Those on the left hand blend with the Gamba range. |
| 11. ....              |   |   |
| 12.....               |   |   |
| 13. Nagardzé, .....   | } | Route lies to the N. E., chiefly along the Gamba range. The Sápú is crossed between 15-16 stages. The great lake called Yambra Yúm and Yár brok Yú is left far on the right.  |
| 14. Chaidam, .....    |   |   |
| 15. Jamálúng, .....   |   |   |
| 16. Chúchúr, .....    |   |   |
| 17. Raya dúmba, ....  | } | Course nearly N. along the right bank of the Galdze, several feeders of which are crossed—one is called Nitang, which name occurs not as that of a town. The Ram ridge remote on the left hand. No town of that name occurs. The ridge is obliquely meridional.   |
| 18. Nitang, .....     |   |   |
| 19. Túrúng Gang,..... |   |   |
| 20. Dúnggár, .....    |   |   |
| 21. Lassa, .....      | } | Course S. E. parallel to the river, which makes a deep curving bend, embracing Lassa on the south.  |

N. B.—A few stages may be omitted. Halts in the desert.

*Ranges.*—Dr. Campbell's second ridge is probably the Chún of Klaproth who however gives it a meridional course parallel to the River Bainam and not crossed by the route. Dr. Campbell's Kárú ridge may be the Kharab of Klaproth, and his name a misprint for Khárú-lá or Mount Khárú. Dr. Campbell's Kambo range is questionless the Gamba of Klaproth. The route crosses it according to both. But Klaproth makes it run E. and W. (from Jagagunggar to Digarchi) only treading a little to the north; and he makes the Sápú hold a parallel course, excepting the sinuosities of the river. Digarchi is placed by Klaproth on the right and south bank, and the river runs north of the town in an even eastern direction. There is another range, according to Klaproth, north of the river, which also is more or less parallel to its course. The peaks of this northern range are called Súng Súng, Bukori, Nam, &c. The Kambo or Gamba range does not run southwards nor terminate at the great lake, nor can it be the boundary of the U' and Tsáng provinces. A continuation of it, however, running from Jamálúng to the lake is meridional or follows a south direction and seems to end at the lake, though Klaproth carries it much further south, *viz.*, to Dód, under the name of Ganglagangri. This portion of the range may mark the boundary of the two great provinces; but the route, according to Klaproth, leaves it far on the right and crosses it where it has a W. and E. course parallel to the great river.



*Towns.*—Dr. Campbell's Giangtche is the Dzialdze of Klaproth, and both place it at the bifurcation of the Digarchi and Lassa roads ; but it is Dr. Campbell's twelfth and Klaproth's ninth stage. The other chief places on or near the route in Klaproth are Nagardze, on, Runbung, off, Báidi, off, Chúchar, on, and Dunggar, on, the way. Of these the first is Dr. Campbell's Nagarchi : the rest occur not in his Itinerary. I have noted, at the foot of each page, as a note, the coincidences all along where such occur between Klaproth and Dr. Campbell.

*Rivers.*—West considerably of the route and of Phari, Klaproth has several streams, *viz.*, Nio, Púng, Ghi, Lá and Gó, all of which unite to form the Tchangtchú or river Tcháng. This is the Changchoo of the Itinerary, *quoad* name, but not *quoad* position. And the Pá of Klaproth is probably the Má of the Itinerary, though there again the position of the stream cannot be reconciled. I have remarked as a note, on the name Chángchú, and also observed on the vague cluster of feeders arrayed by Klaproth, all which seem identifiable with the Má, whose remotest sources are under the great peak of Cholo, whence the Itinerary gives it ten stages through Thibet to Phari. Klaproth makes Chumalári, not Himáchal, the great water shed of this part of Thibet ; so also Turner. The snowy range is here, no doubt, broken with inner and outer ridges, whereof Chumalári is (for us) the inner and apparently the most elevate, though Cholo is also of vast elevation. From Chumalári the rivers of the route flow south to India and north to the Sánpú. Klaproth's Bainomtchù is the Painomchú of our maps, which however sometimes confound it with the Pá or Gaddada of Rangpúr, whereas the Bainomchú runs due north to Giangchi and N. W. thence unto the Sánpú at Digarchi.

The Lá Lúng, Júng and Nian or Nan, which occur on the route, according to Klaproth, between Giangchi and Nagarchi, are not identifiable with any thing noted in the Itinerary, which however exhibits several small streams in similar positions.

B. H. HODGSON.

APPENDIX, NO. 1.

*Darjeeling to Sikim Durbar.*

Places.	Miles.	Remarks.
Badamtam, .....	4	The road runs along the ridge of Leebong to Ging, thence descends an offset or small spur of Leebong.
Rungeet River, .....	5	A steep descent all the way; pine trees on the roadside about half way down; cross the Rungno River half a mile this side of the ferry over the Rungeet.

*Darjeeling to Sikim Durbar.—(Continued.)*

Places.	Miles.	Remarks.
Namgialatchi, .....	6	The Rungeet, about 150 feet wide in the dry season and ten to fifteen feet deep, is confined here within a rocky bank on the east side. In the rains its bed is probably 400 feet.
Temi, .....		One day's journey for a man with a light load.
Rumphoke, .....		Ditto ditto ditto.
Samphoo Ghat, .....		On the Teestah River. The road from Rumphoke is described as very rocky and the descent into the bed of the river almost precipitous.
Ryote River, .....		An easy march of ascent the greater part of the way.
Toomloong, .....		Residence of the Rajah; an easy march.

To the Sikim Durbar from the plains by the Mahanuddi River.

Kooijhora Reng, Rungula, Renick, Namgialachi, and thence as above.

N. B.—The distances given are not correct, merely estimated ones.

## APPENDIX, NO. 2.

*Route from Toomloong, the residence of the Sikim Raja, to Phari in Thibet.*

No.	Stages.	Remarks.
1	Toomloong to Kabi, day's journey, say 18 miles,...	} The Dikchoo River is crossed by a Sanga about six miles from Toomloong.
2	Lá Ghep, .....	
3	Chalapok, .....	Through mountains all the way, which are tipped with snow.
4	Chala, .....	Ditto ditto; snow on the mountains along this march.
5	Tángzóó, .....	The top of the pass into Thibet; snow here at all seasons, except in the height of the rains.
6	E-tok, .....	From Chola you begin to descend, and the road runs north descending almost all the way. Perpetual snow to the right and left.
7	Choomba, .....	A gradual descent all the way in the bed of and along the Tangzoo Nuddi. The Tangzoo rises close under Chola.
8	Eusa, .....	On the Machoo River, which is here as large as the little Rungeet, and has a wooden bridge over it. The Machoo runs north and east.
9	Bukcha, .....	Along the Machoo all the way.
10	To-yek, .....	A considerable town on the Machoo. Houses on both sides connected by a bridge of stone piers with wooden platform. The Sikim Rajah lives here during the rains of every year and holds a Jagheer in the neighbourhood from the Thibetan Government at Lassa.
11	Galling, .....	Also on the Machoo River.
12	Gango, .....	From Toyen to this place the road is over steep mountains, but in the direction of the course of the Machoo.
13	Sezeung, .....	A town on the Machoo. Houses of stone. A bridge of stone piers with wooden platform.
14	Phari, .....	A village on the Machoo. There are numerous villages along the river on this march.
		A town and district so named. The town is about two miles from the Machoo. It contains shops and traders, and the four Soubahs of the district reside in it. There are a few Thibetan soldiers quartered here.

The principal town in the neighbourhood of Khari is Rinchingong, a large mart, two marches east of Choombi. It belongs to Thibet. Here the people of Bootan, Sikim and Thibet meet to trade. It is to the north of the snowy range. Pema is the first march from Choombi towards Rinchingong. At Pema there is a monastery of many Lamas and a library.

APPENDIX, NO. 3.  
*Divisions of the Route.*

No.		Marches.	Miles.
1	Darjeeling to Toomloong, the residence of the Sikim Rajah, ..	8	60
2	Toomloong to "Choombi," the Sikim Rajah's summer residence in Thibet, .....	7	84
3	Choombi to "Phari," a frontier mart frequented by Sikimites, Bootanese, Nepalese and Thibctans, .....	7	84
4	Phari to "Giangtchi," where the Digarchi and Lassa roads separate, the latter going to the eastward, .....	12	129
5	Giangtchi to the lake of Yamdo Yeum, .....	9	112
6	Yamdo Yeumtso to Yaro Tzangboo (Sampoo) River, .....	7	84
7	Yaroo Tzangboo to Lassa, .....	14	190
		64	743

*Great Mountain Ranges crossed on the Route.*

1st. The Himalaya Proper or great snowy range, visible from Darjeeling crossed at "Chola," the eleventh march from Darjeeling and fourth from Toomloong.

2nd. The "Yeung range," which is crossed on the fourteenth march from Phari.

3rd. The "Karoo range," covered with perpetual snow to the north of the pass, and said to be very lofty, is crossed on the third march from Yeungla.

4th. The "Kamba range," covered with perpetual snow and described as the most lofty in Thibet, is crossed on the eighth march from "Karoolea." This range divides the "Digarchi" and "Lassa" jurisdictions; the Kambo range runs southwards, terminating at the great lake of Yamdo Yeum. It is not given in Pemberton's map, but in Mr. Hodgson's route from Nepal to "Tazedo," on the Chinese frontier. (*Asiatic Researches*, vol. xvii. p. 527.) The Kambha mountain is crossed on the twenty-ninth stage to "Kambha." This halting place is doubtless the same as "Kambaparzy" of my Itinerary, although in the latter it is seventeen marches from Lassa, and by Mr. Hodgson's only seven. This discrepancy appears to arise in some degree from my route taking a northerly direction from "Kechoo," which is the next stage to Nithang. But the

whole difference I am not able to account for. For instance, by Mr. Hodgson's route, "Nam" is only  $14\frac{1}{2}$  coss from Lassa. By mine the distance is reckoned at 40 coss. With regard to the estimated number of miles, as taken from the number of stages or journeys, I do not lay any stress on the correctness of my calculation. The journeys have been taken at an average of twelve miles each, but there is no good reason, or any rule in Himalaya travelling to warrant this assumption as a general result, although I think that when the necessaries of food, wood, and water do not interfere, twelve miles is about the distance that baggage-carriers can travel over mountain-paths in a day.

