GUIDE TO THE RECORDS

OF THE

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT

1796 TO 1835

301/88

DIGITIZED

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

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TINNEVELLY DISTRICT

GUIDE TO THE RECORDS

From 1796 to 1835.

9649
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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

1. This volume forms a handbook to the records of the Tinnevelly district from 1796 to 1835. It contains a catalogue, a list of papers reprinted at the district press, a table of contents and a key index to the last. The subjects entered in coumn 2 of the catalogue against a particular volume are the chief subjects which occur in that volume and are not necessarily exhaustive. The subjects are arranged chronologically in the list of reprints. But the list necessarily departs from this order to some extent, in placing those volumes which contain several distinct subjects of different dates. The table of contents deals with a selection of the more important papers throughout the period.

2. Numbers 3604 to 3622 of the record series consist of indexes to letters received and sent. The main record series is practically complete, the only gaps being the following,

(*a*) Letters from the Board .. .. .. 1794–5.
(*b*) Letters to the Board .. .. .. 1797–800.
(*c*) Index to letters received and sent .. .. 1813.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

1. *Physical features.*—Tinnevelly, the southernmost district of the Madras Presidency, lies between latitude 8° and 9° 30′ north and longitude 77° and 78° 30′ east. Since 1800 the district has suffered several changes in its administrative area. In its present shape its boundaries are the gulf of Manar on the east and south, the Travancore hills on the west and the Ramnad district on the north. It consists of a wide plain, the greater part of which forms the catchment area of the Tambraparni river.

2. *Traditional history.*—Tradition asserts that Korkai, a village on the eastern coast of the Tinnevelly district, was the ancestral home of the three brothers who founded the ancient dynasties of Chera, Chola and Pandya. The Pandyas remained to rule the south while the Cholas and Cheras moved north and west. When an irruption of the sea submerged for ever the early city of Madura the Pandyans moved their capital inland to the site of the modern city of that name. The facts seem to point to an early invasion and colonization of the peninsula of India from the south.

3. *The Pandyans.*—The Tinnevelly district always formed a part of the Pandyan kingdom which, expanding in due course to the northward, came

into opposition in the 6th century with the Pallavas and the Kalabhras. The 7th, 8th and 9th centuries were a period of prosperity during which the Pandyans held their own in contests with the Pallavas and with Ceylon. During the 10th, 11th and 12th centuries, the Cholas held them in subjection. But in the 13th century, regaining their freedom, they began the period of their greatest power. The 14th century saw the invasion of Malik Kafur and the establishment of Mahometan kings at Trichinopoly and Madura who disappeared after 40 years. In the 15th century the Cheras from Travancore invaded the Pandyan country calling down retaliations from Vijayanagar which established the power of that empire in the south. By the middle of the 16th century, the Nayakkan dynasty had established itself at Madura, though the Pandyan princes continued to rule in the Tinnevelly district as tributaries till the dynasty finally died out early in the 17th century.

4. *The Poligars.*—Visvanatha Nayak (1559-63) is credited with having established Poligars in the Pandya country. But it seems more likely that the poligar was a powerful local personality who seized the opportunities provided by the relaxation of government control and the constant call for men to serve in the army. Many of these poligars were foreigners—Telugus—who came south under the ægis of Vijayanagar. They were to prove a serious embarrassment to the early British administration in the task of establishing good and stable government in the district. They derived their resources from the cultivator, intercepting most of the revenue from land which should have gone to the central government. Renters were appointed who collected the revenue direct from certain areas and for the remainder, extracted, if they could, the government tribute from the poligars. But the latter would yield little except under threat of military coercion. On the other hand, they emerged from their own jurisdiction into the ' sirkar villages ' and usurped from them immense revenues.

5. *Land revenue under the Pandyans.*—Scholars, studying the numerous lithic records of the southern kingdom, are gradually reconstructing the system of land revenue which obtained in Pandyan times. We know that in the 13th century the Pandyans collected the land revenue on dry lands in money and on wet lands in kind. But we have yet to discover the precise method by which the tax was collected in the village and found its way to the government treasury. Of land tenures, we know also that tenants paid their landlords in a share of the crop, whether wet, dry or garden, which varied according to the variety of produce. Whether it was ever worth the while of a central government to collect the revenue from dry land in kind we cannot at present decide.

6. *Land revenue in the 18th century.*—The Pandyan dynasty came to a final end early in the 17th century. We know little of the land revenue methods of their successors, the Nayak rulers of Madura. Their rule lasted from 1559 to 1736, when Chanda Sahib obtained possession of the fort of Trichinopoly and drove the last Nayak, Vangaru Tirumalai, from his two provinces of Madura and Tinnevelly. For the remainder of the 18th century, the Tinnevelly district was under the control of the Nawabs of Arcot whose term of sovereignty exhibits the administration of the land tax at its very most.

7. The Nawabs paid comparatively little attention to the revenue from dry land, generally making an agreement with the ryots of the village to receive a lump sum called Kattu Kuthagai and leaving it to the ryots to distribute the burden amongst themselves. The revenue on wet lands was normally collected by dividing the produce between the ryot and the sirkar. The exactions of the renters who collected this share were not, however, the only burdens which the cultivators had to bear. The Mahometan Government was continually inventing new taxes to wring more money from them. The more obvious method was to impose extra taxes such as Channel Cess, Yavana and Nuzzer, the more ingenious, by shortening the measuring rod, to increase the area for which the ryot was liable to pay or compelling him to buy back the sirkar share of his produce at fancy prices.

8. *Cession to the Company.*—In 1781, by treaty with the Nawab, the Company took over the revenues of the Carnatic, including those of the district of Tinnevelly. The system of renters persisted, however, under various changes of administration, long after the cession of the district to the Company in 1801.

9. *The Amani system.*—Between 1793 and 1799 and from the assumption of the district up to 1856, the amani system persisted. It amounted to an attempt by a government centralised in the headquarters of the district to administer a system of crop-sharing on the wet lands of each village. The agents of Government for this purpose were 'Sibbendy peons' who spent most of the year in the village watching and measuring the crops. There were two main paddy crops, the pisanam crop which ripened in February or March and the kar crop in August both, at first, paying the government share in kind. But Government soon began to collect the pisanam contribution in money while retaining that on the kar crop in kind.

10. *The Lease system.*—In 1808 a triennial village lease was introduced, the lessees being the mirasidars, or, if they declined the lease, a mittadar brought in from outside. The few mirasidars who acted as renters plundered the general body of the ryots without mercy. In 1811 Government ordered the introduction of a decennial village lease. In 1817 began a big fall in prices with the result that large arrears of revenue began to accumulate. In that year Government attempted to introduce a ryotwari settlement into an out village in Srivaikuntam taluk. But the ryots absolutely refused to accept the system. Most of them, ruined by the renting system, wished to go back to amani, under which, at any rate, the exactions made from them on behalf of the land revenue were limited to a proportion of the actual harvest.

11. *The Olungu settlement.*—The decennial lease had run its course by 1821 and the olungu settlement succeeded it. In certain aspects this settlement differed little from the village lease. The fixing of an annual average quantity of grain as representing the melvaram, or Government share of the crop corresponded to the fixing of an annual rent during the period of a lease. Dealing with "each individual mirasidar" also amounted, practically, to dealing with those who had previously rented and oppressed the villages. A novel and interesting feature of this settlement was in the calculation of the rate by which to commute the Government's share of the grain into money. They started with a "standard price" for commutation. If the market rate rose more than 10 per cent. above or fell more than 5 per cent. below the standard price they raised the commutation rate or lowered it accordingly. But the details of this settlement were badly worked out and there were many defects in calculating the average melvaram and standard price and in apportioning the assessment to individual holdings. Further, they made no provision for the grant of remissions when the supply of water for irrigation failed. The rates of assessment on wet land were unduly numerous and were, in the aggregate, the highest in the Presidency. As late as 1855 about one-third of the cultivable wet land lay permanently waste.

12. The olungu system was killed by the rise in the price of produce which set in 1843 and rose again in 1853 and again in 1857. The sliding scale for commuting the government share of the grain into money at a rate bearing some relation to the market rate was, in principle, sound. But the commutation rate depended on a market price which was not ascertained till the end of April, towards the close of the fasli, and, in a rapidly fluctuating market, the ryot never knew what the demand against him would be until he was called upon to pay it. The system did not take account the fact that considerable divergence must exist between the price at which the ryot could sell his produce in a glutted market and the price on which the assessment was based, namely, the market price after the grain had been absorbed in the grain trade. The difficulty may not have been an insuperable one and the principle might yet prove of value in the hands of a modern government possessing the advantage of a tried and tested ryotwari system and faced by the expense and unpopularity of periodical re-settlements.

CHAPTER III.

LIST OF REPRINTS.

Tinnevelly.

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—Amnesty proposals. ..	8— 8—1801	Do. ..	Maj. Macaulay.	Collectorate records, Vol. 3579.	102–4
Rajah of Travancore Peshkash, etc., Payment, Requisition.	6— 9—1801	Do. ..	Rajah of Travancore.	Do.	133–4
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Chokkampatti Zamindar's conduct, Report.	15— 7—1824	....	Collector ..	..	..
—Valangapuli Vellaya Tevan, Restoration report.	8— 3—1794	Collector	Board ..	Collectorate records, Vol. 3578.	1–9
	10— 3—1796	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	45–7
245 Poligars History of.	20— 8—1799	Do.	Do. ..	Collectorate records, Vol. 1126.	61–83
—Extract from Mr. Lushington's report.	29— 8—1800	....	..	Collectorate records, Vol. 1129.	351–81
246 Settlement Report	28— 5—1802	Collector	Board ..	Collectorate records, Vol. 3580.	147–78
247 Decennial Lease Introduction, Mr. J. Hepburn's report.	5—12—1812	Collector	Do. ..	Collectorate records, Vol. 3589.	133–88
248 Tinnevelly. Mr. J. Hodgson's report. ..	1807	....	..	..	..
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250 Settlement Revision.	28—10—1813	Do.	Do. ..	Collectorate records, Vol. 3590.	326–48
251 Revenue F. 1225, Statement. ..	1—10—1816	Do.	Do. ..	Collectorate records, Vol. 3593.	255–65
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253 Currency Cully fanams, Exchange rate, Report.	16—12—1813	Do.	Do. ..	Collectorate records, Vol. 3590.	419–23
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255 Trees and Topes Plantation report.	6— 2—1843	Collector	Board ..	Board's Cons., Vol. 1847.	2541—8
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	26— 1—1846	Board	Collector ..	Board's Cons., Vol. 2008.	983–4
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	28— 3—1848	Do.	Do. ..	Board's Cons., Vol. 2131.	6094–7
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—Extract from the Board's Proceedings.	28— 4—1859	....	..	B.P. (Pr.) Vol. for April 1859.	383–8
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	5— 8—1868	....	..	P.W.D. Pro. (Pr.) Vol. for August 1868.	G.O. No. 2510, dated 5th August 1868.
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Settlement—*cont.*					
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Survey and Settlement Cost of outlay, Board's remarks on the Director's letter, Transmission to the Secretary of State ordered.	6— 5—1879	Do. ..	Do.	Rev. Pro. (Pr.) Vol. for May 1879.	2341
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CHAPTER IV.

THE CATALOGUE.

ABSTRACT.

Tinnevelly.

Record Office catalogue. Section. (1)	Sub-section. (2)	Period. (3)	Serial number of volumes. (4)	Number of volumes. (5)
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3566	Agricultural, Buildings, Fisheries, Mr. James Cochrane, Military, Revenue servants, Village officers	26—12—1806 } 27— 4—1808 }	364	,,
3567	Abkari, Accounts, Agricultural advances, Fisheries, Police, Post Office, Mr. Andrew Read, Assistant Surveyor, Salt, Settlement	24—12—1805 } 20—12—1806 }	205	,,
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3573	Agricultural, Endowments, Fisheries, Poligars, Settlement, Suits, Taxes, Zamindaris	—12—1811 } 7— 9—1815 }	577	,,
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3579	Accounts, Cloths, Dutch servants, Fisheries, Internal security, Marawars, Military, Poligars, Rajah of Travancore, Rebels, Settlement, Tenures, Zamindaris	1— 6—1801 } 31—12—1801 }	278	,,
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3594	Abkari, Agricultural, Buildings, Chatram, Commercial, Customs, Demand, collection and balance, Encroachments, Estates, Inams, Fisheries, Mirasi rights, Moyenzabitahs, Pensions, Post Office, Revenue, Roads, Scarcity, Settlement, Survey, Taxes, Treasury, Weavers, Zamindars	1— 1—1817 to 31—12—1817	449	,,
3595	Advances, Buildings, Customs, Dutch settlements, Factories, Fisheries, Inams, Irrigation, Mirasi rights, Moyenzabitahs, Revenue, Robbery, Salt, Settlement, Survey, Taxes, Zamindaris	1— 1—1818 to 29—12—1818	529	,,
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3597	Chank fisheries, Extra revenue, Inams, Irrigation, Karavanallur, Land revenue, Police, Poll-tax, Remission, Revenue servants, Revenue and police officers, Salt, Sea customs, Settlement, Spice gardens, Taxes, Urkadu	3— 1—1820 to 26—12—1820	435	,,

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4721	Chank fishery, Cholera, Currency, Customs, Extra revenue, Maramat, Post Office, Public buildings, Treasury ..	2— 1—1832 } 30—12—1832 }	469	"
4722	Accounts, Mr. J. Blackburne, Chank fishery, Chayroot, Copies, Customs, Ettaiyapuram, Extra revenue, Irrigation, Post Office, Prisoners, Public buildings, Raghunathapuram, Revenue, Scarcity	2— 1—1833 } 31—12—1833 }	420	1546
4723	Arrears, Demand, collection and balance, Church Missionary Society, Extra revenue, Palaiyam canal, Revenue, Salt, Stamps, Suits	2— 1—1834 } 31—12—1834 }	515	"
4724	Accounts, Church Mission Society, Clothing, Cotton, Customs, Irrigation works, Medical, Lt. Col. Monteith, Postal, Public buildings, Quit-rent, Stamps, Zamindaris	1— 1—1835 } 31—12—1835 }	457	"
4725	Assignment of land, Avadaiyarkovil, Mr. E. Bannerman, Cardamom gardens, Forests, Irrigation works, Pagoda allowances, Pearl fisheries, Survey, Tiruchendur, Zamindaris ..	4— 8—1821 } —12—1826 }	178	"
4726	Arrears, Boundary disputes, Chank rent, Irrigation, Mr. A. Mellor, Pensions, Ramnad, Revenue servants, Sokkammalpuram, Suits, Sundarapandiyapuram, Tinnevelly factory, Tirumanickam, Transfer of registry	10— 1—1827 } 3—12—1831 }	232	"
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CHAPTER V.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. The order of the papers in the table of contents is chronological under each volume. Each paper is headed by a main title in thick type followed by a secondary title in ordinary type. Personal names are used when the individual is a person of importance or when the interest of the paper is more personal than administrative. Place names are used for places of importance, e.g., Shencottah and for the names of all zamindaris.

2. The key to the table of contents gives a complete alphabetical list of the main titles except those which consist of personal or place names. Most of these are grouped also under the main administrative class to which they belong.

KEY TO THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

A

Abkari.
See also Arrack, Betel, Opium, Salt, Toddy.
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Allowances, Endowments.
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Commission.
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See Inland customs, Sea customs, Smuggling.

D

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Deshakaval.
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D—*cont.*

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E

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M—*cont.*

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1796.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chank Fishery	
7-1-1796	Sheik Davalgee's proposals—Board's remarks.	5-7
	Sheik Davalgee's proposal for the chank fishery at Tuticorin being the highest, the Board confirms it. The Collector is instructed to transmit, in future, all the proposals and an abstract thereof with his remarks, in conformity with the prescribed regulations.	
	Weavers	
16- 5-96	Kilcurrey.	89-91
	From the Commercial Resident, Tinnevelly, to the Collector of Ramnad.	
	1. The Kilcurrey weavers not only do not work themselves but instigate the well-intentioned weavers not to do so. They are principally induced to this conduct by the broker Pootyen (the same person who gave trouble at the commencement of the investment).	
	2. The weavers allege that the Head gomastah had paid them for some cloths at the reduced rate of 1 cull; but the reduction of price was authorised by the Board of Trade.	
	3. They also complain of having to receive the Shevagunga fanams paid to the gomastah by the Collector.	
	4. The Collector is requested to enquire into the matter.	
27- 7-96	5. The Collector finds that " the goods being appraised by a broker not of the weaver's choice and their not having a representative present at the exmination of their goods is not altogether fair." " Also the checks against collusion between the gomastahs and the brokers " are insufficient.	149-52
	6. The Commercial Resident states the directions he has issued in these matters and calls for suggestions for improvement.	
	Salapatoor	
14-11-96	Poligar's conduct—Board's instructions.	185-7
	The continued misconduct of the Poligar precluded all further forbearance on the part of the Board. The Collector is instructed to sequester his pollam and to take the necessary steps to carry on the cultivation. The management is to continue under the Collector for the present. The Poligar should be invited to come and explain his late apparent duplicity. If he should refrain from doing so, within one month from the date of the proclamation, the pollam will be for ever forfeited and himself proscribed.	

Correspondence.

Letters received from the Board, etc.

1800.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Shevagherry	
7- 1-1800	Poligar's claim to Colarputty villages—Board's remarks. The Board is convinced that the villages of Kalangapary, Perthropallam and Devasannyporam belong to Colarputty, and that the Tahsildar of the pollam did his duty in assuming them. But considering the period these had been in the actual possesssion of the Poligar, his late conduct and the favourable mention made of him by Maj. Bannerman, the Government sanctioned their annexation to his pollam as a favour, but subject to the same rate of assessment as shall be so fixed on the pollams in general. A sunnud for these three villages may be granted to him, not admitting his prior right of possession and specially making it a condition that " he also abstains from any ill-treatment of the inhabitants against some of whom he might otherwise bear animosity in consequence of their evidence given against his claim to the villages in the enquiry."	7-8
	Pollams	
15- 1-00	" Soonta gramum "—Board's remarks. 1. On the resumption of the poligars' privileges, the Board observes that "it is not their intention that the whole of the villages coming under the denomination of Soonta Gramum appertaining to their respective Pallams possessed at the period of assignment should be resumed." 2. "In regard to the mode in which these villages are to be assured to the Poligars, the sunnuds to be granted on forming a settlement of their lands will specify the names of the villages composing each Pollam"; these villages should be considered " under the same predicament as the other villages of their pollams possessed at the period of the assignment on which an equitable assessment will be fixed."	15-6
	Kaval Fees	
29- 8-00	Tullumcawul and deshakaval. From the Board. 1. The Board transmits copy of the Government orders for report on the several points contained therein. 2. In consequence of the representations made both by H. H. the Nabob of the Carnatic and by the Collector of the Poligar Peshcash relative to the inconvenience felt by them from the present mode of collecting the fees an arrangement for the removal of this evil has been adjusted with His Highness. 3. The Collector is instructed to discontinue the collection of the fees within the districts still subject to the authority of H. H. the Nabob. 4. Government intend to remove all grounds of interference with the Nabob's executive government in Tinnevelly, derived by the Company from the right of exercising the duties of Cavelgar, and collecting on its accounts the fees within the Nabob's territories. 5. H.H. the Nabob has relinquished all claims to the performance of the watching duties and to compensation for losses or thefts in the villages or roads within his dominions. His Highness has agreed to make full compensation for the amount of the actual loss sustained by the Company by relinquishing the cavelly fees, as well as by the compensation to be granted to the cavalcarrahs, who derive income from the lands situated within the Nabob's dominions. 6. A statement should be prepared showing the amount of the fees, of the charges for collections and of the losses incidental to the performance of the watching duties by the officers of the Company.	231-7

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Caumia Naigue	263–5
19–11–00	Rewards for apprehension of. From the Board. 1. The proposed distribution of reward for the apprehension of Caumia Naigue publicly proclaimed in July 1799 is authorized by Government. 2. The Tahsildar, Govinda Rao, may therefore be compensated in the proportion suggested by the Collector, as well as the peons and the two sherogars who actually apprehended the Poligar. A portion may also be distributed to the cutcherry servants, who were actually instrumental to his seizure. 3. The peon who led the party to the lurking place of the Poligar is, in some degree, entitled to consideration, for, without his aid, their efforts and activity would have been inefficacious; he may therefore be inclined to the distribution of the amount of ch. 30 and, if he be in confinement, he should be released, as his offence in being a follower of Caumia Naigue is forgiven. The indulgence shown by Government should also be explained to him.	
	Pearl Fisheries	28–35
12– 8–00	Lease to Mr. Gregory M. Baboom. 1. The Board appoints Mr. Gregory M. Baboom the exclusive and sole renter of the pearl fishery on the Tutacoryn banks for the year 1800. The fishery shall commence on or before the 22nd March and continue for thirty complete days with 120 boats to be provided by the Hon'ble Company and 10 divers to each boat, for which he has to pay sixty thousand Porto Novo pagodas. 2. The Collector is to be allowed to take a daily account of the number of oysters fished by each boat. 3. The renter shall be assisted with the Company's guards for the protection and security of the fishery, and with the usual accommodation to be erected at their expense. 4. If by any storm or interruption from an enemy, the fishery should be impeded, a resonable remission will be granted upon a full representation of the circumstances to the Rt. Hon'ble the President in Council. 5. The Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council accepts the security offered by Mr. Samuel Moorat and Mr. John DeFries, merchants of Madras, for the due performance of the renter's engagements.	

Vol. 3569.

Correspondence.

Letters received from the Board, etc.

1801.

	Arms and Ammunition	21–2
9– 6–1801	Transport prohibited. The Board instructs the Collector to prohibit the transportation of fire-arms, gun-powder, iron, lead, sulphur, saltpetre and all descriptions of ammunition from and to any part of the country and the district of Shevagunga in particular. All articles of the above description which shall be discovered passing are to be brought to the cutcherry for inspection and to be detained until further orders.	
	Military Operations	27–9
19– 6–01	Sivaganga. From P. A. Agnew, Lt.-Col. Commanding. He is obliged to change the line of his operations against the Shevagunga rebels to the western direction. The detachment will march to Comery on its route to the vicinity of Madura wherefrom its supplies must be chiefly drawn for penetrating into the interior of the Shevagunga district. It is found	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Military Operations—*cont.*	
	impossible in the present state of the insurrection to prevent the predatory incursions of the poligars into the Ramnad district without establishing a chain of posts. It is therefore deemed more expedient to leave the northern taluks of Ramnad in their present state than to expose the inhabitants to future pillage by giving them a temporary protection which could not be extended to them during the absence of the force on service.	
	Reinforcements	
8– 6–01	Irregular application to the Governor of Ceylon. From the Board. 1. The Government are well pleased to observe the success with which the Collector of Southern Pesheash has realised the settlement of the province of Ramnad and the increased assessment derived from the Tinnevelly Poligar. 2. Although the application to His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon for the assistance of troops was entirely irregular and inconvenient in its consequences, yet, on a general consideration of the zeal and ability which have marked the conduct of Mr. Lushington as a revenue servant, the Government "are disposed, to impute that deviation from the line of his duty to the motives of anxiety by which he appears to have been actuated."	29–31
	Forts	
19– 6–01	Destruction of. From P. A. Agnew, Lt.-Col. Commanding. The officer enquires of the Collector why the orders for destroying the poligars' forts in the province of Tinnevelly (issued when the force under Maj. Bannerman was employed in the district) were not carried completely into effect, or if those orders were executed, to what cause the present existence of certain of those forts is to be imputed.	32–45
30– 4–01	———From Government to Maj. General Brathwaite, Commanding the Army in chief. The Government pointed out the importance of entirely disarming the southern poligars and depriving them of their means of plunder and depredation or of opposing the authority of the British Government. But the events in Tinnevelly have proved that the adherents of the poligars are in a state of warlike preparation and that some of the forts particularly in the sequestered pollams and of Panjalumcourchy and Candulgoody possess a strength and consequence very different from the expectations of Government, and irreconcilable with an exact execution of the orders of Government.	
	Sivaganga	
10– 7–01	Permattoor Worria Tevar's succession. From the Board. Government have nominated Permattoor Worria Tevar, collaterally descended from the primogenitors of the first Zamindar of Shevagunga to be the present Zamindar, and declared Vengan Perria Worria Tevar also a collateral descendant to have forfeited his claim thereto, for having joined Vella Murdoo and Chinna Murdoo, the usurpers of the Shevagunga zamindari, in their rebellion against the State. A copy of the proclamation is also transmitted for publication.	97–105
	Treaty with His Highness the Nabob	
1– 8–01	Transfer of the Carnatic to the Company—Instructions. From the Board. 1. By a treaty recently concluded between the Rt. Hon'ble the the Governor in Council and His Higness the Nabob of the Carnatic, the entire civil and military government of the Carnatic has been vested in the Company for ever. 2. The Collector is instructed to take upon himself the administration of the revenues, and to secure the balance of cash in the hands of the servants of His Highness, as well as the grain belonging to that circar.	128–30

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Treaty with His Highness the Nabob—*cont.*	
	3. The revenue servants must be summoned to produce their accounts and to take proper instructions from the Collector. Such servants as may be requisite for the collection of the revenue may be employed and the monthly expense and number reported to the Board. Immediate steps should be taken for "giving vigor to the cultivation of the current year."	
	Poligars	
8– 8–01	Amnesty—List of exceptions.	133–7
	From C. Macaulay, Major Commanding.	
	The fairest prospects of future obedience and peace appear to justify "the salutary policy of carrying into effect the humane measure of extending mercy to all that were lately deluded into rebellion, with the exception only of a few chiefs whose conduct has been notoriously atrocious." The list is modified and the number of exceptions is reduced from one hundred and nineteen to ten.	
	Panjalum Courchy	
18– 8–01	Partition of the Zamindari—Board's remarks.	158–61
	1. The Board has recommended to Government the plan proposed for the division of the lands among the poligars who have "manifested attachment and allegiance during the troubles in southern provinces." The principle of "rewarding extraordinary merit in these tributaries to the Company's Government" is the most effectual means of destroying the influence of the surviving adherents of the late poligar, and of eradicating all hopes of their restoration. The object is not to dispossess the poligars of their lands but to introduce an efficient system of administration into these countries hitherto subject to all the oppressions."	
	2. Government have authorized the annexation of the lands bordering upon Ettapore to the charge of the Ettapore Poligar, as a mark of their approbation of his fidelity.	
	Famine Relief	
6–10–01	Food control.	230–1
	From the Collector of Tanjore.	
	Under the Board's instructions, the Collector requests that an estimate may be transmitted to him of the quantity of grain required from Tanjore, for the consumption of Ramnad and Shevagunga. The grain, which consists entirely of rice, was intended for export to England but was countermanded by Government owing to an apprehension of scarcity in the southern districts. The price is Pag. 70 per Madras garee, the delivery of what is actually in the ports may be made immediately the exportation is free of duty.	
	Poligars	
9–11–01	Reduction of.	298–303
	From the Board.	
	1. The rebellion has been brought to a successful issue and the instigators with their adherents have been either punished or dispersed. It is now expedient to carry out improvements in the country.	
	2. The country should be laid open, the jungle surrounding Calawil must be destroyed by the pioneers, who should be paid from the country. The rebels of inferior note should be compelled to work in irons as a punishment and to clear the woods. The villagers should open roads not less than 40 feet wide.	
	3. All lands belonging to each village besides the roads, shall be granted to the parties who clear it for 10 years, at a small nominal quit-rent. The revenue should be fixed at 25% of the gross produce to be fixed in money, by valuing the 25% of the produce at the average price of grain for the ten years held at the nominal rent, say, one fanam per cawni.	
	4. The final orders of Government for collecting the arms of the poligars should be followed.	

Date.	Abstract	Page number.
	Mahomedan Officers	
8-12-01	Assignment of waste lands—Board's instructions.	321-2
	1. The Board considers that some provision should be made for the number of people who, by the extinction of the Mahomedan Government, were deprived of employment and of the means of support. Many will quit the Company's territories in search of service with the native powers rather than follow agricultural pursuits; but, those who remain, when compelled by necessity, will most gladly resort to the indulgence preferred to them.	
	2. In granting waste lands to these people, it *must* be clearly explained that the indulgence would be conferred only on those who come under the description noticed in the Board's letter of the 10th ultimo. Otherwise, an indiscriminate distribution on advantageous terms would draw away the cultivators from the sirear lands and the public revenue would suffer. The following progressive rates of assessment should be fixed; free for the first 3 years; 4th year, 2/32nd of a pagoda per cawney of 57,600 sq. ft.; 5th year, 2/24th; 6th, 2/18th; 7th, 2/12th; 8th, 2/8th; 9th, 1/2; and for the 10th one pagoda. This should be declared in the sunnud fixed for ever. The rates are fixed for nunjah and half of them should be adopted for punjah lands. Small advances may be made to them to enable them to commence their cultivation.	
	Poligars	
11-12-01	Amnesty—Instructions.	323-5
	From the Board.	
	1. The Board transmits a copy of a proclamation by Government commanding the discontinuance of the use of offensive weapons, and declaring a general amnesty to those who have been engaged in the late rebellion, and who are not in confinement and ordered for transportation.	
	2. The best mode for the early completion of the permanent settlement will be by making a settlement with the ryots of the pollams. The zamindars, having been relieved from all military service and prohibited from calling out the peons under any pretence whatever, will be authorized only to collect the quit-rent specified in the sunnuds, as they will, the revenue from the ryots specified in their pattahs.	
27-12-01	———Reduction of—Instructions.	344-52
	From the Board.	
	1. The Board transmits a copy of the proclamation of Government.	
	2. His Lordship desires to impress on the minds of the poligars, sherogars and inhabitants of the southern provinces "the danger of provoking the just indignation of the British Government and the fruitless attempt of opposing the united strength of the Poligars to the steadiness, valour and discipline of the British troops." His Lordship "encourages a reasonable hope that the causes of future commotion in the southern provinces have been suppressed and that the Poligars, Sherogars and inhabitants will rely on the protection of the British Government, in the assurance of enjoying their civil rights and the religious institutions of their ancestors."	
	3. "The military service rendered by the Poligars having been suppressed and the Company having charged itself with the protection and defence of the Poligar countries, the possession of fire-arms and weapons of offence is manifestly become unnecessary to the safety of the people." His Lordship therefore, directs that all poligars or other inhabitants possessed of arms shall deliver them up to Lt.-Col. Agnew or other authority.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Poligars—*cont.*	
	4. In order to redeem the people of the southern provinces from the habits of predatory warfare and to induce them to resume the arts of peace and agriculture, the Government intend to establish a permanent assessment of revenue on the lands of the pollams upon the principles of zamindari tenures, which assessment, being once fixed, shall be liable to no change at any time.	

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Correspondence.

Letters received from the Board, etc.

1801–2.

	Sivagangs	
18-2-1802	Revenue arrears—Board's remarks.	48–51
	1. The Government have confirmed the Collector's proposal for adding two-thirds of the balance due from the Shevagunga country, amounting to St. Pag. 23,333–14–0. The remaining one-third shall be liquidated with the peshcash that may be settled with the zamindar for the ensuing fasli.	
	2. The Government do not consider it proper, as suggested, to require the Zamindar of Shevagunga to institute the means for the recovery of the losses occasioned by persons now living, as are capable of restitution, as not being consonant with the general amnesty which was granted unconditionally.	
	Poligars	
6- 8-02	Reduction of—Report.	66–75
	From P. A. Agnew, Lt.-Col. Commanding.	
	1. The considerable progress made in collecting the arms of the poligars and other inhabitants would show that the number still concealed would be inconsiderable. The vigorous exertions of the police under the Collector's superintendence could alone give perfect effect to this measure. The pollams of the Tinnevelly Poligars and the Zamindari of Shevaganga afford great facility for the use and concealment of arms. In those places where the police is under the immediate management of the Company's servants, a proper person should be placed in each pollam and in Shevagunga, to watch over the particular branch of the regulations of Government.	
	2. The poligars' forts have been entirely demolished and the Pioneers ordered to destroy Panjalumcourchy, Naglapore and a portion of Colarputty.	
	Spice Plantations	
18- 4-02	Courtallam.	161–4
	From the Commercial Resident.	
	The plantations at Courtallam are divided into cinnamon and aravecary nutmeg. The people in general understand the method of preparing the cinnamon and the care of the different plants. As to the people employed at Tinnevelly, all those whose pay were above twenty fanams were continued at the same rate as they received from Mr. Martin.	
	Government Building	
18- 4-02	Commercial Resident.	165–6
	From the Commercial Resident.	
	The lands occupied by the Commercial Resident are as follows:—	
	1. At Palamcotah, one public warehouse, and one dwelling house standing within the same compound occupied by him since April 1800, when he took charge of his appointment.	
	2. At Coilpatam, an export warehouse and writer's office, situated within a small sandy enclosure, and a small bungalow at Courtallam, built at his own expense and standing upon barren ground. There is a small kitchen garden formed upon waste land.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Robbery	
10– 5–02	Taveracollum.	211–2
	From Jos. Knowles, Lt. Commanding.	
	The night before last, six fugitive Maravars went to the village of Taveracollum, two miles north of Nangancherry, and plundered it of some grain, two trunks of cloths and some cotton, which they carried to the house of Comarasawmy, cawalgar of Corasherry, two miles south-west of Nangancherry. They were followed by about 50 Shanars, who surrounded the village. One went into the house, but was wounded. One of the Maravars was killed, but the rest took to flight. The monigar brought in as prisoners, 11 women and 9 children, the families of the fugitives.	
	Village Settlement	
15– 5–02	Ramnad.	213–20
	From the Head Assistant Collector.	
	1. *Effect of rebellion.*	
	At the period when the cultivation of dry grain ought to have been most vigorously pursued, the country was overrun by the Shevagunga rebels, and the first order issued by the pretenders to the Puttum of Ramnad prohibited the inhabitants, on pain of death, from cultivating their lands. Not until Col. Agnew's success against Calliarcoil was known, did the inhabitants take courage to re-commence their labour, from which they were again obliged to desist on the 5th Nov. in consequence of the heavy rains. The nunjah cultivation, not having been impeded in any way, is highly satisfactory.	
	2. *Assessment—Calculation.*	
	The jumabandi and kistbandi amount to Shu. Ch. 5,62,876 or St. Pag. 1,87,625–14–0 which, exclusive of sayer kept under amani, is an increase of 21½ % on the settlement of last year. The sayer may be estimated at St. Pag. 11,000, bringing the total jumabandi to St. Pag. 1,98,625–14–0.	
	3. *Collections.*	
	A satisfactory proof of the moderation observed by the Collector in the settlement is shown in the unanimous compliance of the inhabitants with the estimate and the regular discharge of their kists for the months of January, February, March, April and May, amounting to St. Pag. 1,53,072–7–0.	
	Military Supplies	
31– 8–02	Complaints.	349–50
	From Lt. A. McLaine.	
	Lt. McLaine of the 2nd Bn., 1st Dn., Ceylon Rt. states that he gave orders to the amildar at Paumbun to provide him with sheep; he believes that the amildar was paid for everything got from the division; at least there was no complaint made to him about it. The amildar would have taken very great care to inform him if he had not been paid. There are regular receipts for everything bought for the division. If there is any complaint made concerning the division not paying for anything they get, he should be obliged if he is informed about it, as it is done totally without his knowledge. Since leaving Madras, he has always done everything to prevent any complaints being made against the division. Some little practices may have been carried on by the native officers without his knowledge, but if he is informed of anything of that kind, he will certainly punish them.	
	Settlement	
9– 9–02	For f. 1211—Board's remarks.	366–8
	1. *Repairs to tanks.*	
	The Board permits the Collector to proceed with such repairs to tanks as may be absolutely necessary, but in addition to the statement made of the appropriation, he should inform the Board of the increase of cultivation or other benefits expected in consequence of the proposed repairs.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement—*cont.*	
	2. *Agricultural advances.*	
	The Board earnestly wishes " to afford every necessary aid of advances for extending the cultivation, yet they are much inclined to believe that the facility with which it has commonly been obtained, has depressed industrial exertion, and encouraged improvidence in the inhabitants, whose means, if frugally employed, should be ample for all purposes. The large annual advances thus made become a perpetual balance, which renders the apparent return in the sirkar share of the produce proportionately fallacious and absorbs what otherwise would be an available source to Government." " As the inhabitants under the English Government receive their full share of the produce and are subject to no oppression or contingent deductions, such advances should be made only with a view of providing for an extended cultivation; the essential duty of the Collector should be to diffuse among the different classes of inhabitants a spirit of industry and economy to make them feel the necessity of exertion and render them confident of commensurate advantages." " By assiduously inculcating and enforcing these principles, the condition of the people would, in the course of a few years, be so improved, that occasional advances only could be necessary."	
	Food-grains	
19-12-02	Restriction on sale—Complaint.	415-7
	From the inhabitants of Palamcottah.	
	1. A prohibition was published by beat of tom-tom in the fort from selling the store grain purchased at public outcry on the 15th for more than 12½ fan. per cottah, under penalty of a fine of St. Pag. 120 and other punishments.	
	2. The inhabitants are surprised at this prohibition, for, they bid for the grain on the strength of the public advertisement that it was first sort and learned the day after the sale that it was old grain, and that the price is restricted on that account. This extraordinary circumstance seems to implicate the good faith and justice of the Hon'ble Company. If there had been any intention on the part of Government to impose such a restriction, they should have notified it previous to the sale. They now apply for redress.	