At the rate of twelve miles for each stage of this Itinerary, the road distance from Phari to Lassa would be 504 miles. Estimating each stage at one-third less, or eight miles, we should have 369 miles only. I am not prepared however to decide in favor of either of these results. My informants have been Lamas who have travelled the road in their vocation; I do not doubt that they have halted as often as noted in the route, but it is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of distances from that fact, nor is it attempted to do so.

A. CAMPBELL.

DARJEELING, }  
22nd March, 1848. }

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## Appendix No. III.

—  
No. 174 OF 1853.

FROM

A. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,  
*Superintendent of Darjeeling,*

TO

A. GROTE, ESQUIRE,  
*Officiating Secretary, Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,  
Fort William.*

*Dated Darjeeling, 28th April, 1853.*

SIR,

IN my Report on the new settlement of this district, dated 30th March, 1853, No. 123, I expressed a hope that the Board would assist me in bringing the subject of Tea Cultivation in the Hills around Darjeeling to the favorable consideration of Government, as it appeared to me that the general introduction of that plant held out a better prospect of improving the value of land in the Hills than now exists, while grain alone is grown on their poor soils. In addition to this consideration, itself of sufficient importance, I think to obtain the favorable notice of Government. There is the more general one already approved by Government of introducing the Tea into the Himalaya elsewhere, and this locality from its greater proximity to Calcutta, with the water carriage available, gives it in that respect great advantages over the Kumaon and Gurhawal Mountains.

2nd. My object now is to procure, if possible, the best opinion on the suitability of the climate and soil of these Hills for the cultivation and manufacture of Tea, and as Mr. Fortune is again in China, on deputation by the Court of Directors, it appears to me that if he visits Calcutta on his return, it would be of great importance that he should come to this place and give his opinion on these points, from what has already been done in the growth of the Tea Plant here, and from comparison of the soils and climate with that of the Western Hills. The opinion of so experienced a person would go a great

way to direct private enterprise in the matter, and it would enable the Government to determine what amount of encouragement or assistance it would be advisable to give to extended trials by the Natives, or by directly forming experimental Plantations as in the North West. I therefore hope that the Board will recommend Mr. Fortune's deputation in this direction for the purposes above stated.

*3rd.* The printed paper annexed gives a summary of the experiments that have been made here on the growth of the Tea Plant. There are I believe upwards of 2,000 plants now growing on different elevations, from 7,000 to 2,000 feet, and of different ages, from twelve years to seedlings of a few months. As regards the climate and its effects on vegetation, full particulars may be had on the spot from numerous persons and in various published papers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

A. CAMPBELL,

*Superintendent.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }  
*Darjeeling,* }  
*The 28th April, 1853.* }

## Appendix No. IV.

No. 367 OF 1853.

FROM

A. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,  
*Superintendent of Darjeeling,*

TO

WELBY JACKSON, ESQUIRE,  
*Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut,  
On Deputation, Darjeeling.*

SIR,

ON your arrival here, I beg leave to make a few brief suggestions for the improvement and better management of Darjeeling, to which I would request your attention, in the hope that the result of your inquiries on them may lead you to recommend them to be adopted by Government.

1st. The road from Purneah to Titalyah is most urgently required. There has been a volume of correspondence about it without any good result. I am satisfied that if Major Napier's line to Kissengunge and the Northern line by Kooti Ghât and Bysa Factory to Purneah is adopted, and Rupees 50,000 sanctioned for the same by the 1st October next, that we shall have a good road with wooden bridges by the 1st of June next.

2nd. The bridges on the Dinagepore road should be repaired and new wooden ones built. Rupees 5,000 for this would probably suffice I believe.

3rd. Dâk Bungalows are required near Dulalgunge and at Chuttergachi on the road to Purneah from Titalyah.

4th. A Deputy Magistracy at Titalyah having charge of the most northerly thannas of Dinagepore, Purneah and Rungpore, is urgently required for the administration of justice generally in that direction and for facilitating the access to and trade of Darjeeling.

5th. A Dispensary at Titalyah would be a great boon to a large extent of very unhealthy country. For this, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Compounder, medicines, and a house would be required, or to begin with; a Native Doctor on Rupees 30 per mensem and a shop cooly on Rupees 5, with medicines, might be enough. The Civil Surgeon at Darjeeling could keep the returns, direct the operations, and report on it annually.

6th. There is at present but one native vaccinator employed here for the Hill portion of my district, and he is to be discharged immediately by order of Government, pending a new arrangement for the appointment of vaccinators. We urgently require two vaccinators, one to be stationed here for the Hills, the other at Phausedewa for the Morung.

7th. There is no provision whatever for the education of the people in my district. I have considered the subject and the result is a preference for the teaching of Hindoostani in the Nagri character, and of English at Darjeeling, and the teaching of Hindi and Bengali only in the Morung. The Hindoostani is rapidly spreading as the medium of oral communication to all the Hill tribes around. As the Nagri character is already in general use in the neighbouring country of Nepal, whence we derive much of our Hill population, and as it is, I think, advantageous to adopt one character only to teach in instead of using all the characters in use in the Hills, I give the Nagri the preference for the Government school at Darjeeling, along with English, for all who may be disposed to learn it. In the Morung the majority of the people speak Bengali—a Bengali, corrupted with Hindi: the rest speak Hindi. I would therefore give them instruction in Bengali and in Hindi for those who desire it. One school at Darjeeling and one at Phausedewa would suffice to begin with.

8th. For facilitating my own official duties (see margin)\* in which I have no

\* Superintendent of Darjeeling and in charge of political relations with Sikim, or Civil Judge, Collector, Magistrate, Superintendent of Abkaree, Post Master, Marriage Registrar.

Assistant or Deputy, and the better to carry on all the duties of administration, I would propose the appointment of an Uncovenanted Assistant, and that the powers of Sessions Judge be added to those of Civil Judge now exercised by me, and—

*Lastly*, in consideration of all the labor I have gone through here alone, and of the additional responsibility attendant on the higher revenue duties I perform, which are analogous to those of a Commissioner elsewhere, I would ask you to consider the propriety, if not the necessity, of making a suitable addition to my salary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. CAMPBELL,  
*Superintendent.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }  
Darjeeling, }  
The 31st August, 1853. }



## Appendix No. V.

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(COPY.)

(From the Calcutta Gazette.)

No. 10.

FORT WILLIAM,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

The 25th January, 1843.

THE Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following Supplementary Rule, regarding the recovery of rents from the holders of land in the Settlement of Darjeeling.

Whereas No. 11 of the "Rules for regulating the assignment of building locations and grants of land in the Hill tract attached to the station of Darjeeling, and for the administration of the said tract, passed on the 4th September, 1839," is defective, and it is expedient to embody with the General Rules, the Rule which has hitherto obtained in respect to the recovery of the rents for lands so granted, the following Supplementary and Declaratory Rule is published for general information, to be in force from the date of promulgation :

### *Supplementary Rule.*

No. 1.—The Officer in Civil charge will collect the rents on lands whenever the grantee or lessee shall be in balance, and the arrear cannot be realized by the distraint of the personal property of the defaulter, by demand on writing to be made within fifteen days after the same shall be due ; the demand to be addressed to the grantee or lessee, or to his agent resident at the station ; and if the grantee or lessee be absent, and there be no agent of such grantee or lessee resident at the station on whom it can be served, the demand shall be made by notice to be struck upon the spot, that if the arrear of rent shall not be discharged within two months from the date of such demand, the Officer in Civil charge will resume the land, and the land shall accordingly be resumed, and this course will be pursued as well for the recovery of any arrears of rent now outstanding, hereafter and in respect to all future leases of land in the Hill tract attached to the Station of Darjeel-

ing. It shall be a condition, when the lease is obtained for the site of a building, that a substantial and suitable dwelling-house be erected on the land, or be in course of being erected within twelve months from the date of the lease, on pain of forfeiture, if at the expiration of that time this condition shall not have been fulfilled.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,  
*Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

(True Copy.)  
(Signed) P. MELVILL,  
*Asst. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

(True Copy.)  
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,  
*Superintendent.*

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## Appendix No. VI.

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*RULES for regulating the assignment of Building Locations and Grants of Lands in the Hill tract attached to the Station of Darjeeling and for the administration of the said tract, passed on the 4th September, 1839, to be in force from the date of promulgation.*

*Rule 1.*—All lands not previously assigned or occupied with consent of the Officer in Civil charge, to be open for selection by parties themselves, and to be assignable by the Officer in charge to parties applying, in the rotation of the receipt by him of their written applications.

*Rule 2.*—Any person holding or occupying land not under a grant or title from the Officer in Civil charge duly registered, who shall refuse to engage for, or to remove from the land within one month from the date on which he shall be called upon to do so in writing by the Officer, shall be subject to ejection. This rule will of course not apply to ancient residents and parties in possession at the time when the territory of Darjeeling was made over by the Rajah of Sikim.

*Rule 3.*—The Police and Magisterial authority, within the tract ceded by the Rajah of Sikim, will be exercised by the Officer in Civil and Political charge, until otherwise ordered or directed by the Government of India. If at any time these functions should be separated, the Magistrate shall aid on the requisition of the Officer in Civil charge, in enforcing the ejection of persons occupying or holding lands without authority, and any such unauthorized holder, who shall not vacate when duly ordered by notice in writing, shall be liable to a penalty of Rupees 50, and if he shall resist the Officers of the Magistrate who may be aiding to enforce such ejection, he shall, on the offence being duly proved before the Magistrate, be liable to a fine of Rupees 500, leviable by distress.

*Rule 4.*—The Officer in Civil charge is vested with the power and authority of Civil Judge, in respect to all claims, complaints and disputes that may arise, and be cognizable in the Civil Courts of the settlement, under the Acts and Regulations in force for the Bengal Presidency.

*Rule 5.*—All deeds of grant or lease shall be signed by the Officer in Civil charge, and shall specify the name of the grantee or lease-holder, the quantity and boundaries of the land included in the lease, and the rate of quit-rent for building locations, and of rent per acre for garden farm or other ground, to be paid per annum.

*Rule 6.*—On furnishing a settler with a deed of grant or lease, the Officers in Civil charge shall require the individual to set up good and solid landmarks for the distinct demarkation of his boundaries; and it shall be a condition in every deed of grant or lease to maintain the boundaries in good repair.

*Rule 7.*—When the Officer in Civil charge is satisfied that the prescribed land-marks are in such a state of disrepair as to lead probably to disputes about limits, he shall call upon the settler in writing to conform in this particular to the terms of his grant, on failure of which, at the end of one month, it shall be competent to the Officer in Civil charge to cause the proper repairs to be made, and to levy three times the cost of such repairs from the holder or occupier of the land, the amount to be levied in the same way as provided for the collection of rents.

*Rule 8.*—When the boundary marks are put up to the satisfaction of the Officer in Civil charge, he shall note the same on the back of the lease, without which the lease or grant cannot take effect. The offence of removing or effacing boundary marks shall be cognizable by the Magistrate, and parties duly convicted shall be liable to a fine of Rupees 100 for each offence, which fine shall be leviable by distress.

*Rule 9.*—Deeds of grant or lease shall be issued by the Officer in Civil charge, bearing dates the 1st of January and 1st of July respectively. Parties, however, desiring possession at intermediate periods, shall be put in possession according to their application and shall be charged rent as provided in Rule 16.

*Rule 10.*—A duplicate of every lease or grant shall be entered in a Register to be kept by the Officer in Civil charge.

*Rule 11.*—The Officer in Civil charge will collect the rents by demand in writing to be presented within fifteen days after the same may be due, and if not paid within one month from the date of such demand, the Officer in Civil charge may levy distress upon any personal property found upon the location in arrears, and the charges of such distress and of interest on the arrears at 12 per cent. shall be taken from the proceeds of the sale of the property distrained.

*Rule 12.*—A transferree failing to register, shall be liable to double rent until the transfer is registered.

*Rule 13.*—On the registry of a change of title to lands, the new holder to pay a fee of Rupees 5, to be applicable to the same purposes as the money received as rent.

*Rule 14.*—A space of 200 yards broad on either side of the principal line of the road from Kursiong to Darjeeling being reserved for building locations, grants of land for farm or other cultures cannot be made in that space.

*Rule 15.*—Building locations, of an extent not exceeding 100 yards square, will be allotted to applicants, subject to the payment of a quit-rent of Rupees 50 per annum for each allotment.

*Rule 16.*—Rent shall be chargeable upon all locations from the beginning of the half year, if the application be made in the first two months of the half year, otherwise from the commencement of the next following half year.

*Rule 17.*—The Officer in Civil charge is vested with discretionary power, of allotting larger locations (than 100 yards square) where the nature of the ground and other considerations may appear to him to warrant it. All allotments of building locations, made previous to the date on which these Rules came in force, will be binding on Government according to the conditions, but parties desiring to change their locations, have the option of doing so on the above terms.

*Rule 18.*—Lands for agricultural purposes will be assigned to applicants in lots of not less than ten acres, and leases will be granted for the same for a term of not less than thirty years. An exemption of five year's payment of rent on uncleared spots will be allowed, after which rent will be leviable at the rate of Rupees 2 per acre per annum. If there be no clearance made, or actual occupation with implements of agriculture at the end of five years, the lessee to forfeit his tenure.

*Rule 19.*—At Darjeeling, Mahaldaram, Kursiong and Punkabaree, cleared spaces shall be allotted for shops and the dwellings of trades-people, within which locations a frontage of ten yards will be let in annual lease, at a rent of not less than Rupees 10; any increase on this sum to be left to the discretion of the Officer in Civil charge, who shall regulate the amount of rent by the offers received.

*Rule 20.*—Government reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all the lands connected with Darjeeling, and also the right to such indigenous timber, stone, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said roads and bridges, &c. in repair and for any other public works. Government also reserves to itself all mines, as well as elephants, ivory, and other natural productions of the tract at the bases of the Hills, also

free access for all persons to all the known springs of water within the tract allotted for building locations.

*Rule 21.*—The Officer in Civil charge to be vested with the powers usually granted to Collectors as regards attachment and sale of property for arrears of rent, &c.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*N. B.*—“ Building land is now given on lease of ninety-nine years at Rupees 50 per annum, instead of on a quit-rent tenure.”

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## Appendix No. VIII.

(COPY.)

"BYE LAWS" AND OFFICE RULES *at Darjeeling up to 1st August, 1841.*

1. BUILDING sites, of 200 yards square, are granted on lease of ninety-nine years at a rent of Rupees 50 per annum. No more than four sites to be granted to one person, (sanctioned by Government.)

2. Messrs. Hepper, Martin and Co. are making skeleton surveys of the building sites to be lodged in the Superintendent's Office. Each settler to pay to the Superintendent Rupees 10 on this account. Copies furnished by the surveyors to the proprietors at 5 Rupees each, complete surveys at Rupees 100 per location.

3. Where clearance of underwood has been made by Government on building ground not assigned, the assignee to pay a clearance fee not exceeding Rupees 50.

4. When the opening of a new road has been decided on, whether at the expense of Government or by the voluntary contributions of settlers, the laying down the line of said roads to be left to the Superintendent under the advise of the Executive Engineer, and the amount claimable from each subscriber to be regulated by the estimate of Captain Napier. In no case will a station line of road be allowed to interfere with the site of a settler's house.

5. When the objectors to contribute to the making of a road do not exceed one to two of the proprietors on the proposed line, the recusants to be taxed their quota as provided for in Rule 11.

6. When an unfinished public road or proposed line of road forms a boundary to an estate, the proprietor will not put up his railings without a reference to the Superintendent or the Executive Engineer. Along completed roads, railings are not to be put up nearer than four feet below the outer edge, or six feet from the upper edge of the road.

7. The amount of "quit-rent" and rent to be applied to the making and keeping in repair of station roads, and the road from Punkabari to Darjeeling.

8. Each traveller passing a night in the Dâk Bungalows at Siligori, Punkabari, Mahaldirum and Pucheem, to pay 1 rupee for the use of the same. Travellers halting at the bungalows, merely to take refreshments, to pay 8 annas. The receipt being applicable to their repairs.

9. The rate of 1 rupee per mile, for a set of eight bearers, has been sanctioned on the road to and from Udilpoor and Darjeeling, and 8 rupees for a Government elephant from Siligori to Punkabari, and the same from Titalya to Siligori.

10. The rates at the Siligori Ferry are as follows :—

Carriage and Pair, . . . . .	2	0	0		Saddle Horse, . . . . .	0	8	0
Buggy, . . . . .	1	0	0		Palkee, . . . . .	1	0	0

11. One rupee per mensem has been fixed as the rent for a shop in the Darjeeling bazar for 1841.

12. Prices in the bazar and rates of servants' wages, are left to regulate themselves by the amount of demand and supply, unfettered by Nirikhs or other authoritative interference.

13. A set of standard scales and weights are kept at the Kutcherry and in the bazar, for reference in all case of dispute about weight.

14. Drafts on the Treasury, when due, are cashed on all days of the week, Sunday excepted. Stamps are sold on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Civil Cases heard on Tuesdays and Fridays. Criminal ones and Police matters on all days at all hours.

15. The dâk leaves Darjeeling at day-light every morning. Letters and parcels "post paid" for despatch are received at the Post Office from 3 P. M. to  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 P. M. There is a locked box for the deposit of "bearing" and "service letters" at all hours of the day. Letters are distributed *immediately* after the opening of the dâks up to 9 P. M., and after 6 A. M. Bills for postages are not allowed, and travellers requiring bearers are called upon to pay in advance.

16. The bazar sirkar is allowed to assist the public in procuring return dhuriahs at the following rates for 1841 :—To Pucheem 4 annas, Kursiang 12 annas, Titalya 1 rupee, with a fee of 1 rupee to the Sirkar for every twenty coolies provided, and a moiety for half that number.

17. A. residents and visitors, subscribers to the "Coolie Charity" or "Charity Hospital Fund," have the privilege of sending their servants to the hospital for medical advice and attendance.