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1803.

Salt Contract

6-1-1803 Messrs. Abbot and Maitland.

From the Board.

1. The Government have accepted the proposal to furnish by contract six lakhs of maunds of coast salt required by the Bengal Government in the present year. The Collector is to afford every assistance to the gentlemen to facilitate the execution of the contract.
2. As the above supply is intended to be exclusive of the latitude for importations by permit usually allowed to individuals, such permits as may be required will be furnished on application to the Secretary to Government in the Public Department.

Pearl Fisheries

10- 1-03 Chilaw—Notification.

From the Board.

It is notified that a pearl fishery will take place at Chilaw, in the island of Ceylon, in the ensuing season. The number of boats employed will be from eighty to one hundred, and the fishery will commence on the 20th Feb. 1803. The fishery will be carried on, on account of Government, unless an eligible offer is made for the exclusive privilege.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Fisheries	
19– 1–03	Shark charmers.	11–2
	From the Acting Commander, George Lusignan.	
	Having received the instructions of this Government to send shark charmers to the pearl fishery at Chilaw, he requests that two may be sent to the amildar of Mannar to be forwarded to the fishery.	
	Agricultural Advances	
18– 1–03	Sanction.	23
	From the Board.	
	The Governor in Council accords sanction to the proposed expenditure in the present year on account of advances and repairs, Cul. Ch. 59,190–5–10, and expresses much satisfaction at the increase of cultivation which has taken place in the province and the favourable expectations of still greater exertions of industry on the part of the inhabitants.	
	Judicial Department	
3– 2–03	Indent for cash.	26–8
	From the Register of the Southern Division, Madura.	
	The deductions made from the amount of the indent, as charges for transmitting the cash to Madura, the first Judge cannot, in any way, deem it admissible. The orders of Government direct that the full amount of all indents from the Judicial department shall be furnished from the treasury of the several Collectors and although no authority may appear on the records of the office for introducing the charges in its accounts, he presumes that nothing warrants their being deducted from the salaries of the Judicial department. The full amount of the indent may, therefore, be complied with.	
	The Accountant-General and Civil Auditor has been addressed to sanction the admission of the charges into the accounts of the office.	
	Settlement	
10– 2–03	For f. 1211—Remarks.	45–8
	From the Board.	
	1. The settlement has afforded entire satisfaction and demonstrates the principles of moderation in fixing the rates of commutation of the sirkar share of the produce and in regulating the division of the gross produce between the Sirkar and the cultivator.	
	2. *Assessment.*	
	The settlement amounting to St. Pag. 5.11.027–36–73 has ben confirmed.	
	3. *Charges.*	
	The Government also sanction the charges of collection for the month of February 1802, amounting to St. Pag. 86,805–2–49 and the reduced moyenzabitah from that period to the end of the fasli at the rate of St. Pag. 4,315–29–22 per month.	
	4. *Devasthanam lands.*	
	The subject of devasthanam lands materially affects the happiness of the people, and the most beneficial consequence has resulted from the attention which has been paid by the immediate officers of Government to the interests of the religious establishments. The Governor in Council deems it to be equally expedient and just that all church lands resumed by the late government should be again appropriated to the support of the pagodas and directs that the restoration of these lands be proclaimed. The disbursement of Cul. ch. 84,712 for f. 1211 in aid of the expenses of the pagodas and for charitable purposes is authorized.	
	5. *Pollams.*	
	The settlement of the Tinnevelly pollams for f. 1211 being St. Pag. 2,01,178–9–1 is confirmed, as also the jamabandi of the sequestered pollams, St. Pag. 57,779–2–27. The amount disbursed for tank repairs and cultivation in these pollams is likewise authorized.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Kanungoship	
20- 3-03	Madhava Rao's claim. From the Board. 1. Mr. Lushington on the 28th May last referred to the Board a petition from Ragonath Rao, styling himself Kanungo of Tinnevelly, and recommended that his privileges, kept in deposit on account of his refusal to be answerable for his gomastahs, should be paid to him. It was sanctioned on the 10th February last. 2. Now, one Madhava Rao sends a petition stating that his ancestors possessed the kanungoship of the whole Carnatic and claiming the situation in Tinnevelly as his hereditary right. 3. The Board calls for a report under what title the present possessor holds the office to enable it to determine the claim.	55–8
	Boundary Dispute	
13- 4-03	Chokkampatti and Nadawacourchy. From the Peshkar of Shunkerncoil. 1. Agreeably to orders, the peshkar sent arbitrators on the part of the Company with Elgay Talwamars to inspect the boundary in dispute and to decide it by running the ground according to custom. It was decided that Nadawacourchy should run the ground and his people did so. The event proved against him and Chokumputty was declared victorious. 2. A title deed was drawn up by the arbitrators and Elgay Talwamars and given to the Chokumputty Poligar, and the boundary stones fixed according to the decision. 3. Ram Rao, the Tahsildar, at Wootmally has since reported that "in fixing the boundry stones, to mark out Chokumputty, some of the Wootmally ground had been taken in for Chokumputty." 4. The arbitrators and Elgay Talwamars however declare that the disputed ground has been "properly inspected by them in November last, that the extent to be run over was then fixed upon and that Wootmally had neither then nor now manifested any concern nor complained of the smallest encroachments upon his ground." 5. The Poligar of Wootmally detached some of his men headed by Colungoo Tevan, who came in the night and dug up the stones and broke them to pieces. The Chokumputty people are repairing to the Huzzoor with the broken pieces of stone.	81–2
	Kanungoship	
12- 5-03	Ranghaunut Row's claim. From the Board. The Board is satisfied from the Collector's report that Ranghaunut Rao has the preferable claim to the kanungoship of Tinnevelly. He may be paid the amount of the russums kept in deposit. The Collector is requested to report on the expediency of continuing the office of the kanungo in Tinnevelly.	108
	Trade	
28- 6-03	List of places. From the Reporter of External Commerce. Transmits a list of different places trading to the ports in the Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts. A list may be furnished showing in what districts these places are situated, whether inland or seaboard.	131–3
	Settlement	
28-10-03	For f. 1212. From the Board. 1. The measure of releasing the inhabitants from the engagements already contracted on account of an unfavourable change of season is entirely satisfactory and the formation of a new settlement for f. 1212 is approved.	213–6

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement—*cont.*	
	2. *Assessment—Commutation.* His Lordship approves of the receipt of a part of the settlement in grain and observes that a profit has resulted on the disposal of the grain to the extent of St. Pag. 3,688–20–62.	
	3. *Remission.* The Governor in Council consents to relinquish the small demand of Pag. 102–10–19 outstanding against the inhabitants of Rumnad for f. 1209, which is irrecoverable.	
	4. The remission is authorized of St. Pag. 343–7–23 to the return of the Rumnad chank fishery on account of the chank fished and sold by the rebels, and of a further sum of St. Pag. 353–8–5¾ being the amount of the loss sustained by the renter from the same cause in salt.	
	Military Supplies	
9–11–03	Complaint. From the O.C.	273–4
	1. The monigar of Calcaud states in his letter that the orders issued to him by Mr. Parish are cancelled. They were to supply the O.C. and his detachment with articles of food.	
	2. The servants are now obliged to collect the necessary articles from the different villages and at the prices which the inhabitants think proper to demand, and should there be any remonstrance, the inhabitants have the authority to flog them out of the villages. Neither a fowl nor a coolie could be procured in the village.	
	3. Whatever articles either the detachment or himself obtained have always been regularly paid for.	
	4. The monigar does not appear to have clearly understood the instructions.	
	Marine	
12–12–03	Dispute. Smith *v.* Poker.	299–302
	1. Mr. F. W. Smith set off to Colombo from Tuticorin on the 31st Oct. with the georab belonging to the moorman Poker, agreeably to the contract made with him.	
	2. Having discovered leakages, he returned to the port of Tuticorin according to the desire of the passengers and to the satisfaction of Poker himself.	
	3. The wind not being favourable, he reached the georab the next morning. In the meantime, several persons had unloaded their cargo in the presence of Poker.	
	4. When Poker was asked to pay his wages amounting to ten Porto Novo pagodas and three Porto Novo pagodas, which he had taken from him he refused to pay either and stated that the georab could have reached Colombo without repair and that because he had returned, he had to make good his loss.	
	5. The petitioner requests the Collector to ordain that arbitrators may be appointed for both parties consisting of Europeans and natives to determine the question.	
	Vanspall, Mr. Peter	
17–12–03	Application for passport. The applicant states that Capt. Grant, then Town Major, allowed him to go along the coast and to remain at Madras for the purpose of trading. The Collector, Mr. Lushington, also allowed him to go wherever he liked for the same purpose. Until Mr. Parish's time, a passport was granted to him to come down to Palamcottah and Tinnevelly and to go to the Dutch settlements. He is a person well-known for many years at the coast, and in consideration of his unfortunate situation and big family, he applies for a passport.	304–6

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Robbery	
6- 2-04	Nanguncherry cavalgars.	75–8
	From the Register of the Southern Provinces, Trichinopoly.	
	1. The Southern Provincial Court of Circuit observes with surprise and concern the delay in bringing to trial these cavalgars, apprehended so long ago on suspicion of highway robbery. These people were apprehended in consequence of information that they stopped a family of Chetties coming from Travancore and plundered them of property to a considerable amount.	
	2. As these cavalgars, charged with a specific highway robbery, could not be considered in the same light in which they stood when confined for affording shelter to the prescribed rebel, Delvah Pilly, the Court enquires how the acting Magistrate leemed them to have forfeited the benefit of public trial.	
	3. Section 28 of Regulation XXXV 1802, relied on by Mr. Parish, is irrelevant to the present case. The Regulation is intended for the purpose of guarding against disturbance of the public peace, but the case in question relates to actual invasion on the property of the community.	
	4. The Court directs that the cavalgars be placed on the calendar to be delivered to the Judge at present on circuit on his arrival in the district, and that necessary evidence be prepared to help in their trial.	
	Deshakaval and Talumcaval Fees	
29- 2-04	Collection.	95–9
	From the Resident at Travancore.	
	1. The Resident transmits a copy of the letter to Mr. Lushington, dated 16th March 1800, relative to the Deshacawal fees, in consequence of which, the Collector gave orders to withdraw all his monigars from the Travancore Rajah's villages in and near Shencottah.	
	2. On the transfer by the Nabob of Arcot to the Hon'ble Company of the civil and military administration of the Carnatic, the collection of the deshacawal fees within Shencottah was resumed by the Collector. But it would appear that not only desha but talumcawal fees still continue to be collected.	
	3. The Rajah requests that, if the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council considers it expedient and right to authorize the collection within his villages north of the mountains of desha and talum cawal fees, a fair estimate be made of the amount of the net produce of those fees, in order that he may pay the amount at the head cutcherry of the Collector by instalments.	
30- 3-04	———From the Board.	127–33
	The Board transmits a copy of the letter from the Resident and directs that from the inconvenience which appears to be produced by the collision of authority in the collection of desha and talum cawal fees in the district of Shencottah, the Collector's servants be withdrawn from that district. A permanent arrangement should be made for the commutation of those fees. A statement is called for of the average sum collected on that account.	
	Chank Fisheries	
7- 5-04	Storing of shells—Objection.	141–2
	From the Lt.-Col. Commanding, Tinnevelly District.	
	The contractor for the chank fishery proposes to lodge the shells with the fish in them, in a godown within 100 yards of the Chief's house, the use of which has been granted to the O.C. This would render it impossible to inhabit the house and endanger the health of all the neighbouring inhabitants of Tuticorin. The contractor has been directed not to lay the chanks in the godown but to place them in any other place at a distance. The O.C. requests that his order may be confirmed.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement	
7- 8-04	For f. 1213—Board's remarks.	21-3
	1. The Governor in Council concurs with the Board and expresses satisfaction at the settlement effected. It has secured the full amount of the Government dues, with a proper regard for the comfort and happiness of the people. While the public revenue exceeds that of f. 1212 in the amount of St. Pag. 58,331 notwithstanding the disadvantages of a more unfavourable season, precautions have been taken to avert the loss to the inhabitants, by excluding from the settlement those crops which appeared likely to suffer from a deficiency of water, but which will, when disposed of, add to the revenue.	
	2. *Assessment.*	
	The rate of assessment in particular villages appear to be excessive, and an unconditional reduction is necessary, since the industry of the inhabitants may be in all cases confided to their spontaneous inclination, actuated by a sense of individual interest.	
	The settlement amounting to St. Pag. 4,58,624-7-51 is approved and confirmed.	
	3. *Establishment.*	
	The employment of twenty additional gomastahs at Pag. 6 a month each to complete the survey accounts is authorized. The charges are authorised on account of the cinnamon plantations from 1st Aug. 1803 to 31st May last, amounting to St. Pag. 603-9-44.	
	Vay Condah Narrain	
1- 9-04	Proposed release of.	40-1
	From Government.	
	Information has been received of the seizure of Vay Condah Narrain, who was excluded from the general amnesty, after the termination of the commotions in 1801. As the conduct of Vay Condah subsequent to that period does not appear to have been irregular, the Governor in Council directs that he be acquainted with the intention of Government to forgive his former offences and to release him on satisfactory security for his future good conduct.	
	Customs	
27- 9-04	Complaint by Mr. T. T. Meyer of Tuticorin.	41-3
	1. Mr. Meyer complains against the customs monigar respecting the coin for paying the duties. Duties for exports were paid in P. N. pagodas, which were so troublesome that for 10 or 20 pagodas, he had to send 100 to the monigar to pick out the best, and after that, star pagodas were sent, which the monigar has taken.	
	2. But yesterday, a parcel of fine cloth consigned to Mr. Kerby at Colombo was sent and the duties were paid in star pagodas. The monigar refused to take them saying that he would take only the newly coined pagodas but not the old.	
	3. It is difficult also to get the cloths chopped in the small customs house which is not properly roofed. The servants may be ordered to chop the cloths at his house, pack the bales and seal them up in the godown until despatch. The monigar at Coilpatnam goes to the godowns of merchants to chop their cloths.	
	Rice and Paddy	
4-11-04	Sale of.	87-8
	From Mr. J. G. Kerbey, Tuticorin.	
	1. He has purchased about 600 bags of rice; the ship is at anchor off Coilpatnam. He may issue orders for about 3,000 cottahs of paddy to be delivered either at Coilpatnam or Poonycoil for despatch to Colombo.	
	2 The Ceylon Government will carry over this quantity in their vessels.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Rice and Paddy— *cont.*	
	3. The most advantageous mode of purchasing paddy will be that of purchasing grain from the Company, the expense of carriage to be an additional charge, on the price mentioned in the list. As to rice, any price which the Collector fixes would be paid or if it could not be obtained from the Company, the owners might be paid at the market price.	
	Travancore Rebels	117–8
6–12–04	From Maj. Macaulay, Resident at Travancore. The rebels in arms south of Anjengo against the authority of the Rajah of Travancore having been reduced, some of them may still be at large and attempt to enter into the province of Tinnevelly. Strict orders may be issued to the servants in Shencottah and on the line of the frontier as far as the sea at Cape Comorin to arrest every Nair from the coast seeking a passage and to send them over to the officers of His Highness stationed at Arambalay.	
6–12–04	———From Government. In consequence of a recent commotion in the territories of Travancore, and to prevent its extension to the territories under his charge, the Collector is instructed to co-operate with Maj. Gen. Macdowall in any manner that may be necessary.	118–9
	Military Supplies	126–7
25–12–04	Organisation of. From Lt.-Col. Alexander Dyce, Commanding. 1. As the requisitions for the supply of the troops assembling for service do not appear to have been understood, specific orders may be given for an adequate number of bazaarmen for two battalions of sepoys to join the detachment near the fort of Palamcotah, and steps may be taken to supply these bazaars regularly with grain, etc. 2. "Whatever may be the system upon which you think proper to act, either by coercive or voluntary sales, the troops must be adequately supplied and I shall put it my duty to report to Government, if that is not duly effected."	
26–12–04	———Seizure of grain. From Lt.-Col. Alexander Dyce, Commanding. 1. The seizure and forcible sale of grain and the confinement of the merchant are explained. 2. The cutwal reported that a large number of bullocks loaded with grain were stopped in passing the fort and as there was a great scarcity of grain, he was directed to convey it to the garrison, and to sell it in small proportions to the sepoys. As the merchant to whom the grain belonged and who had been ordered to supply the fort evaded fulfilling his engagements, the cutwal was directed to confine him and the same day the man was ordered to be set at liberty. The cutwal instead of keeping him under his peons appears to have placed him under a naigue and three sepoys. 3. "If adequate supplies of grain and other articles of subsistence are not furnished by your arrangements, or by voluntary sale, to the troops under my command, and that they are thereby reduced to serious distress or famine, it is my duty to take such measures of coercion, as the case requires."	128–30
27–12–04	———Complaint. From Lt.-Col. Alexander Dyce, Commanding. Notwithstanding the Collector's orders, regarding supplies, it is reported that the 2nd Bn. 16th Rt. was "destitute of every needful article of subsistence, and that only one bazaarman had appeared with a bag of chillies for sale." The orders regarding the "receipt of pagodas for purchases are materially obstructed by the bazaarman urging frivolous and capricius objections to many of the pagodas lately issued from the Pay Office."	131–2

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Military Supplies	134–5
31–12–04	Control—Measures. From Lt.-Col. Alexander Dyce, Commanding. 1. The authority of the Military officer is clearly restricted to the internal regulation and management of the bazaar attached to the fixed detachment. It rests solely with the Civil Government to take effectual measures to afford the dealers the requisite means of procuring grain and every other article of subsistence for the troops. 2. If the scarcity of grain now existing be real, it is a public misfortune which can be remedied by no other means than by a free and open market, a competition among dealers. But if it be artificial and the result of greedy, illicit and rigorous monopolies, the " hand of power " ought to interfere and " every private board of grain should be instantly seized for the public use and a fair and moderate advantage fixed upon." 3. In the meantime, as judged expedient, the sale price of paddy will be fixed in camp at 20 coily fanams per cottah and rice at 2¾ seers per coily fanam, and the daily quantity for each man would be limited to one seer of rice or two of paddy.	
	Famine Relief	149–50
8– 1–05	From the Board. His Lordship in Council deems it material that measures should be taken to avert the consequences of the prevalent scarcity of grain in the Carnatic and in the southern provinces. Such temporary modes of alleviating the evil as the knowledge of the local circumstances suggests should be adopted. The Collector is asked to report how far it may be expedient to disburse occasional advances of money to dealers in grain for the purpose of enabling them to enlarge the purchases of that article from the territories of Mysore, or other parts of the Peninsula. If it is advantageous, such advances of money should be made and measures should be adopted for its realization.	
	Chank Fisheries	159–60
18– 1–05	Renting proposals. From the Board. Unless the Klate Paar Pear Bank be fished this season, it is probable that the whole produce may be lost. Necessary advertisements for renting should be made and a list of the proposals transmitted. Should no adequate offer be made, it will be more expedient to rent the boats separately than to conduct the whole fishery by amani on the Company's account, but, if necessary, that mode of management may be resorted to.	
	Famine Relief	162–3
28– 1–05	From the Board. 1. The Board observes with concern the extensive failure of the crops in the district. But, it cannot accede to the proposition for requiring the government share of the peshanum crop, in lieu of money, from the inhabitants. After the money rents have been established, it would appear inconsistent or improper to insist on a division of the produce in such a season as the present, when grain may be expected to find a ready market for an enhanced price. The policy may also discourage the inhabitants from entering into future agreements for payment of kists in money. 2. The inhabitants should not be required to relinquish a larger proportion of the government share of the crops in grain than the Sirkar, under the circumstances of a comparatively plentiful season, consented to receive from them in the last year.	

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Letters received from the Board, etc.

1805.

	Military Supplies	3–7
5– 2–1805	Scarcity of grain.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number
	Military Supplies—cont.	
	From Lt.-Col. Alexander Dyce, Commanding.	
	1. He transmits the copy of the proceedings of the committee which sat by his order on the 1st instant to enquire into the state of the troops at Palamcottah.	
	2. From the evidence, the committee is led to believe that "there are no considerable quantities of grain hoarded up in the Fort, but the committee is fully of opinion that the late regulations of the Collector reducing the rate of price from 20 to 18 coily fanams is the sole cause of the present scarcity in the market." It recommends that "measures should be taken to secure the rice brought into the fort every evening as an immediate relief to the troops."	
	Military Supplies	
18– 2–05	Scarcity.	11–2
	From Lt.-Col. Alexander Dyce, Commanding.	
	The Collector's orders were not obeyed until yesterday, respecting the issue of 50 cottahs of paddy daily to the troops in garrison, although the representation was made on the 9th instant, by which delay the troops were reduced to great distress.	
	Vanspall, Mr. Peter	
11– 3–05	Private debts.	27–9
	From Mr. Peter Vanspall.	
	He transmits a note of debt due to him by one Jan Lightenfield for a sum of P.N. Pag. 22, and requests that the debtor may be compelled to pay it off.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
7– 3–05	Renting proposals—Board's remarks.	29–31
	The proposals which have been made at the Presidency are transmitted for report. If either of them could be accepted, a kabooleat should be sent containing the provisions usually made in such cases. A comparison of these proposals with those that the Collector may receive would show the best mode to be adopted for realizing the revenue. The Board desires that one of the offers enclosed may be accepted to rent out such boats as may be possible retaining the rest under amani or that the fishery may be carried on entirely under the amani system.	
	Military Supplies	
16– 3–05	Causes of scarcity..	38–6
	From the Board.	
	In consequence of the discussion between the Commanding Officer and the Collector on the subject of the alleged scarcity of grain at Palamcottah and the inconvenience of the troops from that cause, His Lordship in Council directs that the Officer Commanding the Southern Division shall proceed to Palamcotah, investigate the source of the difficulty and report his sentiments on the case. A copy of the instructions sent to Maj.-Genl. Macdowall is transmitted.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
22– 3–05	Renting—Chinniah's proposal—Board's remarks.	37–9
	The Board accepts Chinniah's proposal for renting the fishery at Tuticorin. As it is possible that the renter may find it impracticable to commence the fishery on the day mentioned in the advertisement, the Board authorizes the Collector to postpone it to the 10th of April next.	
	Reid, Mr. Andrew	
28– 3–05	Assistant Surveyor.	41
	From the Board.	
	If the climate of Tinnevelly disagrees with Mr. Andrew Reid and prevents him from doing his duties, he may be permitted to proceed to the Presidency, in order that he may be employed in some other district.	
	Annual Accounts	
9– 4–05	1804–5—Accountant-General's remarks.	46–50
	1. The statement for 1804–5 and the estimate for 1805–6 should be despatched first, then the comparative, and lastly, the detailed statement.	

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	Annual Accounts—*cont.*	
	2. The heads most often used indiscriminately are those of sadder-wared and charges extraordinary. The former should include nothing but the mere incidental charges of the huzur and subordinate cutcherries for ink, paper, oil and other trifling expenditure. The expenses on account of batta to prisoners, formerly included under this head will in future be included under the head of judicial charges except in cases where any particular head is provided.	
	Military Supplies	
27–4–05	Scarcity of grain—Maj.-Genl. Macdowall's report—Board's remarks.	77–81
	1. The Board transmits copies of letters addressed to Maj.-Genl. Macdowall and to the Military Board.	
	2. "As a considerable degree of the inconvenience which was experienced appears to have proceeded from a collision of the authority of the Collector and of the Commanding Officer in the execution of their respective duties," His Lordship in Council deems it "proper to take measures for relieving the Collector from the necessity in future of retailing grain for the use of the troops, by ordering that duty to be consigned to the department of the garrison storekeeper under the directions and control of the Commanding Officer."	
	3. "His Lordship in Council desires that you (the Military Board) will consider the most expedient mode of storing a supply of grain at Palamcotah, for the consumption of the troops at that station." "It may be most beneficial for the public interests, that it should be supplied under the authority of the Collector."	
	Cochrane, Mr. James	
8–6–05	Collector—Salary, etc.—Accountant-General's remarks.	115–6
	The Collector's actual residence in India on the 30th April last will have been 9 years 141 days and he was entitled in 1804–5 to draw the sum of Pag. 8,486–12–52. By the accounts, it appears that he has drawn a sum of Pag. 9,110–12–56. The difference of Pag. 624–0–4 will have to be refunded.	
	Annual Accounts	
8–6–05	1803–4—Audit—Statement.	116–25
	Salt	
11–9–05	Manufacture and sale—General Agent's remarks.	168–6
	1. At several of the pans, it is usual to allow a share of the produce in kind. This mode must be discontinued, agreeably to the principle of the new system. The centage of the inhabitants' share, its value at the average selling price for 5 years past being ascertained, should be commuted in money at so much per garce. At those places where the labourers are paid in part only from the produce, the value of their share may be added to the amount paid from the proceeds after sale and the amount of both will form the sum to be paid them per garce.	
	2. Respecting the maunium pans and payments in money to inamdars, it will be necessary that the sunnuds or other documents should be carefully investigated.	
	Shencottah	
16–10–05	Travancore claim.	187–90
	From the Board.	
	1. The Board transmits an extract of a letter from the Resident at Travancore and an extract from the letter of the Board with instructions to investigate into the claim of the Rajah of Travancore within the district of Shencottah.	
	2. The claim relates to the lands assumed in Tinnevelly and the lands withheld in Travancore. The Rajah maintains that from the period of the regular acquisition of Shencottah by the State of Travancore, until their assumption by the Collector of Tinnevelly, the lands assumed had continued uninterruptedly annexed to the territory of Shencottah.	

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	Shencottah—*cont.* 3. The Collector's report shows that the land in question was assumed by Mr. Lushington in f. 1211, upon the ground of its having been irregularly annexed to Shencottah by means of encroachments made at different times on the district of Tencauchy. It must be remarked that the assumption, however just, ought not to have been made without authority.	
	Postal	195–7
5–11–05	Mails. From the Accountant-General. 1. The Government resolve that subsequent to the 1st January next, the tappal runners and establishments shall be paid by the Collector in whose district they may be stationed and that each Collector shall be responsible for the expeditious carriage of the tappal through his district. 2. In order that a general statement may be prepared of the establishments necessary to carry these resolutions into effect, the Collector is requested to transmit a statement showing the present establishment of runners and servants actually stationed in the district, with their names, pay, etc.	
	Treasury	198–201
9–11–05	Balance of cash—Accountant-General's remarks. 1. The circumstance of the actual cash not agreeing with the balance per account causes great inconvenience in the mode of keeping the statement of the balance of cash in the treasury. This is apparently due to a misconception of the revenue regulation that no sum is to be disbursed without sanction. 2. To obviate the inconvenience, the following instructions may be observed. All sums disbursed in regular charges collection, charges extraordinary or any other head, which is clearly defined, should be brought to account under its proper head, whether sanctioned or not. In the latter case, it should be stated in accounts particulars that sanction has been applied for but not received: the date of the application should be inserted. In the event of the sum so disbursed being directed to be refunded, it shall be recredited to the same head to which it was originally debited. 3. When sums are disbursed for which no particular head is defined, or upon which there is some doubt, they must be brought to account, under a head to be raised for the purpose of "suspense account."	
	Settlement	203–8
9–11–05	For f. 1214—Board's remarks. 1. *Assessment.* The mode of employing the inhabitants to prosecute the work of classification of the soil on the lands of each other is extremely defective, as creating a common interest against the Circar. 2. *Grain rents.* It appears that the amani division of the produce has always taken place with respect to the car crop, and that only a small portion of the revenue derived from the peshanum harvest has been paid in money. This payment has been mauzwar and not ryotwar. The issue of pattahs to each individual, now so generally established, has not commenced in Tinnevelly. The Board desires that the system of individual money rents may be established wherever the progress made in the survey and classification of the land will permit. 3. *The settlement.* The Government confirm the settlement amounting to St. Pag. 4,00,008–15–35 or less than the revenue of the preceding year by St. Pag. 1,17,002–23–59. 4. *Remission.* The remission is authorized of St. Pag. 406–26–23 due by the renter of arrack and toddy farms. 5. *Chank fishery.* The charge incurred on account of the chank fishery amounting to St. Pag. 3,150–23–50 is sanctioned.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Postal	
8-12-05	Mails—Proposal of Mr. Parish. From Mr. G. Parish, Collector of Ramnad. 1. He transmits the copy of a letter to the Accountant-General and his reply. 2. The extent of the province placed under his management and the delay which is likely to ensue in the public service call for some alterations in the proposals. The Madras tappal travels from Trichinopoly, by way of Dindigul and Madura, to Palamcottah comprising a distance of nearly 200 miles from Madura. Another goes to Ramnad and thence to Rameswaram, whence it leaves for Ceylon by the sea. 3. The district under his charge between Madura and Palamcottah being intersected and combined with those attached to the Tinnevelly Collector, it is necessary that the superintendence of the tappal should be placed under one person, and as the present establishment is being paid from Palamcottah, and is subject to the post office there, Mr. Cochrane may be directed to take upon himself the regulation and payment of the runners. 4. In the same way, the tappal between Trichinopoly and Dindigul may be paid by the Collector of Trichinopoly. The boundary of that province is within 30 miles of Dindigul, 70 of Madura and 130 miles of Ramnad. 5. The tappal between Dindigul and Madura and from Madura to Ramnad, Rameswaram and Ceylon will be superintended by Mr. Parish. 6. The Accountant-General awaits the results of the deliberations of the several Collectors.	217–20

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1806–8.

	Military Supplies	
8- 1-1807	Bad quality of paddy—O.C.'s complaint. The O.C. transmits a sample of the paddy exposed for sale in the bazaar of the Palamcottah station. The quality of it is very inferior to what may be procured in the district at the same, if not at a lower price. A non-commissioned officer and a detachment of sepoys were sent to receive the paddy from the dealer. The paddy was rejected as being inferior, but the person in charge of the granary told the native officers that the bad paddy was intended for the sepoys only, and that he had plenty of a much better sort for the use of the officers at the same price, if they would aid him in the disposal of the damaged kind to the sepoys. But, when the fact was reported, the man denied having paddy of good quality. His name is Balraout, and he says he has been employed by the Collector in the Company's service. It is requested that a proper quality may be ordered to be sent to the fort. The authority of Commanding Officers over bazaars is so very limited that they can scarcely do more than represent a grievance.	4–6
	Assignment of Land	
8- 1-07	To Mr. C. W. Young. From the Board. 1. The Board transmits an extract from an address to Government with copies of Mr. Young's correspondence with Government, on the subject of his proposed speculations in the province. 2. The resolutions of Government communicated to Mr. Young on the 11th Sept. and the 2nd Oct. 1805 are to be adhered to, and a reasonable assessment of the waste lands selected by him should be proposed. Permission is granted to Mr. Young to occupy the Dutch Chief's house at Tuticorin for the present, and also "to propagate plants by scions from the spice trees now growing in the garden at Cumlipatam."	13–35

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Assignment of Land—*cont.*

8. On 31st July 1806. the Board reported to the Government that the conditions on which Mr. Young has solicited the occupancy right of waste lands at Wutrab and Cunlipatam are far more favourable than those usually alowed to inhabitants. which are. 1st and 2nd years free. 3rd year ¼th rent, 4th year ½ rent. and 5th year full rent. The term of the lease should. however. be very limited. as a check over the conduct of European renters. and should be recoverable every five or seven years.

4. With respect to Mr. Young's request to be allowed the reversionary occupancy of the Dutch Chief's house at Tuticorin. the Board remarks that public buildings are few and should be reserved for the accommodation of the public officers.

5. The Government. in their letter dated 11th September 1805. sanctioned Mr. Young's request to extend the culture of the coffee plant. with the express condition that the ground should be appropriated for the cultivation of the coffee plant only. and that, in case of failure. appropriation for any other purpose shall entail its resumption on the public account. Exemption is granted from all inland duty of the coffee and Mr. Young is at liberty to export to England to the extent of 2,00,000 lbs. on the Hon'ble Company's ships at the usual rate of freight.

6. In the letter. dated 2nd Oct. 1805. to Mr. Young. the Governor in Council fixes the rent of the lands which may be selected for coffee cultivation on such terms as may be deemed equitable on a consideration of the value of the portions of ground which may be occupied.

7. The produce to the cultivation of which Mr. Young is restricted is dry grain and paddy.

8. The Governor in Council does not feel himself at liberty to grant a lease of the land for the considerable period proposed by Mr. Young. without the sanction of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to whose consideration the subject will be referred.

Military Supplies 36–9

15–1–07 Free sales of grain.

From Maj. R. Scot. Commanding.

1. He reports that grain of a better quality has been sold for 2 or 3 days past than what he sent as a sample.
2. It is advantageous to make a trial how far the market can be supplied without any intermediate agency between the grower and the consumer. A free and open market for grain should be advertised in the Fort bazaar. The cutwall may be instructed to give notice within the Fort that no let nor hindrance shall be offered to any person bringing in paddy for sale in the bazaar. which is open to the free and fair competition of all.
3. One gate will be appointed by which alone. the dealers can enter and the senior officer in command at the gate will be required to send samples of all paddy brought in.
4. The Tahsildar from whose taluk the paddy is furnished may be ordered to send sealed musters of every parcel delivered by him to the merchants who are the agents of supply for the Fort. to be compared as often as may be necessary. with what is passed in at the gate. and sold in the bazaars.

Assistant Surveyors 44–8

15–1–07 Rewards.

From the Inspector of Revenue Surveys.

The Board has authorized the Inspector of Revenue Surveys to bestow a suitable reward on those assistant surveyors. who by their assiduity and professional abilities have proved themselves fit for such recognition. Assistant surveyors. Joshua De Penning and William Scott. are presented with a silver medal and a case of mathematical instruments each. A similar reward will be presented at the close of the year to the most deserving assistant surveyor.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Fisheries	
19- 1-07	Renting—Board's remarks. 1. The observation on the impolicy of any conditional agreement similar to that formerly granted to Chinniah Moodeliar deserves attention, and will be kept in view consistently with that security against loss to which the renter must in some measure be considered to be reasonably entitled. 2. At the expiration of the term of advertisement, such proposals as may be tendered should be submitted, with the remarks as to the lowest sum at which it is expedient to rent the fishery in preference to retaining it under amani management. 3. The expense incurred in examining the pearl bank, amounting to St. Pag. 24-11-76, is sanctioned.	49–53
	Cochrane, Mr. James	
2- 2-07	Collector—Re-audit statement.	70–1
	Shencottah	
4- 2-07	Travancore—Superintendent appointed. From the Resident of Travancore. 1. The Dewan, adverting to the peculiar situation of Shencottah and the difficulty which the Travancore Government finds in ascertaining the accuracy of reports and representations made to them by its monigars, resolves to appoint a special Superintendent over the concerns of the State of Travancore in Shencottah and has selected Mr. George Hughes for the post. 2. The Superintendent is to examine into and put an end to the molestation of the Tinnevelly monigars and to superintend the collections, the accounts and all other affairs of those villages.	75–6
	Cochrane, Mr. James	
11- 2-07	Collector—Re-audit statement.	79–80
	Misconduct	
24- 3-07	Monigar of Pouthoor. From Mr. George Hughes, Superintendent of Shencottah. 1. A report is sent on the circumstances of the death of Subramaniah Pillai. The monigar charged with the criminal act, came to Pathoor in order to collect the rents of certain portions of land belonging to the Rajah's villages of Pouthoor and Pooleyaray, at present under the Company's assumption, but which have been immemorially cultivated by the Travancore ryots. As Soobramaniah failed to pay the demand on his father, the monigar kept him some time in the sun and directed several blows to be inflicted upon him. 2. Some of the principal inhabitants interferred and pointed out "that the delay which occurred proceeded altogether from the hardship they had all sustained, in having had the circar share of the cur crop forced upon them some weeks after it had been given up to the Company's inhabitants in the vicinity, who, in this, as well as the last two years, had derived considerable advantage by receiving it at the circar valuation and disposing of it at the market price." The Travancore ryots had never enjoyed such benefit but had been compelled to take it when the peshanum had actually commenced, after the grain had got greatly damaged, by lying in stock. Later on Soobramaniah's father cleared 5 chuckrums of the demand and obtained the discharge of his son, who died the next morning. 3. The incident will show that the inferior monigars of the "Tenkasey district" have accustomed themselves to consider the Shencottah villages depending upon another government, as destitute of all effective protection, which has afforded a powerful temptation to the commission of abuses.	102–4

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Assistant Surveyors	125–7
17– 4–07	Allowances, etc. From the Inspector of Revenue Surveys. 1. There appears to be a misconception of the regulations respecting the establishment of tents and lascars for assistant surveyors, which they consider as part of their fixed allowances. 2. The charges which come under the head of establishments are by no means to be considered as personal, but are only to be allowed to revenue surveyors when on actual service and as occasion may require, of which the Collector is the competent judge. At the same time, assistant surveyors are not to be required to survey in the districts without the prescribed assistance of tents and lascars. In the event of an interruption in the survey, they are to be permitted to inhabit their tents or otherwise to be accommodated as may suit the nature of the occupations and as the Collector may deem advisable.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
23– 4–07	Complaint of Hurry Pursaud on the part of Drachysamy Chetty, Renter—Board's remarks. 1. The Board transmits the complaint of Hurry Pursaud, the renter's num. for enquiry and report. 2. The renter requests that an order may be issued to the Collector to the following effect:— (*a*) The divers may fish oysters wherever they can find them within the place of Toolayempaar. (*b*) The renter may be furnished with fresh boats in the room of those that have been damaged. (*c*) The renter may be authorized to enquire into the robbery of the fishery which belonged to him.	131–3
	Assignment of Land	143–8
30– 4–07	Mr. C. W. Young's application. 1. He named Watrob and Comlepatnam as the two situations which appeared most favourable. But he has reason to believe that 500 chains of land cannot be obtained near Comlepatnam. He will be ready to obtain any extent of land anywhere within 5 or 6 miles of Comlepatnam. 2. The jungle land between Rajapollam and the hills appears to possess all the advantages of Watrob for the cultivation of coffee, cloves, nutmegs, and various other eastern products. 3. Indigo works, to ensure a sufficient supply of plants, must be distant from each other 15 to 20 miles. He wishes to obtain land within 5 or 6 miles of Comlepatnam, a part of the jungle land between Rajapollam and the hills not exceeding 4 or 500 chains, and the land deserted and lying waste these 15 or 20 years around the village of Upperongeottay. These lands do not yield a revenue to Government of Pag. 100 annually.	
25– 5–07	———Mr. Young agrees with the Collector that it will be better to postpone any reference to Government until the particular lands which he wishes to obtain have been pointed out. He will, with the assistance of the Revenue officers, select the lands near Comlepatnam and on the Nilatiayan jungle between Rajapollam and the hills. He will then proceed to Watrob and mark out 500 chains of the waste lands between it and the hills.	151–3
	Courtallam	156–60
4– 6–07	Mr. Young's cultivation. 1. Mr. Young explains the circumstance of rooting out eight thousand of the cinnamon trees growing in the Company's garden at Courtallam. 2. When he purchased Mr. Casamajor's house at Courtallam he applied for certain lands around it. As they were extensive, the Collector agreed that they should be included as part of the lands which Government had directed him to put Mr. Young in possession of. The Company's original cinnamon garden was adjoining these lands and it became desirable to	

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	Courtallam—*cont.*	
	obtain a specific limit between these and his grounds. After inspection, the Collector pointed out this limit as the line running nearly east and west from the river on the east to a deep watercourse on the west, and passing along the north end of the Company's cinnamon garden at the distance of 350 feet from his house and measuring on a line nearly north and south.	
	3. This boundary line included the whole of the cinnamon garden, which was in a thriving state. The Collector considered the remainder of the plants to be of no value whatever, as most of them were destroyed from some cause, and they were entirely abandoned. Mr. Young rooted out 500 or 600 of the cinnamon plants and has now rooted out all that remained, about 500 or 600 more.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
1– 7–07	Renter's complaint—Board's remarks.	181–5
	1. The Board considers the Collector's explanation to be entirely satisfactory.	
	2. During the progress of the fishery, the renter sent several representations complaining in general terms of a deficiency of oysters and of impediments to his management. The Collector explained that the renter, so far from having any cause for complaint, had been treated with uncommon indulgence, and his disappointment may, in a great measure, be attributed to his own indolence, indiscretion and mismanagement. Finding that a loss would accrue by retaining the fishery, he endeavoured to obstruct the completion of the fishery, with a view of establishing a claim to remission.	
	3. Before the fishery was completed, the renter disappeared. But a man assumed the name of his gomastah and the Collector acknowledged him so that the business was subsequently conducted under his superintendence. The produce of oysters in no instance fell short of the quantity produced at the inspection, the result of which was published by the Board. The pearls were valued at only Pag. 7 per chow, while the same was sold at the fishery for Pag. 16, which must make a material difference in favour of the renter.	
	Belderbeck, Mr.	
29– 6–07	Claim to house property at Vadacolum.	185–8
	1. The manager at Tinnevelly informed Mr. Belderbeck, at the instance of the Collector, that as the house at Vadacolum was built by his ancestors at the time they held the command at Calcaud, such property could not belong to him, unless supported by documents.	
	2. Mr. Belderbeck reports that he has no documents on the subject. The building was erected by his ancestors in 1766, which is upwards of 40 years. During the period, they had been in peaceful possession of it. Vadacolum was chosen by his ancestors as a place of retirement, on account of its being inhabited by Christians, and having Catholic churches. After his father, the late Capt. Belderbeck, resigned the service of the Nabob in 1779, he went and resided in Vadacolum for a number of years. After his death in 1797, he took possession of the house, made several improvements and continued in possession thereof.	
	3. It does not appear that any person in Tinnevelly is in possession of such documents nor was it usual for the late Nabob of the Carnatic to grant vouchers to his servants or others who wished to reside in his countries.	
	4. He requests that a grant may be made in his name of the property or if that cannot be done, he is willing to pay for the ground, the usual assessment.	
	Indigo Cultivation	
8– 9–07	Mr. Young's proposals—Board's remarks.	232–4
	1. It appears that Mr. Young wishes to obtain 1,500 chains of land in Wogarancotah, Vullioor and Punungoody in lieu of the land	

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	Indigo Cultivation—*cont.*	
	he applied for in Watrab, together with 500 chains of land he has selected at Comlepatnam. He requests that these lands should be granted to him in permanency on a fixed rent of Rs. 2,000.	
	2. The Board does not object to the exchange proposed, but this cannot be done without the voluntary and the unreserved consent of the present occupants. It was intended to grant the land on lease, renewable at stated periods at the option of Government, but he now expects to hold it in perpetuity, at a permanent rent.	
	The lands may be unproductive to Government. But if the same encouragement of a low permanent rent was held out to the ryots of Tinnevelly, the waste lands would be readily occupied and those already occupied would be deserted. It is the want of population which is the cause of so much land lying waste and as Mr. Young does not introduce his own cultivators, his lands, if granted on the very favourable terms proposed, would be cultivated at the expense of Government.	
	3. Mr. Young appears to have relinquished the cultivation of coffee and proposes to make the culture and manufacture of indigo, the principal branch of his speculation. If Mr. Young has not in view other advantages than the immediate profits, there is no reason why he should not purchase the article from the cultivators, and if further encouragement be held out to him, the same should not be extended to the rest.	
	4. Before the Board can recommend the grant, information is required as to the amount of rent which the lands would ultimately pay, if occupied by ryots, and the amount of rent which that part of the land already occupied does actually pay to Government.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
19–11–17	Report on completion—Board's remarks.	276–9
	The total net receipts amount to St. Pag. 81,917–8–63. The total charges incurred amount to St. Pag. 1,379–30–9. The usual commission of 1½ per cent. on the amount of revenue derived is recommended for payment to the Collector. The Government intend to recommend the claim to commission to the Hon'ble Court of Directors.	
	Correspondence.	
	Letters received from the Board, etc. 1805–6.	**Vol. 3567.**
	Arrack	
27–1–1806	Renting proposals—Board's remarks.	28–9
	In consideration of the lateness of the season and the alleged difficulty of procuring offers for renting the sale of arrack by separate divisions on mootahs, the Board authorizes the renting of the farm of the entire district to one person. Next year, the attempt should be renewed to introduce the system prescribed by the regulation and the proposals should state the number of shops to be opened in each division, the places where they are to be kept and the daily amount of tax to be paid for each. A licence should be granted to the person whose proposal had been accepted.	
	Salt	
5– 3–06	Price statement called for.	38–9
	From the General Agent.	
	It being an important object in the realization of the salt revenue to prevent as much as possible any enhancement of price that may arise from combination of merchants or collection between them and the native servants at the pans, attention is drawn to this point. As the constant, free and unrestrained sale at the pans must prove the most certain mode of keeping down the prices, native servants at the pans should be instructed to prevent all impediments at the pans.	

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	Postal Routes	
25– 8–06	Alteration.	45–6
	From the Secretary to the Committee of Finance.	
	The conveyance of letters through the district might be considerably expedited by an alteration of the stages at present established, which, in future, shall be regulated by time instead of distance and huts should be erected for the peons at stages for their accommodation. The number of stages necessary to be established should be stated on the principle that every person employed in the conveyance of letters should run for an hour and a half with the greatest speed. The number of peons and the massalgees necessary to accompany the tappal should be reported.	
	Agricultural Advances	
7– 5–06	Disbursements—Board's remarks.	70–9
	1. The Collector requests authority to make disbursements of tuckavi and for the repairs of tanks and watercourses to the amount of St. Pag. 23,000. The Board is surprised to note that the total of the proposed disbursement should be the same as that of last year.	
	2. To apply for authority to disburse the public money in repairs without enquiring into the particular appropriation of the disbursement and ascertaining its necessity, is a breach of duty which is reprehensible. The charges appear to have been considered as one of a permanent nature, requiring merely to be submitted as a matter of form for sanction.	
	3. A report should be made as to the amount which remains to be recovered of the sum issued as tuckavi in the last season and as to the expediency of disbursing the amount proposed for the ensuing season.	
	Stratton, Mr. George	
19– 7–06	Promoted as Senior Merchant—Report.	108
	From the Accountant-General.	
	The Collector is requested to receive his subscription to the Civil Fund up to the 8th instant, at the former rate of Pag. 13–4–45 per mensem and from that period continue to bring the same to account at the rate of Pag. 14–15–65 per mensem.	
	Annual Accounts	
10– 8–06	1803–4—Re-audit statement.	122–3
	Buchanan, Rev. Dr. Claudius.	
29– 8–06	Vice-Provost of the College of Fort William—Tour in Malabar.	133–4
	A copy of a letter from the Supreme Government is transmitted relative to the tour of the Rev. C. Buchanan to the Malabar Coast for the benefit of his health and for ascertaining certain points of information respecting the Holy Scripture. The Collector is requested to make arrangements in his district to accomplish the objects of his journey.	
	Police	
8–11–06	Nadoomundalum—Substitution of Revenue Officers.	160–4
	From the Magistrate, Zillah Court of Madura.	
	1. The Magistrate has been directed to withdraw the police officers from Nadoomundalum and to consider the practicability of substituting for them revenue officers of the zillah until a general system of police shall be established. The Collector is requested to issue to the servants of his department such orders as are contained in the extract of a letter from the Government.	
	2. Although the mode pointed out for the preservation of the public tranquillity may not be satisfactory, yet, as a temporary expedient, the servants may be empowered to apprehend and send to the Zillah Court all disturbers of the peace in their district to act generally as police officers.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chank Fisheries	
18-11-06	Remission to the renter sanctioned.	173
	From the Board.	
	The Government have authorized a remission of P.N. Pag. 1,000 to the renter of the late chank fishery. The Board desires that the terms of the cowle under which the claim has been preferred may be rendered more precise in future.	
	Settlement	
18-11-06	For f. 1215—Board's remarks.	174-80
	Board's report to Government.	
	1. *Assessment.*	
	Notwithstanding a failure of the local rains, the amount of the revenue exceeds considerably that of the preceding year.	

Comparative statement.

F.	St.	Pag.	f.	c.
1214	4,00,003	15	35	
1215	4,87,229	17	5	
	87,217	1	50	

Of the above increase, St. Pag. 20,016-24-21 has been derived from an increase in the price of government grain, the average selling prices of paddy in the different bazaars having exceeded for some time the rates usually estimated in the settlements by four or five coily fanams per cottah. The Collector suggested and the Board acquiesced in the expediency of estimating the government share of the peshanum crop then on the ground at 1½ coily fanams per cottah higher than the rate at which it was estimated in the preceding year; by that measure, the increase has accrued, without any inconvenience to the inhabitants.

	Misconduct	
6-12-06	Assistant Surveyor, Mr. Andrew Read.	192-4
	From the Acting Inspector of Revenue Surveys.	
	1. The Board authorizes the following arrangements to be made to relieve Mr. Andrew Read from his duties. The late Assistant Surveyor, Mr. Duke Orton, was discharged from the service from the 1st instant.	
	2. The circumstance that in the course of four years these young men have only laid down their principal points without having yet entered on the detail of the actual survey of the district shows a remissness highly culpable in them, and leads to a belief that even that part of their work has been but unsatisfactorily performed. However, it is expedient that their labours (whatever be their merits) should not altogether be lost to the public and that it requires more judgment and experience than generally falls to the lot of young assistant surveyors to take it up and continue it to some purpose. Senior Surveyor, John Robinson, has been directed to proceed to Tinnevelly with a view to examine Mr. Read's plans and field book and to verify them by actual inspection in the field. Mr. Andrew Read's continuance in the service will depend on the report which Mr. Robinson will make to the Board of his labours.	
	3. Mr. Robinson will be assisted by the Sub-Assistant, Mr. Thomas Hill. As Mr. Robinson's services in the school can only be dispensed with for a short time, a period of 8 or 10 months will be sufficient for the above purpose.	

Correspondence.
Letters received from the Board, etc.
1808.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Jurisdiction	
7- 4-1808	Ramnad district—Amalgamation with Madura and Tinnevelly.	1-2
	From the Board.	
	The Government have resolved that the zillah of Ramnad be incorporated with the zillahs of Madura and Tinnevelly at the expiration of the current fasli.	
	The Zamindars of Ramnad and Shevagunga are to be placed under the charge of the Collector of Madura and the smaller zamindaris known as the Tinnevelly pollams be placed under the charge of the Collector of Tinnevelly.	
	Inams	
12- 4-08	Subedar Rungapah's complaint.	8-10
	From the Board.	
	The Board transmits the petition for report. The petitioner alleges that he served under H.H. the late Nabob of the Carnatic for which he was granted a piece of ground at Tinnevelly instead of his salary. After the Carnatic was occupied by the Hon'ble Company, the Collector took possession of the ground. He prays for its restoration.	
	Shrotriyam	
20- 4-08	Suit by Boodum Naig.	18-20
	From the Board.	
	1. The Collector is instructed to defend the suit in respect of the claim of Boodum Naig to the restitution of a village alleged to have been held by him in shrotriyam.	
	2. The village though termed shrotriyam is not held on any fixed rent nor is the claimant possessed of any sannad to support his title. It appears that when the province came under the Company's Government in f. 1211, this village in common with other alienated lands was assumed with a view to the examination of its tenure. Its produce was 700 chuckrums, of which 628 were collected and the rest remitted. In f. 1212, it appears that the rent of the village was fixed at 430 chuckrums, which was paid for two years and in the following year, the village was assumed by Mr. Cochrane, in consequence of the occupant having fallen into arrears.	
	3. Although by section xii of Regulation II of 1803, it is prescribed that Collectors shall not resume alienated lands without authority from the Board of Revenue, it is evident that this restriction applies only to cases where there may be no other cause for resumption, besides the circumstance of the alienation being unauthorized and not to causes where there may be other good cause for resumption, such as the failure in payment of the stipulated rent.	
	4. As the village has been resumed and as the claimant does not possess any vouchers upon which to rest his claim, it should not be restored. With reference to section viii of Regulation XXI of 1802, the Collector is directed to defend the suit.	
	Postal Establishments	
18- 4-08	Collector's superintendence.	23-40
	From the Board.	
	1. The Board transmits extracts from the resolutions of the Governor in Council under date the 1st Dec. last. The Collector is instructed to assume the superintendence of the Post Office establishments within the district under his charge.	
	2. The plan proposed by Mr. Cochrane agrees with the instructions of the committee and is more economical than the existing establishment, as some of the present stages are not more than four miles in length. Some of his new stations are not situated in villages and it will be necessary to erect huts at them.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Postal Establishments—*cont.*	
22- 5-08	From the Postmaster-General. It is presumed that exclusively of two runners to be allotted to every stage, and who are to be paid by the Collector, his ordinary establishment will be sufficient to enable him to perform the duties of postmaster in his own district. The Post Office writer at Palamcottah has been directed to deliver over the charge of that department. For the speedy transmission of the tappal through the district, it is recommended that directions be given to proper persons at the different stations to register the time of arrival and departure of every mail on a label to be fixed on the bag. On every occasion of extraordinary delay, immediate enquiry should be made as to the causes of it.	58-9
	Irrigation Repairs	
15- 7-08	From the Superintendent of Tanks and Watercourses. 1. The Superintendent reports upon the state of several of the anicuts on the rivers for the purpose of diverting their waters to the cultivated lands, together with an estimate for their repairs. 2. The Tinnevelly province possesses great natural advantages which the ancient inhabitants of the country have utilized, by building many stupendous and costly works, and thereby increasing the extent of their produce and prosperity. These ancient sources of cultivation have now sustained the ravages of many years and their actual state of ruin and destruction is a sufficient justification for their restoration or preservation. 3. *The Paroovoor anicut.* It is second in importance to Murdoor and is situated on the river Tambraparni keeping up its water upon the decline of the freshes from 6 to 8 feet above the ordinary level. Its length is 2,433 feet across the river. Little less than the entire re-construction of this work is necessary to restore it to a permanent state but it would involve a very great disbursement and the estimate is, therefore, confined to partial repair of such parts as appear absolutely necessary. 4. *Mannoor.* This is an anicut tank and channel of supply and consists of a spacious reservoir, a channel of supply from the river Chittaur, which is 22 miles in length, and an anicut construction of masonry for keeping the water up to a high level. This is a project of great antiquity. The dike of the tank is a stupendous work about 4 miles in length. It possesses a decayed calingula situated at its southern extremity and six large stone sluices of handsome construction, four of which still appear in good condition. The reservoir is in a high commanding situation. The anicut or dam across the river Chittaur is a work of considerable magnitude and manifests much enterprise on the part of the projector, who is said to be one of the ancient Rajahs. Very little repair is required to the dike of the great Mannoor reservoir, the construction of which is sufficiently spacious to ensure its security for many ages. 5. Others of importance are the following:— (1) Nuttoor anicut. (2) Pallicotte anicut. (3) Kallacoody tanks. (4) Tingherry tank. (5) Keelpadagay channel. (6) Tricaloor channel. (7) Tendraperry tank. (8) Velloor tank. (9) Carungoollum. (10) Calvah. (11) Attoor. (12) Shreevygoontum.	192-217

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Irrigation Repairs—*cont.*	
	6. The estimate for repairs of anicuts, sluices, etc., amounts to St. Pag. 15,695–27–0, and that of earthwork for the repairs of tanks and supply channels amounts to St. Pag. 8,856–2–20.	
	Settlement	
12–10–08	For f. 1217—Board's remarks.	289–301
	1. The Board transmits copies of the address to the Government and the resolutions thereon.	
	2. The province of Tinnevelly formed a part of the soubah of Arcot and was transferred to the authority of the Company in July 1801 or at the commencement of fasli 1211. The disturbances of the southern countries precluded the reform of the abuses which had been introduced during the Mahomedan government. The settlement of f. 1211 was made on much the same principle as that of the former government. The system for the realization of the rent was little better than an amani management. The produce of wet lands was divided in fixed proportions between the Government and the cultivator and of the two principal wet crops—the carr and peshanum—the government share of the first was sold by its own officers and of the second, about ⅓rd was also taken by the Government late in the year.	
	3. The province was held in rent in f. 1210, previous to the cession, by renters for 3 years for the annual sum of Cal. Ch. 5,92,087–3–18 or St. Pag. 3,58,340–34–2 payable at Madras. In f. 1211 the jumma amounted to St. Pag. 5,11,027–38–73, In f. 1212 the jumma amounted to St. Pag. 4,58,496–29–0, but the failure of the monsoon necessitated the release of the inhabitants from their engagements. During the two faslis, a survey had been made. In f. 1213 the jumma amounted to St. Pag. 5,17,005–39–14. In f. 1214 some progress was made in abolishing a few oppressive taxes and it was also recommended that the yawanah (a tax in addition to the share of Government levied originaly for a revenue office not then existing) should be abolished. The jumma was St. Pag. 4,60,003–15–35. In f. 1215, the jumma was St. Pag. 4,87,220–17–5. In f. 1216, no change took place. The yawanah was continued as before. By the increase in the rates of money rents and of taxes on castes and professions, the revenue exceeded that of the foregoing year, the jumma was St. Pag. 5,09,088–25–35. In f. 1216 also, a pearl fishery on the Tuticorin banks was undertaken which yielded a net rent to Government of St. Pag. 81,917–8–68.	
	4. Mr. Hodgson was on deputation in the province in f. 1216 and held consultations with the Collector. They considered that the rates of assessment on punjah lands as established by Mr. Cochrane required to be restored to the rates existing in f. 1212. The professional taxes required modification. In respect of yawanah and nuzzer, they recommended that, in preference to its entire abolition which would be a loss to the extent of the full amount, a marah should be established on the gross produce for the maintenance of village katnams, and also for the repairs of tanks and watercourses.	
	5. The jumma for f. 1217 was St. Pag. 4,04,374–22–68, which is less by St. Pag. 1,04,718–22–12 than that of the preceding fasli, owing to a very unfavourable season.	
	Assignment of Land	
18–11–08	Mr. C. W. Young's representation.	310–1
	In respect of the lands selected at Courtallam and at Tachinore for which grants have been issued, Mr. Young states that these lands have already been included in the 2,000 chains which the Government have granted to him on lease. The mistake has to be explained to the Board and these two grants should be cancelled.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Salt	
19-11-08	Revenue for f. 1217—Board's remarks.	312-4
	There is a net increase of Pag. 5,173 as compared with f. 1216. The mode of retail sale may be continued and should be extended to the other districts also. As regards the construction of godowns, mud walls with an interior covering of brushwood or other similar substance would combine the advantages of durability and cheapness.	

Correspondence.
Letters received from the Board, etc.
1808-9.

	Grain Trade	
12- 1-1809	Merchants' complaint—Board's remarks.	15-8
	1. The Board transmits the copy of a statement by some merchants of Tinnevelly on the seizure of some of their paddy by the Amildar and on his restriction of the total sale by affixing his chop on the rest.	
	2. If the Amildar is acting under orders, the exigencies of the public service may have rendered that mode of supply indispensable to the troops. If not, he should be required to withdraw his chop and allow the sale of paddy, as before.	
	3. The merchants allege that the Amildar came and prevented them from selling grain, put a chop on the shop of Chokkalingam Pillai, placed the Company's grain measures and peons at the shop of Mauremootoo and unjustly measured out and carried away 10 cottahs of paddy. He put a stop to all grain being sold at any place. They pray that they may be allowed to sell paddy without fear or molestation.	
	Postal	
20- 1-09	Complaint against Head writer.	27-9
	From the Lt.-Col. Commanding.	
	The O.C. considers that the complaints made against him by the tappal writer are in every respect untrue and unfounded. The only motive for the complaint appears to be to take off from him the only check or control by the O.C. of the place, viz., inspection of the tappals. The new regulations do not appear to take away from the O.C's. that check and control which they held over the native writers in that department.	
	Travancore Campaign	
17- 1-09	Reasons notified.	36-9
	From the Secret Department.	
	1. The Chief Secretary transmits the copy of a letter to the Resident and of a proclamation.	
	2. For many years, the closest alliance has subsisted between the British Government and the Government of Travancore; and it was by the exertion of the British armies that Travancore was saved from subjection to the power of Tippoo Sultan.	
	3. The Government have heard with extreme surprise that military preparations of great extent have lately been made in Travancore for purposes hostile to the interests of the British Government; that the person of the British Resident has been attacked by the Travancore troops; and that an assault has been made on the British subsidiary force stationed at Quilon. These outrages are believed to have proceeded from the desperate intrigues of the Dewan.	
	4. The Government have directed a large body of troops to move into Travancore to put an end to the power of the Dewan and to restore order. The approach of the troops need occasion no alarm to the inhabitants of the place. The Government call on the inhabitants of Travancore to co-operate in the accomplishment of those objects.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Irrigation Repairs	
21–12–08	Murdoor anicut.	50–2
	From the Board.	
	The estimated expense of Pag. 2,950 for the repairs has been sanctioned by Government for the current year.	
	Postal	
26– 1–09	Complaint against Head writer.	58–5
	From the Lt.-Col., Commanding.	
	About the end of May last, the O.C. handed over a petition to the Collector, which contained some general charges against the headman of the post office. The man who preferred the charge came several times and represented that the Collector refused to hear the charges. He referred the complaint again to the Collector. The Collector has never mentioned either in his public or private capacity whether he examined those charges. The O.C. had no reason to suppose that steps had been taken to investigate those charges till he received a letter the previous night.	
	Military Transport	
	Requisition.	71–3
	From the Paymaster.	
	The Paymaster thinks that 1,200 head of cattle would be required for the carriage of the one month's provisions. Independently of the troops forming the detachment from Trichinopoly, a considerable body of pioneers has arrived which is destined to Travancore. He wants to know whether any preparations have been made for them.	
	The servants have been ordered to receive whatever provisions are sent to the stores without regard to the quality. The 22 cottahs of rice complained of is by no means the whole quantity which seems objectionable and what is now brought in is very little, if at all better.	
	Travancore Campaign	
5– 2–09	Losses to Mr. C. W. Young.	80–2
	Mr. Young states that the immediate intrinsic loss by the destruction of the bungalow, furniture, etc., would be about St. Pag. 200. There is a much more serious loss, the extent of which cannot be determined at present, by the ryots having been driven away. Under the circumstances, he requests Government will be so indulgent as to grant a remission of the rent for the first two seasons, amounting to Rs. 1,500, and the reimbursement in full for the loss he has sustained.	
1– 2–09	——Troops from Colombo.	88–94
	From Mr. Maitland, King's House, Colombo.	
	1. The Madras Government have requested the Ceylon Government to send to Tuticorin one of H.M. Regiments in the Island to assist in quelling the disturbances in Travancore.	
	2. The delay of the tappal and the unfavourable state of the weather operated against timely preparations. The regiment sailed the night before last for Tuticorin but, owing to the state of the weather and the nature of the vessels, which are all Pariah brigs, it will proceed to join the force at Quilon. A battalion will be sent to Tuticorin 800 strong. The Collectors of Calpentyn and Manar have been requested to hold boats in readiness to transport the battalion to Tuticorin.	
18– 2–09	——Civil administration.	101–2
	From the O.C.	
	In regard to the arrangements which the Government have desired the Collector to make for taking charge of the countries of Travancore that may be subjugated by the army, the O.C. is of opinion that the execution of the proposal should be suspended until he has communicated with the	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Travancore Campaign—*cont.*	
	Government. "Should so very obnoxious a measure be resorted to, at the present moment, no transaction could be attempted to throw so complete a check upon our increasing interest with the inhabitants of Travancore nor add greater strength to the declining of the Dewan."	
	"On these considerations, I have ordered, that no Civil authority be permitted within the lines of Travancore, lest the very entrance should excite suspicions."	
10- 2-09	——Rajah's conduct.	108–10
	From the Government.	
	1. The Government enclose a reply to the Rajah, with a translation for the Collector's information.	
	2. The letters addressed to His Highness on the 15th and 18th February last would have explained the circumstances which led to the movement of the troops to Travancore, namely, the hostile preparations made under the orders of the Dewan, and the repeated attacks made on the British troops by the troops of Travancore. The Government trust that His Highness will evince by his conduct "in withdrawing your countenance from the Dewan . . . that you have had no share in those treacherous proceedings." Lt. Col. Macaulay has been directed to afford the Rajah every protection.	
18- 2-09	——Supply of grain.	114–7
	From the Paymaster and the Commissary.	
	1. The detachment under the command of Lt.-Col. A. Sentlegar has advanced into the Travancore territories with sufficient grain for 5,000 ment for 1 month, supplied by the Collector. The quantity exceeds that ordered by the Government, which was calculated for a body of 4,000 men only.	
	2. It is impossible to say how long the grain on hand will last. The bazaar must be supplied and no reliance can be placed on the country round about and the detachment must still look to his district for any certain and permanent supply of grain.	
	Coily Fanams	
16- 2-09	Issue to the military.	121–4
	From the Accountant-General.	
	1. The Accountant-General transmits the copy of a reply from Government in respect of the Collector's letter dated the 6th instant.	
	2. The Government consider that the issue of coily fanams in Tinnevelly must have been founded on the circumstance of that coin having been the principal currency in the province; if pagodas and rupees pass for their full value in Tinnevelly, which is understood to be the case, there will be the means of doing ample justice in the payment of the troops, and no departure will take place from the spirit and intention of the general orders regarding the issue of coily fanams.	
	3. The Accountant-General reports that if the Collector should pay to the troops as large a proportion of the coily fanams as his collections will afford, and the remainder in rupees and pagodas, the orders of Government, which are positive, would not be complied with; and if coily fanams are purchased for the occasion, the loss to Government, as stated by Mr. Hepburn, would be heavy. He recommends that Mr. Hepburn may be directed to issue the coily fanams as far as his collections will admit of and the remainder in rupees and pagodas, from which should any serious loss arise to the troops, the reimbursement of it might be a matter of future consideration.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Travancore Campsi	
22- 2-09	Civil administration. From the Secret Department. 1. The Chief Secretary transmits the copy of a letter from Lt.-Col. the Hon. Sentlegar and of the reply to him. 2. The O.C. explains the grounds which led him to suspend, for the present, the execution of the orders received by the Collector. The consequence of the proclamation of the Government to the inhabitants of Travancore was that the principal natives came to his camp with a degree of confidence. 3. The institutions and manners of the people of Travancore differ much from those of the Carnatic. They look up to the Rajah with a degree of respect, bordering on devotion, and he is still considered as the sacred representative of the tutelary divinity of the country, Padmanabha Swamy. All the public offices from the highest to the lowest being always held by the Nairs of distinction, the appointment of any other men would of itself occasion considerable indisposition. The introduction of any servants at this instant by the Collector would create an invincible distrust as to the objects of Government and afford the Dewan an opportunity to misrepresent the policy of the Government. On the other hand, a prudent forbearance of all the exercise of the civil government calling upon the inhabitants to assist the Government's views and referring to the proclamation as affording a distinct and solemn assurance that the ancient relations of the two Governments are to be re-established will produce the most auspicious results to their operations. 4. The Government approve of the policy which Lt.-Col. Sentlegar has adopted.	149–54
	Town Duties	
29- 1-09	Collection of. From the Board. 1. The Board transmits extracts of the correspondence with the Government on the subject. 2. The Collector is requested to proceed without delay to establish chowkis for the collection of the town duties at the stations recommended. As a separate establishment under the commercial servants for the management of the sea customs involves additional expense, a report should be made as to the saving which might be effected by placing it under the revenue servants in common with the land customs. 3. With a view of obviating complaints about the detention of Europe articles, these are to be allowed to pass, even though unaccompanied by rowanahs, as their nature is presumptive proof of the payment of a previous duty. 4. If the rates of revenue on betel and tobacco admit of an increase, the quantum of increase is left to the discretion of the Collector, subject to the Board's confirmation. 5. The number of stations at which the town duties are to be collected is sanctioned as seventeen, providing for the reductions which the Board has recommended. The establishment of a chowki in the Devadanum Pass at an annual expense of St. Pag. 45–36–60 has also been sanctioned, in addition to the sum of St. Pag. 800–40–76 which is sanctioned for the collection of the frontier duties.	154–201
	Salt	
28-12-08	Revenue—Board's remarks. 1. The Board observes with much satisfaction the attention shown by the Collector in the improvement of the salt revenue. 2. It authorizes the limitation of the manufacture of salt in the ensuing season to the quantity shown in statement No. 4, viz., 2,882 garee. The 2nd proposition for receiving the salt by measurement and storing it in banksalls is consistent with	222–5

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Salt—*cont.*

the suggestion contained in the Board's circular of the 8th Aug. last and the Collector is authorized to construct the number of banksalls required at the estimated expense of Pag. 2,000.

3. In respect of the policy of paying for the salt to the manufacturers on delivery, the Board thinks that there may be considerable loss by shrinking independently of the contingencies by which the wastage may be increased, before the whole of the salt be disposed. The Board, therefore, directs that, if prompt payment be allowed, either the terms should be considerably reduced, or an engagement taken from the manufacturers to make good all eventual deficiency beyond a certain quantity.
4. The Board intends to raise the monopoly price of salt to St. Pag. 30 per garee, from the commencement of the ensuing fasli and it would appear that the charges incidental to the establishment of the depots might be added even to that price, without raising the selling price beyond its present rate. The Board, therefore, thinks that the selling price at the depots might be fixed at Pag. 32 to 35 per garee and still higher at the expiration of the fasli.
5. The Board authorizes the plan proposed for facilitating the retail sale of salt by the issue of cadjan rowanahs bearing the stamp of the Collector, which was also recommended by a former General Agent, Mr. Fullerton.