18. Lithographed copies of the Rules, Bye Laws, &c., to be had at the Kutcherry at 8 annas each.

(Signed)

A. CAMPBELL,  
Superintendent.



## Appendix No. VIII.

### *Memorandum on the working of the Civil Court at Darjeeling, May 1st, 1852.*

1. It was constituted on the 4th September, 1839, by No. 4 of Rules passed by the Government of India for the administration of Darjeeling, as follows:—“The Officer in Civil charge is vested with the powers and authority of Civil Judge in respect to all claims, complaints, and disputes that may arise, and be cognizable in the Civil Courts of the settlement under the Acts and Regulations in force for the Bengal Presidency.  
*When constituted.*
2. Suits between European British subjects are entertained and decided, until recently, when Military Courts of Requests were established, all claims against Military Officers were so also, and are to be so at any time when a Court of Requests cannot be assembled. (See opinions of Advocate General and Orders of Government of Bengal.)  
*Jurisdiction.*
3. On presentation of a plaint, the case is registered by the Judge in his own hand in the annexed form, No. 1. Detail of claim and all vouchers must be attached to the plaint. Notice of suit and subpoenas are issued at once, the first day of hearing is fixed, and is always within seven days from the date of presentation, if defendant is within ten miles of the station. Principals are encouraged to conduct their own cases and generally do so. Wednesday in every week is the regular day for Civil cases.  
*Forms of Procedure.* All plaints filed before 4 P. M. of Saturday, are noted for hearing on the ensuing Wednesday.
4. All the undecided cases are called for hearing every Wednesday in the order they stand in the Register. Written pleadings are dispensed with, and all documents put in by either party is considered as evidence only.
5. All the parties to the suit, who may be in attendance with the witnesses on both sides, are brought face to face at the first hearing, and encouraged to speak freely as to the facts of the case with which they are cognizant. The plaintiff and defendant making their respective statements first, and after them the witnesses, who are desired to do so in the order pointed out

by their separate principals, or quite as often, in the order of their credibility in the estimation of the Judge. These *vivá voce* proceedings generally produce a very animated interchange of sentiments, and in cases where the cause of action is recent, and the dealings not complicated, a clear view of the matter is rapidly obtained, and a decision recorded at once. Ordinarily, however, after the *vivá voce* display, which is cut short as soon as it ceases to elicit new facts, such of the witnesses as appear to be most cognizant of matters of fact are closely interrogated by the Judge, the substance of their replies with dates, sums, reference to places, or credible persons, &c., &c., are separately but very briefly recorded in the vernacular from the Judges dictation, and these small records are filed with the case. The order of each day of hearing, whether it be final for documents in proof, summons of witnesses, security pending decision, period of delay allowed, or any thing else, is recorded on the back of the plaint and at the time of delivery.

6. The final decision or decree gives the amount and cause of action very succinctly, refers very briefly to the evidence, and then passed to judgment.

7. At the time of decision, the defendant, if cost is required, to state when and how he will pay the amount. If he offers reasonable terms of payment as to time and instalments, they are accepted and recorded with, or without security, as may appear proper to the Court after considering the objections, if any, of the decree-holder.

8. Execution of a decree is not granted until fifteen days after it is passed, unless valid cause is shown of intent to abscond or alienate property, and previous to attachment of property or imprisonment, the debtor is brought up on a *capias* warrant for the purpose of enabling him, if possible, to make such arrangements as the Court can approve with due regard to the interests of the decree-holder.

9. As regards the notes of evidence taken in Civil suits alluded to in para. 5, they are kept as a means by which the deciding officer can, by referring to the case, see the grounds of his decision at the time it was passed. I have always found on referring to my cases, either when necessary in the investigation of other suits, on an application for review of judgment, or for my own satisfaction, when I may have doubted the justice of a decree, that these brief records of evidence were quite sufficient to bring my mind into the same state of enlightenment on the facts of the case, as it was at the original enquiry.

*Papers annexed.*

No. 1. Extract of Court Register.

„ 2. Copies of Decrees in English, No. 9.

„ 3. Ditto of ditto in the vernacular, No. 5.

No. 4. Letters, No. 41 of 1846, 256 of 1850, 521 of 1850 from Superintendent of Darjeeling to Government of Bengal.

*Memorandum of Civil Suits decided.*

In 1850, .....	78 Cases.
„ 1851, .....	76 „
	13 „ of Morung.
	—
	89
„ 1852, .....	84 Cases.

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## Appendix No. XX.

No. 41 OF 1846.

To

A. TURNBULL, Esq.,

*Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal,*

*Fort William.*

*Dated Darjeeling, the 18th March 1846.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th December last, No. 2655, with enclosed petition from Mr. D. Wilson, of Calcutta and Darjeeling, praying that the jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Courts may be extended to this Settlement, and desiring me to report whether any objections exist to that measure.

2. In reply I would state, as my opinion, derived from observation in districts provided with the full complement of Courts, and all the appliances which our Regulations now encourage and permit, that it is rather fortunate than otherwise for the people of any portion of our territory to have simplicity and unity of trial and decision in civil and minor criminal cases. This opinion is, I conceive, peculiarly applicable to new Settlements, the Natives of which are more free from chicane and litigiousness than our older subjects. In the Hills, where simplicity and ingeniousness are distinguishing features of the character of the people, they are quite content to leave the ultimate disposal of all their affairs in the hands of local authorities, ignorant as they are of the nature of Sudder Courts, nor desiring to enjoy the privilege of appeal to their decisions.

3. Having expressed my opinion on what concerns the Native population, and pointing out that as this is the only application made to Government during six years for the extension of Sudder jurisdiction, I will state that the want cannot as yet be very pressing, and that I would rather leave the matter for the consideration of the Sudder and the Government than suggest a change.

4. In so far as the matter concerns me, I should feel the responsibility of deciding under the privilege of appeal much lighter than I now do;

and I can have no objections whatever to be subjected to the control of the Sudder Courts. If the change is effected, however, the formal business of my office will be greatly increased, and it will be necessary to allow additional amlah. At present my people are up to the work to be done, in the direct and simple manner of conducting cases, which I strive to adhere to as a Magistrate and Civil Judge; but all the technicalities and cumbersome forms, which the Regulations admit and the Sudder would necessarily enjoin, they could not be so, and I could not without difficulty command time myself to meet the additional attention required.

5. If the Sudder jurisdiction is extended to this place, I would respectfully solicit the appointment of an Uncovenanted Assistant, who would be vested with the powers of a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Magistrate for criminal cases, and of a Sudder Ameen for civil cases. He should be an European of some practice in judicial business, and qualified by character to be entrusted with the current duties of my office when I am absent on duty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,  
*Superintendent.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }  
    *Darjeeling,* }  
    *The 18th March 1846.* }

## Appendix No. 1.

*Number of Civil Suits instituted and decided in Zillah Darjeeling,  
in the Years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852.*

Brought on from last year.	Admitted in		Total for trial.	Decided on trial.		Adjusted by Razeenama.	Dismissed on default under Act XXIX. of 1841.	Total disposed of in four last columns.	Remaining for trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
	Year.	No. of Cases.		De-creed.	Dis-mitted.					
7	1848	136	143	82	8	25	22	137	6	
6	1849	114	120	76	4	12	21	113	7	
7	1850	78	85	51	6	3	18	78	7	
7	1851	88	95	55	3	15	16	89	6	
6	1852	84	90	50	4	13	17	84	6	
			533				.			

A. CAMPBELL,  
*Superintendent and Judge.*

DARJEELING, }  
1st September 1853.

## Appendix No. XX.

PRESENT : A. CAMPBELL, Esq., JUDGE.

THE 10TH AUGUST 1853.

No. 58 of 1853.

Tarokissur Mojoomdar

*versus*

Mudhoo Soodun Sikdar.

CLAIMS Rupees 332-15-9, being balance of principal, with interest, due on a promissory note, dated Darjeeling, 9th June 1849, for Rupees 372-15-1, given by the defendant to plaintiff, in which he promised to pay the aforesaid sum "by instalments of Rupees 20 per month for him, *viz.*, plaintiff being security for me, *viz.* defendant, in the Civil Court at Darjeeling, on account of decree against me, *viz.* defendant, for the above amount," *viz.* Rupees 372-15-1.

In 1850 the plaintiff filed a suit against defendant, No. 48, for recovery of Rupees 124-2-6, being amount of instalments due with interest, but the defendant having quitted this jurisdiction, and the plaintiff being unable to find out his residence, the suit was struck off the file.

In June 1853, the plaintiff having learnt that the defendant was residing in the district of Nuddea, and held the office of a Police Darogah therein, he filed the present suit against him. Notice of suit was duly served on the defendant on the 26th June last, and on the 21st July a petition was received from him by *dâk*, desiring that the case might be put off for two months; to which a reply was sent, that as he had not shown sufficient cause for granting the delay, the case would be gone into after twelve days, unless he showed good cause in the meantime for greater delay. Accordingly the case came on for hearing on the 3rd August. There was no reply received from the defendant, but to give ample time for an answer; the case was again postponed till this day, when it is taken up, and gone into *ex-parte*, the defendant not appearing in person or by agent.

The promissory note is examined by the Court and the signature of the defendant is satisfactorily proved. The amount given in by the plaintiff of principal and interest is also examined and is found correct. The Court

therefore enters a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs of suit, *viz.* :—

Amount claimed, .....	Rupees 332 15 9
Amount of Costs,.....	,, 32 6 0
Total amount decreed, .....	Rupees 365 5 9

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,  
*Judge.*

DEWANNY ADAWLUT, }  
*Darjeeling.*

(True Copy) A. CAMPBELL,  
*Judge.*

PRESENT: A. CAMPBELL, Esq., JUDGE.

THE 11TH AUGUST 1852.

No. 39 of 1852.

Sadut Mookhtar

*versus*

Gool Mahomed.

CLAIMS Rupees 64, being principal and interest on a bond for Rupees 46, granted by defendant to Meghoo, the principal in this suit, on the 23rd December 1848.

Defendant states, that he made payment to plaintiff of Rupees 51 on 9th November 1849, *viz.* Rupees 24 in cash and Rupees 27 in silver ornaments, being in full of Rupees 46, with interest borrowed on the bond of 23rd December 1848. Plaintiff rejoins that these sums were received at different times before and after the 9th November 1849, and in satisfaction of two previous bonds for Rupees 24 and Rupees 27 respectively, and that these bonds were destroyed at the time of payment, whereas the bond for Rupees 46 lies with plaintiff and is produced.

Moreover he states, that he was not at Darjeeling on 9th November 1849, nor until March 1850. It appears on the testimony of Chota Alee Bux, that Meghoo was in the plains from July 1849 to March 1850, and it further appears on the testimony of Nazir, that the settlement of accounts took place at Darjeeling in March 1850, and not in November 1849, as urged by plaintiff and his witnesses.