Arrack

12– 4–09 Complaint of John Tendrik Smith of Tuticorin. 277–80

The servant of the arrack farmer of the place came to his slave Anthony and summoned him to appear before the arrack farmer. On his refusal, a man calling himself the Collector's peon desired Anthony to attend the arrack farmer. Anthony was dragged before the arrack farmer and was forced to sign an attestation to the prejudice of his own son-in-law Mr. Wonterses. But on his refusal, the arrack farmer himself came to his house, beat the slave with sticks and created trouble.

As to the selling of the arrack by Mr. Wonterses, he states that he trades in the same manner as others of his profession do.

Vol. 3570,

Letters received from the Board, etc.
1809.

Assessment

5– 6–1809 Claim of Lubby inhabitants of Coilpatam. 56–60

From the Board,

1. The Board transmits extracts from the correspondence with Government.
2. The claimants not being possessed of any vouchers or authority in support of their claim, their lands were assessed at reasonable rates, amounting in the aggregate to Pag. 1,061–34–0 per annum; but as they refused to sign the agreements and all attempts to compel the payment proved ineffectual, the Collector had recourse to legal process and obtained decrees in the court. A mutilated paper, however, is relied on by them as being a copy of a purwanah granted by the Vizier of the Emperor Mahomed Shake. It purports that a tax in the form of jezzyiah was levied from the Lubbies and prescribes that such tax shall in future be excused. The jezzyiah was a capitation tax levied from aliens converted to the Moslem faith and could never have been lawfully imposed on Muslims. The document therefore contains intrinsic evidence of invalidity and cannot be relied on.
3. The Government approve of the orders for proceeding with the suits instituted against the Lubbies for the recovery of rent on the ground occupied by them.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Yeomiahs	
5- 6-09	Payment.	56-60
	From the Board.	
	1. The Board transmits extract of the correspondence with Government.	
	2. In respect of the payment made in f. 1217 to persons formerly in the enjoyment of yeomiahs and other allowances, the Board reports as follows.	
	3. On the abolition of the town duties, these payments which amounted to Pag. 8,000 per month were discontinued. But the extreme distress of some of the claimants having prevailed with the Collector, the Board directed last year that he might revise the list with a view of relieving such as might actually depend upon the allowance for subsistence. A sum of Pag. 1,539-29-64 was disbursed in f. 1217 on this account.	
	4. The Government approve of the orders and sanction this amount.	
	Cash Estimate	
18- 6-09	Accountant-General's memorandum.	60-71
	The Accountant-General transmits a memorandum of the estimated state of the treasury from 1st May to 31st Dec. 1809, from which it would appear that a remittance of Pag. 2,70,000 may be expected from his district to the end of that period. He requests that an immediate remittance of Pag. 1,70,000 may be made to the Presidency under sufficient escort.	
	Customs Exemption	
20- 7-09	Cloth.	103
	From the Commercial Resident.	
	It is reported that the 'sunkum' servants persist in stopping the cloth on its way from the warehouse to the villages. They allege that they have no orders to the contrary. Having addressed the Collector on the subject, the Commercial Resident wants to know why his request has not been complied with.	
25- 7-09	———Having received the Collector's reasons for not acceding to his application for the free return of the rejected cloths of the Company to the villages, the Commercial Resident states that the cloth is the property of the Company till it shall have been delivered to the weavers by the gomastah. The rejected cloth in the possession of the brokers is conveyed back to the gomastah with his passport, who restores it to the weavers for their own private sale. It is not his wish that the cloth should pass wholly exempt from duty because it was made on account of the Company and it cannot run the risk of being smuggled under the cloak of his passport, because it is directed to the gomastah of the Company, who is to give the official receipt for it.	106-8
	Military Transport	
15- 8-09	Bullocks, etc.	137-9
	From the Paymaster.	
	It would be desirable if the Collector could state the exact number of draught and carriage cattle to be furnished at Manapar for the use of the force from Ceylon. He has estimated the quantity that will be required of each description according to the information he has received and taken immediate measures to collect and forward them to Manapar. The precise date at which they will be ready cannot be fixed, as the bullock owners are reluctant to come forward for employment in Travancore, where the country is so very unfavourable to them.	
	As regards arrack and rice, it is probable that the troops would bring a supply of the former with them. As there is a certain quantity in the store, that will also be forwarded to Manapar.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Travancore Campaign	
12– 8–09	Accounts—Disbursements to the military.	144–5
	From the Accountant-General.	
	Government having directed the adjustment of the accounts of the late military operations in Travancore and Cochin, the Accountant-General requests a report to be made on it.	
26– 8–09	———From the Paymaster.	158–60
	The Paymaster reports that he has yet to account to the Collector for the large supplies furnished by him during the late Travancore War and that he is collecting the vouchers from his conicoplies for speedy settlement.	
	Annual Accounts	
22– 8–09	1807–8—Statement of audit.	164–7
	Misconduct	
15– 9–09	Shroff—Complaint by the O.C.	202–4
	The sepoys complained that they could not get their money changed. One Shengerlingum Chetti, a village shroff for 20 years, made a complaint against the Company's shroff that for the last 2 months he had taken upon himself the entire business, contrary to the custom, by not only shroffing the money collected but also changing the pagodas, etc., brought to him by the sepoys or any village people, which had always been the province of the village shroff, as well as the exchanging of fanams, etc., rejected by the other in the collection. The Hamildar of the village gave no satisfactory answer, except that all money exchanged used to be transacted by the village shroff.	
	Triennial Lease	
3–11–09	F. 1218–20—Review.	256–78
	From the Board.	
	The Board transmits to the Collector the copy of its report to Government.	
	1. A satisfactory settlement of village rents on a triennial lease has been concluded by the Collector.	
	2. *Introduction.*	
	The chief part of the land revenue of Tinnevelly arises from the produce of wet land which yields two crops, the car and the peshanum as they are technically termed.	
	(*a*) *Sharing of crop.*	
	The system under which the revenue was realized during the government of the Nabob of the Carnatic, and with very little improvement under that of the Company, was that most liable to abuse. The Circar and the ryot shared the crop, not the actual produce ascertained by the measurement, but according to the estimate made previous to the harvest.	
	(*b*) *Defects of the amani system.*	
	The system of collection has been that of pure amani. It had the disadvantages of the amani system and was liable to still further abuses from the produce being guessed by estimate, not ascertained by measurement. It held out encouragement to no industry, but that to defraud the Circar. It was derogatory to the Government by converting the character of the sovereign to that of the merchant; it forced the Government to monopolise the food of the people to secure their revenue. It has therefore been the primary object to abolish the system and to effect a transition to money rent. There were difficulties in the way. The inhabitants generally liked the system, because it had long existed and held out a specious appearance of proportioning the demand of the Government to the	

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Triennial Lease—*cont.*

produce of the season. Their apathy led them to prefer subsistence unattended by the trouble and responsibility of converting their grain into money, to profit accompanied by proportionate risk and exertion and perhaps, because the system opened a door to embezzlement.

Another disadvantage of the amani system was the balance of the revenue, which was always left outstanding at the end of the year.

(c) *Money rents—Advantages.*

The inhabitants became jointly answerable for the rent of the village; until the jamabandi was formed, they paid on account upon the kistbandi of the previous year; and they were enabled to pay at the usual period, because the circar officers never interfered with the grain. This enabled them to make the most of their crops and to pay a greater sum with more regularity. Even if the crop failed, and no remission was allowed, their acknowledged habits of industry, and the certainty of a crop at their own disposal next year, enabled them to borrow money to pay the Circar.

The Circar was not forced to estimate the crop, to watch it, to prohibit the cutting, threshing, measuring or selling it without an order, because all the ryots being joint securities for each other, the revenue was safe without having recourse to such a system of espionage.

3. *Assessment—Calculation.*

The whole jumma for the province of Tinnevelly including the pollams amounts to Pag. 5,93,094–3–62, and independently of the pollams, which were annexed last year, to St. Pag. 4,87,398–35–43, being a net increase for the revenue of f. 1218 above that of the preceding fasli of St. Pag. 65,475–17–1. The average of the 3 years settlement is St. Pag. 4,48,672–15–29. From ff. 1211 to 1216, the average of the 6 years' collections amounts to St. Pag. 4,80,776–34–75. From this amount the amount of the yawanah, the oppressive tax, was abolished in f. 1217. This amounted to St. Pag. 37,503–8–26, which was deducted. To the balance of St. Pag. 4,43,273, a sum of Pag. 5,841 arising from extended cultivation was added, which brought the amount to St. Pag. 4,49,114, being St. Pag. 442 above the average of the 3 years settlement now concluded.

4. *Results—Financial.*

With respect to the amount of the settlement of the land revenue, there is reason to be satisfied. The transition from the amani to the system of village rents could not be effected without a decrease of the gross revenue, because the novelty, risk and exertions undertaken by the renters demanded compensation. This decrease can be expected to be counterbalanced by a diminution of the charges, and by a general improvement of the resources of the country by an introduction of a simple and free system of collection.

Annual Accounts

6–11–09	1806–7—Re-audit statement.	279–83

Revenue Renting

15–11–09	Chank fishery, arrack and toddy—Proposals—Board's remarks. The Board approves of the offer of Cavy Mahomed Mercoy for the rent of the chank fishery at St. Pag. 9,270–37–40 and the offers	286–7

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Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Revenue Renting—*cont.*	
	of Vunmamoottoo Pillai, Nullacunnoo Pillai and Sharvacara Tevan for the rent of the several arrack and toddy farms amounting to St. Pag. 3,569-14-54.	
	The Board agrees, under the explanations afforded, to the conditional stipulation demanded by the chank renter.	
	Young, Mr. Charles Wallace	
28-11-09	Death reported.	290-2
	Consequent upon the death of Mr. Young, his partner, Mr. G. A. Hughes, submits for information the clause of a deed of partnership entered into by them on the 1st July 1807, by which Mr. Young, transfers and assigns over to the firm of Young and Hughes and their heirs, etc., certain lands in the province of Tinnevelly which he obtained on lease from the Government. By his will, he has appointed Mr. Hughes as one of his executors.	
	Mr. Hughes, therefore, states that he is fully responsible for the rents and other conditions of the lease.	
	Currency	
18-11-09	Coins—Issue to the military—Accountant-General's remarks.	298-300
	1. The Government have authorized the issue of other coins to the troops, in instances where the established coin of payment cannot be procured to a sufficient quantity.	
	2. With the view, however, of affording every assistance to obviate the necessity of a departure from usage, although supported by authority, the Collector of Madura has been instructed to co-operate in the management for the supply of the military demands in gold coins of the desired currency. currency.	
	3. The Resident of Travancore had been accustomed to supply the demands to the extent of about Pag. 10,000 per month, and his balance will now amount to about Pag. 75,000. The greatest part of it will be composed of gold fanams and their issue is not so advantageous as the larger gold coins. It will be inexpedient to resort to his resources, beyond the ordinary supplies, unless, in case of emergency, when, of course, every other consideration must be withdrawn.	

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Correspondence.

Letters received from the Board, etc.

1809-10.

	Cash Remittance	
14-12-1809	To the Presidency.	1-2
	From the Collector of Madura.	
	1. The Collector of Madura transmits the copy of a letter from the Accountant-General and requests to be informed of the extent of the probable demand on his treasury.	
	2. The Accountant-General requests the Collector to forward to the Presidency a sum of Pag. 1.30.000. It would appear from the estimate that a balance may be expected on hand on the 1st Jan. of Pag. 1.42.044.	
	3. It is not intended to suspend the instructions already issued of affording such assistance to the Collector of Tinnevelly as may be practicable to enable him to make the issues to the Military Department in those coins that may be least objectionable.	
	March	
10- 1-10	1st Bn. 4th Rt. N.I. through Palamcottah.	22-4
	From the Judge and Magistrate.	
	1. He transmits a copy of a letter received from the O.C. the 1st Bn. 4th Rt., N.I. in which the halting places of that corps on its route to Palamcottah are specified.	

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	March—*cont.*	
	2. The battalion on its march to Bangalore from Trivandrum will enter the Tinnevelly district from the Arambola Gate. The places mentioned are, Panagoody, Nangunery, Palamcottah, Coilpettah, Shatore and Verdupettah. It is requested that the necessary supplies may be arranged for the battalion.	
	Sattur	
6- 1-10	Arrears in the Zamindari.	38–40
	From the Board.	
	This zamindari was advertised for sale in f. 1217 on account of arrears, and it was still under attachment after the change of authority had taken place. It appeared advisable that it should be continued under the Collector's management for the purpose of clearing the balance. From the accounts, it appears that the statement for f. 1218 amounted to Pag. 4,372–27–8 and that the collections from July 1808 to Oct. 1809 have amounted to Pag. 3,004–40–77, exclusively of the grain lately sold and about to be sold, to the amount of Pag. 2,276–34–60. Under the continuance of good management, there is every probability that the balance will be cleared at no distant date. The Zamindar should be given to understand that the arrangement is founded upon indulgent considerations. If he does not agree, the zamindari should be sold in conformity with the regulations. Even if he agrees, the Collector is still at liberty to dispose of it, so long as any part of the balance remains unpaid.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
7- 2-10	Renting proposals.	55–60
	From the Board.	
	The Board transmit the copy of an advertisement that proposals will be received also at the Collector's cutcherry until the 24th Jan. Although it is necessary that the fishery should commence on the 20th March, it may be found necessary to postpone it to a later period than the 25th March. The Board is aware of the preference to be given to an unconditional offer for the rent of the fishery, but does not propose to prescribe any restrictions to the proposals, as it might tend to repress competition. It is probable that some high offers may be made on the condition of excluding such boats as may not bring a certain number of oysters. In this case, it would be proper to insist on a counter condition in favour of Government that an average should be taken so that the deficiency in a particular boat may be compensated by the surplus in others.	
	Customs	
28- 2-10	Cloth—Complaint of Mr. G. A. Gratian of Manapar.	87–94
	1. Mr. G. A. Gratian reports to the Collector about the irregular conduct of the sunkum monigar of Odengudi in detaining his goods contrary to orders and in behaving insolently towards him.	
	2. When the matter of the despatch of cloths was referred to Mr. Nicholls, he gave the complainant to understand that he had only to send them to the Government customs house at Colsagrepatam from where it would be directly embarked after paying the usual sea customs of 6%, without the trouble of sending them to Odengudi and paying the other 6% town duty. An order was also published that all cloths which passed the custom house at Odengudi were exempted from paying any sea duty by embarkation at Colasagrepatam. The complainant sent his goods to Colasagrepatam for embarkation. The monigar of Odengudi came to Manapar and gave orders to the owner of the pattamar and other merchants not to send the goods to Colasagrepatam, adding that he would come in 3 days to stamp and despatch them so that no duty may be paid at Colasagrepatam. It was subsequently learnt that the monigar settled with the merchants to remove their goods by stealth to Colasagrepatam. He took care to	

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	Customs—*cont.* instruct his men not to remove the goods by night but to do so during the day-time. The owner of the pattamar managed to remove his goods on Sunday the 25th at 12 noon to the customs house, but scarcely had 6 loads been sent off when the men of the sunkum monigar forcibly stopped the further carriage of the goods. After this incident, the monigar himself came to the complainant with his men and, in the course of a discussion about his conduct, he behaved in a rude and impolite manner.	
	Survey	111–4
22– 3–10	Calcaud taluk—Statement.	
	Annual Accounts	114–8
14– 3–10	1807–8—Re-audit statement.	
	Customs	120
,,	Cloth, etc.—Complaint of Lt. Seoons. Lt. Seoons reports that some rankeen, towels, etc., have been stopped at the custom house at the Aramboly Gate, for upwards of a month. They are by no means subject to a tax and his servant who took the letters to the custom house had been treated harshly by the customs servants.	
	Land Acquisition	171–2
12– 3–10	Application of Mr. Thomas Anstey, Commercial Resident. He purchased the house and ground which once belonged to Mr. Lushington for St. Pag. 2,500; the ground consists of 4 cawnis and 4 grounds only. It appears he is to lose 1 cawni of it, for the convenience of those who live on the other side of the river. A road is being made on it. To the north-east is the large cinnamon plantation belonging to the Company, but a small part of it contains fruit trees. He requests that a cawni of it may be granted to him in exchange.	
	Stamp Papers	177–81
18– 5–10	Sale accounts. From the Register. 1. The Register remits a sum of Rs. 75–9–51, being the collections of the balance and reports that the sale of stamp papers since the supply on the 24th April last up to 30th April amounts to Arc. Rs. 225–3–17. 2. As regards the causes of the balance outstanding shown in his letter dated 21st March, in some instances, it is the consequence of the parties having been found to possess no property to satisfy the demand as seen from the return of the hookumnamah for the levy of it and, in other instances, the hookumnamahs for the levy of it are still in the possession of the nazir of the court. 3. Clause 5, Section iv, Regulation IV of A.D. 1808 provides that the Collector's agents shall upon requisition of the Judge Register of the Court furnish any stamp paper that may be required for copies of decrees which are ordered to be prepared and tendered to the parties within 10 days; and subsequently that the Register should be careful that the same is levied and paid to the Collector's agents. 4. The only mode of enforcing payment of such amount is by hookumnamah, the process for enforcing decrees of the court, for there is no other means in the power of the court consistently with the regulations for compelling any payments. An objection to rendering such hookumnamahs returnable at a fixed period is that the cases where the return of no property possessed by the parties will be made may be increased by the officers being restricted as to the performance of their duty within a given period.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Military Supplies	194–7
24– 5–10	Provision against scarcity of grain. From the Board. 1. The Board transmits extract of a letter from Government, with copies of correspondence referred to therein. 2. The Paymaster reported to the Military Board that the scarcity of grain prevailing in the district from a considerable failure of crops owing to the breaking up of tanks, watercourses, etc., renders it necessary to guard against any difficulty for the troops and inhabitants of Palamcotah. He suggested laying in a quantity of grain equal to 6 months consumption for the garrison troops. 3. The Military Board referred the subject to Government and recommended the adoption of such measures as may be necessary.	
	Stamp Papers	218–20
23– 6–10	Arrears of sale proceeds—Remarks of the Superintendent of Stamps. 1. In regard to the balances outstanding against the Register of the Zillah Court, that officer must be considered responsible; that part of the balance which arises from the inability of the parties to pay for the paper will, upon a proper representation of the circumstances, be ordered to be written off. The greater part of the balance appears to be recoverable. 2. It would be advisable, in the meantime for the Register to limit his demands for stamp paper to the smallest possible amount. It would in a great measure prevent the accumulation of a balance were he to oblige the parties to pay for the papers on being furnished with the proceedings. This appears enjoined by clause 5, section iv of the Regulation IV, A.D. 1808, which directs that the value must be levied and paid to the agent whenever the papers are delivered to the parties. In regard to paupers, for whom specific rules are enacted in clause 8, section iii of the Regulation, the receipt of the Judge or Register is a sufficient voucher.	
	Mosque Endowments	220–3
– 1–10	Coilpatam. From the Board. The inhabitants of Coilpatam represent that they came from Arbstan and purchased the village of Coilpatam, where they had erected 64 mosques and formed palmyra and cocoanut gardens, to defray the charges of the mosques. They had been inhabitants of that place for the past 900 years and odd, during which time they had been preserved with honour by former Rajahs and Nabobs. Mr. Lushington, the late Collector, and after him, Messrs. Harris, Perevis and Cochrane exempted them from the taxes. But Venkatarao, the peshcar, made false representations to Mr. Hepburn, demanded the tax for the gardens, etc., and unlawfully confined five of them. The Zillah Judge, Mr. Stratton, on production of ancient vouchers, said that he would continue them free of tax and ordered the purwanah to be delivered to the Collector. But they had received no reply from the Collector. They, therefore, pray that they may be granted relief.	
	Pearl Fisheries	256–62
16– 8–10	Accounts. From the Board. 1. The Board transmits the copy of a correspondence with Government, with reference to the Collector's letter of the 20th May last containing the final accounts of the late pearl fishery at Tuticorin. 2. The result of the fishery has been considered by the Governor in Council to be highly satisfactory and the charges incurred of St. Pag. 550–41–25 have been sanctioned. Mr. Hepburn's claim for the commission on the proceeds of the preceding fishery is intended to be referred to the Hon'ble Court of Directors.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Fisheries—*cont.*	
	3. The Board reported to Government that the total revenue from the fishery amounted to St. Pag. 68,256–9–52. The total charges incurred during the fishery amounted to St. Pag. 550–41–25, leaving a net produce of St. Pag. 67,705–18–27. In consequence of the fishery having been protracted to an unexpected length, the scarcity of money had latterly become so great that the Collector was obliged to promise to receive bills on Madras for part of the amani oysters sold by public auction. The Collector submits his claim for commission on the net proceeds of the fishery at the rate usually allowed to other branches of the revenue, viz., 1½ per cent.	
	4. In respect of Mr. Hepburn's claim for commission referred to in Government letter, dated 24th December 1807, the extract of a General Letter from England in the Revenue Department, dated 30th August 1809, states that in consideration of Mr. Hepburn's zealous exertions, etc., he is allowed to draw commission at 1½% on the net revenue, in addition to his ordinary salary and commission, amounting to Pag. 1,228. But this should not be considered a precedent for affording similar indulgences without previous sanction.	
	Assignment of Land	
1–10–10	Mr. George Hughes's application.	179–81
	1. Mr. Hughes represents that the Board was pleased to confirm him in the possession of the lands leased to the late Mr. Young for the unexpired portion of the Company's charter. The undertaking for which they were granted has proved burdensome and unprosperous. He has erected buildings, sunk wells, etc., of a permanent value, at a cost of Pag. 15,000, which has exhausted all his resources.	
	2. Without such improvements, the occupancy would have been of no utility. The lands themselves were an absolute waste. The cultivation of bourbon cotton and indigo is already spreading in the neighbourhood and while these are applied to the useful cultivation of these and other articles of export trade, it will be immaterial to Government in whose hands they are vested. He requests that Government may be pleased to confer upon him a permanent right in them.	
	Marine	
10–12–10	Tuticorin—Complaint against the Master Attendant.	238–40
	Mr. Meyer accuses the Master Attendant, Mr. Fischer, of having introduced certain changes, which have never been in use for the past 15 years, since the place was surrendered to the English, nor before under the Dutch Government.	
	Mr. Fischer does not permit the inhabitants to use their own boats to ship or land their goods; but insists that his own vessel should be used. He will not hire his boats before 9 o'clock in the morning, nor will he sign the port clearances after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, or before 9 in the morning, which delays the vessels from sailing when there is a fine wind for them.	

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Correspondence.

Letters received from the Board, etc.

1810–1.

	Flood Damage	
31–12–1810	Relief measures.	10–3
	1. The Board has perused with deep regret the account of the extensive mischief occasioned by the late heavy storm and inundation. It authorizes the Collector to make an advance	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Flood Damage—*cont.*	
	from the treasury to the extent of Pag. 5,000 for the immediate repair of the breaches in the tanks and watercourses, as also the further advance of Pag. 5,000 to enable the inhabitants who have suffered to replace their stock and seed.	
	2. The Board trusts that the hopes held out by the Collector may be realized, viz., that by increased exertion during the remainder of the season, the effects of the calamity may be retrieved. It will be satisfactory to the Board to receive the occasional reports promised by the Collector and it will be prepared to sanction further aid towards the attainment of the object.	
	3. The Board finds that the services of one of the superintendents of tank repairs may be required and directs Capt. Fotheringham to proceed to Tinnevelly for such services as may be necessary.	
	Kandyan Pensioners	19–22
9– 1–11	Angarole Sawmy Rajah.	
	From the Accountant-General.	
	1. The Collector is requested to pay to the Kandyan Princes residing at Kilkaree the monthly pension of Pag. 100, which is allowed them by the Ceylon Government, making payment in arrears from the time when the Princes used to receive their pension from the late Col. Martinz.	
	2. The payment should be debited to the head of 'General Treasury' and a bill remitted to the sub-treasurer on the day of making the monthly payments for the sum disbursed on the agents of the Ceylon Government, Messrs. Arbuthnot De Monte and Company, attaching to the bill the original acknowledgments which may be granted by the Princes. The copy of a correspondence with Government is also transmitted.	
	Misconduct	46–7
31– 1–11	Tahsildars—Board's remarks.	
	1. The Board finds that the Tahsildars Soobarow and Pataubramiah have been remiss in their duty and approves of their suspension from the office. The Board observes with satisfaction that the balances due in October from the taluks of Streevygoontum and Calacaud have been considerably reduced and infers that the Tahsildars had been diligent in their work.	
	2. The dissatisfaction of the Collector, if it is well-grounded, is sufficient to induce the Board to sanction the removal of servants of this description. If he considers it expedient to remove the persons from the office, the Board can have no objection to sanction the measure. The names of persons proposed to be appointed as Tahsildars of Streevygoontum and Calacaud should be communicated to the Board for confirmation.	
	Survey	70–2
22– 2–11	Progress report.	
	From the Surveyor-General.	
	1. The return of the surveyors affords a very satisfactory specimen of their proficiency and talents, particularly those of John Robinson and Thomas Hill. The report on the conduct of Mr. Fletcher shows that he can be of very little use. Another young man of good character and promising talents will be sent from the surveying school. On his arrival, Mr. Fletcher may be directed to proceed to the Presidency, with his last pay certificate.	
	2. The late change in the general superintendence of the surveying department is not meant to make any alteration in the mode of communication with the Collectors, under whose support the execution of the survey by the assistants should continue as before, till the districts are completed, as it is the most effectual way of effecting the object, viz., a complete survey of the country.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Edema, Mr. Olke	
9– 5–11	Marriage licence applied for. Mr. Olke Edema of Tuticorin informs the Collector that he intends to marry Miss Amalia Welhelmina Dammam, youngest daughter of the late F. Dammam Esq., late Junior Merchant and Mint Master in the Hon'ble Dutch Company's service and requests that he may be favoured with the necessary licence and that Mr. Peter Vanspall may be allowed to perform the rites, as there is no clergyman present there.	147–8
	Encroachments	
18– 4–11	By Poligars. 1. The Board observes that it is regrettable that the poligars should have been permitted so long to retain possession of the lands usurped by them and the more so, because the apparent acquiescence in those usurpations may render it difficult in some instances to substantiate the original right of the Circar. 2. In regard to the usurpations of a recent date, the Board observes that it is not necessary to have recourse to the court, but the lands can be resumed without enquiry. The poligars may also be informed that the resumption has been sanctioned by the Board and that if they have any objections, they can apply to the Zillah Court and substantiate their claims. 3. The Collector however is at liberty to use his discretion in the matter and if he apprehends any difficuty he should apply to the Zillah Court. 4. The observations are intended to apply to usurpations in f. 1218 and thereafter, but in regard to those of an anterior date, the Board agrees that it might be better to select in the first instance a few of the strongest cases for the decision of the court. It is not clear whether the Government have sustained any loss by these usurpations on the part of the poligars, that is to say, since the system of lease settlements has been introduced. If the loss has been sustained by the renters, that is, if the renters have paid rent for the whole of the lands belonging to the villages, although deprived of a part of them, it is for them to sue the poligars for damages, the object of the suits to be instituted by the Collector being merely to establish the right of Government to the lands themselves.	148–51
	Malignant Fever	
18– 5–11	Precautions against. 1. The Board transmits the copy of letter with enclosures from the Government and directs the Collector's attention to the measures suggested by the Medical Board for arresting the progress of the disease. 2. The Medical Board recommends to Government that wherever there is a probable cause, viz., the putrid salt marshes from the late unusual rains, the Collector be instructed to erect temporary accommodation for the inhabitants, at a distance, until the approaching hot weather. All medical officers in the vicinity should be called upon to advise on the possibility of separating the healthy part of the community from those suffering from the disease, without any interference with families or relatives who attend on the sufferers.	160–2
8– 6–11	———The Government communicate to the Board the Medical Board's suggestions to arrest the prevalence of the disease for instructions to the Collector. As the convicts in the Madura jail may be usefully employed in cleaning the town of nuisances, orders will be given to the Magistrate to permit the Collector to avail himself of the benefit of their labour, as far as practicable. 2. The Medical Board suggests the following remedies:— (*a*) The draining of useless tanks and clearing away the filth within the walls of Madura,	182–90

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Malignant Fever—*cont.*	
	(*b*) Assigning well-drained places to build upon.	
	It further observes that a report may be obtained from the Board or other civil authority of the comparative situations of the ryots in the southern provinces, as on the amelioration of the condition of these ryots alone can depend the means of stopping or diminishing the devastation of the disease. Dr. Christie has stated that where there is sufficient nourishment and adequate means of protection from the weather, the epidemic has not been severe or alarming and that the great sufferers had been the cultivators of the soil who had neither of these two things.	
	Treasury	
28- 6-11	Withdrawal of cash.	208-10
	From the Accountant-General.	
	It is proposed to withdraw from the treasury as many of the current coins as possible, and the estimated amount of them being greater than the surplus funds of the district, the deficiency which may arise shall be supplied from the funds in the treasury of the Resident of Travancore. It is likely that some of the coins of the Resident's treasury are not current in Tinnevelly, at least at the same rates as in Travancore. The Resident is requested to supply the Collector with a list of the coins, he commonly receives from the Rajah and an account of the rates which they bear in his treasury, in order that if it shall be determined to furnish the Collector with supplies of money from that quarter, a selection may be made for that purpose, of those coins on which the smallest loss is likely to result on the re-issue of them in the district.	
	Customs	
10- 7-11	Complaint by Mr. Meyer.	221-3
	Mr. Meyer of Tuticorin reports that the inland customs monigar at Mellore states that he had received an order from the Hamildar of Tinnevelly that all goods and merchandise coming by sea and for which the import or export duties were levied should be brought to his cutcherry with its rowanah chit to be examined and be kept there until the rowanah chit has been sent to and returned from Tinnevelly after inspection by the Hamildar. This procedure will involve the merchants in considerable expense such as cooly charges, etc., and will also expose the goods to the risk of loss or damage.	
	Cash Balance	
16- 7-11	Estimate.	236-9
	From the Accountant-General.	
	In the memorandum of estimates, dated 28th May last, provision was made for advances to the Commercial department to the extent of Pag. 83,600 but it was subsequently noticed that the advances already made to the Commercial Resident will keep him in funds up to Dec. next. The amount may now be applied to purposes of general expenditure. This arrangement is likely to augment the balance of the treasury and enable the Collector to send a sum of a lac and a half pagodas to the Presidency. The probable balance on the 1st Jan. next is Pag. 1,07,300.	
	Cotton Cultivation	
18- 7-11	Proposals.	239-62
	1. The Board transmits the copy of a letter from Government dated the 10th instant, with enclosures.	
	2. The Commercial Resident observes that " there are many large tracts of waste land well suited for the cultivation of cotton, that these lands are not included in the three years settlement, that a certain quantity of this land lies in great hopes of inducing the inhabitants to cultivate without detriment to their present engagements with the Collector, that the terms	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Cotton Cultivation—*cont.*	
	on which the inhabitants seem inclined to bring this land under cultivation are that a certain advance be made for each chain of land, that the whole produce be received by the Company for three years, that they pay no tax for the land during the period, and that on the fourth year to pay a small tax should Government demand it, etc."	
	3. The point for consideration is whether waste lands can be granted on the terms proposed. The Board should, in order to form a judgment, be furnished with an account of the extent of cotton land at present under cultivation and of the ordinary rates of teerva of those lands, with the Collector's opinion as to whether the measure would tend to an absolute extension of the cultivation in the degree to which the grant may be accorded.	
	4. The object is to obtain a supply of cotton for export on account of the Company, that is to say, to open a new source of trade from which much public advantage is expected.	
	Chank Fisheries	308–12
9– 9–11	Renting proposals.	
	1. The Board transmits the copy of a proposal from Mr. E. Watts for the rent of the chank fishery at Tuticorin. The amount of the offer is Pag. 10,000 from Oct. 1811 to May 1812, which considerably exceeds that for which it is usually rented. A remission of Pag. 3,000 is claimed, in case of a pearl fishery taking place at Tuticorin or in the Gulf of Manar at the same time. Mr. Thomas deMello is offered as security.	
	2. The Collector is requested to report as to the period of the commencement and termination of the fishery, the rules under which it is usually conducted, the value of the fishery computed from its produce for a series of past years, etc. A draft of an advertisement for publication in the gazette should also be submitted.	
	Malignant Fever	311–3
4– 8–11	Causes of—Medical Committee's findings.	
	1. The Medical Committee attributes the fatality among the lower and cultivating classes to the following causes:—	
	(*a*) The injudicious and unhealthy sites of their villages;	
	(*b*) The general want of beds or anything to sleep on, and also, the want or disuse of cumblies.	
	2. The most effectual means of combating the disease is to afford pecuniary relief to the poorer classes and provide them with warm clothing, beds and proper food.	
	Chank Fisheries	326–9
3–10–11	Renting proposals.	
	1. The period for commencing the fishery being so near at hand, the Board agrees with the Collector that the publication of an advertisement should be deferred till next year.	
	2. The offer of Vellatally Pillay on the part of Mossa Govey for the rent being the highest and the security being unexceptionable, its acceptance is confirmed. The amount exceeds that of the last year in the sum of Pag. 1,479–7–40. Sanction will be detained for writing off the sum of P.N. Pag. 3,000 remitted to the renter of the chank fishery in f. 1217 as well as for the sum of St. Pag. 63–7–4. the expense incurred in the late examination of the current pearl banks.	
	Arrack and Toddy	327–31
3–10–11	Renting proposals.	
	1. The Board confirms the acceptance of the offers of Chinnameera Ravuter, Ramasawmy and Vanoomamala Trimala Mootoo and Kylasum Pillay for the several arrack and toddy rents in the current fasli.	

Date	Abstract.	Page number
	Arrack and Toddy—*cont.*	
	2. The Board desires the Collector to introduce the provisions of Regulation I of 1808, wherever practicable. The number of shops and the retail rates of sale might be settled for Palamcottah and Tuticorin, leaving the extension of the regulation to the whole province to be effected hereafter.	
	3. Where the rent of the abkari revenue is not by single stills but by divisions or provinces, the stamp regulation as to the issue of licences applies to the immediate renters only, and to prevent the duty becoming a percentage on the revenue, it shall be limited to Rs. 50.	
	Revenue Remission	
17–10–11	Proposals.	349–60
	1. The absolute remission of revenue rendered necessary by the mortality which has taken place is estimated at Pag. 15,000; the recovery is precarious of a sum of Pag. 8,668, being the government rent of lands the crops of which were entirely destroyed by inundation in Dec.; and there is also the balance, the collection of which has been suspended, to the amount of Pag. 5,799, composed chiefly of the loom-tax on weavers working for the Company, etc., which is considered to be irrecoverable.	
	2. As regards the sum of Pag. 5,799, a separate and particular report is required.	
	The Board cannot have any objection to the remission on account of the maunium lately granted to a native officer, but with regard to the amount outstanding against the village of Coilpatnam, on account of the assessment on topes, it should not be remitted, unless satisfactory explanation is shown for not enforcing the payment.	
	3. The Board cannot view a suspension of payment for one or two years as differing very materially from a remission. There is little doubt that the demand for the arrear must render necessary a less favourable settlement of the current revenue than might otherwise be obtained. However, it is probable that the amount realizable under the joint heads of " arrears " and " current " may exceed the amount which would be realized as current revenue only, supposing the amount, the payment of which is proposed to be suspended, were to be remitted. As it is desirable to uphold the necessity of fulfilling engagements which have been contracted, the Board considers that the mode of relief recommended by the Collector is to be preferred.	
	Service Inams	
16–11–11	Resumption.	381–2
	From the Judge and Magistrate of Madura.	
	Previous to the judicial establishment and when the Collector acted in a judicial capacity, there were cavilgars in each village, who held lands either exempt from the payment of the revenue, or at a favourable rate, or else received an allowance in grain or money from the village, in consideration of certain services to be performed by them. The Judge and Magistrate requires to know the duties of the cavilgars as considered by the Collector and whether, in the taluks which have been permanently settled, the land or other allowances of these officers were resumed in the accounts of the permanent settlement.	
	Survey	
5–12–11	Correspondence of the Surveyor-General directly with surveyors.	412–6
	From the Surveyor-General, Madras.	
	1. He regrets that the mode of communicating with the surveyors in Tinnevelly has been unacceptable to the Collector.	
	2. Whatever may have been the nature of the orders of Government for placing the surveyors in Tinnevelly under the Collector's superintendence, these orders have been anterior to the formation of the department of the Surveyor-General and, in that case, their operation must have been superseded	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Survey—*cont.*	
	by the general orders of Government, dated the 9th October 1810, which placed all surveys, with certain exceptions, under the direction and superintendence of the Surveyor-General and Tinnevelly does not appear to have been included within the exception. The practice of corresponding with the surveyors through the Collectors does not appear to have been invariable, particularly with regard to the surveys carried on under the direction of Lt.-Col. Mackenzie, previous to his appointment as Surveyor-General. Although the Inspector of Revenue Surveys appears to have followed that practice, it should not be considered a rule for the conduct of the department on its present footing.	