The Court attaches credence to the plaintiff's statements and proofs, and decrees the amount sued for Rupees 64, with costs.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,  
*Judge.*

DEWANNY ADAWLUT, }  
*Darjeeling,*  
*The 11th August 1852.*

(True Copy) A. CAMPBELL,  
*Judge.*



## Appendix No. III.

*Number of Criminal Cases instituted and decided, &c., in Zillah Darjeeling, in the years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852.*

Brought on from last year.	Admitted in		Total for trial.	Decided on trial during the year.	Remaining for trial at the end of the year.	No. of persons brought before the Magistrate by summonses and under arrest.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons acquitted or released.	REMARKS.
	Year.	No. of Cases.							
4	1848	243	247	247	••	296	123	173	During the year 1850, in which the Moring and additional Hill territory came under our rule, many cases of light offences, in which punishment would be awarded under ordinary circumstances were dismissed with a grave warning to the offenders, who were previously quite ignorant of our laws and usages. Hence the smaller proportion of convictions in that year.
••	1849	218	218	213	5	321	119	202	
5	1850	305	310	304	6	387	178	209	
6	1851	351	357	345	12	484	222	262	
12	1852	306	318	313	5	451	179	272	
			1450						

A. CAMPBELL,

*Superintendent and Magistrate.*

DARJEELING, }  
8th September, 1853. }

therefore enters a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs of suit, *viz.* :—

Amount claimed, .....	Rupees 332 15 9
Amount of Costs, .....	,, 32 6 0
	_____
Total amount decreed, .....	Rupees 365 5 9
	_____

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,  
*Judge.*

DEWANNY ADAWLUT, }  
*Darjeeling.* }

(True Copy) A. CAMPBELL,  
*Judge.*

PRESENT: A. CAMPBELL, Esq., JUDGE.

THE 11TH AUGUST 1852.

No. 39 of 1852.

Sadut Mookhtar

*versus*

Gool Mahomed.

CLAIMS Rupees 64, being principal and interest on a bond for Rupees 46, granted by defendant to Meghoo, the principal in this suit, on the 23rd December 1848.

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Moreover he states, that he was not at Darjeeling on 9th November 1849, nor until March 1850. It appears on the testimony of Chota Alee Bux, that Meghoo was in the plains from July 1849 to March 1850, and it further appears on the testimony of Nazir, that the settlement of accounts took place at Darjeeling in March 1850, and not in November 1849, as urged by plaintiff and his witnesses.

The Court attaches credence to the plaintiff's statements and proofs, and decrees the amount sued for Rupees 64, with costs.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,  
*Judge.*

DEWANNY ADAWLUT, }  
*Darjeeling,* }  
*The 11th August 1852.* }

(True Copy) A. CAMPBELL,  
*Judge.*

## Appendix No. III.

*Number of Criminal Cases instituted and decided, &c., in Zillah Darjeeling, in the years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852.*

Brought on from last year.	Admitted in		Total for trial.	Decided on trial during the year.	Remaining for trial at the end of the year.	No. of persons brought before the Magistrate by summons and under arrest.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons acquitted or released.	REMARKS.
	Year.	No. of Cases.							
4	1848	243	247	247	..	296	123	173	During the year 1850, in which the Moring and additional Hill territory came under our rule, many cases of light offences, in which punishment would be awarded under ordinary circumstances were dismissed with a grave warning to the offenders, who were previously quite ignorant of our laws and usages. Hence the smaller proportion of convictions in that year.
..	1849	218	218	213	5	321	119	202	
5	1850	305	310	304	6	387	178	209	
6	1851	351	357	345	12	484	222	262	
12	1852	306	318	313	5	451	179	272	
			1450						

A. CAMPBELL,

*Superintendent and Magistrate.*

DARJEELING, }  
8th September, 1853.

## Appendix No. XXX.

রোবকারী আদালত ফৌজদারী বিচার ত্রিযুত মেজর আর্চেবেলু  
কেম্পবেল সাহেব মাজিস্ট্রেট মোকাম দরজিলীং ইং সন ১৮৫৩  
তারিখ ২৫ জুলাই।

ফৈঃ উম্মর সিংহ  
সাং পাং খাবাজ।  
বঃ  
মছম্মাত  
ময়তা ও জেয়ামেন্দো  
সাং তথা।

বর্তমান মাসের ৪ তারিখ রাত্রে ফাণ্ড  
সিংহ আমলদারের কলিজায় দরদ  
হওয়াতে রদ করিয়া মৃত্যু হওনে জাঁট  
অর্থাৎ সরাবের সামিল জহর খিলা-  
ইয়া মারিয়া ফেলার সন্দেহ হওয়া  
ইত্যাদি।

মৃত ফাণ্ড সিংহ আমলদারের পুত্র উম্মর সিংহ ও তস্য মাতা  
ময়তা ও জেয়ামেন্দো রেণ্ডী দ্বয়কে তলব করণে তাহার হাজির হওয়াতে  
উম্মর সিংহ মজকুরের এস্তফছারি লওয়াতে তাহার নানী জেয়া-  
মেন্দো রেণ্ডীর পঠান জাঁট অর্থাৎ সরাব মৃত ফাণ্ড সিংহ ও মছম্মাত  
ময়েতা সহিত এক সঙ্গে গাওয়া তদপর উম্মর সিংহ মজকুর হইতে  
জাওয়া বাদে তাহার মাতা ময়তা রেণ্ডী ও পিতা মৃত ফাণ্ড সিংহ  
একত্রে জাঁট গাওয়া ও কিছু বিলম্বে ফাণ্ড সিংহ মজকুরের কলিজায়  
দরদ হওয়াতে তথা হইতে রাত্র তিন বাজীয়া গারদে গিয়া তথাতে  
দরদ ও রক্ত করিতে প্রাতে মৃত হওয়া ও মৃত হওয়া কালীন তাহার স্ত্রী  
ময়তা বিষ খিলাইয়াছে গারদের সিপাইগণের সাক্ষাৎ বলা ও ফাণ্ড  
সিংহ ও তাহার স্ত্রী ময়তা সতৎ অনৈক্য থাকাদি জাহের করে ইতি।

মছম্মাত জেয়ামেন্দো তাহার দামাদ মৃত আমলদারের কহতানুজাই  
চাউলের সরাব তৈয়ার করিয়া বলবির পাহারাদার মারফত পাঠা-  
ইয়া দেওয়ার স্বিকার ইতি।

ফাণ্ড সিংহ আমলদারের স্ত্রী মছম্মাত ময়তা আপন স্বামিকে কোন বিষাদি না খিলা ও তাহার মাতা মছম্মাত জেয়ামেন্দোর পঠান সরাব এক সঙ্গে তাহার পুত্র ও স্বামি ও নিজে খাইয়া স্মইয়া থাকা ও রাত্র তিন বাজা সময় আমলদার মজকুরের কলিজায় দরদ উঠাতে গারদে জাওয়া ও তথায় গিয়া রদ করিতে মৃত্যু হওয়াদি আপন জওয়াবে প্রকাশ করে ইতি।

বলবির ও চামন্দা সিংহ জেয়ামেন্দো রেণী তাহাদের মারফতে সরাব এক চোঙ্গা মৃত আমলদারের নিকট পঠানতে তাহারা পৌছাইয়া দেওয়া কবুল তদন্তর গারদের তৈনাতি আশ্র ও বোলিভদু ও গজবির প্রভৃতি সিপাইগণের জবানবন্দিতে ফাণ্ড সিংহ মৃত্যু কালিন তাহারা গারদে থাকা রাত্র তিন বাজা সময় ফাণ্ড সিংহ মজকুর গারদে আসিয়া ষবেদারের সামলে তাহার সস্বর বাজার পঠান সরাব খাইয়া বিমার হওয়ার কথা কহা ও সে সময় কলিজায় দরদ ছিল এবং রদ হইতে ছিল দেখা ও ফাণ্ড সিংহের জবানী সুনী ও তাহার শ্রী কি অন্য কোন লোক বিষাদী কোন খেলানের কথা কহিতে না সুনাদি প্রকাশ করিল ইতি।

বিচার কালিন নথির কাগজাত দৃষ্টে জানাগেল মৃত ফাণ্ড সিংহের পুত্র উম্মর সিংহ তাহার নানীর পঠান জাঁট অর্থাৎ সরাব তস্য পিতা ফাণ্ড সিংহ খাওয়াতে কলিজায় দরদ এবং রদ হওয়াতে মৃত্যু হওয়া যে আপন এস্তফছারিতে জাহের করে জদিও ইহাতে সন্দেহ কিন্তু ঐ সরাবে বিষাক্ত কোন দ্রব্য কেহ দেওয়ার বিশেষ প্রমাণ পাওয়া জায়না আর ঐ উম্মর সিংহ ইহাও উক্তি করে যে সে সুইতে গেলে বাদে তাহার মাতা ময়তা রেণী ও পিতা মৃত আমলদার একত্রে একবার সরাব খাইয়া ছিল যদিও ইহা সন্দেহ স্থল কিন্তু তাহার প্রমাণ নাহি ইত্যাদি হেতুতে এই মোকদ্দমা দওয়ারায় সোপর্দ করা অজোগ্য জানিয়া।

আজ্ঞা হইল।

যে ময়তা ও জেয়ামেন্দো রেণীকে খালাশ দেওয়া জায় ইতি।

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL.

(True Copy.)