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Correspondence.
Letters received from the Board, etc.
1811–5.

Charitable Endowments

9–12–1812 Alee Mohummud Khan's complaint—Board's remarks. 15–7

1. The petitioner complains that the Collector has transferred from his management to the superintendence of the circar amils, the administration of a certain charity founded by his uncle, the late Mahommud Eatibar Khan.
2. The two sanads, dated the 14th and 15th February in f. 1213, bearing the seal of Mr. Cochrane show that the administration was transferred from the circar monigar to the complainant. The Board desires to know whether the resumption took place at a subsequent date and the reasons for such resumption.

Decennial Lease

22– 3–18 Introduction—Extract from the Board's Proceedings. 21–52

The Board is satisfied with a decennial rent on the nunjah villages formed on the average collections of past years. The Board is happy to observe that Mr. Hepburn contemplates a reduction in the charges of collection so soon as the engagements for the decennial rent shall have been entered into. The Board trusts that the reduction of the charge will more than compensate for any temporary remission that the great change in the grain market may possibly require.

Taking into consideration the circumstances of the present season and the calamities which occurred in the last, the Board thinks it advisable to form a temporary settlement of the revenue of the current year, allowing the decennial rent to commence from f. 1223.

Company's Spice Garden

24– 5–18 Expenditure on—Board's remarks. 44–52

1. The Board transmits copy of a letter with enclosures from Government. The produce of the garden now in charge of the Commercial department is valued at 92¼ per cent. below the amount entered in the invoice. Government will receive credit only for the actual proceeds of the sales, which it is supposed will yield so much less than the estimated value of articles. The Collector is requested to report whether or not it is expedient to continue the expense at present incurred on account of the garden.
2. The Secretary to the Board of Trade reported to Government that the produce of the Company's garden which consisted of cinnamon, coffee, nutmegs, etc., was delivered over to the Commercial department a few years ago. The quantity of spice, the produce of the Company's garden, is invoiced, according to account, at Pag. 1,530—25—5, but most of the articles are of inferior quality and the probable loss in the sale is estimated at Pag. 729—15—77, which is 92¼ per cent. below the invoice. It is disadvantageous to the Commercial department to continue to receive the annual produce upon the present terms.

Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Wootoomully	
1– 7–13	Court of Wards' management.	53–67
	1. The Board enquires whether the zamindari shall or shall not be sold in liquidation of the arrear and whether or not the securities have claim to be released.	
	2. *First point.* The course of proceeding is considered to be optional. There is no obligation to extend generally to estates in arrear the operation of the regulation for constituting the Court of Wards, but it may be done in cases where the arrear may be considered to be free from objection.	
	3. In the present case, the Board considers it advisable to take the zamindari under the charge of the Court of Wards. The terms upon which the permanent settlement was concluded would appear to be moderate, with reference to the apparent value of the zamindari, and it is to be expected that under careful management for a few years, the existing balance, if not entirely liquidated, might be at least considerably reduced; and on the present incumbent attaining majority, the zamindari might be given up on security for whatever balance may then remain due. The person selected to manage the zamindari should be some person conversant with revenue affairs and should act immediately under the Collector's orders, as otherwise, the intermediate agency of managers is attended with great disadvantage.	
	4. *Second point.* With regard to the responsibility of the securities for the balance, it is clear that the collections have not been appropriated to the discharge of the jumma and therefore, for the balance which has accrued, the securities are responsible to the person in whose favour the zamindari has been adjudged, the zamindari itself being responsible to Government.	
	Company's Spice Garden	
5– 8–13	Objection to abandonment.	67–70
	1. The Board transmits the copy of a correspondence with Government conveying the opinion of the Governor in Council that it would not be advisable to abandon the spice gardens before they have at least had a fair trial.	
	2. The Board reported to Government that the spice gardens were established at a heavy expense with plants imported from the Eastern Islands, with a view to introduce the species into the Peninsula. The plants are just commencing to make some return for the expense incurred and the Collector explains that the produce, if taken even at the low value estimated by the Board of Trade, will cover the charges within a sum too trifling for consideration. On the basis of the Collector's report, the Board recommends that they may not be still kept up for a further period.	
	Village Settlement	
9– 9–13	Proposals.	71–97
	1. The Board authorizes the conclusion of a village settlement with the mirassidars of the wet lands and directs that the ryotwar system shall be reverted to in the dry grain villages. Government desire that, in the formation of the village settlement of the wet lands, they should not be bound for any definite period, but the Board is decidedly of opinion that any engagements which should not be binding on either party for a specific term would be attended with injurious effects. The Board authorizes the Collector to prosecute the decennial lease settlement to a conclusion.	
	2. In reversing to the ryotwar system in the dry grain land the Board considers that as the teerwas were reduced some years ago and are supposed to be moderate in comparison with the rates of assessment on the same description of lands in other	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Village Settlement—*cont.*	
	districts, it may perhaps be expedient, for the present year, to follow the teerwas already established. In the meantime, the Collector is requested to address the Board regarding such modifications of the existing teerwas as, on examination, he deems to be expedient.	
	Revenue Defaulters	
18– 9–13	Streevagoontam—Suit against—Board's remarks.	98–104
	1. The Board considers that the proceedings of the Zillah Judge in the case have not been in conformity with the rules prescribed in Regulation III of 1802 for the trial of civil suits in the Court of Adawlut. It does not therefore authorize the preferring of an appeal to the Sudder Court against the proceedings of the Provincial Court.	
	2. The suit may be technically termed summary in contradistinction to regular suits noticed in section xxxvii of Regulation XXVIII of 1802.	
	3. The object is the attainment of a just award of what is due by the Streevagoontum renters, and as it appears that this is to be obtained by recourse to a regular suit, the Board directs the Collector to resort to it without delay. Every regular suit has its regular course of appeal.	
	4. In instituting a suit, the Collector should prosecute jointly the whole of the renters for the whole of the balance due upon the cowle, leaving them to adjust the shares amongst themselves.	
	Company's Spice Garden	
28– 9–13	Not to be transferred to the Commercial Department.	105–7
	The Board transmits the extract from a letter addressed to Government by the Secretary to the Board of Trade and states that Government desire that the spices produced in the Company's gardens should not in future be *transferred* to the Commercial department. The Collector is requested to dispose on the spot by auction of the produce of these plantations and to *annually* transmit an account current, showing the charges, the net profits from the sales, and the balance of expenses remaining as a charge to Government for keeping up these plantations.	
	Poligars	
3– 3–14	Return of exiles—Report called for.	164–90
	1. The Board transmits the copy of a letter from Government in respect of the persons banished beyond the sea at the time of the rebellion in 1800–01 and desires him to report, in communication with the Magistrate, whether the peace of the district would be liable to be disturbed, if the petitioners were allowed to return.	
	2. The Government transmit to the Board the copies of petitions from the survivors of the southern poligars banished to Prince of Wales Island in 1800–1 and observe that, unless dangerous consequences might follow, their requests for return should be complied with.	
	Village Settlement	
30– 5–14	Introduction of.	194
	1. The Board transmits extracts of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors under date the 24th April 1811, with the orders of Government and its resolutions thereon.	
	2. (*a*) *Assessment.*	
	The settlement for f. 1216 is on the whole satisfactory. The jumma, being fixed at St. Pag. 6,22,722, including the receipts of the pearl fishery, exhibits an aggregate increase when compared with the revenue of the preceding year of St. Pag. 1,05,979, and an increase in the land revenue of St. Pag. 21,868.	
	The Board is concerned to find the comparative defalcation in f. 1217 very considerable, the jumma of that year amounting only to St. Pag. 4,04,374 including the fund appropriated to tanks repairs and the payment of the karnam establishment and consequently exhibiting an apparent gross decrease of St. Pag. 1,04,718.	

Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Village Settlement—*cont.*	
	(*b*) *Collection charges.*	
	A considerable reduction was effected by Mr. Hepburn in f. 1217. The difference between the charges of that and of the preceding year—those of the latter amounting to St. Pag. 1,08,313–31–43 and of the former to St. Pag. 63,019–28–26—is so great as to give the impression that either the reduction is only apparent or the establishment of f. 1216 has been formed upon a scale of the extravagance, altogether inconsistent with the maxims of an economical administration.	
	3. *Resolutions of Government, dated 13th September* 1911.	
	The epidemic disorder which has produced so much distress in the southern districts may render it impracticable to form an immediate settlement for a term of years with advantage to the public; but, where the inhabitants have, in some degree, recovered from the state of distress, the system of permanent village rents may be extended with the most beneficial effect.	
	Chank Fisheries	
28– 6–14	Renting proposals for f. 1224.	229–30
	1. The Board authorizes the acceptance of the offer made by Abdul Cawder Mercoi of Keelakarai for St. Pag. 7,625.	
	2. The Board does not object to the stipulated remission of P.N. Pag. 3,000 or St. Pag. 2,500 in the event of a pearl fishery taking place either at Tuticorin or at Manar, but, nevertheless a difference ought to be made between the amount of the remission to be granted in the two cases, since a fishery at Manar is of much longer duration than a fishery at Tuticorin.	
	Assignment of Land	
5– 9–14	Mr. George Hughes's application.	231–9
	1. The Board authorizes the acceptance of the offer made by George Hughes for the grant to him in permanency of the lands which he now occupies in Tinnevelly.	
	2. The lands in question were leased out to the late Mr. Charles Wallace Young under the authority of Government under date the 7th of July 1808, for growing coffee, cotton and indigo, and as much of the ordinary grain of the country as might be requisite for supplying with food the people he might find it necessary to employ. The settled annual rent to be paid by Mr. Young was Rs. 2,000, but in consideration of the incidental expenses such as for preparing the ground, erecting large stores, etc., he was allowed to pay in the first year Rs. 500, in the second Rs. 1,000, in the third Rs. 1,500 and in the fourth and thereafter Rs. 2,000.	
	3. After the death of Mr. Young, reported by the Collector on the 1st of Dec. 1809, and on Mr. Hughes's representation, as his assignee, Mr. Hughes was permitted to continue in the occupation of the lands.	
	4. The lease having now expired, Mr. Hughes's application is forwarded for favourable consideration. The general character and conduct of Mr. Hughes have been such as to merit the approbation of Government at different periods. In the conduct of the undertaking in which he is embarked, he has sunk a very large capital, and the objects of his speculation are of considerable public advantage.	
	5. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. George Hughes for the term of the present charter, the lands in Tinnevelly, which were granted to his partner, Mr. C. W. Young, for the term of the last charter, on the same conditions and rent as held by Mr. Young.	
	Triennial Lease	
22–12–14	Remarks.	250–4
	1. The Board transmits the extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, under date the 17th Dec. 1813, with the orders of Government and the resolutions of the Board.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Triennial Lease—*cont.*

2. The Hon'ble the Court of Directors observe, "The success which attended the Collector's endeavours to introduce into the province the plan of village rents on a triennial lease under all the difficulties by which it was opposed are a creditable testimony to his capacity as a Revenue officer."
3. Though the average of the three years settlement (exclusive of the pollams permanently assessed), amounting to St. Pag. 4,48,672–15–20 is less than the average collections of ff. 1213, 1214 and 1215, by the sum of St. Pag. 13,549—10—40, yet an annual reduction having taken place in the charges estimated at St. Pag. 29,122—41—3½, there appears to be reason to expect a comparative increase in the net average receipts during the lease, in the sum of St. Pag. 15,573–34–50½.

Company's Cinnamon Garden 410-1

6- 4-15 Cultivation proposals.

The Board observes that as the Island of Ceylon is now a permanent possession of the British Government, it does not appear to be an object of any importance to keep up the gardens in Tinnevelly, as far as the article of cinnamon is concerned. Unless there be a prospect that the value of the produce will exceed the expenditure, it may be desirable, as a measure of economy, that the gardens should either be sold or rented from year to year or leased.

Taxes 412-7

24- 4-15 Proposals.

1. With reference to the Collector's letter, dated the 6th instant, proposing various modifications in regard to the various ready money collections and stating that he has, in the meantime, suspended the collection thereof, the Board observes as follows.
2. The action of the Collector in suspending the long established collections without awaiting the result of a reference is irregular. The collections should be immediately resumed on the principle of assessment hitherto observed.
3. With regard to the loom-tax the Board wishes to be satisfied that the new principle proposed is preferable to that now in use, and the Collector should endeavour to ascertain the principle upon which this tax is at present regulated.
4. More particular information is also required in respect of the deshacawel tax which is proposed to be converted into a defined house-tax.
5. The ready money collections are proposed to be abolished as being oppressive, but it is admitted that these are payable by those who do not, in any other shape, contribute to the State. Instead of abolishing such taxes, it is rather desirable that either they should be regulated on defined principles or others should be substituted for them.

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Correspondence.

Letters received from the Board, etc.

1815-7.

Company's Spice Garden 1-6

14-12-1815 Sale approved.

1. The Board transmits the copy of a correspondence with Government respecting the sale of a part of the Company's spice garden. The measures recommended by the Collector have been approved by Government.
2. The Board reported to Government, that some years ago when the Island of Ceylon and the islands to the eastward were in possession of the Dutch Government, spice plantations were established in the territories under this Presidency. Cinnamon and other spice plants were procured at a great expense and gardens established many years ago near the hills in Tinnevelly.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Company's Spice Garden—*cont.*	
	3. As Ceylon is now annexed in perpetuity to the possession of the British Government, the cinnamon gardens need no longer be retained. The annual expense of these gardens is about Pag. 900. The Collector proposes to sell the cinnamon gardens situated in the level country, and to retain the other spice gardens in the hills, at an annual expense of Pag. 432 per annum, thereby effecting an annual saving of about Pag. 400. As nutmeg is not produced in Ceylon, it may be advisable perhaps to give a further trial to the rearing of it.	
18– 1–16	4. The Board transmits the copy of an advertisement for the sale of the gardens, instructing the Collector to put up the gardens for sale on the day appointed and to report the result.	9–13
	Malabar Gomastahs	
26– 2–16	Payment of.	25–6
	With reference to the Collector's proposal to transfer the pay of the Malabar gomastahs employed in the taluk cutcherries from the moyenzabitah, to the fund created for the remuneration of the village karnams, the Board observes that the proposed transfer would tend to reduce improperly in the accounts the actual charges collection in Tinnevelly and would encroach on a fund provided for a special purpose. If the fund created for the payment of the karnams is more than sufficient for that purpose, the surplus must be carried to the account of Government but it will be proper to exhibit the actual charges of the district establishment including the gomastahs.	
	Service Inams	
26– 2–16	Principles of grant.	26–30
	With reference to the reasoning of the Collector, the Board remarks that it seems inconsistent to suppose that the mirasi maniams of the inhabitants were allowed them for doing the duty for which the amani sibbandy is necessarily entertained. The Collector had stated that duty to be "principally to prevent one grand object, which prevails among the inhabitants, from taking effect, and that is to lessen both the cultivation and produce," in the expectation of getting a more favourable rent offered to them. The Board remarks that if this reasoning is correct it would follow that the mirassidars were paid for watching themselves, for taking care that their cultivation did not decrease and that they themselves did not purloin under amani any part of the share of Government.	
	Estates	
17– 6–16	Permanently settled.	
	Sale for arrears—Notification.	
	1. The Board transmits the copy of an advertisement for publication in the gazette.	117–30
	2. The pollams of Tinnevelly having until of late years formed part of a collectorship in which the lands of the zamindars are for the most part not formally settled in perpetuity and therefore not considered liable to sale for arrears, it has resulted chiefly from this cause that the process of taking security for balances had its origin in the Tinnevelly pollams and has been since too long inadvertently continued. These pollams however having been regularly settled in perpetuity, the Board does not see any reason to dispense with the provisions of Regulation XXVII 1802, and desires that the Collector will carefully proceed in future to attach the lands of defaulters on whom the prescribed written demands have been served without effect, and that the establishment deputed to make the attachment be submitted for sanction.	
	Estates	
18– 7–16 28– 8–16	Permanently settled—Sale for arrears—Subdivisions—Remarks.	131–8
	1. The Board instructs the Collector that it is only in cases where a partition of a zamindari might be necessary that a statement of subdivision is required. In the case of the zamindari of Nadoovaccorchy, it is proposed to sell, not a part, but the entire estate.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Estates—*cont.*

2. To form correct subdivisions, the greatest care is necessary on the part of a Collector, for the stability of the future settlements depends in a great degree, on the accuracy, with which the assessments on divided portions of estates are apportioned. If the balance is so considerable as to require the sale of the entire estate, no enquiry is necessary, but where a subdivision is requisite, the Collector must call for accounts of the actual collections for a period of years past. The regulations direct that these accounts shall be for not less than three years, but they may be taken for a longer period, as the object is to ascertain the mere value of the land. When the subdivision is formed, the amount of assessment on each subdivision must bear the same proportion to the actual value of that subdivision, as the total permanent jumma bears to the actual value of the entire estate.

3. In respect of the proposed subdivisions of the zamindaris of Mailmunday, Wootoomalay and Paryoor, the Board observes as follows:—

(*a*) *Mailmunday.*—The entire jumma is Pag. 6,402. The accounts of an average of seven years show that the zamindari has yielded the sum of Pag. 8,841, or a profit of Pag. 27–9 and odd per cent. This percentage of profit has been duly observed in the proposed assessments of the four subdivisions.

(*b*) *Wootoomalay.*—The accounts show the zamindari to have yielded on an average of 7 years an annual profit of only Pag. 10–3 and odd per cent, which has been adopted in apportioning the assessment on the eight proposed subdivisions.

(*c*) *Paryoor.*—The zamindari appears to have yielded on an average of seven years a profit of only Pag. 9–3 and odd per cent. This rate has been adopted in the apportioning of the assessment on the five proposed subdivisions of the zamindari.

4. In the foregoing instances, the present value of the zamindaris falls extremely short of the amount shown in the statement as the "Gross revenue before the Permanent Settlement." The explanation that the detail cannot be given because the number and names of the villages are now different from what they were at the time of the formation of the permanent settlement is not satisfactory. The villages composing the respective zamindaris should be inserted together with the revenue, prior to the introduction of the permanent settlement.

5. The Board considers it expedient that the sale, which had been intended, should be deferred until the ensuing year. In the meantime, the Collector should proceed to form a village settlement for the current fasli of those zamindaris whose balances may not be cleared, by which means more correct information will be obtained as to the present actual value of the lands, and any irregularities will be rectified. If in the course of the formation of the settlement, any lands are found to have been improperly alienated, since the permanent settlement, they should be resumed forthwith and assessed to the revenue.

Decennial Settlement

28–10–16 The Board's review. 205–78

1. The Collector is requested to state when the villages of the Calacaud taluk were rented out for 10 years. As the lands of this taluk produce dry grain chiefly and paid a teerwa, it was not the intention of the Board that it should have been rented at any date subsequent to the receipt of the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to revert to ryotwar and field rents.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Decennial Settlement—*cont.*

2. The Board approved the recommendation of the Collector that the average collections of seven years, viz., ff. 1211–7 should be taken as the basis of the decennial settlement. It was instructed to commence the decennial settlement from f. 1223.

3. Government informed the Board that the ryotwar system appeared impracticable in the wet lands of Tinnevelly, where a money tax had never been fixed, and authorized the conclusion of a village settlement with all the mirassidars of each village, with a condition that the settlement should not bind the Government for any definite period. With respect to dry grain lands, it was directed that the ryotwar settlement should be reverted to.

4. On the 28th Oct. 1813, the Collector transmitted a report upon the settlement for f. 1222, in which he took up the subject of the proposed decennial settlement, from the period of the receipt of the Board's orders, dated the 8th Mar. 1813.

5. On the 5th Jan. 1813, when the Collector addressed the Board, there was little doubt that a great majority of the villages would be rented for f. 1222, although there were many which from various causes could not be expected to enter into the lease. The Collector took care to guard against any ultimate loss of revenue, and ordered the government share of the produce of the wet lands to be secured in heaps, for the purpose of either being sold or being made over to the inhabitants, at the conclusion of the rent. The inhabitants were also informed that the grain would be delivered over to them, upon their giving security to rent their villages, upon the average of the collection of former years.

6. People very generally availed themselves of this arrangement and had given security for a greater proportion of the government share of the grain and when this was not done principally in villages which had suffered from the adversity of the season, the grain was sold under the joint superintendence of the sirkar servants, and of the inhabitants.

7. When the Collector was instructed on 2nd Aug. 1813 to suspend, until further instructions, the conclusion of any engagements with the head inhabitants, for renting the villages on lease, it appeared that out of 1,139 amani villages, 952 had been rented, and that 187 still remained to be settled. In the latter many of the principal villages were included, and the proportion of the revenue unsettled was therefore comparatively great. In regard to many of the villages which had been rented, the Collector assured the inhabitants, where the revenue of the last year had from partial causes suffered a temporary depression, that the accounts would again be revised, provided they entered into their rents, which they did. The average amount of former collections on which the Board sanctioned the formation of the village rent was St. Pag. 4,22,601 including village taxes. The proportion of this sum falling to 952 villages amounted to St. Pag. 2,99,280–36–11, which yielded upon the average St. Pag. 15,722–19–7 leaving a net land revenue of St. Pag. 2,83,508–17–4. The amount for which these villages had been settled on lease was St. Pag. 3,01,955–44–69, including village taxes. After deducting the village taxes, the land revenue was determined at St. Pag. 2,87,774–8–3 being St. Pag. 4,265–86–79 above the average proportion of former collections.

8. The following is the review in respect of the settlement for f. 1225.
   (*a*) In f. 1225, the lease settlement appears to have been extended to three other villages previously in amani, in addition to the rented subdivisions of Sreevygoontam making the total 994, in f. 1225, and reducing the number of amani villages from 103 to 106.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Decennial Settlement—*cont.*	
	(*b*) *Assessment.* The jumma in f. 1225 shows a small increase to the amount of Pag. 470–39–52, which is due principally to the re-imposition of the tax on looms.	
	(*c*) *Collections.* The balances outstanding, in f. 1225, on the 12th July, amounted to $15\frac{18}{32}$ per cent. of the jumma.	
	(*d*) *Financial results.* The Collector observed that one object had been obtained which would be considered satisfactory, viz., the greater punctuality with which the current revenue has been realized.	
	(*e*) *General.* The Board records its entire approval of Mr. Cotton's administration, generally, and expresses its approbation, in particular, of the perspicuity and candour, with which his annual reports had been prepared.	
	Encroachments	
3– 8–17	Institution of suits. The Board remarks that the inhabitants have no interest in the circar share, derived from the land in dispute, beyond the present lease, and that they cannot be competent defenders of a right which is inherent in the Circar. The mode to be pursued in resuming all lands encroached upon by the zamindars is laid down in Regulation XXXII of A.D. 1802. In the next case of this nature, a suit should be instituted conjointly with the inhabitants. The circar share and the inhabitants' share of the produce of cultivated land are both involved in the question. Perhaps both the zamindar and the inhabitants claiming the land ought to be included as defendants.	276–9
	Collector's Office	
12– 6–17	Transfer of building to the Commercial Department—Report called for. 1. The Board transmits the copy of a letter from Government with enclosures. 2. Government direct that the cutcherry of the Collector shall be transferred to the Commercial department and the Collector be authorized to provide some other building for his cutcherry. 3. With reference to the erection of a screw and warehouse for the cotton investment, the Board of Trade called upon the Resident to revise the estimate of his predecessor with a view to reduce the expenditure. In lieu of the original plan, the Commercial Resident proposed that the house occupied by the Collector as his cutcherry should be transferred back to the Commercial department and the necessary enlargements made to it. The Board of Trade recommends the adoption of the proposal, after referring the matter to the Board of Revenue for any objection.	317–30
	Frontier Dispute	
4– 8–17	Travancore State—Settlement proposals. 1. The Board transmits the copy of letters and enclosures from Government, and observes that, with reference to the objections raised by the Resident at Travancore to the nomination of native commissioners on the part of the Hon'ble Company for settling the disputed boundary, the Collector's assistant should be deputed, with such native servants as may be proper to meet the commissioners appointed on the part of the Rajah. 2. The Resident reported to Government that the commissioners will proceed to Courtallam in order to determine the dispute, that the Assistant Resident will accompany them and that Lt. Ward, in charge of the Travancore survey, would delineate the boundary according to decision. He also recommended that the commissioners on the part of the Hon'ble Company should be gentlemen of the Civil Service.	341–93

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Collector's Office	406-16
18- 9-17 6-11-17	Transfer of building to the Commercial Department. 1. The Board transmits the copy of correspondence with Government. 2. The Board reported to Government that Mr. Cotton had objected to the measure as "there is no other public building to which he could remove," but, since the Government authorized the construction of a separate Magistrate's office, the Board recommended that the Collector may be authorized to construct it on a large scale so as to admit of its being appropriated for revenue purposes also. 3. Government, referring to the letter of the Board of Trade, in which it was proposed that the present cutcherry be transferred for the consideration of Pag. 1,000, observed that the decision must be regulated by the adequacy of the amount to provide the same degree of accommodation to the Collector as the present cutcherry afforded, and by the practicability of procuring a suitable situation for a new cutcherry, on which two points a reference would be made to the Board of Revenue. 4. The Board informs the Collector that, on its recommendation that the Collector finds no other public building to which he can remove and also no other spot of ground would be so convenient as the present one for his office, Government resolve that the cutcherry is not to be transferred to the Commercial department and that the Board of Trade will be informed accordingly.	
	Chatram Endowments	433-5
13-11-17	Boodie Begum's claim. In regard to the claim of Boodie Begum to certain chatrams, etc., the Board informs the Collector that sanction has been obtained for the payment of St. Pag. 1,067-4-24 to the Begum, being the amount of the deposits in the treasury on account of the chatrams, etc. But, as one Mahomed Khan has sent in a petition subsequently laying a claim to the said chatrams, the payment to the Begum should be deferred, pending the decision on this application.	

Correspondence.

Letters received from the Board, etc.

1818-9.

	Settlement	2-23
10- 1-1818	For f. 1226—Board's remarks. 1. *Assessment.* The total number of sirkar villages paying revenue in f. 1226 was 1,180. The amount of the settlement for f. 1226 was St. Pag. 3,29,158-31-48. The total decrease in the cultivation of the wet lands was 2,245 cawnis, and the net increase from the highly assessed articles of garden produce, having been cultivated to a greater extent, was St. Pag. 554. 2. The revenue derived from village taxes was St. Pag. 16,294-0-37, being an increase of St. Pag. 659-8-21 above f. 1225. 3. The amount of the other branches of the revenue for f. 1226, in comparison with the amount for f. 1225, shows an increase of St. Pag. 11,099-7-31, the total revenue being St. Pag. 89,458-38-30. The improvement in the revenue, particularly of salt and customs, is highly creditable to Mr. Cotton's management. 4. *Land revenue.* The land revenue shows an increase of St. Pag. 12,026-4-50 in f. 1226 above that of the year preceding, the actual amount of the land revenue being St. Pag. 5,72,501-1-69 in f. 1226.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement—*cont.* 5. *Prices.* The variation in the price of grain in different taluks in the same year is so great that an explanation is necessary as to the causes which may have led to it.	
	Collector's Office	
16– 4–18	Transfer of building to the Commercial Resident—Requisition. 1. The Board transmits the original letter from Government with enclosures, in which the Collector is required to put the Commercial Resident in possession of his present cutcherry, unless there is any material objection to do so. If the arrangement takes effect, the Collector is at liberty to lay out improvements for his future cutcherry at a cost of Pag. 1,200 of which Pag. 250 will be debited to the Judicial and the remainder to the Commercial department. 2. In his letter to the Board of Trade, the Commercial Resident reported that the Collector had no objection to the offer of a house situated on the banks of the river, if he is permitted to build such additional rooms as would be necessary for his office. Admitting that Government pay Pag. 1,000 for the house and 1,200, which the Collector had estimated, for the additions required, the whole expense on account of the exchange is, deducting the Pag. 250 now expended, only 1,950, and the saving in his department would be Pag. 3.736–17–38, from which deducting the Pag. 1,950, a decrease in the total expense of St. Pag. 1,786–17–38 will result to Government.	33–47
	Agricultural Leases	
– 4–18	To Mr. George Hughes. The Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in their general letter, dated 3rd September 1817, have confirmed the lease granted to Mr. George Hughes for the term of the Company's charter, on the same conditions on which they were held by the late Mr. Young.	48–9
	Cadulgoody	
30– 4–18	Zamindar's pension—Application. 1. The Board transmits copy of correspondence with Government and informs the Collector that the Government have been pleased to sanction a monthly pension of Pag. 9–4–70 to Seerramalla Naicken during his life, on the condition of his supporting the rest of his family. 2. The Board reported to Government that the Collector's enquiry showed that the applicant was the son of the late Zamindar of Cadalagoody, whose estates were sequestered in 1799 for rebellious conduct. Unlike the other poligars who are in receipt of pensions from Government, this Zamindar absconded immeditely after the rebellion and resided in Sivaganga until his death. His family returned to Tinnevelly. Mr. Lushington valued the zamindari at an annual gross revenue of St. Pag. 4,259 and settled it on a permanent jumma of only St. Pag. 1,277. It was given to the Mailmunday Zamindar during his good conduct. On the petition of the zamindar's mother, Mr. Lushington directed the Mailmunday Zamindar to pay a sum for her support. The Zamindar of Mailmunday cannot be expected to afford provision for the family, as there was no agreement to that effect. The Board recommends that a pension of St. Pag. 9–4–7 per mensem, as proposed by the Collector, may be granted.	51–8
	Pearl Fisheries	
24– 8–18	Accounts. 1. The Board transmits the copy of a correspondence with Government. The charges of the late fishery amounting to Pag. 484–5–48 have been sanctioned and the Collector's claim for commission will be submitted to the Hon'ble Court's favourable consideration.	62–8

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Fisheries—*cont.* 2. The whole gross revenue from the fishery amounted to St. Pag. 50,609–44–54 or Mad. Rs. 1,77,103–7–7. The receipts on account of maunium boats amounting to St. Pag. 3,927–39–27 or Mad. Rs. 13,747–8–11 being deducted, the total revenue is shown to be St. Pag. 46,662–42–13 or Mad. Rs. 1,63,320–4–5½. The charges incurred amount to St. Pag. 484–5–48 or Mad. Rs. 1,694–6–11. The Collector requests the Board to recommend his claim for commission of 1½% on the net proceeds.	
	Inams	
5– 9–18	Claim—Board's remarks. The Board does not consider that it is customary to classify a pecuniary pension or an allowance in grain as a maunium. The Register is directed to register under the head of mauniums, grants of land, only. Claims to allowances of grain marahs should also be registered in the village accounts and claims to payments in money should be classed with the yeomiahs, razeenahs and other pecuniary charitable allowances submitted annually for sanction.	69–74
	Chekkampatti	
10– 9–18	Poligar's pension—Sanction. 1. The Board transmits the copy of a correspondence with Government. The Poligar, Chinnajee Tevan, has been granted a monthly pension of Pag. 30 to commence from the 1st of June 1815. 2. After the restoration of Vellia Tevan, the father of the present Zamindar to the pollam in 1796, some provision was directed to be made for the deposed poligar and his family. Mr. Powney, the Collector of the Peshcash, recommended the assignment of the village of Coollianay as survamaunium to Chinnajee Tevan and mutual agreements were passed between the parties. In 1907, Chinnajee Tevan represented to Mr. Jackson, the Collector, that he was afraid to reside in the village. It was recommended that in lieu of Chinnajee's remaining in possession of the village, the Zamindar should resume it and remit into the cutcherry for the support of the deposed poligar Cul. ch. 110 (St. Pag. 66–30) every month. A muchalika was executed. In 1798 the Zamindar fell considerably in arrears and denied, when called upon to adhere to his agreement, all knowledge of it and stated that the village is included in the Sunnud-i-milkeut-Istimrar, without any stipulation of the kind. The instrument in question was not forthcoming from the Collectors' cutcherries of Madura and Tinnevelly. 3. The only alternative is to provide a subsistence to the petitioner by a monthly allowance from Government. Under the circumstances, the institution of a suit in court against the Zamindar would be useless. Government have indirectly guaranteed the payment of a certain sum by way of maintenance in lieu of the village formerly bestowed on Chinnajee Tevan, but subsequently included in the sunnud granted to the Zamindar.	75–87
	Loom Tax	
10–12–18	Payment by Commerical Department. 1. The Board transmits the copy of a correspondence with Government and instructs the Collector to obtain from the Commercial Resident a correct account of the registered weavers and to transmit a statement of the precise annual demand upon them, in order that it may be made good by the Commercial department. 2. The Board, in its report to Government, observed that the Board of Trade claims a continuance of the exemption of the Company's weavers from the tax but adds that the amount of exemption should be made good by the Commercial to the Territorial department. The Board has no objection to the	188–62

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Loom Tax—*cont.*	
	system proposed by the Board of Trade that the Company's weavers should be everywhere exempted from the loom-tax, on condition that the amount thereof is made good to the Revenue department by the Commercial Resident and that the register of weavers is regularly certified by him to the Collector. Unless this is done, it will not only be impossible to check the practice of weavers getting themselves enrolled as Company's weavers to escape the tax, but the Commercial department will continue to receive credit for a considerable sum of money belonging to the Territorial revenue and to trade under exemption from tax, which the private trader does not enjoy.	
	Estates	
7– 1–19	Subdivision statement—Board's remarks.	163–71
	1. In the course of its remarks, the Board observes, "Although all zamindaris, estates of mootahs are liable to be broken down into subdivisions, there is no rule or regulation for consolidating estates originally separate into one greater property. Such an arrangement might, in particular cases, be desirable but should never be done unless for special reasons and with the express sanction of Government."	
	2. Although in the formation of subdivisions, it may sometimes be safer to follow the original accounts in a considerable degree than to depend upon later accounts tendered by the karnams, yet, it is a rule proper generally to be observed that the accounts of the actual collections should be taken for at least 3 faslis immediately preceding the subdivision.	
	3. The mere consent of the purchasers to any arrangement involving either profit or loss, which the zamindar may desire to make cannot justify the Collector in proposing, nor the Board in confirming, any subdivision of an estate; the subdivision of estates and the duly apportioning of the jumma thereon is one of the most important duties entrusted to a Collector under the zamindari management.	
	Reclamation of Swamps	
25– 1–19	Proposals.	172–80
	The Board transmits a letter from the Inspector of Tank Estimates for draining certain swamps in the district. The Collector is asked to report on the benefits likely to accrue to the inhabitants and to the revenue. A statement should also be sumitted as to the extent of land expected to be cultivated and of the estimated increase in the revenue, in the event of the proposed drainage.	
	Chank Fisheries	
12– 7–19	Renting proposals.	535–8
	The Board authorizes the Collector to accept the conditional offer of Mahomed Causim Labbai of Keelakarai for the rent of the chank fisheries for f. 1229 for the sum of Rs. 28,291–10–8.	
	Revenue Arrears	
30– 9–19	Statement called for.	591–2
	Instead of writing off at once, all balances of more than 15 years standing, the Collector is required to submit a statement of all such balances, showing those which are desperate and those which are deemed recoverable. Authority will then be granted to write off "those of which there is not the least expectation of realizing any part."	
	Inams	
22–11–19	Subadar Custoory—Resumption.	593–5
	1. In respect of the Collector's enquiry whether as a consequence of the death of the Subadar and also of his two sons, who held the land after him, the maunium should be resumed, the Board remarks that there is nothing in the orders of Government to show that the grant was hereditary and that the enjoyment allowed to the sons was irregular. The grant should be immediately resumed.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Inams—*cont.*	
	2. But as, however, the late Subadar erected and maintained a Roman Catholic church out of the resources of this maunium, a portion of the land would be recommended to be annexed to that institution, under the general control of the Collector.	
	Allowances	
29-11-19	In money and grain—Statement of.	596-600
	1. The Board is satisfied with the explanation for classing the allowances in money and grain, under particular circumstances, as mauniums. But still a separate register should be kept of each kind of allowance.	
	2. Where the sanads for the life of the incumbent are the ground of claim, the allowance must positively cease on the death of the original grantee; where ' mamool ' or established custom is the only claim, it should not be admitted except in cases where the actual holder performs special services for those privileges.	
	3. In all cases of peculiar hardship, the Board would prefer to grant a pension *de novo* for the term of a person's lifetime, as this will deprive the relations of any kind of hereditary claim.	