A. CAMPBELL,  
Magistrate.

রোবকারী আদালত ফৌজদারী বিচার ত্রিযুক্ত মেজর আর্চেবেলু  
কেম্পবেল সাহেব মাজিস্ট্রেট মোকাম দরজিলী<sup>০</sup> ই<sup>০</sup> নন ১৮৫৩  
তারিখ ২৯ মার্চ।

ফৈঃ চৌধুরি বানিয়া  
মোকাম দরজিলী<sup>০</sup>

বাদী।

মোকদ্দমা ঘরের দরওয়াজা  
বন্দ করিয়া মাইরপীট করা।

বঃ গুরুদত্ত ও কৃষ্ণরায় বানিয়া প্রতিবাদী  
মোকাম তথা দ্বয়

মজহর ১৯ মার্চ রাত্রী ১১ বাজার আমলে পাএখানা ফিরার কারণ  
জাইয়া আইসা কালিন হেয়াতন কসবির ঘরে জাইয়া তথাতে প্রতিবাদী  
দ্বয়কে দেখিয়া তামাকু হুকু খাইয়া আইসা কালিন প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ে  
মজহরকে ধরিয়া ঘরের দরওয়াজা বন্দ করিয়া দিয়া অভ্যস্ত মাইরপীট  
করা ও পরে মনহর ও হাজাতল্লা ও কএল ইহার মাইরের আওয়াজ  
পাইয়া দৌড়িয়া জাইয়া মজহরকে ছাড়াইয়া বাচায় ইত্যাদি লিখে ইতি।

মজহরের মানিত উপরোক্ত সাক্ষী ত্রয়ের জবানবন্দীতে প্রতিবাদী  
দ্বয়ে হেয়াতন কসবির ঘরে দরওয়াজা বন্দ করিয়া মজহরকে মাইরপীট  
করাতে দৌড়িয়া জাইয়া মাইরপীট নিবারণ করিয়া মজহরকে বাসাএ  
আনিয়া পৌছাইয়া দেওয়া এব<sup>০</sup> বৌসন দুবে বাজার চাপরাসী ও  
বৌগা বানিয়ার জওয়াবে মাইরপীটের পর প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ের দোকানে  
জাইয়া ডাকাডাকি করাতে না পাওয়া ও প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ের চাকরের  
সাক্ষাৎ পাইয়া জিজ্ঞাসা করাতে কোথায় গিয়াছে কহিতে না পারা  
ইত্যাদি আপন<sup>২</sup> জবানবন্দীতে জাহের করে ইতি।

প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ের জওয়াব নেওনে মজহরকে মাইরপীট না করা ও  
রাত্রী ১১ বাজীয়া লাগাএদ ফজরের ৬ বাজা তক আপন দোকানে  
থাকিয়া হিসাবের কাগজাতাদি তৈয়ার করা ও ১১ বাজীয়া রাজব<sup>০</sup>সী  
ও কেসব ও ককনি চাপরাসী জওয়াদা আপন<sup>২</sup> জওয়াবে বাচা  
করে ইতি।

প্রতিবাদীর মানিত রাজবংশী চাপরাসীর জবানবন্দীতে প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ের দোকানে জাইয়া তামাকু ও পান স্থপারি খাইয়া রাত্রী ১১ বাজীয়া আইসা ও আর কোন নাজানা দি জাহের করে ইতি।

বিচারকালিন মোকদ্দমার হালত দৃষ্টে ও মজহরের মানিত সাক্ষী ত্রয়ের সাক্ষতায় প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ে মাইরপীট করা প্রমান আর প্রতিবাদী দ্বয়ে যে রাজবংশীকে আপত্যার সাক্ষী করার দেয় তাহার দ্বারায় রাত্রীভর প্রতিবাদী দ্বয় আপন দোকানে থাকার প্রমান নাহি এবং আর কোন আপত্য বিষয়ে সাক্ষীআদি দিতে পারিল না আর ডাক্তর সাহেবের ইংরেজী চিঠীতে মজহরের সরিরে মারপীটের দাগ থাকা এবং যথার্থ মাইরপীট করা প্রমান পক্ষে আসামী দ্বয়কে অপরাধি বোধে।

আজ্ঞা হইল।

প্রতিবাদী গুরু দত্ত ও কৃষ্ণরায়কে বেমেহন্নত ও বেবেড়ীতে দুই মাস মিয়াদে কয়েদ রাখিয়া বিষয় টাকা জরিমানা করাজায় জরিমানার টাকা আদায় করিতে না পারিলে তদপরিবর্তে আর এক মাস বেমেহন্নত কয়েদ থাকে ইতি।

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL.  
(True Copy.)

A. CAMPBELL,  
*Magistrate.*

## Appendix No. XXV.

*List of Police Thannahs and subordinate Chowkies in the District of Darjeeling.*

Hills.	Sudder Thannah, .....	1 Darogah.
	Darjeeling, .....	1 Jemadar.
		17 Peons.
	Balasun, .....	1 Duffadar.
	Chowkey, .....	3 Peons.
	Goke Chowkey, .....	1 Duffadar.
		3 Peons.
	Teang Ditto, .....	2 Peons.
	Nagri Ditto, .....	1 Jemadar.
		1 Duffadar.
		6 Peons.
	Moormidong Ditto, .....	1 Jemadar.
		1 Duffadar.
		6 Peons.
Chongtong Ditto, .....	1 Jemadar.	
	1 Duffadar.	
	6 Peons.	
Rungni Rungliot Ditto, .....	1 Jemadar.	
	1 Duffadar.	
	6 Peons.	
Pushok Chowkey, .....	1 Jemadar.	
	1 Duffadar.	
	6 Peons.	
Morungs.	Majigurha Thannah, .....	1 Daroga.
		1 Jemadar.
		10 Peons.
	Besserhatti Chowkey, .....	1 Mohurrir.
		4 Peons.
Goramara Ditto, .....	1 Jemadar.	
	1 Duffadar.	
	4 Peons.	



Morungs.	{	Nakesserhari Chowkey, .....	1 Jemadar.
			1 Duffadar.
			4 Peons.
		Phauseduva Thannah, .....	1 Daroga.
			1 Mohurrir.
			10 Peons.
		Thakoorgunge Chowkey, .....	1 Jemadar.
			7 Peons.
		Khurihari Ditto, .....	1 Jemadar.
			7 Peons.
		Kursiong, Mahalderam and Senadah, ..	There is one Peon only at Kursiong and Mahal- deram and two at Senadah on the high road from the plains in charge of Bco- paris sheds and to pass on prisoners, &c. They are de- tached from Sudder Tha- nah and Besserhatti Chow- key.
		Jail Guard, .....	1 Duffadar.
			8 Peons.

A. CAMPBELL,

*Superintendent and Magistrate.*

DARJEELING, }  
September 1st, 1853. }

## Appendix B. D.

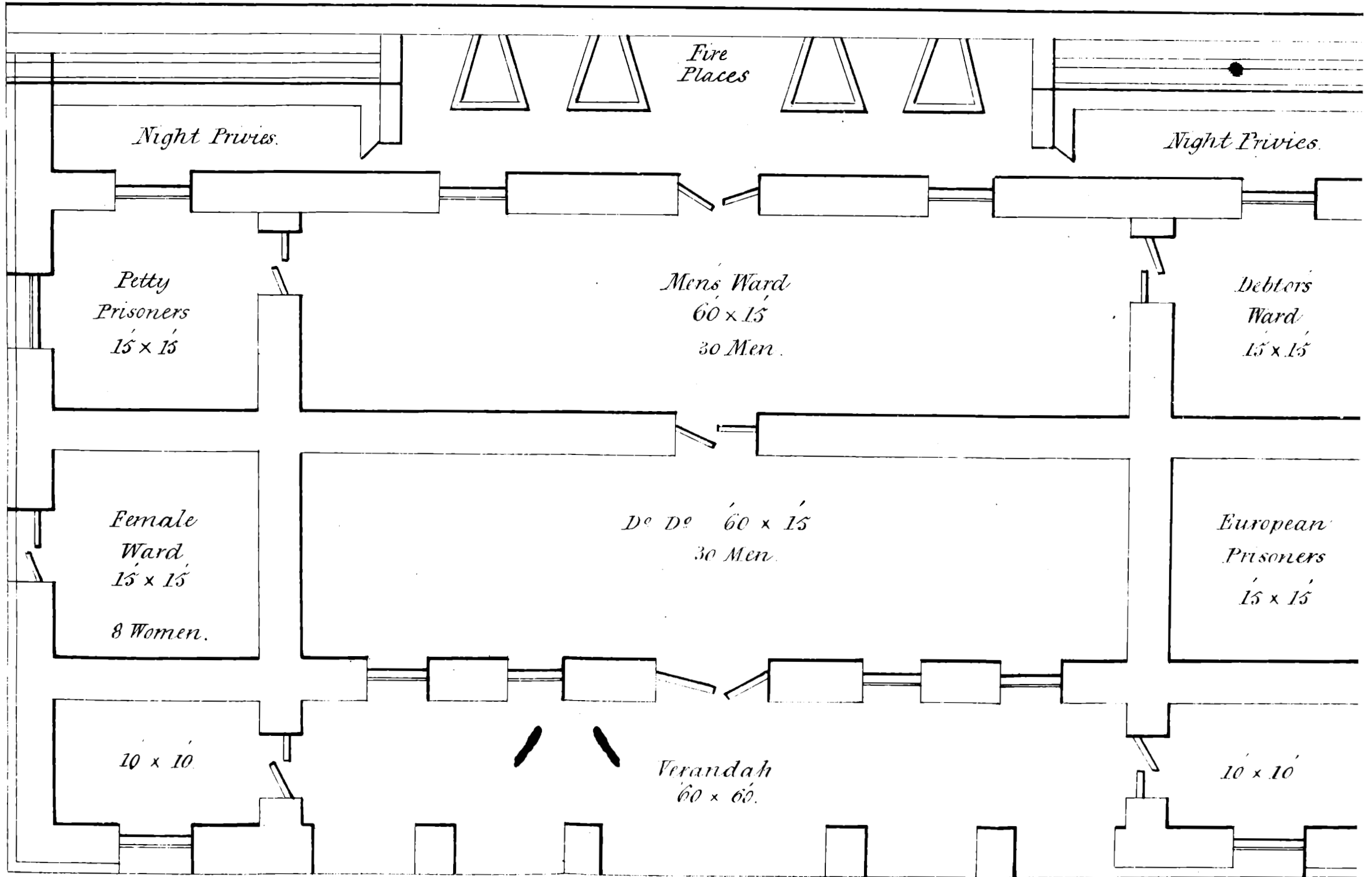
*Return of Cases and Statement of Persons complained against or indicated as Offenders ; number of persons brought up on Summons ; Warrants of Arrest ; number of persons acquitted, released and convicted ; value of Property stolen and recovered, &c., in the District of Darjeeling, from 1st July 1852 to 30th June 1853.*