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Correspondence.

Letters received from the Board, etc.

1819-23.

Chank Fisheries

1-8-1820	Renting proposals.	19-24
	1. The Board reported to Government that the Collector found it impracticable to carry on the fishery from Tuticorin and proceeded to Trichendur where Jady Talaven and the other Parawas resided. He made arrangements for carrying on the fishery under amani and informed the vakeels of the chank renter, one of whom presented a petition offering P.N. Pag. 8,500 for the remaining period of the fishery. The Collector agreed to allow him to have the fishery, subject to the approbation of Government, for the remainder of the period for the sum of P.N. Pag. 4,000.	
	2. As the Collector considers this proposal more advantageous than an amani fishery, the Board recommends that the renter be placed in the entire charge of the fishery.	
	3. Government approve of the Board's recommendation to continue the renter in the fishery for the rest of the season for the sum of P.N. Pag. 4,000.	
	Schools	
27- 8-20	Palamcottah—Rev. James Hough's application.	39-56
	From the Secretary to the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George.	
	1. The Collector is requested to report on the benefits which have resulted or may be expected to result from the schools under the superintendence of the Chaplain of Palamcottah.	
	2. The Chaplain, the Rev. James Hough, mentioned in his report to Government, that two schools had been established one at Palamcottah and another at Tinnevelly, since his arrival there in 1816. Reading, writing, arithmetic and the elements of English grammar were taught. The greater number of the children were the sons of the public servants and of the native officers of the battalion quartered there. The object of sending them to school was to qualify them for public service or such other employment as they could procure.	
	3. As the schools are a public benefit, the Chaplain applies for a free grant of a sum of Pag. 25 a month for their support.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Vencatarow, Kumbakonam	57–63
20– 8–20	Head Sarishtadar—Application for a shrotriyam. 1. The Collector recommended Vencatarow's application for permission to resign his situation and supported his request for a shrotriyam. 2. The Board observed that, from the numerous and respectable testimonials of Combaconum Venkcatarow's character and services, it appears that he has been empolyed in revenue situations from 1792 and that his conduct has been entirely satisfactory. He was justly entitled to the indulgence of a grant of a shrotriyam village on a reserved rent. 3. Government agreed to the Board's recommendation to grant him a shotriyam on such term as to yield him and his next two heirs a profit of Rs. 1,750 per annum.	
	Settlement	144–68
29– 5–20	For f. 1228—Extract from the Board's Proceedings. 1. *Assessment.*	

Fasli.	Jumma. Rs. A. P.
1227	20,85,227 9 7
1228	21,06,176 3 7
Net increase ...	20,948 10 0

2. *Collections.*
The demand, collection and balance account to 29th Feb. last, shows that the balance of land revenue in f. 1228 had been reduced to Rs. 1,61,632–13–5 and that the balance of peshcash was Rs. 10,492–7–8 on account of the zamindari of Wootoomally under sequestration. The backwardness in the collection is attributed to the difficulty experienced in selling the grain which is on hand. Under the circumstances, the strict enforcement of the demands of Government must be highly detrimental to the people, who must annually sink a certain portion of their capital in the payment of their rents.

	Collector's Office	92–4
19– 6–20	Improvements to building. Government sanction the expense amounting to Rs. 4,120–14–9 incurred to convert into a suitable office the buildings for which he had been authorized to exchange his former cutcherry with the Commercial Resident. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 3,575–12–7 will be debited to the Commerical and Rs. 554–2–2, to the Judicial departments.	
	Inams	104–10
18– 7–20	Subedar Custoory—Disposal. 1. The Board observed, in its report to Government, dated 11th May, that in bestowing 40 cawnis of nanja land in the village of Malcaud on the Subedar, it was not specified whether the grant was hereditary or not. In respect of assigning a portion of the lands for the support of the Roman Catholic church, the Collector is not of opinion that any part of the maunium should be continued for the purpose. The Collector, however, thinks that if the lands be resumed, the Subedar's family will be reduced to absolute poverty and proposes conferring a pension on the family as an alternative. The Board considers that the continuance of a portion of the land would be more agreeable to the family than the grant of a small pension. It recommends that two-thirds of the maunium be continued to the family during the lifetime of the widow and that the family be informed that, on her death, it will be resumed on account of Government. 2. Government sanction the arrangements recommended by the Board.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chank Fisheries	122–40
9–10–20	Dutch jurisdiction. 1. The Board transmits the copy of a letter from Government conveying directions as to the conduct to be pursued by the Collector during the time of the chank fishery for the present season. The Collector is requested to induce the reluctant Parawas to proceed amicably to their work, leaving their claim to be adjusted by the representatives of the two governments. 2. The Collector should meet the disposition shown by the Netherlands Resident to afford every facility to the prosecution of the fishery by a corresponding desire on his part to avoid any act that might tend to bring that right into discussion. 3. Mr. J. S. Fraser, Commissioner, Tuticorin, addressed Mr. H. D. Ide, Acting Resident, Tuticorin, to know whether he was prepared to allow the Parawars free permission to repair to the chank fishery with their boats and fishing tackle. The Parawars, as British subjects, solicited the interposition of the Government of Fort St. George for the redress of numerous grievances. They declare they will not proceed to the chank fishery unless their complaints are investigated and redressed. 4. The acting Resident replied that the Netherlands authorities cannot have any objection to allowing the Parawars of Tuticorin free permission to repair to the fishery. 5. The Netherlands Government do not owe the jurisdiction over the Parawars to the kindness of the Princes of the country but to a legal war with the Portuguese. It was never the intention of the Netherlands authorities at Tuticorin to retard the carrying on of the fishery, provided it takes place at Tuticorin in the same way as in 1818, without tending to insult and curtail their authority.	
	Salt Manufacture	142–5
25– 9–20	Proposals for increase of. The Board calls for a report on the extent of supplies from the Madras districts to the Travancore and Cochin circars and the price at which those governments propose to purchase it from them. The increase of the salt manufacture must be beneficial to the inhabitants and the regular employment of so much tonnage as would be required for conveyance to the West Coast, with the encouragement to commerce must be equally advantageous to the trading classes. The Board is disposed to recommend any measures which would ensure these advantages.	
	Sivagiri	146–59
2–11–20	Poligar seizes Careevalumvundanullore. The Board transmits a petition from certain mirasidars of Careevalumvundanullore for enquiry and report. The petitioners complain that the village has been seized by the Poligar and made over by him to another person. On a former occasion, the possession of the village was usurped by the same Poligar, but was resumed under a judicial proceeding as belonging to the Circar and continued for some time thereafter under the Collector's management.	
	Settlement	160–9
18–11–20	For f. 1229—Extract from the Board's Proceedings. 1. *Assessment.* Fasli. Jumma. Rs. A. P. 1228 ... ... 17,29,239 8 11 1229 ... ... 17,29,933 8 4 Increase ... 694 4 5 2. *Collections.* The collections up to the end of September amounted to Rs. 17,27,500–1–7 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,78,317–14–0.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page numbe

Settlement—*cont.*

3. *Results.*

(*a*) *Agricultural.*

The Board enquires why there is scarcely any export of grain by sea from Tinnevelly, although large quantities are sent annually from the province of Tanjore for the supply of Ceylon.

(*b*) *Financial.*

The Collector must prevail upon the ryots of the annami villages to agree to a money settlement. The benefits of a money rent are acknowledged in all cases, where the assessments are moderate.

Poll-tax

11– 1–21 Shanars. 171-

1. The Board communicates to the Collector the orders of Government abolishing the poll-tax on the Shanars.
2. The Shanars complained that the taxes were illegally levied contrary to the decree of the court and the Board's orders. The Collector observed that the Shanars had misunderstood the decree and the Board's orders, as these had no reference to the tax in question. The tax is termed the jannavaree and is one of several taxes, 110 in number, which Mr. Cotton and the Board think should be abolished.
3. The total annual collections of the tax amounted only to St. Pag. 271–31–48 or Rs. 950–15–4. This was principally collected from the Shanars or toddy drawers who came from Travancore to reside in Tinnevelly during the season for drawing toddy from the palmyra tree.

Pearl Fisheries

19– 2–21 Postponement sanctioned. 192-

The Board recommended to Government the Collector's proposal that it would be most advantageous to postpone the fishery for a year, when the pearls may be expected to have acquired a greatly enhanced value and the advantages likely to accrue to be equal to Pag. 40 or 50,000. The postponement was desirable in view of the differences which then existed between the British and the Netherlands authorities, which were likely to cause much obstruction to the fishery.

Settlement

27– 8–21 For f. 1230—Extract from the Board's Proceedings. 223-(

1. The report should have been submitted at an earlier period. The Collector observes that in the event of its preparation before the expiration of the fasli, "the statements now drawn on actual results must be made up on estimates." If the whole district had been under settlement on lease for a term of years, it would have been unnecessary to furnish any other than a report of the actual result at the end of the fasli. But where annual settlements are in question, the Collectors are expected and required to submit their report on the amount of the settlement and the principles on which they may have been formed at as early a period of the year as possible, and always before the expiration of the fasli, and at the close of the fasli, submit a statement of the actual result.
2. *Assessment.*

(*a*) *Comparative statement.*

Fasli.	Jumma. Rs.	A.	P.
1229	17,29,933	8	4
1230	17,86,977	12	2
Increase ...	57,044	3	10

The increase is attributed chiefly to an increase to the extent of 8½ per cent. in the price of grain, owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon and "the consequent expectation of the failure of the crops."

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement—*cont.*	
	(*b*) *Remission.*	
	The Board observes that the Collector's estimate of the remission of 12 per cent. on the average to be allowed in forming the new settlement is not too high a calculation. It should however be understood that the settlement is to be for one year only at first and to be afterwards renewed according to the wishes of the ryots.	
	Quinquennial Settlement	
20- 9-21	Proposals.	277-9
29-10-21	1. With reference to the Collector's enquiry whether a quinquennial lease will be authorized, if agreeable to the inhabitants, in preference to rent for one year only, the Board observes that the principles upon which the settlement has been successfully concluded in the province of Tanjore for f. 1230 are considered equally applicable to the wet lands of the Tinnevelly district.	287-8
	2. *Sliding scale of assessment.* Under the principles laid down, the amount of the settlement for the current year is secured to the mirasidars without any increase to it, unless the price of grain shall rise by 10 per cent. and a further reduction is to be allowed, if it should fall by 5 per cent. These terms are so decidely favourable that the mirasidars will find no difficutly in acceding to them.	
	3. It is desirable to make such a settlement as will be easily realized and, if the mirasidars should still prefer a settlement for 3 or 5 years, the Board will not object to it.	
	4. *A village settlement.* The settlement is not to be made in the shape of a lease with any particular mirasidar for a whole village, but must be concluded with all the mirasidars of the village, and the amount to be paid by each must be afterwards defined, according to their respective shares.	
	5. With reference to the esttlement of 13 villages for f. 1231 on a "quinquenial lease" reported by the Collector on the 20th instant, the Board observes that it is the wish of Government that the settlement, whether for one year or for a longer period shall, in all practicable cases, be made direct with the persons holding the right of cultivating the land.	
	6. In 8 villages, the new settlement is, in amount, precisely the same as the decennial lease. This does not confnorm to the priciples on which the settlement was formed in Tanjore. An explanation is required on this point.	
	Chank Fisheries	
16- 9-22	Arrangements.	289-91
	1. The Board reported to Government that the renter was unable to commence the fishing in consequence of the refusal of the boat people to work in Tuticorin, unless they obtained from the Netherlands Resident redress for their injuries. It has become impossible to carry on the fishery as in the year 1818. With a view to avoid loss of revenue, the Board recommends that the Collector be authorized to conduct the fishery out of Tuticorin which he states can be done without difficutly, unless the Netherlands authorities should enter into some settlement with the Parawars.	
	2. Government approve of the Board's recommendation.	
	Spices	
23-11-21	Market for—Extract of a general letter from England.	293-6
	1. *Mace and nutmeg.* The mace and nutmegs have been examined by competent judges and the report justifies the Board of Trade's opinion of the inexpediency of purchasing any quantity for the English market. Even if they are obtainable for low price, they cannot be expected to become marketable in Europe, on account of the large stock of Moluccs spices ready for sale in London and also in Holland.	

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Spices—*cont.*

2. *Coffee.*

As regards coffee, if it can be delivered by the cultivators at a price which will allow of its being shipped at about £4 per cwt. including packing and all charges, it may serve the purpose. It should be gathered when of a proper degree of ripeness and perfectly cleaned and divested of the husk and the inner skin that encloses the berry. The true colour would then appear, and the value depends much upon colour.

Ryotwar Settlement

16- 1-23 Introduction -Board's remarks. 315-38

1. The Collector has raised various objections to the proposed mode of settlement as being inapplicable to his district, but the Board considers that they have arisen from a misunderstanding on the part of the Collector as to the manner in which the settlement has been formed in Tanjore.

2. *Tanjore settlement.*

In Tanjore, there being a standard quantity of grain, taken as the melwaram for each village, it is commuted into money at the standard price, which gives a standard amount of money for each village. This being once attained, it is only requisite hereafter, in adjusting the settlement, to add or deduct a certain percentage in money or to confirm the standard amount, as the case may be.

3. *Tinnevelly settlement.*

In Tinnevelly, however, the mode of procedure will be somewhat different in detail, though not in principle, in consequence of the variation which is expected to take place in the quantity of the melwaram of each village. It will for this reason be necessary first to fix the quantity of grain to be taken as the melwaram of the year and then as the case may be to commute it into money, either at the standard price, or at a certain percentage above or below it.

4. *Commutation rate.*

The standard price which is the regulating point for all future settlement should be fixed on an average of the prices of former years but all years in which the prices of grain have, from particular circumstances, been either very high or unusually low, should be rejected from the calculations.

5. *Dry grain lands.*

The Board is not aware that the ryotwar plan of settlement for the dry grain lands will be inconsistent with the rights which the mirasidars are stated to possess in those lands. These rights can have no connexion whatever with the government dues, for which the settlement is formed and will not therefore be infringed by the system of settlement that may be adopted for the realization of the government demand.

6. *Issue of puttah.*

If the mirasidars possess the right of occupancy and cultivate the lands either themselves or by means of other royts, the settlement should be made with them and they should be held answerable for the rent; but if they do not provide for the cultivation, the settlement should be made with the ryots who are actually in possession and the puttah should be given to the cultivating ryots. In either case, the settlement will be ryotwar, that is, it will be made with the person who actually cultivates the land, or who provides for its being cultivated.

Assignment of Land

16- 1-23 To Mr. Young—Board's remarks. 339-44

1. The Board transmits a copy of a letter addressed to Government respecting the two grants of land issued to Mr. Young in 1803.

2. The land at Courtallam having reverted to Government in consequence of an arrangement with Mr. Hughes, the Board recommends that the grant respecting it be cancelled together

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	Assignment of Land—*cont.*	
	with all retrospective claims on account thereof. The Board suggests that the terms of the grant for the land at Tachinore be modified as solicited by Mr. Hughes and recommended by the Collector and that the annual quit-rent upon it be reduced to one-half of its present amount to take effect from the commencement of the present fasli, all former demands on account of it being cancelled.	
14– 2–23	——Government approve of the Board's recommendations.	349
	Chokkampatti	
10– 2–23	Zamindar's suit—Board's remarks.	345–8
	1. In respect of the suit filed by the Zamindar of Chokkampatti in the Zillah Court of Madura against the Collector and others, the Board observes that when the cause of action arose, the Zamindar was in full possession of the lands in question, which he acquired by an authorized deed of transfer to him of the lease under which they were held by the mirasidars, and which he claimed to retain under a deed of sale in his favour alleged to have been executed by certain of the mirasidars, he having been entered as the proprietor in a list recorded in the Collector's cutcherry.	
	2. Under such circumstances, the proper course was not to refer the Zamindar to a court of law to prove his claim but to investigate his claim by means of a panchayat.	
	3. The Board doubts whether the plea would succeed in a court of justice in justification of forcible ejectment.	
	4. The Collector should, therefore, proceed to a summary enquiry of the Zamindar's claim and, if it is well-founded, he should be instructed to withdraw the suit by an assurance of full compensation for any loss sustained by him.	
	Ryotwar Settlement	
10– 3–23	Introduction of—Board's remarks.	364–74
	1. The Board transmits a copy of Government orders on the subject.	
	2. *Melwaram.*	
	The Board approves of the principles adopted by the Collector for calculating the melwaram, by which the amount of the settlement for the current fasli is to be regulated. The average of 7 years, to be taken, in the first instance, as the basis for fixing the melwaram of the current fasli is proper.	
	3. *Commutation rate.*	
	The standard price also appears to have been fixed on correct principles, the year in which the price of grain was unusually high or low having been excluded in forming the average.	
	4. *Level of assessment.*	
	From the statement it appears that either the settlement by the rent has been formed on a very low scale, or that the calculations for the annual settlement has been taken too high. The Board does not wish that the settlement should be pushed so high as to render it difficult of realization, but that such just calculations should be assumed as will secure a fair revenue to Government and, at the same time, leave such profit to the mirasidars, as will enable them to improve and extend their cultivation in future years.	
	5. *Principles of the settlement.*	
	On 4th March 1823 Government addressed the President and Members of the Board of Revenue in a letter signed by the Secretary, Mr. D. Hill, as follows:—	
	"1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letters dated the 26th of September, 31st of October and 18th of January, relative to the settlement of Tinnevelly for f. 1231 and to the future settlement of that District.	

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Ryotwar Settlement—*cont.*

2. The Honourable the Governor in Council concurs in your observations on the last settlement and on the taxes on shanars and on ploughs and cattle, as well as in those on sayer poroopoo, and on the tax on right hand and left hand castes. Sanction is granted for the charge of 78 rupees incurred for making out the accounts of the new settlement.

3. The principle on which the settlement is to be formed is this. The mailwaram being fixed for each village and the standard price being also fixed on an average of ordinary years, the settlement is to fluctuate only as the actual price varies 10 per cent. above or 5 per cent. below that standard. The settlement is to be made with each individual merassidar, unless where any of them do not provide for the cultivation, when it is to be made with the cultivating ryot. The system of inviting durkhausts from strangers for the rent of villages is particularly to be avoided. If the merassidars and ryots obstinately refuse to accede to a settlement on reasonable terms, it is necessary that the Collector should be empowered to form one with strangers; but, as such refusal can hardly proceed from any other cause than a misunderstanding of the intentions of Government, and will be withdrawn on knowing that it would be fruitless, the Governor in Council trusts that the Collector will, rarely if ever, need to resort to the power with which he is vested.

4. The settlement should be formed annually and not for a term of years. The leading principle of the settlement makes this necessary, since an annual adjustment of the price of grain has to be made. A lease for a term of years is adhered to only while the seasons are favourable to the renters, but when they are unfavourable must necessarily be thrown up. The worst consequence of a lease is that, till it be thrown up, it is liable to be considered by the officers of Government as absolving them from all care of the interests of the rented villages, which often come back into their hands in an impoverished state. As it is directly contrary to the views and intentions of Government to raise the assessment or to disturb the merassidars and ryots in the possession of their rights, a settlement from year to year confers all the advantages of a lease upon them, and is free from the evils to which a lease is liable.

5. In those villages in which the Collector may have pledged the faith of Government to a lease for a term of years, the engagement must be fulfilled if the merassidars desire it. But it will be necessary to ascertain the fact that Government are really committed since you will bear in mind that this was erroneously represented to be the case with respect to the lease in Coimbatore. Where the fact is established, it will still be necessary both for the Board of Revenue and for the Collector to consider the rented villages as much under their superintendence, and as much in want of it as those which are settled annually.

6. The Governor in Council entirely concurs in your opinion that money payments ought not to be substituted for the Curnums mauniums, and that the establishment of Curnums ought to be made complete, and lands assigned to such as may be newly entertained for that purpose. The Governor in Council also concurs in your opinion that the Pagoda maunium villages in the Nadoomundalum talook ought not to be resumed.

7. The Governor in Council sanctions the expense incurred by the Collector, to the amount of Rs. 445-7-3, for houses erected for merassidars in the Shermadavy talook who had returned from Travancore in distress."

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pamban Pass	
8- 2-23	Survey and opening of.	375–405
	From the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates to the Secretary to Government, Public Department.	
	1. He submits the report of Capt. Fullerton, the Civil Engineer, who was instructed to form a minute survey of the Pamban passes situated at the western extremity of Adam's Bridge together with an estimate of the probable cost of improving that channel by deepening its course sufficiently to admit the passage of country craft without unshipping any portion of the cargo as is at present practised.	
	2. *Work proposed.* It is necessary to blast away a length of 2,960 ft. of rock or sandstone in a depth of water from four to nine feet, its thickness from one to six feet and to remove by dredging or otherwise the discharged and detached mass and fragments.	
	3. Estimate. The estimate submitted by Capt. Fullerton for completing the undertaking amounts to Rs. 98,700 exclusive of a variety of contingencies such as, tools, guards, etc., which may bring the whole to a lakh and a half rupees.	
	Chokkampatti	
7- 4-23	Zamindar's suit—Board's remarks.	407–9
	1. With reference to the 2 suits now brought against the Collector by the Zamindar, the Board regrets that the Collector gave cause for complaint by an active interference and exercise of authority, in dispossessing the plaintiff of the lands in question.	
	2. Whether the plaintiff's title was good or bad was a matter for investigation and the Collector had no authority to set it aside without enquiry. The act of summary and forcible ejectment will not admit of justification in a court of justice and the claim of the plaintiff should be adjusted by compromise in the mode pointed out in the Board's letter, dated the 10th February last, with reference to a similar case. If the parties do not come to a settlement of their respective claims, the question must be referrred to a court of law. In the meantime, in matters of revenue, the party in actual possession should be treated as owner.	
	Chank Fisheries	
21- 7-23	Renting proposals.	472–4
	The Board authorizes the Collector to rent the chank fishery in Tinnevelly to Cullaperanpillay of Coilpatam for Rs. 40,750, or in default of his finding sufficient security then to Mahomed Causeem Lavay Maracair of Keelakarai for Rs. 38,500, if his security be good.	
	Chaya Root	
21- 7-23	Renting proposals.	472–4
	The Board authorized the Collector to rent the chaya root for f. 1233 to Meeranina Mercair of Caulungoody for Rs. 23,300 on his finding sufficient security.	
	Settlement	
6-11-23	For f. 1232—Extract from the Board's Proceedings.	479–84
	1. *Abstract statement.*	

Total ayen revenue.

Fasli.	Rs.	A.	P.
1231	17,75,260	5	11
1232	18,91,443	0	8
Net increase ...	1,16,182	10	9

2. The melwaram or government share of the kar crop of the villages that were rented was collected at the reduced rate granted by Mr. Hudleston, and the peshanum harvest was fixed upon the average produce of 7 amani years, adding any increase in the cultivation of f. 1232, and its value was computed with reference to a standard price being the average of 6 moderate years, adding any increase above 10 per cent. in the selling price of f. 1232, and allowing a remission when it fell 5 per cent. below it. 22–8

Letters sent to the Board.
1794-6.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chokkampatti	
8-2-1794	*Poligars loyalty.* (See Reprint 264/25-6, 29-30.)	1-9
	1. The Collector reports upon eleven of the Tinnevelly poligars. Their suspicious habit and those of the persons who surround them render it difficult to ascertain their family history.	
	2. The peculiar and interesting case of the deposed Poligar of Chokkampatti, by name Valangapuli Devar, but commonly called Vellay Devar, is supported in terms honourable to his character and conduct first by Mr. Irwin, while he superintended the Tinnevelly province and afterwards by Col. Maxwell.	
	3. Vellay Devar persevered in his fidelity to the Company's Government and refused to join the other poligars of the Tinnevelly province when they revolted during the war with Hyder Ally. He continued obedient to Mr. Irwin, who gave him a cowle for good behaviour in September 1783, and recorded it in the Conongo's office. Vellay Devar joined Col. Fullerton and assisted him considerably in reducing the rebels. The other poligars always gave him trouble and fled in 1787.	
	4. The poligars immediately took possession of the pollam and, with the connivance of the Nawab's manager, put one Periaswamy Tevar, a descendant of one of the former managers, in possession of the pollam. Even in exile, in Aug. 1792, Vellay Devar assisted Lt.-Col. Maxwell in apprehending and receiving the Shivagiry poligar.	
	5. Vellay Devar, the deposed poligar, should be established as poligar of Devidanam. On the 18th Dec. 1792, Government resolved that the "village of Devidanam be placed under the deposed poligar of Chokkampatty, and that a proportional deduction be made in consequence from the annual peishkush of Shatoor."	
10- 8-96		45-7
	6. The Collector transmits to the Board copies of letters received from Lt.-Col. Campbell. As the deluded adherents of the former manager are refractory it becomes necessary that coercive measures should be used. It is recommended that Lt.-Col. Campbell be called on to send a force to Chokkampatty to effect its surrender.	
	[The drafts are mostly in the handwriting of the Collector.]	
	Chank Fisheries	
18- 7-96	Collector's explanation.	21-2
	The Collector is much concerned that he has not conformed to the established regulations. He was led to accept Sheik Devaljee's proposals, because the season for fishing was advanced, and a delay would have occasioned a diminution of the term.	
	Poligars	
18- 7-96	Restoration—Report.	22-4
	The Collector allowed the poligars to return to their pollams as soon as they liquidated their first kist. Previous to receipt of the Board's letter, he had made a settlement with every poligar, as he arrived, to return to his pollam as his discharging his first kist. The principal poligars have performed their engagements. The muchalika they have subscribed to is similar to that of last year, but it by no means binds the Government not to interfere in the administration of their pollams.	
	Chokkampatti	
14- 2-96	Poligar's restoration.	27-34
	To the Officer Commanding.	
	1. The Collector informs Lt.-Col. Campbell that he has received the Board's orders to reinstate Vellia Tevan in his pollam. Vellia Tevan has been directed to proceed immediately to Sankarankoil. A troop of cavalry should be ordered to meet him and to proceed with him to Chokkampatti to carry out the orders into execution.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chokkampatti—*cont.*	
	2. The minor poligar who is to be deposed and his manager are now at the Collector's cutcherry and there appears to be no apprehension whatever of any opposition to the restoration of Vellia Tevan. Vellia Tevan proceeds in the most private manner, in order to appear at Chokkampatti with the party of cavalry before any intimation can be given of the intentions of Government in his favour.	
	Pearl Banks	
23- 8-96	Report on.	49-67
	The Collector transmits the translation of the reports sent to him of the examination of the pearl banks at Tuticorin. It would appear that the banks are not in a state to be fished for 3 years to come.	
	Grain	
27- 8-96	Disposal of stocks.	69-71
	The Collector was instructed that, in the event of his being unable to obtain a price for the grain then remaining on hand which had been sent for the relief of the inhabitants, he should distribute it among the poor. But a merchant at Tuticorin had made an offer to purchase the whole quantity, provided he is given 6 months credit. The offer has been accepted and a bill is sent for St. Pag. 1,423-9-0 made payable to the order of the Rt. Hon'ble the President and Council.	
	Revenue Sibbendis	
18- 4-96	Retention at Srivilliputhur—Report.	77-81
	1. The Collector was asked to report what services were performed of a revenue nature by the company of sepoys stationed at Srivilliputhur and whether being a fixed station, the expense of it might not be saved to revenue by employing a company of regular sepoys as is done at Manaparai.	
	2. The Collector states that the services performed by the sibbendi company, are similar to those performed by the company of sepoys at Manaparai, such as, proceeding with requisition to the western poligars when they fall in arrear and escorting money. But the principal object of stationing them under the command of Capt. Dighton was to restrain that depredatory spirit which pervaded the poligar countries.	
	3. As a change of system in the poligar countries is likely to be introduced, it is of singular importance that the sibbendis should not be removed and particularly the services of Capt. Dighton should be availed of. The advantages which were derived from them during the assumption of the Nabob's countries afford every ground to expect that they may be equally valuable on the adoption of the new arrangements. If regular sepoys were stationed there, they would be subject to constant reliefs, the inconveniences of which are too evident to need mention.	
	Dutch Servants	
28- 4-96	Pay of.	89-93
	1. The Board desired the Collector to issue pay to all Dutch servants in his district from the time of the capitulation of Tuticorin and observed that the name of Vanderburg did not appear in the list sent by him. He is to enquire whether he is one of those entitled to salaries from Government and to pay him such an allowance as the result of the enquiry might warrant.	
	2. The Collector reports that upon enquiry he finds that Vanderburg is at Colombo, that he was a soldier but employed in the office and received pay as a writer.	
	Poligars' Peshcush	
- 5-96	Arrears—Report.	93-7
	1. The balance outstanding of the poligar peishcush on the 30th of April amounted to St. Pag. 6,182-24-0 which is mostly due from the western pollams on account of the low price of grain.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Poligars' Peshcash—*cont.*	
	2. Combia Naig is reported to have left his pollam and gone to the hills. His fort was found by the guards to be shut and only a few servants remained there. He is the only poligar who has left his pollam; he has never seen a European; he is weak and incapable of managing his pollam, which is more favourably situated for cultivation than almost any other. The poligar has been warned that he must either pay his kists or surrender himself.	
	Singampatti	
26- 1-96	Poligar's conduct—Report.	119-21
	The Poligar of Worcaud was shot while hunting, by the Poligar of Singampatty. The hircarrahs have been despatched with an order to Singampatty to repair immediately to the cutcherry. The details of the affair are lacking but it is suspected that it was a wanton act of cruelty on the part of Singampatty.	
	Military Supplies	
11- 7-96	Paddy.	125-7
	To the Military Secretary.	
	In reply to the requisition that the Collector should immediately procure from the pollams and send to Palamcotah 300 garce of paddy, the expense of which should not exceed 35 or 36 bags per garce, the Collector reports that necessary orders have been issued and that the required quantity will be ready in about a month. He requests the orders of Government as to how he is to pay for it. The poligars have liquidated their arrears for the fasli year and it is not possible to give credit for the amount in their peshcash. As there will be a balance at the end of the month in the treasury, so much as may be required, may be appropriated for the purchase, and bills may be drawn on the Commissary of Grain and Provisions for the amount in favour of the Board of Revenue.	
	Weavers	
23- 7-96	Kilakarai—Grievances of.	143-6
	To the Commercial Resident.	
	1. The causes which have led the Kilakarai weavers to quit their looms and to repair to the Resident at Palamcottah appear to be that they have been aggrieved by the appraisement of their cloths being made by a broker who has been employed contrary to their wish. There can be no doubt that their cloths were inferior to muster and the broker should certainly be approved of by them. It appears that there were not sufficient checks to prevent collusion on the part of the broker and the gumastah and for want of them, the weavers might have suffered much imposition. The broker confessed to have made some advances of money at the time in coins which could not be considered as an advance for manufacturing cloth. It leads to an impression that he was not unconcerned in the business.	
	2. The weavers have returned to their looms, but represent that they have no confidence in the present broker.	
	Singampatti	
25- 7-96	Poligar's conduct—Report.	147-59
	1. The Collector transmits the declarations taken from the poligar and his attendants who were present when the Worcaud poligar was killed, as well as the declarations of the attendants of the latter poligar.	
	2. The poligar of Singampatti deposed that on the 21st of June, the Worcaud men entered his palmyra tope and cut the fruits. The poligar of Worcaud came with 150 of his armed men close to the Singampatti fort, but they were ordered to be stopped. In the attack that ensued the Worcaud poligar and one of his men happened to fall. He had no criminal designs against the Worcaud poligar and he was killed by accident. Allagury Taven, an inhabitant of the sirkar country, deposed almost to the same effect.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Singampatti—*cont.*	
	3. Mooto Comaru and another, peons of the Worcaud poligar, deposed that on the 21st of June, the Worcaud Shaido Royer proceeded to the southern woods on a hunting party. When they approached Casamaden swamy's church (1½ miles south of Singampatti), they were stopped by 2 men of Singampatti, who told them not to hunt in their woods. Shaido Royer thereupon ordered his men to proceed to the east. When they arrived near Pavayer Papankolum (about a mile from the above-mentioned church), Ramálinga Tevan of the Singampatti poligar's party obstructed them from proceeding further, and stated that he had done so in order to settle the kaval disputes of Kaladacourchy (a village guarded in common by the 2 poligars). The poligar replied that this might be done in the village by the mahajans.	
	4. The Singampatti poligar, arrived at this movement and some whispers were exchanged. Tevan ordered his men to load their firelocks. Shaido Royer observing this dismounted but was shot at through the forehead and right thigh and fell dead.	
3– 8–96	5. The Collector reports to the Board that in the present stage of the enquiry, it would be premature to offer a decided opinion on the circumstances of the murder. But he cannot forbear mentioning the general character of the Singampatti poligar as being that of " a drunken and dissipated wretch ". He is now reduced to a state of debility and weakness.	163–6
	Chokkampatti	169–74
18– 8–96	Assignment of Collionery village.	217–20
19 –9–96	The Collector sends for approval the draft of an agreement by Vellaya Tevar, assigning the village of Collionery to Chinnananjon Tevan, the late minor poligar of Chokkampatti, for his subsistence.	
		179–213
	Ramnad	
24– 8–96	Settlement for f. 1205.	
	1. In the formation of the settlement, the Collector had in view its present condition compared with the miserable state to which it had been reduced by despotism and oppression. He has endevoured to proportion the amount to be collected to the capacity of its improved state and resources. Many of the inhabitants who had been compelled to emigrate on account of oppression have returned and, in addition to this, nearly 3,000 families have settled in the district from the neighbouring districts.	
	2. *Assessment.* Had it not been for the lateness and uncommon scarcity of the monsoon which destroyed a considerable part of the punja crop, the last year's jumma would have amounted to 5 lakhs of thooly chuckrums.	
	3. *Collections.* Of the amount outstanding, 14,000 chuckrums have been collected and the rest will be realized in the course of the next month.	
	4. *Grain stocks.* The grain on hand is considerable and remains unsold owing to the abundant crop produced last year.	
	5. *Village settlement.* (*a*) The nature and customs of the inhabitants do not favour the introduction of the system of renting and the Collector is not induced to recommend its adoption.	
	(*b*) The district consists of 16 taluks and one large maganum, each taluk consists of from 60 to 140 villages. The establishment required to collect from each village renter would be equal to that of an amani management.	
	(*c*) *Headmen.* The institution of the headman does obtain, but there is scarcely an ambalgar or headman who can produce authentic documents to prove his hereditary right to the situation. The poligars were accustomed to depress the ambalgars so as to increase their own authority. The headman is scarcely regarded by the common cultivators.	