*Population of the District, 46,000. Area 800 Square Miles. 58 Souls to the Square Mile.*

Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property unattended with aggravated circumstances.	Offences against the Currency.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total Cases.	Disposal of Crimes.					Value of Property stolen, recovered, &c.													
Assault with wounding, . . . . . 5	Burglary unattended with aggravated circumstances, . . . . . 4	Counterfeiting Coin, No conviction in this office, . . . . . 1	Bribery, . . . . . 1	Total number of Defendants named or indicated.	Number of Persons brought before the Magistrate by Summons and under arrest.	Ditto convicted.	Ditto acquitted or released.	Ditto complained against but not found.	Defendants under examination, 30th June 1852.	Ditto ditto, 30th June 1853.	Average No. of Convicts in Jail, from 1st May 1851 to 30th April 1852.	Ditto ditto ditto, 1st May 1852 to 30th April 1853.	Computed value of Property stolen.	Value of Property restored to Prosecutors.	Ditto ditto not recovered.	Amount paid in rewards to Police during the year.							
Abduction, . . . . . 27	Child-stealing, . . . . . 57	Drunkenness and rioting, . . . . . 2	Abusive language and threatening, . . . . . 9														464	377	176	201	87	9	0
Petty affrays, . . . . . 1	Child-stealing, . . . . . 22	Drunkenness and rioting, . . . . . 2	Damaging crops, . . . . . 5	497	465	215	250	35	9	0	45	0	2460	12	0	1237	3	0	1228	9	0	75	0
Suspicion of murder turned out to be suicide, . . . . . 2	Petty thefts, . . . . . 46	Forgery, . . . . . 6	Other offences not included in the foregoing columns, . . . . . 24	317	317	176	201	87	9	0	46	48	2219	3	0	329	14	6	1889	4	60	0	
False imprisonment, . . . . . 8	Attack and plundering houses, . . . . . 4	Property removing, . . . . . 22	Other offences not included in the foregoing columns, . . . . . 24	317	317	176	201	87	9	0	46	48	2219	3	0	329	14	6	1889	4	60	0	
Arson, reported as such, but not borne out by evidence, . . . . . 4	Arson, reported as such, but not borne out by evidence, . . . . . 4	Killing and maiming other person's cattle, . . . . . 1	Other offences not included in the foregoing columns, . . . . . 24	317	317	176	201	87	9	0	46	48	2219	3	0	329	14	6	1889	4	60	0	
		Breach of contract by servants, . . . . . 15	Other offences not included in the foregoing columns, . . . . . 24	317	317	176	201	87	9	0	46	48	2219	3	0	329	14	6	1889	4	60	0	
		Taking goods from Beoparies and not paying for them, . . . . . 1	Other offences not included in the foregoing columns, . . . . . 24	317	317	176	201	87	9	0	46	48	2219	3	0	329	14	6	1889	4	60	0	
		Not paying wages, . . . . . 7	Other offences not included in the foregoing columns, . . . . . 24	317	317	176	201	87	9	0	46	48	2219	3	0	329	14	6	1889	4	60	0	
		Neglect of duty and disobedience of order, . . . . . 2	Other offences not included in the foregoing columns, . . . . . 24	317	317	176	201	87	9	0	46	48	2219	3	0	329	14	6	1889	4	60	0	
		Fraud and embezzlement, . . . . . 3	Other offences not included in the foregoing columns, . . . . . 24	317	317	176	201	87	9	0	46	48	2219	3	0	329	14	6	1889	4	60	0	
		Trespass, . . . . . 19	Other offences not included in the foregoing columns, . . . . . 24	317	317	176	201	87	9	0	46	48	2219	3	0	329	14	6	1889	4	60	0	
		Other offences not included in the foregoing columns, . . . . . 24	Other offences not included in the foregoing columns, . . . . . 24	317	317	176	201	87	9	0	46	48	2219	3	0	329	14	6	1889	4	60	0	
In 1851-52, . . . . . 134				317	317	176	201	87	9	0	46	48	2219	3	0	329	14	6	1889	4	60	0	
In 1850-51, . . . . . 99				317	317	176	201	87	9	0	46	48	2219	3	0	329	14	6	1889	4	60	0	

\* This amount is for unclaimed property credited to Government.

*Rough Plan*  
of NEW JAIL at  
DARJEELING





## Appendix No. XVIII.

No. 16.

FROM

THE ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER,  
*Darjeeling,*

TO

DR. A. CAMPBELL,  
*Superintendent of Darjeeling.*

*Darjeeling, 3rd September, 1853.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward you enclosed the statement called for, of the strength and expense, &c., of maintaining the Sebundee Sappers for the information of Mr. Jackson, which I hope will give the desired explanation of their present employment and usefulness.

I beg most earnestly to request you will point out to Mr. Jackson, how desirable it would be, to increase the strength of the Corps by one hundred or two hundred men, for the purpose of more effectually keeping the now very extensive roads in thorough repair, without the aid of cooly labor, which increased strength, would also enable the station and Regimental guard duties to be performed by them, without detriment to the discipline of the Corps, which as it at present consists of so small a body of men, and the duties being of so pressing and arduous a nature, and so many men being required for guard mounting, leaves but few opportunities for the efficient drill and training of the men, so essential to their bearing and conduct as soldiers. The guards stand fast generally from two to four months, and even six in some instances; under such circumstances the injury to the discipline and well being of the Corps, must be at once apparent, so few men being available for the extensive work required of them. The superiority of the Sapper labor to the cooly labor, is admitted by every one who has had an opportunity of judging; the Sappers are daily exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, being obliged to work whether it rains or not, which they do without complaint; not so the coolies, who refuse to work when the days are not fine, and whose labor is of a very indifferent character, and from whom little labor can be

expected, being ill-clothed and ill-fed: the contrary is the case with the Sappers, from whom the greatest amount of labor is exacted, and that well executed.

I perfectly agree with your opinion of the desirableness of pulling down and re-building the Sappers Lines lower down the hills, which would give a larger space of ground for drilling purposes, and greatly improve the appearance when laid out on a more improved plan, and would add greatly to the cleanliness and health of the men, than its present confined limits allow of.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBT. BYNG, *Capt.*

*Asst. Ex. Officer, Darjeeling.*

---

*Present State of the Sebundy Sappers and Miners.*

*Darjeeling, 2nd September, 1853.*

DISTRIBUTION.		RANKS.									REMARKS.			
		Captain.	Serjeants.	Corporal.	N. Doctor.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Buglers.		Sepoys.		
REGIMENTAL DUTY.	Fit for duty, .. .. .	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	6	0	18			
	On Command, .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18			
	Sick, .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5			
	Convalescents, .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
	Recruits, .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21			
	Executive Department, .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
	General Leave, ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20			
	Line Leave, ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
	Wanting to complete, ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
	REGIMENTAL DUTY.	{ Quarter Guard Sappers Line, .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4		
			Magazine ditto, ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
			Commandant's Guard, ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
			Commandant's Orderlies, .. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
			Asst. Kote and Magazine, .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	STATION DUTY AT DARJEE-LING.	{ Cutcherry Guard, ... .. .	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	12		
Station Hospital, ... .. .			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4		
Superintendent's Guard, .....			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
STATION DUTY AT CONVALESCENT DEPÔT.	{ Depôt Bazar Guard, ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5			
		Rum Godown Guard, ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
		Engineer's Godown, ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
		Station Magazine, .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8		
		Commanding Officer's Con. } Dept. Orderlies, ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
		Station Staff Orderlies, ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
		Station Hospital Orderlies, .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
FRONTIER GUARDS.	{ "Goke" Guard, ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9			
		"Punkabarry" Guard, ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7		
		"Runjeet" Guard, ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5		
Grand Total of all Ranks, ...		1	2	1	1	2	2	10	10	2	180			

R. B. P. BYNG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding Corps.*

*Copy of a Pay Abstract for one Month, shewing the total strength and pay of each individual belonging to the Sebundy Corps of Sappers and Miners.*

No.	Pay for two Companies.	Command Allow- ance.		Pay.	Batta.	Total of each.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Arms and Sta- tionery.						
1	{ Captain the Hon'ble R. } { B. P. Byng, ..... }	100	50	241 1 0	91 5 0	565 6 0	565 6 0	565 6 0
2	Sergeants, ... ..			26 7 4	6 5 4	32 12 8	65 9 4	
1	Corporal, .. .. .			21 15 0	6 5 4	28 4 4	28 4 4	
1	Native Doctor, ... ..			15 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
1	European Woman, ... ..			5 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
1	Mixed Parentage, ... ..			3 8 0	0 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	
2	Subadars, ... .. .			30 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	80 0 0	
2	Jemadars, ... .. .			15 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	
10	Havildars, ... .. .			10 0 0	2 10 8	12 10 8	126 10 8	
10	Naicks, ... .. .			8 0 0	2 10 8	10 10 8	106 10 8	
2	Buglers, ... .. .			6 0 0	1 5 4	7 5 4	14 10 8	
180	Sepoys, ... .. .			5 8 0	1 0 0	6 8 0	1170 0 0	
2	Kelassies, ... .. .			4 12 0	0 5 4	5 1 4	10 2 8	
2	Bheesties, ... .. .			4 13 4	0 0 0	4 13 4	9 10 8	
2	Pay Havildars, .. .. .			5 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
1	Drill Havildar, ... .. .			5 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
1	Drill Naick, ... .. .			2 8 0	0 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
2	Staff Sergeant's Tents, ... .. .			0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	
11	Sepoy's Pauls, ... .. .			0 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 0	6 14 0	
	Contingent allowance for 3 Moun- tain Train Guns, at 3-12 each, }			0 0 0	0 0 0	3 12 0	11 4 0	1717 13 0
Rs. Twenty-two Hundred and Eighty-three, three annas,* .. .. .								2283 3 0

(True Copy.)

R. B. P. BYNG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding Corps.*

\* This amount is exclusive of the working pay due to the men who may be employed on roads during the month.



*Statement showing the average number of Sappers employed yearly, from the 1st of September 1849 to 31st August 1853; also the average amount of working pay, paid to them yearly during the same period, and average of sick for same period, also the annual amount paid for repairs to the Punkabarry Road from the Station Funds for Cooly labor.*

Average number of Sappers employed on Roads and Public Works yearly, from the 1st September 1849 to 31st August 1850, .....	}	Number 34390 or Monthly 2865																														
Average amount of working pay disbursed to the men of the Corps yearly, from 1st September 1849 to 31st August 1853, exclusive of their nett pay, .....	}	<table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Rs.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">As.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">P.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">2021</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table>	Rs.	As.	P.	2021	10	1																								
Rs.	As.	P.																														
2021	10	1																														
Annual amount paid for repairs to the Punkabarry Road from Station Funds, from 1st September 1849 to 31st August 1853, being four years' expenditure,....	}	<table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Bills sent to Dr. A. Campbell,</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">296</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1314</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">647</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">522</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">218</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">685</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: right;"><hr style="width: 100%;"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">3683</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: right;"><hr style="width: 100%;"/></td> </tr> </table>	Bills sent to Dr. A. Campbell,			296	0	0	1314	11	0	647	6	7	522	4	9	218	0	0	685	0	6	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>			3683	6	10	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		
Bills sent to Dr. A. Campbell,																																
296	0	0																														
1314	11	0																														
647	6	7																														
522	4	9																														
218	0	0																														
685	0	6																														
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>																																
3683	6	10																														
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>																																
Average amount of the number of sick men yearly, from 1st September 1849 to 31st August 1853, being four years,.....	}	Number 2520 or 7 daily.																														
Average number of Sappers employed on Roads and Public Works yearly, from the 1st September 1852 to 31st August 1853, showing a decrease of men now available for daily labor as compared with the year 1849, as follows: .....	}	<table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Number</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Year 1849, ....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">34390</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Year 1853, .....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">29703</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;"><hr style="width: 100%;"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Difference less,</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>4687</u></td> </tr> </table>	Number		Year 1849, ....	34390	Year 1853, .....	29703	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		Difference less,	<u>4687</u>																				
Number																																
Year 1849, ....	34390																															
Year 1853, .....	29703																															
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>																																
Difference less,	<u>4687</u>																															

*Statement showing the number of men employed as Guards and Orderlies by the Convalescent Depot Julla Pakur for one year.*

From 1st September 1852 to 31st August 1853, ..	}	Number 13320, or daily 37, or Monthly 1110.
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R. B. P. BYNG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding Sebundy Sappers.*

No. 19.

FROM

THE ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER,

*Darjeeling,*

To

DR. A. CAMPBELL,

*Superintendent of Darjeeling.**Darjeeling, 8th September, 1853.*

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter, No. 16, of the 3rd September, I have the honor, for the further information of W. Jackson, Esq., to enclose a list of the number and length of all the Hill Roads in and near Darjeeling, which have to be kept in trafficable order by Sappers, Coolies and Dhangers throughout the year; also the following conclusions I have unhesitatingly arrived at, respecting the advantages that would undoubtedly accrue in the end to Government by increasing the corps of Sebundy Sappers from two to four Companies of 90 or 100 men each, enlisted as at present, both for working and Military duty. The reasons I adduce are as follows:—

*2nd.*—The present limited number of Sappers are, with a few exceptions, all Nepalese, and are almost soldiers by profession; they are bold, strong and active, and were highly spoken of by Brigadier General Young, commanding the Division, when last inspected by him, for their utility and discipline. As workmen, they have proved most efficient, and will do more work in six hours than a cooly will do in a day; the reason is obvious, it arises from their superior physical power, resulting from being well fed and clothed, combined with their being picked men, and a fixed disciplined body: hence their manifest advantage over the weakly, and half-starved coolies; independent of this, the Sappers are instructed in the art of bridge-making, cutting roads, blasting, &c., so much required in the Hills which untaught coolies are entirely ignorant of, although of the same class, being Nepalese.

*3rd.*—I beg to point out, that a decided recommendation for their increase to four Companies in a Military point of view is, that the Sepoys being Nepalese, are the inveterate enemies of the Booteahs and Lepchas, and in consequence the only people resident in the Hills, who could possibly be depended on, in case of collision with the Bootanese or Sikimites, if such a contingency should arise, they would then be sufficiently strong in numbers to hold any, or all the Hill tribes in check, till reinforcements could arrive from the plains.

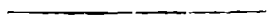
*4th.*—It being now practicable, since the confiscation of the Sikim Rajah's tract of country into the hands of Government, to render it possible to

shorten the distance, and make more eligible approaches to Darjeeling from the plains, than the present single outlet, and also to open out roads into Nepal, Sikim, and Bootan, in different directions to enable the resources of these countries to develop themselves, which for want of roads, they are at present unable to do, to the great injury to the trade of Darjeeling, causing thereby deficiency in supplies so requisite to maintain, which would greatly increase, and add incalculably to the welfare of the station, if so beneficial a measure as opening out several lines of communication were carried out. Under these circumstances, I again wish most forcibly to call your attention to the great saving of time and expense that would be effected by having Sappers employed solely in the construction of these proposed roads in lieu of coolies, as the former are able to do double the work of the latter and in a much superior manner. The saving to Government, I apprehend, will amount to this—say 100 Sappers with pay and batta for one month, Co.'s Rs. 650

During same period 100 Coolies with Sirdars, supposing	}	,,	940
double the work is executed by the Sappers, which un-	}	,,	—
doubtedly will be the case at 4-8 per mensem and			290 saved.
Sirdars 5.			per mensem.

This saving can only be effected by Government increasing the strength of the corps, to make men available for this duty and perform their numerous Military duties in addition, which, if carried into effect, the whole of the roads in the Hills, with such an increased body of men, can continually be kept in good order without the aid of coolies, who are a notoriously lazy set and cannot be depended upon, thus proving that the value of a large body of Nepalese Sappers, for all purposes are invaluable, considered both as workmen and efficient soldiers.

I have the honor to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 ROBT. BYNG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding Sebundy Sappers.*



*List of Hill Roads in or near the Station of Darjeeling, and their length.*

	Miles.	Furlgs.
From Dell Corner to the Hon'ble Capt. Byng's house at Lebong, ..	1	2
Ditto to Village of "Ging,".....	3	1
Ditto to ditto ditto <i>viâ</i> old Road, .....	4	4
Birch Hill Road, all round the Hill from Dell Corner, .....	3	6
Auckland Road, from Dell Corner to the Saddle,.....	4	4
Road from Dell Corner to Birch Hill Road on S. E. of the Hill, ....	0	4
Ditto from Mr. Grant's house to the Nuddee "Rumnoo,".....	4	4
From back of Bazar to Victoria Road, .....	0	4
Ditto Auckland Road to Julla Pahar Road, .....	0	2
Ditto Bazar to Victoria Road, .....	0	2
Road from Bazar under Convent to Victoria Road, .....	0	3
Ditto from Auckland Road to Victoria Road under Capt. Byng's, ..	0	6
Zig-zags at the Corner of the Hon'ble Capt. Byng's from Auckland Road to Julla Pahar Road near Mr. Start's two houses,.....	0	2
Road to Bazar from Auckland Road near Dr. Campbell's, .....	0	1
Ditto from Bazar from Auckland Road <i>viâ</i> Mr. Martin's, .....	0	2
Ditto at back of Col. Lloyd's, .....	0	1
Ditto back of Hospital,.....	0	0
Ditto front of ditto, .....	0	0
Ditto from Birch Hill Road near Cutcherry to the Victoria Road above the Convent, .....	0	7
Ditto under Mr. Smith's house from Julla Pahar, .....	}	0
Ditto to Auckland Road above Dr. Campbell's, .....		2
Ditto to Burial Ground from Birch Hill Road,.....		3
From Bazar Road near Mr. Martin's to Dell Corner, .....	0	0
Road back of Cutcherry, .....	0	0
Ditto Cutcherry round the Hill to the Ruin,.....	0	3
Church to Birch Hill Road, .....	0	0
Auckland Road to Bazar Road under the Chapel, .....	0	0
Road to Little "Runjeet,".....	12	6
From corner of Birch Hill to where it joins Auckland Road near Col. Lloyd's Bungalow, its length is .....	3	2
From below Mr. Nibble's to the Auckland Road,.....	0	4
Julla Pahar Road from Dell Corner to where it meets the Pankabarry Road near the Burial Ground,.....	2	4
Muller's Lane from the Auckland Road to Col. Garstin's, .....	1	0
Zig-zags from Pankabarry Road to Col. Garstin's, .....	0	4
Road to Goke from Little Runjeet, .....	2	6
Ditto from "Goke" to River Rumnoo, .....	1	4
Martin's Lane, .....	0	2
Road under Mr. Muller's to Auckland Road, .....	0	1
Depôt, Bazar Road, .....	0	4
Ditto ditto, .....	0	2
New Magazine Road, .....	0	3
Engineer's Godown Roads, .....	0	1
Roads to Officers' Bungalows, .....	0	2
Ditto from Corner of Jugvoor Road to Junction,.....	7	5
Ditto from the Guard on the Jugvoor Road to Lebong Road, .....	1	6
Ditto from Jugvoor to Runjeet on right of the Hill, .....	6	2
Ditto from Ging to Great Runjeet, .....	8	0
Ditto from Rumnoo River to the Fountain, .....	1	4
Pankabarry Road, .....	30	0
Roads at Kurseong, .....	2	6
Ditto on bank of Runjeet connecting two Cane Bridges, .....	4	5
TOTAL length of Roads,.....	119	1