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	Ramnad—*cont.*	
	(d) The inhabitants belong to those castes who consider themselves more adapted to warfare than cultivation and look up to their shevogars rather than to the ambalgars of a village. Until this impression is wiped out, an ambalgar who became a renter might meet with obstacles and difficulties which would prevent his performing his engagements to the Company.	
	6. For the above reasons, the Collector recommends that the district be kept under amani management for one year more, during which period he expects that it would recover its prosperous condition.	
	Chank Fisheries	227–31
21–10–96 18–11–96	Renting proposals. The Collector transmits two proposals, one for P.N. Pag. 2,700 for the year and the other for P.N. Pag. 1,750 for six months from the 1st Nov. 1796 to the 30th April 1797. He recommends that proposal No. 1 be accepted, for, although the other exceeds the amount, when calculated for 12 months, yet for the six months proposed to be rented in No. 2, is by far the most productive of the year on account of the north-east monsoon not affecting the gulf so much as the south-west and consequently rendering the fishing less liable to interruption; and the proposals which would be offered at the expiration of April for the remaining 6 months of the year would not probably in the aggregate equal the amount offered in proposal No. 1.	239–40
	Saptoor	241–9
24–11–96 14–12–96	Reduction of poligar. The Collector reports that he will lose no time in carrying out the instructions to reduce the poligar of Saptoor and taking necessary measures for carrying on the cultivation. Capt. Dighton will be called upon to assist in the management.	267–70
	Ramnad and Sequestered Pollams	
...	Arrears—Statement. (Incomplete.) 1. *Ramnad.* Had the shevogars of Sivaganga in the period from February to June broken out into open defiance of the Company's power, the revenues of the year would have been lost. This was avoided. The actual balance at the end of the fasli was no more than St. Pag. 12,834-32-30½. 2. With the seizure of Caliarcoil, the civil power of the Company was restored and the Head Assistant, who was directed to make special enquiry into the extent of the loss and the means of recovering it, has made his report. 3. Where it is proved that the ryots have availed themselves of the confusion of the moment and plundered the public property, the punishment ought to be severe. The amount of which it was attempted to defraud the Company was St. Pag. 1,468-13-21 and a fine of double the amount should be levied from the parties to compensate the loss. 4. *Sequestered pollams.* It is not possible at present to suggest any arrangement by which the Company may be secured from the loss sustained during the rebellion in the sequestered pollams of Panchalamcourchy, Colatoor, Nagalapore and Cadulgoody. During the term that the rebels remained in possession of the pollams, they collected the greatest part of the jumma and the devastation of the country has totally incapacitated the ryots from making good the residue. It appears that there is very little balance due from the pollams which can be deemed otherwise than desperate. 5. The probable loss in the settlement of Ramnad and of the sequestered pollams would be St. Pag. 18,000 and St. Pag. 28,000, respectively. The amount of the revenue realized exclusive of the loss is still considerable above the previous yearly revenues.	271–8

Letters sent to the Board, etc.
1801.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Sivaganga	
1- 6-1801	Succession proposals.	1-4

To Lt.-Col. Agnew, Commanding the Southern Detachment.

1. The Collector apprises the O.C. of the present state of the succession of the pollam.

2. Shasheverma Tevar was the first zemindar of Sivaganga and was succeeded by his only son, Vallaganada Tevar, who was killed at Caliarcoil in an engagement with the Nabob's troops.

3. He had an only daughter, who was married to a marava by the name of Vengum Peria Worria Tevar by whom she had a daughter and then died.

4. This daughter had no issue. Thus the first zemindar has no surviving descendants.

5. There are however 2 persons who claim the zemindari on ground of relationship—Permattoor Waga Tevar, whose life the shevogar always threatened to take and Vengum Peria Worria Tevar, who married the deceased daughter of the Ranee, and who has also been united to the daughter of the elder shevogar although of a different caste.

6. It appears that Waga Tevar has a preferable claim. Considerable advantage would arise by sending for Waga Tevar now at Avudangy. The military portion of the inhabitants of Sivaganga are bound to him by ancient ties.

Ettaiyapuram

20- 6-01 Reward to poligar. 14-20

(See Reprint 244/1-2).

1. When the Tinnevelly poligars were transferred to the Company, it was thought that, by establishing a moderate peshcash and by the exercise of just measures towards them, their obedience and services would be secured to the State.

2. The refractory conduct of some of them led to a very different expectation and in the system adopted to prevent future insurrection, it was not judged expedient to make any exceptions. The increase of peshcash, the deprivation of caval, the interdiction against the future use of those implements, which had been so long regarded by the poligars with such fond attachment, were extended to all.

3. *Ettapore.*

The arguments by which it was attempted to reconcile the poligars to these privations were by none more strenuously combated than by the poligar of Ettapore, upon the ground of that fidelity which he had ever testified towards the Company. But the mortification he suffered in being treated with the suspicion of a disaffected tributary had no influence upon his public conduct, for he paid the increase with punctuality, and gave no cause for a single complaint against him. Besides the assistance derived from the poligar in the reduction of the rebels, his conduct has had the most happy influence upon the other poligars.

4. The reward of those who have conducted themselves with fidelity will tend to establish an impression more beneficial to the present state of affairs, and more favourable to the permanent interest of the Company. The lands of Panchalamkuruchi immediately bordering upon Ettapore may be transferred to the poligar of Ettapore upon a reasonable jumma.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Ramnad	
23- 6-01	Rebel activities.	
	1. The Collector transmits the copy of a correspondence with Lt.-Col. Agnew.	
	2. The taluks of Ramnad remain in the possession of the rebels. The sirkar grain stocked is according to the mamool under the charge of the inhabitants, but the rebels have appropriated a considerable quantity of it and have enforced from the people a part of their money kist for June.	
	3. The inhabitants of Abiramam have suffered considerable distress: their five villages have been reduced to ashes. They complain that Chinna Murdoo has diverted the course of the river by which the tank of Abiramam has for ages been supplied with water, and another cause of offence is that they have supplied the detachment with forage. They require to be rescued from this state of wretchedness. The Collector recommends the grant of a loan to them of Pag. 2,000 from the surplus revenue of Ramnad without interest for 3 years, ⅓ payable every year.	
	4. The Collector informs Lt.-Col. Agnew that every means has been taken to ensure the regular supply for the sick left in hospital at Ramnad. As a temporary expedient, he proposes to raise 400 peons to assist in protecting the villages in the neighbourhood of the fort.	
	Military Jurisdiction	
11- 7-01	Civil officers' responsibility.	33-44
	To Lt.-Col. Agnew.	
	1. The professed object of Major Turing's letter is "to rescue from imputation the fame of Lieut.-Col. Bannerman and in order to vindicate that officer's character, he endeavours to show that the performance of a military duty belonged to a Civil officer."	
	2. The Collector refers to certain public documents to demonstrate "that the duty which the late Major Turing conceived to have belonged to the civil officers of Government was publicly assigned to himself." These show "that all military plans were to spring from and be regulated by him; all civil revenue details to be left as much as possible to me."	
	3. On 17th Sept., Maj. Bannerman published a proclamation which does not mention who is to destroy the forts, nor specify who is to collect the arms. The proclamation clears up the point in regard to the nature of the authority and charge transferred to the Collector, viz., the civil duty of managing and settling the revenues, not the military duty of destroying the forts and of collecting arms.	
	4. The records thus establish that the duty of destroying the forts of the sequestered pollams was confined to Maj. Robert Turing.	
13- 7-01	5. The Collector reports the above circumstances to the Board stating that he has been charged with a responsibility in which he had no participation and that any interference on his part would have been contrary to the orders of Government, "which interdict the Civil servants of the Company from agitating points especially entrusted to officers of Military rank."	45-6
	Sivaganga	
21- 7-01	Mottoo Vizia Ranganatha Permatoor Gowri Valawa Woya Tevar—Report.	48-9
	1. The Collector transmits the copy of a congratulatory letter addressed to the zemindar.	
	2. He states in his letter to the zemindar that he has taken every occasion to represent the circumstances of his situation to Government, and that His Lordship's love of justice and benevolence has now led him to appoint him to all the rights and privileges of the Zemindar of Sivagangs. Without the	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Sivaganga—*cont.*	
	Company's protection, he must have continued in a state of adversity. The Company expects that he will treat the inhabitants with kindness and faithfully perform all his engagements.	
18- 7-01	———Chinna Murdoo's Conduct—Report.	50-94
	To Lt. Col. Agnew, Commanding the Southern Detachment.	
	1. The enormities practised by Chinna Murdoo under the protection of Hyder Ally during his usurpation of authority in Sivaganga, the barbarity of his conduct in the cruel warfare he waged aginst the Rajah of Ramnad, and the intrigues and bribery by which he accomplished his sinister ends while he was under the authority of Mr. Landon and Mr. Jackson were notorious when the Collector took charge of the country.	
	2. The orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in 1795 for " disarming the refractory poligars and adjusting their disputed claims ", etc., were carried into effect.	
	3. Again in 1800, Murdoo was found in league with Dhoondia and a watch was kept over his conduct. The death of Dhoondia and the nature of the transactions passing in the districts of Mr. Hurdis and Capt. McLeod, together with the presence of Runga Row and hircarrahs subverted the shevogar's activities.	
	4. The ryots of Abiramam complained, at the time of the settlement of their village rents, that the shevogar completely turned the course of the stream which had supplied their tanks for ages. After a personal inspection of the spot, the Collector warned the shevogar.	
	5. The Collector summoned the shevogar at various times to settle the claim of succession to the zemindari, but he evaded appearing. As the rebellion of Panchalamcourchy broke out on the 2nd of the month, the Collector left Ramnad for the pollams. He intercepted in February a letter written by a vakil whom the shevogar had deputed to Panchalamcourchy, which manifested that a close connection subsisted between him and the rebels.	
	6. If the shevogar had been impeached at that moment, his consciousness of his guilt would have driven him into rebellion.	
	7. It was obvious that whenever he openly threw off his allegiance, his own kist would be withheld; Ramnad and the whole of the sequestered pollams would be thrown into distraction.	
	8. As it did not appear that any advantage would be gained by a public accusation of the shevogar, before the rebels of Panchalamcourchy were subdued, action was postponed. In the meantime, the Collector lulled him into a belief that he had no suspicion of his disaffection.	
	9. Such were the benefits of this forbearance to the revenue; of what advantage it has been to the military operations, Lt.-Col. Agnew will be able to judge.	
	Chank Fisheries	
31- 7-01	1. The fisheries of Tuticorin experienced a set back owing to the rebellion of Panchalamcourchy, but the number taken up to that time exceeded by one-fourth the produce of former years. The godown was broken open by the rebels but the chank could not be disposed of, as it was notified that persons possessing of the Company's property would be liable to the punishment of death. Not one of the whole quantity of 4,59,180 was missing.	98-9
	2. The great loss sustained by the purchaser of the chank last year and the large quantity fished this season discouraged the purchase; the highest rate tendered was Pag. 36 per 1,000. Though the amount is below that of last year, it is still higher than that	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chank Fisheries—*cont.* given for the small produce of former fisheries. The season for transporting it to Bengal was also far advanced, and the present price is favourable to the Company.	
	3. In the pretent state of distraction in Ramnad, no reasonable proposals could be expected and if there be a necessity for keeping the fisheries under amani, the Company would sustain no loss.	
	Poligars	100–1
8- 8-01	Reduction of—Report. The province of Tinnevelly has been brought without the smallest disturbance under the Company's authority, the treasure of the Sirkar has been secured amounting to St. Pag. 11,445-13-20, and all the persons and accounts of the renters and their agents are under restraint and examination.	
	Gratian, Mr.	109–17
12- 8-01	Dutch civil servant. 1. Mr. Gratian, a Dutch civil servant, represented to the Collector that he had suffered extreme distress since the capitulation of Tuticorin, owing to an error of the Chief of that place in classing him as writer to the Dutch Company, notwithstanding he was of much higher rank and had claims to the pay of his official station.	
	2. The Collector's enquiries of the Dutch civil servant at Tuticorin show that Mr. Gratian was wrongly classed, and that he was refused the payment of Pag. 5 a month as a writer. As he was entitled to Pag. 15 as a book-keeper Mr. Gratian has not drawn his pay for a period of six years from the time of the capitulation of Tuticorin up to the present time.	
	3. The Collector recommends that, in view of the large revenues drawn from the Dutch settlements and the diminution of charges by casualties among the Dutch servants, he may be allowed to pay the arrears to Mr. Gratian, as well as the sum of Pag. 15 monthly.	
	Poligars	102–4
8-8 -01	Amnesty proposed. To Major Macaulay, Commanding the district. (See Reprint 244/9-10). The proposal to transfer the province in perpetuity to the Company, while it removes the principal source of all the past embarrassments, affords the fairest prospects of future general obedience and peace. It would seem a necessary act of justice and policy to pardon all who have not acted with particular atrocity and invite them to return immediately in peace to their habitations. The Collector calls for a list of those whom the Major considers should be exempted from the proposed amnesty.	
	Sivaganga	115–20
28- 8-01	Rebels—Supplies from Tondi. To Major Macaulay. 1. The Collector believes that large supplies of rice have arrived in the bay of Tondi and that other doneys are on their way to that port. The supplies will enable the rebels of Sivaganga to carry on their operations and to lay waste the two Marawars.	
	2. *Armed cutter.* It is proposed to send an armed cutter to cruise off Tondi to clear that port of all vessels and to intercept future communication. Capt. Schuler should be furnished with some Europeans and recovered men of the 77th to serve as mariners on board the vessel. A non-commissioned officer and 8 or 10 men in addition to the crew and a Havildar's guard of sepoys would be sufficient for the purpose.	

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	Sivaganga—*cont.*	
2- 9-01	3. The Collector recommends to the Board that the vessel be retained in the service of Government until the rebels have been subdued and that as the chank divers of Ramnad receive material aid and protection from the cruise, part of the freight may be written off against the fishery.	122-4
	Rajah of Travancore	133-4
6- 9-01	Peshcash, etc. To H.H. the Rajah of Travancore. (See Reprint 244/10-2.) His Excellency had made arrangements for making good to the late government the nuzzar of Rs. 21,000, P.N. Pag. 4,538 14/16 and five elephants on account of peshcash for two years and the customary Tawadeh of the Fouzdar. The Collector requests that His Excellency will immediately remit in cash Rs. 21,000 and P.N. Pag. 4,538 14/16 due on account of nuzzar and peshcash to the f. 1210, the five elephants and the Tawadeh.	
8- 9-1802	The Collector states that he has sent Lakshmana Rao to wait at the Travancore gate for the purpose of receiving charge of the money, elephants, etc. (See Reprint 244/11.)	134
21- 9-1801	The Collector acknowledges receipt of the Rajah's letter accompanied by four elephants and two bills of exchange on account of the peshcash and nuzzer to the end of the f. 1210. (See Reprint 244/12.)	149-50
	Ramnad	146-7
20- 9-01	Comaru Tevar of Rasamungalam. The Collector reports that the pretender has been seized by the Head Assistant, Mr. Parish, by means of the peons raised for the protection of Ramnad, and is now in irons in the fort with 3 of the shevogar's peons and a monigar who were secured at the same time.	
	Rajah of Travancore	152-4
25- 9-01	Rents—Payment of—Proposals. 1. Previous to the assumption of the country, the Fouzdar Muktar Jung had sent a vakeel to the Rajah of Travancore to demand the peshcash due for 2 years, and 5 elephants due for the last 5 years. The amount of nuzzer agreed upon was Rs. 21,000. Bills for that amount and for the peshkash were delivered to the Fouzdar's agent. But the bills were, on requisition, delivered to the Collector. 2. The pecuniary exigencies of Col. Agnew's detachment required payment from the Rajah in cash, but it has been more convenient to His Excellency to make the payment in bills. 3. As this species of indefinite demand is not consistent with the regularity or practice of the Company's Government, it appears to be expedient to fix an adequate rent to be paid in fixed instalments by the Rajah. The rent value of his privileges may be ascertained in order to the adjustment of a proper rent to the Company.	
	Delaway Pillai	155-6
25- 9-01	Disaffection of. To Lt. Knowles, Commanding Palamcottah. Delaway Pillai is actively employed in endeavouring to persuade cawulgars of the eastern districts to renew their rebellious connection with him. In order to preserve their confidence in the Company's protection, it is necessary that a hundred sepoys under an active officer be immediately detached into those districts.	
27- 9-01	——————To Capt. Hazard, Commanding a detachment. All necessary assistance has been ordered to be given during his military operations. Sheltered by the Marawars of Nangancherry and receiving aid in men and ammunition, Delaway Pillai has recently contrived to establish a partial expectation of the immediate return of the rebels o. Panchalamcourchy, with large	157-9

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	Delaway Pillai—*cont.*	
	succours from Sivaganga. The assembling of the party under his command at Calcaud is a favourable opportunity of peremptorily demanding from the Marawars of Nangancherry the surrender of Delaway Pillai. In case the Marawars still screen him, it will not be advisable to commence any offensive operations against them, but to remain in the neighbourhood of Nangancherry as a check upon their proceedings.	
28- 9-01	———The Collector notifies to the principal Marawars of Nangancherry the several cases of punishment and reward which show that "no rank or condition can shield from chastisement those who rebel against the Company." As a proof of obedience, the immediate surrender of Delaway Pillai, Veerapandia and Mootiah Naique is required.	161-3
3-10-01	———The Collector expresses satisfaction at the very pleasing circumstances of Capt. Hazard's first interview with the Marawars of Nangancherry.	167-9
	The examples of Varagona Ramah Chinnah Tombey, the only son of the Poligar of Sivagiri, Ettapa Naique, the Poligar of Ettapore, Permatoor Woya Tevar of the family of Sivaganga and lastly, the cavalgars of Tinnevelly afford "unquestionable proof that the Company will not, while there is hope of amendment, proceed to punishment."	
	Kavalgars	
15-10-01	Notification of the Marawars of Calcaud.	175-6
	The Collector notifies that if the cavalgars whose names are notified do not proceed to Capt. Hazard, Commanding the troops in Calcaud within 3 days from the date of the advertisement, they will be considered as rebels to the Company's authority, their caval privileges will be sequestered and they will be punished with death whenever they are apprehended.	
	Marawars	
16-10-01	Apprehension of.	
	To Lt.-Col. Agnew, Commanding the Southern Detachment.	
	The Marawars deny that they protected Delaway Pillai. Their seizure by Capt. Hazard has restored confidence and tranquillity in the province. Under the former weak government, they plundered the country with impunity.	
	Ramnad	
20-10-01	Claim for silk thread.	
	Gera Chetty *v.* the Rani.	
	1. The complaint is from one Gera Chetti in respect of silk thread detained 2 years ago, upon the application of the Rani of Ramnad, under a false declaration that the property belonged to her. The sole obstacle to the settlement of this dispute was the refusal of the complainant to attend the investigation and his absence at Pondicherry.	
	2. In his letter, dated 5th May 1800, to Messrs. Johannas Sinan of Pondicherry, the Collector has mentioned 3 claimants to the silk. As no satisfactory reply was received, it appeared proper to deliver the silk to the Rani of Ramnad to whom the property of the deposed poligar, Seetaputty, was declared to belong. But in order that Gera Chetti might not suffer on account of his own perverseness, and as the silk was being spoiled, it was ordered to be sold by public outcry and the proceeds deposited in the treasury.	
	3. It is not possible to determine the claim at this stage. It is certain that the silk was given in return for property belonging to the estate of the deposed poligar. It appears that this muslin was delivered to the Dubash of Messrs. Johannas and Sinan nearly 2 years after the whole of the property was declared to belong to the Rani. The delivery of this muslin to the dubash in question is stated to be on account of a debt due to him by one Annapilly of Ramnad, to whom the poligar in consequence of another debt had	

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	Ramnad—*cont.*	
	transferred the muslin. But as public notice was given that all just debts would be satisfied, this double transfer appears to partake too much of one of those dubash's contrivances by which no inconsiderable part of the Ramnad estate was plundered.	
	Shevaty Naick	186
23–10–01	Capture of—Report.	
24–10–01	The rebel Shevaty Naick has been seized by the taluk peons of Srivilliputhur.	188
	The Tahsildar having collected about 400 peons and Lt. Knowles having furnished from Palamcottah a party of 70 men, the Poligar has been ordered to be sent to Palamcottah to be kept in custody of Lt.-Col. Agnew.	
	Jaghirs	209–10
25–11–01	Report.	
	1. No part of Tinnevelly was held by jaghir tenure at the period of assumption by the Company.	
	2. In regard to daily allowances to paupers, such as yeomiahs, particular attention will be paid to the orders to continue to none but those who cannot otherwise live.	
	Accounts	221–5
6–12–01	Receipts and disbursements—Estimate for 1801–2.	
	Poligars	232–48
18–12–01	Control over—Proposed regulations.	
	To the Board.	
	(See Reprint 244/15–20).	
	1. The records of the Collectorate and of Dindigul fully demonstrate that the state of affluence and distinction to which the Shevogars of Shivaganga had been raised by the Company had excited in them no sentiment of gratitude or attachment, but that from the commencement of the war in Mysore, their jungles formed a point of union for intrigue from the Palaghaut and the rebellious poligars of the Carnatic.	
	2. The immense extent of jungle will require the fullest support of Government in order to complete their destruction even within a considerable number of years.	
	3. The Collector makes the following suggestions as to the most efficacious mode of carrying into complete effect the former resolutions of Government for collecting the arms of the poligars, and the inhabitants of the southern countries.	
	4. The poligars should be required to collect all the arms that the inhabitants have concealed in their pollams, under pain of Government's severest displeasure.	
	5. Poligars who have proved worthy of confidence should be allowed a limited train of armed men.	
	6. Every fort reported to have been demolished should be inspected by a scientific person. Those which are not deemed necessary as posts should be completely demolished and the site levelled to the ground.	
	7. A compensation should be promised to all persons delivering their arms within two months and a reward of three-fold the value of the arms, will at the expiration of the period be given to persons giving information leading to their seizure, the parties concealing them being fined to that amount.	
	8. The transit of arms and military stores should be vigorously interdicted.	
	9. Any person making a musket, matchlock or pike, who shall repair, purchase or sell any of them without authority, should suffer the heaviest punishment.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Ramnad	
20-12-01	Village rents.	254-6
	1. The success which attended the village rents in Ramnad during the last two years has induced the Collector to renew his last engagements. The season being far advanced, the Collector requests sanction to rent out the province to the inhabitants and to bring to account the expenses amounting to St. Pag. 586-36-67, which have been incurred for superintending the cultivation.	
	2. The rent of the land revenue of Ramnad will be no obstacle to the surrender of the province to the Rani. It seems rather desirable that such engagements be made previous to the restoration of the country, for the superintendence of their fulfilment will give to the servants employed by the Rani and her husband a habit of regularity and justice in their demands and assist the establishment of that system of methodized claim, to which the inhabitants were strangers before.	
	Rajah of Travancore	
24-12-01	Dasacaval fee.	260-3
	To the Resident.	
	(See Reprint 244/21-2).	
	1. The Collector suspends demand upon the Rajah's servants stationed in the district until instructions reach him from the Board.	
	2. The right for which the Rajah contends of rejecting the caval of Chokkampatti from certain of the villages of Shencottah does not appear admissible on the ground of past usage or specific condition of treaties.	
	3. The dasacaval fee collected by the poligars from the province of Tinnevelly had its foundation in their military power; it was not conceded as a boon which could be resumed at pleasure. The villages of Shencottah in the Tinnevelly province do not come within the letter or spirit of the existing treaty between the Company and the Rajah and the administration and the collection of the kaval fee of Shencottah by the Company's servants appears to be perfectly consistent with the engagements by which the Company was bound to the sovereign lord of Shencottah, the Nawab of the Carnatic. The surrender of the kaval of that district would obstruct the efficient system of police directed to be established in the province.	
	H.H. the Nawab's Troops	
26-12-01	Grants of land and pensions.	265-7
	1. It was His Lordship's intention that all troops, sibbandi and public officers of the late government should continue to receive their pay from the Company until the amount of the arrears due to them is cleared.	
	2. The absence of the troops allotted for the defence of the province at the period of the transfer rendered it expedient to conciliate H.H. military composed of a body of 1,418 men, rank and file. The arrears of those ranks amounting to St. Pag. 6,852-7-70 were immediately paid off. The total sum of the claims of the military, including vakils and sheristadars was St. Pag. 10,546-23-50. The amount remaining to be adjusted is St. Pag. 4,194-15-60.	
	3. At the end of 4 or 5 months, nearly the whole of the infantry would be discharged and the judicious resolution of allotting lands for the cultivation of this class of people will make them happy in themselves and useful to the public. The determination to grant to the native officers of the late government small pensions during their lives completes the liberal policy which has sought to conciliate all parties to the recent accession of power to the Company in the transfer of the province.	

Letters sent to the Board,

1802.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	H. H. the Nawab's Troops—*cont.*	
2- 1-1802	Payment of arrears to.	1-4
3- 1-02	1. The amount for which the Company would appear to be chargeable on account of arrears is St. Pag. 7,563-41-74 and for the current pay from 6th Aug. to 31st Dec. is St. Pag. 7,306-33-70¼. The total is St. Pag. 14,870-33-64¼.	4-5
	2. The monthly expense of the sibbendi which is proposed to be retained for a short time amount to St. Pag. 660-17-5.	
	Sivaganga	
6- 1-02	Peshcash—Arrears. The amount of peshcash in arrears is St. Pag. 23,333-4-0. The known resources of the zemindari would enable Woya Tevar to discharge without distress two-thirds of the amount with the kists of the current year, leaving one-third to be liquidated with the peshcash that may be settled for the ensuing fasli.	9
	Armed Peons	
6- 1-02	Payment—Report. The Collector requests the Board to recommend to Government that the Civil Auditor be directed to pay the items in his accounts. These peons saved the fort of Comery, seized the pretender of the puttum of Ramnad, the chief vakil of Panchalamcourchy, Delaway Pillai, Gomaru Tevar and all the Marawars of Nangancherry and others of inferior rank. The expense incurred for these sibbendis has been well repaid.	11
	H.H. the Nawab	
8- 1-02	List of public servants of H.H. Government.	20-3
	Ramnad and Sequestered Pollams	
14- 1-02	Arrears—Report on. 1. The Collector reports the results of the investigation of the Head Assistant into the extent of the loss of the revenue and the means of recovering it.	26-35
	2. *Ramnad.* Although the inhabitants are bound by the mamul of the country to protect the grain stocked in their respective villages, yet in cases of hostility like that of Sivaganga, when the protection of Government is of necessity wholly withdrawn from them, the miseries of the people would be increased by a rigorous performance of a custom intended for periods of peace. But in those instances, where the ryots have been found to avail themselves of the confusion of the moment and to plunder the public property, the punishment ought to be severe. The amount of which it was thus attempted to defraud the Company in Ramnad, although since recovered, was St. Pag. 1,468-13-21 and a fine of double the amount may be levied to compensate the loss.	
	3. *Sequestered pollams.* There is very little of the balance due which can be deemed otherwise than desperate. The advantage derived from them to the Company in f. 1209 shows a net surplus of St. Pag. 32,975-13-30, and the loss in the pollams of St. Pag. 28,984-30-37. Of the amount of loss of St. Pag. 3,990-25-2 in f. 1210, some small portion may possibly be recovered.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Military Bills	
15- 1-02	Payment.	36-7
	To the Paymaster at Madura.	
	1. The Collector observes that the trouble and responsibility which he has taken upon himself, greatly to the inconvenience and detriment of his own duties, in order to promote the public service entrusted to the Paymaster's management and which could not be neglected without the most serious injury to the operations of the field detachment under Lt.-Col. Agnew's command, do not appear to have been properly estimated by the Paymaster. His safety would in future require that nothing should be advanced either in cash or supply until the person applying, presents the Paymaster's bill or receipt.	
	2. The sole reason why vouchers which accompanied the letter and abstract were not sent before was to avoid correspondence upon matters not appertaining to his own duties. If the fixed principle of military audit relates to the arrears of three months standing, the sanction of Government should be obtained for the payment of supplies issued in Aug., Sep. and Oct.	
	Poligars	
16- 1-02	Arms and ammunition—Recovery—Statement.	38
23- 1-02	———Report.	42
	The necessity of immediately bringing forth the arms scattered in their pollams and of levelling the remains of their forts to the ground has been represented as the necessary preliminary to the execution of His Lordship's indulgent intentions towards them. They have returned to their pollams. Considering the small number of arms delivered in by the Poligar of Sivagiri, it is right to expect that many will be delivered from that country. The Collector proposes to camp in the country and utilize the occasion to commence the enquiries to the formation of a ryotwar settlement to which the young poligar has consented.	
	Military Supplies	
2- 3-02	Rice and arrack—Collector's responsibility.	58-60
	1. During the operations of Lt.-Col. Agnew in Sivaganga, the troops suffered material distress from the want of rice and arrack. These articles were despatched to Pamban to remain until Lt.-Col. Agnew should be enabled to supply his wants from the coast. The seizure of Caliarcoil put an end to this necessity. Having collected the supplies without any requisition from Lt.-Col. Agnew, the responsibility and expense of them rested with the Collector.	
	2. The whole was ordered to be sold, but while the grain was disposed of, the arrack remained unsold. The master attendant from whom it was purchased has been directed to send it to Madras. If the Board considers the Collector justified in collecting the supply on his personal responsibility, the arrack may be received at the Presidency on public account, but, if otherwise, the sea customer may be ordered to remit the duties upon its importation and the Secretary to the Board may endorse the bill of lading to the Collector's Agents, Messrs. Harrington and Co., who will arrange to adjust the loss to the Collector.	
	Poligars	
8- 3-02	Control of—Remarks.	64-6
	To Lt.-Col. Agnew.	
	The modes suggested for adoption appear well fitted to produce that vigilance of the police which can alone check insurrection and maintain the peace of the country. Particular attention will be paid to the instructions relative to the concealment of weapons, the arms to be allowed to the poligars, the demolition of the circar forts, the repair of Calcaud, the allowance to the prisoners and the transportation to Madras of such as cannot be liberated.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Marawars	
25- 8-02	Nangancherry—Confinement at Comery—Proposals. To Col. Martin, Commanding the Ramnad District. It is highly expedient to remove the delinquent Marawars of Nangancherry from the scene of their past enormities and no place is so well calculated for confining them as the fort of Comery. The fort may be ordered to be strengthened for the custody of the prisoners, a list of whom is enclosed.	81-3
	Mylapen of Ramnad	
14- 8-02	Seizure of—Report. 1. The records of examination of Mylapen are transmitted. The short history of his transactions for the last three years of his life shows that he has during that period almost daily deserved the heaviest punishment for rebellion. The sum of 1,000 shooley chuckrums offered as a reward for his person may be authorized to be paid to his father-in-law. 2. In the course of the examination, Mylapen states that the Shevogar of Sivaganga advised him to join the insurrection and so on. In respect of the charge that he has provoked the heaviest mark of resentment by being in arms against the Company's Government, his defence is that he is not a poligar or a man of consequence to take the lead in any rebellion; he was a ryot in the possession of 2 ploughs. The Tevamars and principal inhabitants of the taluk took the path of insurrection and he followed them. Without just cause, they have aggravated his misconduct, with a view of covering their own.	97-105
	Sivaganga	
20- 4-02	Arrears—Recovery of. In an interview with the Zamindar in the cutcherry relating to the management of his country, the Collector adjusted with him the period of payment of the arrears due by the late rebellious minister. The greater part of the two-thirds payable in the current year will be discharged before the end of this month and the residue before the end of the fasli.	113
	Poligars	
5- 5-02	Confinement at the Presidency—Subsistence allowance—Statement.	121-5
	Accounts	
5- 5-02	D.C.B. statement. The current revenue amounts to St. Pag. 7,44,422-2-59½. There is no other sum that can be considered a balance than in Ramnad of St. Pag. 120-31-26 which has been collected since the account was closed.	125-6
	Customs	
7- 5-02	Irregularities of Mr. Vanspall—Complaint by the monigar of Tuticorin. To Mr. Peter Vanspall, Tuticorin. 1. The Collector transmits a translation of the monigar's representation for an explanation and adds that he is prepared always to assist any proper concerns, but that public regulations cannot yield to private convenience or advantage. 2. The complaint relates that Mr. Vanspall having removed his residence to Maplore is busy purchasing cloths of different kinds from the merchants who pass that way to the detriment of the junkum revenue. Mr. Vanspall makes the purchases from the merchants without the junkum people and without regard to the customs regulations.	129-31
	Settlement Report	
28- 5-02	To the Board. (See Reprint 246/1-10.) 1. *Pre-British period.* The Mussulman management of the province relates to the period from A.D. 1744-1 or 1121 to the present day. The accounts begin with the administration of Anwar Khan	147-78

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Settlement Report—*cont.*
appointed Faujdar and Amir of Tinnevelly by Anwar Uddin Khan, Subedar of the Carnatic. Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan and Hussein Mahomed Khan succeeded and their joint management comprised a period of six years in which the jamabandi fluctuated from 7 to 12 lakhs of chuckrums. From 1750 onwards, several rulers succeeded one another until 1771, when the administration came into the hands of Syed Mahomed Khan. From 1771 to 1801, for a period of thirty years, the average collections have been Ch. 8,41,116–6–39 and in the course of it has accrued a balance upon the nominal settlement of no less than Ch. 21,29,220–7–24.

2. *British period.*
Assessment.
The whole of the settlement was at first concluded in money, but finding that the conicopolys and saucars contrived to depreciate the value of the produce, it became necessary, to the welfare of the people, to receive the same in grain at the jamabandi price.

3. *Collections.*
The original establishment costs monthly Cul. ch. 7,438–4–0 or St. Pag. 4,508–5–8. The whole was revised to effect economy and the revision showed a decrease per month upon the original moyen zabitahs of Cul. ch. 2,703–4–27 or St. Pag. 1,638–19–20.

Mylapan of Ramnad 185–6

7– 6–02 Charges against.
To the Officer Commanding the District.
1. From the records, the following charges appear to be capable of direct proof.
2. That without any rational pretext he attacked the taluk cutcherries of Mudukulathur. Abraham and Comery in April 1799, disarmed and wounded the sepoys, plundered the Company's property and expelled the public servants from the taluks.
3. That he repeatedly attacked a detachment of the Company's troops under Lt.-Col. Tichborne in April and May 1799.
4. That in Feb. 1801, he joined the insurgents of Panchalamcourchy, Comery and Sivaganga and tried to lay waste the property in Ramnad and subvert the Company's authority.

Audit 215–8

7– 8–02 Explanation.
To the Accountant-General and Civil Auditor.

Singampatti 222–4

9– 8–02 Poligar's conduct.
To the 2nd Assistant.
1. The Collector encloses a translation of a petition from the poligar and desires the 2nd Assistant to proceed to Ambasamudram to enquire into the circumstances of the death of the poligar of Woorcaud on the borders of Singampatti. It should be particularly ascertained whether the poligar of Singampatti was in any way responsible for his death or whether it was merely accidental.
2. Nullakutti, the poligar of Singampatti, who is in confinement at Ramnad, represents that he has not wilfully been guilty of any offence. As there had long existed an intimate friendship between him and the poligar of Woorcaud, the latter often took the liberty of hunting within his boundary. Once, he speared 13 hogs which were brought up in his villages. His people reported the matter but when the Woorcaud poligar explained that his people mistook them for wild hogs, the matter was dropped. On another occasion, the Woorcaud people came to his woods, took away forcibly the pots of toddy from the Shanars who were then in the topes and, when one of his peons questioned them the Woorcaud people

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	Singampatti—*cont.*	
	wounded his arm. Ten of his peons went to the place but on their appearance, the Woorcaud people commenced fighting and firing without the orders of their poligar. In the course of the skirmish, the poligar was accidentally killed.	
	8. He was kept in irons. His health is extremely bad and his allowance is hardly sufficient for him. He prays to be released and supported.	
	Military Cash	237
26- 8-02	To Lt. Macleane, Commanding the division of Ceylon N.I. With reference to his application for money to pay the troops for August to the extent of St. Pag. 4,000, the Collector states that the orders of Government do not authorize the advance on public account. On the other hand, the want of pay must be very distressing to the troops in their march and might create discontent. The Head Assistant is, therefore, desired to accommodate him to the extent of St. Pag. 2,000 on the reliance that the bills drawn on the Lieutenant for the sum on the Government of Ceylon, will be duly honoured.	
	European Foreigners	242-3
12- 9-02	Detention—Report. To the Public Department.	
	1. The Collector transmits two papers delivered by a foreign European who has been detained at the pass of Pamban. It would appear that Mr. Phuff has the authority of the Government of Goa to proceed to Tranquebar.	
	2. An Englishman named John Robinson has been detained at Pamban, having no passport from the British Government. Copy of his letter is transmitted. Mr. Robinson states that he is not in any public employment, but has come out to General McDowal by leave from the Court of Directors and the India Board.	
	Panchalamcourchy	
	Partition of.	243-4
20- 9-02	To the Special Commission.	
	1. In the plan for the division of the maganums of Panchalamcourchy, in favour of the 8 poligars who showed attachment to the Company, it was proposed to transfer Poodumpotoor to the poligar of Maniachi and Carcoorchy to the poligar of Ettivapoor, but as several of the villages of Carcoorchy are closely intermixed with those of Maniachi, the management of them by the poligar of Ettiapoor might become a source of discontent and litigation. It is therefore suggested that Carcoorchy be given up in perpetuity to the poligar of Maniachi and Poodumpotoor be transferred to the poligar of that pollam. As the two poligars desire the transfer, the necessary alterations have been made in the statement.	
	2. For the present, the jumma payable by these poligars will continue the same as the last, and for the future, the permanent unalterable jumma will be two-thirds of the gross revenues exclusive of sayer and salt to be retained in the hands of Government.	
	Lushington, Mr. S.	
20-10-02	Collector—Commission—Adjustment.	258-6
	The statement of collections shows that of a revenue of St. Pag. 6,62,215-17-23, only a small sum is due. The return of cultivation presents an increase of 9¼ % upon that of last year. The augmentation of the revenue realized by him for the last fasli amounts to no less than St. Pag. 2,56,932. The Collector requests that his case may be recommended to Government for an adjustment of his receipts of salary and commission.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement Report	
8–11–02	The Collector invites the Board's reference to his report of the 28th May last relative to the past and future management of the country and requests early orders.	267–74
	Audit	
17–11–02	Explanation statement.	281–5
	Poligars	
22–12–02	Arms and ammunition—Recovery—Notification. To the Poligars of Ettiapoor, Sivagiri, Wootmally and Chokkampatti. 1. The poligar's attention is drawn to the Proclamation of the 26th Dec. last, in which it was stated that the intention of Government was to establish the permanent administration of affairs in the countries. An exact return of the arms already delivered has been submitted to His Lordship and a considerable addition is yet expected to be made to it. 2. The intention of the British Government is to establish a permanent assessment of revenue on the lands of the pollams upon the principle of zemindari tenure, which assessment being fixed, would be liable to no change at any time to come.	287–8
	Factory House	
19–12–02	Tinnevelly—Transfer to the Commercial Resident. To the Commercial Resident. 1. With reference to the instructions of the Board of Trade to the Commercial Resident to apply to the Collector for restitution of what is called the Factory House in Tinnevelly, the Collector states that having expressed his opinion of the propriety of allotting that building for the purpose of the Zillah Court of Justice, he is not at liberty to meet the desire of the Board of Trade without the sanction of Government. 2. The house has never before been appropriated to any public purpose, and the warehouse is itself large and convenient and if further accommodation be really necessary, the godowns unconnected with it may, at a trifling expense, be made ample for the needs of the Commercial Department. The house has no connection with the commercial warehouse, being at a considerable distance from it, but in the same compound with the cinnamon garden.	305–6
	Customs Exemption	
16–12–02	Cattle—Report. According to the orders of Government, the abolition of all inland duties and the removal of every obstruction to the free passage of cattle through the districts has been published.	307
	Military Supplies	
16–12–02	Gram. The orders of Government directing the cordial co-operation of Collectors in the provision of gram for the cavalry, have been carefully attended to. The benefits derived thereby to the public service have been substantial.	307–8
	Kully Fanams	
19–12–02	Shortage of. To the Officer Commanding. In order to obviate the inconvenience complained of from the want of kully fanams, the Tahsildars have been instructed to receive from the ryots in payment for grain the kully fanams dispersed amongst them. The continuance of this system appears to be preferable to any other, but, in order that the sepoys may enjoy every possible facility in their subsistence, the Collector is prepared to direct that grain be issued on their account at the jamabandi price, either upon the certificate of the Officer Commanding for the due payment of the same, or upon a tender of the sum in Porto Novo pagodas, or any other currency whatever.	311

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	Audit	
23-12-02	Explanation statement.	818-34
	Poligars	
10- 1-03	Arms and ammunition—Collection—Statement.	847-9

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Letters sent to the Board.

1806.

Arrack

7- 1-1806 Renter's complaint. 3

From the Resident to Mr. Peter Vanspall, Maplore.

1. The renter has preferred a complaint against several gentlemen in Tuticorin that they, without his previous permission, landed and exposed for sale foreign spirits, in consequence of which he has sustained considerable loss, and that, on his remonstrance, he was severely beaten.
2. The renter pays a stipulated sum annually to the Company and has been allowed the exclusive privilege of selling arrack and toddy. It is Mr. Cochrane's desire that the renter should for the future meet with no further molestation.

Grain

8- 2-06 Scarcity of. 14-5

1. With reference to the extract of a letter from the Military Board regarding the apprehension of scarcity of grain in the southern provinces, the Collector states that although very few tanks have, owing to the failure of the rains, been filled, and a considerable part of the dry grain has consequently been burnt, still, the Tamberpurni river has filled in due time and the whole of the paddy cultivation is luxuriant and promises to be very productive.
2. No apprehension need be felt of any scarcity of grain. If rice was sent from the Presidency, the price would, by the time it reaches the interior part of the country, becomes so high that a ready sale would not be found for it. But at the same time beneficial effects would result from a small quantity being sent to Tuticorin and Kulasekarapatnam for the supply of the sea-coastal villages, where little or no paddy is reared.

Corruption

25- 2-06 Revenue servants—Report. 26-8

1. The Collector transmits a statement of the sums received in a corrupt manner by the revenue servants.
2. The accounts given from time to time showed that the sums received by the several servants greatly exceeded the amount shown in the statement. It was found on enquiry that some of the servants resorted to improper and corrupt means to induce the inhabitants to come forward and state that they had contributed sums never actually paid by them. In consequence of the deficiency of the revenue for f. 1214, below that of f. 1213, the most minute enquiry was held, from which it appeared that the contributions had been made by the inhabitants, not for any reduction of the public demand actually granted to them, but chiefly with a view to conciliate the goodwill of the different servants. This consists of batta paid to them in different villages.
3. The sums due by the different servants will be collected and their persons will be kept under restraint pending the Board's instructions.

Betel, Tobacco and Ganjah

8- 3-06 Statement for ff. 1213-4. 36-7

1. The large decrease of revenue from tobacco in f. 1214 below that of f. 1213 has chiefly arisen from the supplies of the article to the Travancore country being drawn from Jannapatam,

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Betel, Tobacco and Ganjah—*cont.*	
	instead of from this district, on account of the present high duty. The rate of duty now proposed has been fixed with reference to the price at which the Juffnapatam tobacco can be delivered at Travancore, and its adoption will enable the merchants to transport the usual quantity from the district.	
	2. The diminution of the revenue from betel appears to be due partly to the high rate of the duty, which has caused a decreased consumption and partly by the rate of duty being much lower in the Madura than in the Tinnevelly district. The same rate of duty should be adopted in the Tinnevelly and Madura districts.	
	Travancore	
4- 4-06	Claims to lands in Tenkasi taluk.	44-5
	As a result of the enquiry into the claims of the Rajah to certain lands included in the district of Tenkasi, the Collector reports that the persons produced in evidence consisted chiefly of the cultivators of the lands in dispute, and of the old inhabitants of the villages to which they belong, and, although part of them have at different times been assumed during the late government, they were subsequently restored to the Rajah, and do not appear to belong to the circar lands of Tinnevelly.	
	Accounts	
5- 4-06	D.C.B. statement.	45
	Trade	
15- 4-06	Statement for 1804–5.	50-1
	1. The decrease in the exports and imports by land consists chiefly of grain and tobacco, the duty on grain having been discontinued by the Board's orders. The exportation of tobacco to Travancore has, in consequence of the high duty, been nearly suspended. It is hoped that since the duty on tobacco has now been reduced, the usual quantity required in Travancore will be exported from the district.	
	2. The increase in exports and imports by sea is due to the exclusion of the trade between Colombo and the ports of the district.	
	Assignment of Land	
26- 5-06	Mr. Young's application.	65-73
	1. Mr. Young lately arrived in the district with a view to select such spots of ground as are best adapted for the cultivation of coffee and bourbon cotton.	
	2. The terms asked for by Mr. Young for the occupancy of waste lands of Watrap and Cumlipatam are much more favourable than those allotted to the inhabitants of the country wishing to cultivate, viz., 1st and 2nd years free of all rent, 3rd year $\frac{1}{4}$th rent, 4th year $\frac{1}{2}$ rent and 5th year full rent. The cultivation of the bourbon cotton is chiefly confined to the backyards and gardens of individuals and does not exceed 1,500 chains in extent.	
	Irrigation Repairs	
28- 5-06	Report.	74-7
	The Collector explains that he has always conducted the expenditure of the public money with rectitude and attention. The repairs of tanks and watercourses in the district would chiefly tend to prevent a diminution of the revenue and as a large portion of the nanja lands was watered from the nullahs and watercourses from the Tamberpurni river, it was of great importance that they should be kept in a thorough state of repair and regularly cleared out during the interval between the reaping of the peshanum and the sowing of the car crop. If these repairs were neglected for one year, a decrease of cultivation would be the certain consequence and the expense of bringing the watercourses to their former condition would be very considerable.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Irrigation Repairs—*cont.*	
	Sanction was applied for to disburse the amount of St. Pag. 8,000 on account of repairs of tanks, etc., for f. 1215. It has not been found necessary to expend the whole amount as there had been no heavy rains in that season and the tanks sustained less damage than was expected. As this might not be the case in f. 1216, sanction was applied for for the same amount with intent to conduct the expenditure on the same principle.	
	Agricultural Advances	
23- 5-06	Statement.	77-8
	1. Sanction was obtained for the disbursement of St. Pag. 15,000 on account of tuccavi for f. 1215. It was found necessary to make advances only to the extent of St. Pag. 9,079. As the crops situated at a distance from the river have failed for want of water, it will be expedient to assist the cultivation by making issues to a larger amount for f. 1216. The Board may rely on it that disbursement will not be made of the whole sum unless it is found to be indispensably requisite.	
	2. Of the sum of St. Pag. 9,079-22-78 advanced for f. 1215, St. Pag. 4,160-34-60 have been recovered leaving a balance of St. Pag. 4,918-30-18 which will be recovered without delay.	
	Settlement Report	
20- 6-06	For f. 1215.	92-7
	1. *Assessment.*	
	The settlement for f. 1215 exceeds that for f. 1214 by St. Pag. 87,217-1-50.	
	2. *Survey.*	
	Having resolved to form a ryotwar settlement of the punjah lands, the Collector proceeded into the districts and commenced with the Nadumundaium taluk, which contains the largest proportion of the dry grain land. The Natamcars or the head inhabitants of the different villages offered the greatest opposition as they foresaw that, if the arrangement was given effect to, they would be deprived of the fund they had been accustomed to prey upon and would be effectually prevented from making any collections above the amount of the settlement. But their opposition proved fruitless, for, as soon as the settlement of a few villages had been concluded and the pattahs distributed, the ryots became sensible of the benefits secured to them.	
	Although there was not sufficient time to conclude a ryotwar settlement for the remaining districts, yet the assessment of the different descriptions of land has been determined by the survey and it only remains to subdivide the gross amount of the revenue upon each field and to particularize the rent to be paid by each inhabitant.	
	Murder	
20- 7-06	Of Revenue servants—Report.	108
	To the Principal Collector of Tanjore.	
	1. It is believed that the Tinnevelly cutcherry peon by name Rustum Khan and 3 golah peons, named Ramaswami Naig, Chinapah Naig and Yellapah Naig who were in charge of cash to the amount of St. Pag. 1,065 were, on or about the 11th of April last, murdered near the village of Anicurray on the boundary between Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts.	
	2. A Brahmin who on the morning of the 11th April met them near the village of Anicurray returned a few hours afterwards to the spot where he first saw them, and found a great quantity of blood and perceived marks on the ground which indicated that a violent struggle had taken place. The Collector requests that the perpetrators of the crime may be traced.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs Servants	
30- 7-06	Withdrawal from town chowkis. In accordance with instructions conveyed in the Board's letter of the 21st instant, all the customs servants have been withdrawn from the town chowkis. As the servants employed in the collection of the frontier duties can without inconvenience be placed under the immediate control of the Amildars in whose districts they are stationed, it is expedient to discharge the Head Customs Cutcherry servants, as their retention would increase an unnecessary expense.	112
	Chank Fisheries	
3- 8-06	Remission—Report. 1. The chank fishery was rented to Ramaswami Naig for f. 1215 for P.N. Pag. 7,600. Of this sum, P.N. Pag. 5,600 has been paid by the renter, but he objects to discharging the balance of Pag. 2,000, on the plea of having sustained a loss in consequence of some of the divers employed on the fishery having proceeded to the pearl fishery which took place at Manar in February last. 2. Although it is stated in the proposal that, in the event of a pearl fishery taking place at Manar, a deduction of P.N. Pag. 3,000 is to be made from his rent, yet this remission should not be made except in the case of the divers employed in the chank fishery, being sent to the pearl fishery at the requisition of the Governor of Ceylon. 3. No requisition having been made, the renter is not entitled to the remission specified in his proposal. As, however, some of the divers proceeded without his permission to the pearl fishery, it is recommended that a remission be allowed to him equivalent to the loss, which may be estimated at P.N. Pag. 1,000.	115–7
	Accounts	
5- 8-06	D.C.B. statement.	117–8
5- 9-06		138
	Collector's Office	
10- 9-06	Removal of—Collector's objection. 1. During the collectorship of Mr. Lushington, a house belonging to Government formerly occupied by the Commercial Resident was made over to the Revenue department to be converted into a court house at the establishment of the judicial regulation in the province. Since then, the building has been occupied by the Collector's office. The Judge requires the removal of the records in order to accommodate his court. 2. The only public building which could be converted to the use of the Revenue department is an old native house in the town formerly used by the Foujdar, which was considered by Mr. Lushington as sufficient for the Collector's cutcherry. Five years neglect has however reduced the building to almost a ruin. Additional accommodation would also require to be built, which would roughly amount to Pag. 400 or 500. Till the house is repaired, or another one is built, the records could not be removed with safety to any place.	139–41
	Accounts	
5-10-06	D.C.B. statement.	153
	Revenue Establishments	
8-10-06	Proposals. 1. In reply to the Board's letter calling for a moyenzabitah statement including the proposed alterations, the Collector states that the Board's call appears to arise from the idea that the recent establishment of the court may perhaps render the employment of some of the servants formerly required in the Collector's cutcherry unnecessary. 2. The only part of his former duty from which a Collector is now relieved is the judicial branch. The general introduction of	155–60

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	Revenue Establishments—*cont.*	
	the regulations and the numerous forms prescribed for collecting the revenue has increased the details so much in a Collector's cutcherry that the Collector can hardly venture to propose any change in the huzur establishment for the present fasli.	
	3. In view of the shortness of the time the Collector had been in the district, it would be premature to propose any change in the district establishment.	
	4. The only part of the establishment in which an alteration may be made is that of peons. The number of persons may be reduced to 60 with two head peons who are responsible for the others and their pay may be increased to 2 pagodas each per month, which will result in a monthly saving of Pag. 60 and a more efficient establishment. None of the peons has badges. These are indispensable.	
	5. The only increase in the establishment proposed is the employment of a muchi at a monthly sum of Pag. 4. For want of such a person, the preparation of papers for statements, etc., falls upon the writers whose time is occupied by it and who perform bad work.	
	Police Establishments	
18-10-06	Transfer to the Magistrate—Report.	163-4
	To the Magistrate.	
	1. The Collector reports to the Magistrate on the subject of the peons or other public servants employed in the Police department that may be transferred to his authority as Magistrate.	
	2. Besides the cavally establishment, there is no distinct establishment of peons which can be transferred to his authority. All the servants are revenue servants employed in that duty but who have also performed the occasional duties of police along with those of the revenue.	
	Revenue Collection	
16-10-06	Regulation XXVIII of 1802—Interpretation.	164-9
	1. In respect of Regulation XXVIII of 1802 which prescribes the mode to be observed in collecting the revenue previous to issuing general instructions to the Tahsildars, the Collector wishes to lay his doubts as to the interpretation of certain sections before the Board for elucidation.	
	2. It is of great importance that there should be no doubt in the Collector's mind of the proper meaning in a point which may affect the due collection of the revenue. It is also necessary to avoid the chance of any of his acts of sequestration of property for arrears of revenue being reversed as informal by the court.	
	Police Tanadars	
17-10-06	Complaint against.	170-1
	To the Magistrate.	
	1. The Tahsildar of Nadoomundalam has at several times reported that the tanadars in the Srivilliputhur taluk, under an idea that the cavalgars are to attend only to the duties of police of apprehending thieves, etc., have prevented them from performing the other duties which had usually been performed by them. The result is that several tanks have been breached by the rains, because the repairs were not attended to by the cavalgars. The revenue has also suffered much by the prevention of the taliaris from conveying cadjan accounts, etc.	
	2. The intention of the Government in the introduction of the regulations cannot have been to break through the established usages of the country. The Collector requests that the mistake of the tanadars may be explained to them.	
	Police Duties	
7-11-06	Employment of Revenue servants.	
	To the Magistrate.	181-2
	As the cavally system prevails in the district and as police duties have been conducted by the revenue servants in conjunction	

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	Police Duties—*cont.* with their revenue duties, there is no objection to continuing the same under the orders of the Magistrate, as it has been under those of the Collector. The Tahsildars may address communications relating to criminal complaints to the Magistrate instead of to the Collector and obey his instructions.	
	Survey	183–6
8–11–06	Progress report. 1. The survey has not made any considerable progress except that the principal points have been ascertained. The particular survey has not yet commenced. 2. Mr. Duke Orton has been for a long time so weak as to render him incapable of attending to the survey work and he has occasionally been employed as a writer in the cutcherry. The Superintendent of the Surveying School may be directed to substitute a more efficient person in his place. 3. Mr. Andrew Read has been employed in preparing a general map of the district. As the particular survey of the district is very desirable and as the survey has hitherto progressed slowly, Mr. Andrew Read may be relieved and an active person may be provided in his place.	
	Accounts	189
5–12–06	D.C.B. statement.	
	Scarcity	195–8
25–12–06	Apprehension—Report. 1. In reply to the Board's letter of the 17th instant on the subject of supplies of rice for the troops during the apprehended scarcity of grain, the Collector states that there is no need to apprehend scarcity in his province. The carr crop turned out very well and the gross produce is estimated to exceed that of last year by about 45,000 cottahs. The peshanum or sumbah crop cultivation is going on with diligence and if the season is favourable, the produce will exceed considerably that of last year. 2. The present bazaar price of grain in Palamcottah is 17¼ coily fanams per cottah of carr grain which is somewhat dearer than the peshanum. 3. Under the orders of Government last year that there should always be a store of grain laid up in Palamcottah equal to 6 months consumption for the troops under the charge of the Paymaster, about a month ago 2,614 cottahs of carr paddy was ordered and is now in the course of delivery for that purpose which is 86½ Madras garce.	

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Letters sent to the Board,
1907.

	Accounts	
5– 1–1907	D.C.B. statement.	
	Pearl Fishery	2–9
8– 1–07	Tolayerum Paar bank—Inspection report. 1. The result of the examination of 3,000 oysters taken from different parts of the bank and of the value of the pearls extracted amounting to Pag. 2–3–5 shows that the result is unfavourable being not more than one-third of what it proved to be when the last fishery took place. As the oysters are stated to have arrived at maturity and as any further delay may endanger the whole, it is recommended that the fishery should take place this season. As the chank which	

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	Pearl Fishery—*cont.*	
	is always of the best quality, produces a considerable sum to Government independent of the renter, it has been excluded from the advertisement in order to prevent future cavil.	
	2. In order to counterbalance the low value of the produce of the oysters which is stated to be always the case with this bank, the divers and boat people affirm that the quantity of oysters upon it is very great, and they estimate that 300 boats may be required for 30 days. It is, however, considered better to advertise for a 30 days fishery for 200 boats only as affording greater security to the renter.	
	Military Supplies	
12- 1-07	Grain—Complaint of.	9-11
	To Maj. Scott, Commanding.	
	In reply to the complaint of the sepoys that bad grain was being offered for sale in Palamcottah, the Collector states that the mode of supplying the garrison with grain was that a quantity should be delivered from time to time to the merchants at government price to which the amount of hire to the fort and a small profit to merchants was added. In order to relieve the difficulty, the bearer is sent with orders to cause the merchants to open their granaries and to produce grain of a better quality for the use of the troops. If this is ineffectual, the Tahsildars are directed to send a supply of grain to the fort to last for the present.	
	Audit	
18- 1-07	Explanation.	18-4
	Cultivation	
19- 1-07	Comparative statement.	16-25
	1. The Collector reports on the subject of nunjah and punjah cultivation for the current year as compared with that of last year.	
	2. *The present season.*	
	The principal source of the fertility of this district is the Tambraparni river. Towards the extremes of the province, the benefits of the river are not felt, and the principal cultivation which is punjah depends entirely on rain. The river had good freshes in the beginning and the carr crops produced this year about 45,000 cottahs more than the last. The latter part of the year from October to December was not very favourable as there had not been sufficient rain to flood the river or the tanks. The arable lands under the tanks could not be cultivated.	
	3. *Comparative study.*	
	The cultivation of the present as compared with that of the last shows an increase in certain taluks of 4,800 cawnies and a decrease in others of 1,841 making a net increase of 2,964 cawnies upon the whole. A reference to the cultivation accounts shows that the cultivation for the whole of last year exceeded that cultivated to this time in 3,500 cawnies of nunjah. The total result of the comparison of the cultivation in the present and the preceding year shows a net increase this year of 16,019 cawnies.	
	Military Supplies	
20- 1-07	Grain—Improvement of facilities.	25-7
	To Maj. Scott, Commanding.	
	1. In reply to the letter of the O.C., dated 15th instant, recommending the alteration of the present mode of supply of the Palamcottah bazaar with grain, the Collector states that he concurs with him in his remarks that a free market would, by encouraging competition, ensure an abundant supply. The market at Palamcottah was always considered a free market, and no restrictions were ever laid upon it.	

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	Military Supplies—*cont.*	
	2. The plan of supplying a quantity of circar grain to the merchants was adopted by Mr. Cochrane at a time when the paddy was selling in the bazaar at the rate of 5 or 6 coily fanams per cottah above the jamabandi price, with a view to secure a saving to the sepoys. As it appears that it is not generally understood that the market at Palamcottah is entirely free, it will be notified that all persons are at liberty to carry their grain to the market at Palamcottah where they will be allowed to sell it without hindrance.	
	Collector's Office	30-2
28- 1-07	Repairs—Report. The amount of Pag. 500 has been disbursed on account of the repairs of the old cutcherry. The cutcherry is now commodious and complete; the whole of the officers are under one roof. The Tambraparni river cuts off all communication between Tinnevelly and Palamcottah while in freshes and an establishment of boats has been kept up since Oct. last. The expense on this account amounts to Pag. 18-39-37.	
	Alwar Temple	36-14
29- 1-07	Tinnevelly—Settlement of dispute. 1. In 1804, a party of officiating Brahmins in the pagoda belonging to the Alwar or small temple attempted to introduce an innovation into the conduct of the feast by preventing a jeer named Yemberwaner jeer from guiding one side of the carriage on which the idol Yemberwaner was mounted in the Alwar pagoda; they also refused to allow the brass pots with the teertum or holy water to be carried along with him into the pagoda. 2. On a complaint, Mr. Cochrane enquired into the merits of the case and found that the innovation attempted to be introduced had neither the sanction of custom nor of precedence and directed the Tahsildar to see that the feast went on as usual. 3. In 1806, the dispute was again revived and an order was given on the lines of Mr. Cochrane's order. The Tahsildar reported that his efforts to carry on the feast were ineffectual. After camping in the village and enquiring into the matter, the Collector suspended six of the officiating Brahmins from their offices in the Alwar pagoda. The feast thereupon went on peacefully. 4. The Collector recommends that the pagoda may be kept to a certain extent under the control of Government. As so large a proportion of the revenue is annually laid aside for religious purposes and as the preservation of the peace so much depends upon the due and regular performance of the religious ceremonies, it is advisable that a certain degree of superintendence should be exercised by Government.	
	Pearl Fishery	45-1
30- 1-07	Renting proposals. 1. The statement already forwarded would show that 3,000 oysters yielded Pag. 2-3-5 or three-fourths of the P.N. pagoda per thousand. When the bank was last fished, the average number brought daily by each boat was 6,624 of which the circar share or two-thirds was 4,416. If the circar share of each boat be taken this year at 5,000 oysters daily, it will amount to P. N. Pag. 3¾, which will give for 30 days P.N. Pag. 112½ as the price of each boat. The value of the whole 200 boats would amount to Pag. 22,500. This estimate is low and much less than the fishery would yield. 2. It is suggested that if no offer exceeding Pag. 30,000 be made for the fishery, as many of the boats be disposed of by outcry upon the spot as possible and that if the whole number of 200 boats is not sold, the remainder be fished under amani and the oysters sold in the bazaar.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Food-grains	58–60
10– 2–07	Prices—Reduction proposals. In reply to the Board's letter directing that the surplus grain within the province may be sold in any of the contiguous districts or, failing that, purchasers may be invited for any supplies and that a reduction of the price is not expedient, the Collector reports that he would have abided by the directions, but it does not appear that any of the contiguous districts suffer from a scarcity. At present the season for the dry grain is at its height which would prevent a ready sale of the paddy. The state of the grain, the fact that the carr crop was of a very perishable nature and the above circumstances prompted the Collector to recommend the reduction of the price to the Board.	
	Pearl Fishery	64–73
20– 1–07	Renting proposals.	87–8
26– 8–07	The Collector forwards translations of four tenders which were opened and read aloud in the cutcherry. Vengoo Mudaliar, the surety of Tiruvengadum Mudaliar, is by report not able, in case of accident, to furnish the whole sum of his bond. The rest are reported to be unobjectionable.	
	Irrigation Repairs	88–9
27– 8–07	Mardoor anicut. To Capt. Caldwell, Superintendent of Tank Repairs. The Tambraparni river, which is the principal source of fertility of the province contains 12 dams constructed across it from which water channels have been dug to supply the fields on both sides of the river. Of these, five are temporary and are constructed of palmyra, leaves, etc., and the other seven are permanent and built of stone. The principal dam is called the Mardoor anai and supplies two large channels. Several of these require repair and the Mardoor is in particular reported to be in so bad a state of repair. The Collector proposes to inspect the dam with a view to make such immediate repairs as may be absolutely necessary and requests the assistance of Mr. Caldwell's professional abilities and experience.	
	Accounts	92–3
30– 3–07	D.C.B. statement.	
	Agricultural Advances	94–107
2– 4–07	Estimate. The sum usually required in previous years for advances to cultivators amounts to Pag. 15,000, or about 3% of the revenue. As the change of system cannot be immediate, the Collector does not feel justified in recommending its discontinuance all at once. He applies for sanction of the same sum and assures the Board that no advances shall be made except to those who actually stand in need of them and that the whole shall be regulated with a view to the general abolition of the practice, on the introduction of a new system of revenue.	
	Irrigation Repairs	94–107
2– 4–07	Tambraparni channels. The channels leading from the Tambraparni river require annual repairs. Unless this is done before the rains commence, much of the benefit of the river would be lost. The annual estimate for these repairs amounts to Pag. 8,000. Sanction is applied for for this amount.	
	Palmyra Trees	107–13
17– 4–07	Claim for remission—Peria Lubby and Mahomed Lubby of Coilpatnam. 1. On receiving charge of the district from Mr. Cochrane in September last, amongst other outstandings of the last year's settlement there was a balance of Ch. 3,846 in the village of Coilpatnam which was entirely inhabited by Lubbies. In consequence of the palmyra trees having been added to the last year's jamabandi, they had refused to pay any rent whatever.	

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	Palmyra Trees—*cont.*	
	The amount, as Mr. Cochrane has stated, is the result of the survey and correct account of the samudayam (ready money collection) having been obtained, the Collector refused to grant any remission or to consider the complaint but proceeded directly to realize the amount.	
	2. An enquiry into the case and a report on it would create a great confusion in the affairs of the district and delay in the payment of the revenue, as every person whose circumstances have been in the least altered since the assumption of the province would immediately come forward with a demand for remission. These Lubbies have no document on which they can base their claim in a court of justice.	
	Pearl Fishery	114–7
22– 4–07	Renter's conduct—Report.	
	1. It would appear that the renter has been in some degree disappointed in the expectations of profit and that instead of exerting himself to make his loss as small as possible, he hopes that by stating frequent and frivolous objections and throwing impediments in the way of the fishery the season will be expended before the thirty days fishing shall have been completed and that he will consequently be entitled to remission for those days which are wanting to make up the prescribed period. He is informed that as greater assistance has been given him in the way of preparations, boats, etc., and in order to prevent any loss to Government, every day on which the wind is favourable and the boats could go out will be put down as a day fished.	
	2. Another complaint is that the produce of the oysters is small and that it does not answer his expectations. 17 days have been fished and the gross number of oysters brought in amounts to 36,775,010 oysters making 11,115 oysters on a gross average for each boat daily. There is still about 100 boats wanting to complete the 17 days fishing, not included above which will hereafter be made up to the renter.	
	Currency	
23– 4–07	Exchange value of coins—Answers to questionnaire.	120–5
	Salt	
24– 4–07	Price statement.	126–7
	Pearl Fishery	129–44
1– 5–07	Renter's complaint—Report.	
	1. The Collector reports the result of the enquiry into the complaint of Hury Pursaud, on behalf of Drauchy Swamy Chetti, renter of the pearl fishery.	
	2. The only clause that the renter has made in his agreement is that there shall be a sufficient number of oysters to allow of a thirty days fishery. By the word "sufficient number," the renter talks of forty or sixty thousand daily for each boat. That however is an impossibility.	
	3. Each boat contains 5 stones and 10 divers and each diver will go down 12 or 15 times a day making from 120 to 150 dips daily by the crew of each boat and will bring up each time from 40 to 60 oysters, making in all from 4,800 to 9,000 oysters for each boat daily or a medium number of 6,900 oysters.	
	4. The fishing of these shells is a process of some duration and however extraordinary the effects of custom may be in enabling the divers to exist so long without respiration, yet the natural construction of the human frame must prescribe some bounds to it sufficient to prove that it is impossible for 10 men to bring in forty or sixty thousand oysters a day and the numbers as now brought in are fully as great as can be expected.	
	5. It is not also true that the produce of the oysters is not so great as was expected. The produce has not fallen short of the quantity produced at the inspection.	

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	Accounts	
5– 5–07	D.C.B. statement.	147
	Pearl Fishery	153–7
14– 5–07	Report. 1. The pearl fishery rented to Drachasawmy Chetty is at last finished. At the end of the thirtieth day, there were still 121 boats wanting to complete the number the renter had contracted for. The thirty-first and thirty-second days were granted him to make good all deficiencies and disappointments. 2. The renter has had 247 boats more than the stipulated number and the number of oysters caught was 71,647,805; two-thirds share of the renter amounts to 47,764,834 oysters. The general average for the whole of the boats during the fishery has been 11,469 oysters a day.	
	Robinson, Mr. John	158–9
15– 5–07	Revenue Surveyor—Resignation. To the Acting Inspector of Revenue Survey. 1. The reason assigned by Mr. Robinson for seeking permission to resign his post is that he has purchased an ensigncy in His Majesty's service. Subsequent to the purchase, he understood that his name should be recommended to the O.C. that he may forward it to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief as a proper person to bear a commission. He however says that he has no hopes of obtaining a recommendation for the commission and wishes to dispose of it again and that as he does not like the solitude of his present employment, having always been accustomed to society at Madras, he means to earn a livelihood as one of the writers in one of the offices there. 2. Mr. Robinson has enjoyed the Company's benevolence for 12 years and now he is, for the first time, upon active employment. If his commission is not greater than he anticipated, his application may be recommended to the Board to grant him a conditional permission to quit the service after he shall have executed the duty on which he has been sent to the district. But if it appears that he would be able to obtain a recommendation to hold a commission, his application for resignation may be recommended to the Board for acceptance, as otherwise it would be a bar to his future prospects.	
	Assignment of Land	160–4
21– 5–07	To Mr. C. W. Young. To Mr. C. W. Young. The lands about Comlipatnam are intersected by the lands of Travancore and there are waste lands belonging both to the Company and to the Rajah. But whether there are 500 chains of waste lands suitable to the purpose within 5 or 6 miles of that village, it is not possible to say until it is known what sort of land is required for the purpose. Until such lands are pointed out, it is not possible to give permission for possession of them. The application for the occupancy of lands in the district having been confined to two specific spots and the sanction of Government having been obtained for them, the Collector does not feel himself at liberty to make over to him any other piece of ground without their sanction.	
	Settlement Report	167–72
4– 6–07	For f. 1216. 1. The jamabandi amounts to St. Pag. 5,09,088–25–35. 2. *Assessment.* The land revenue for f. 1215 amounted to St. Pag. 4,87,220–17–5 and the total revenue including other items was Pag. 5,36,024–5–73. In the present fasli, the land revenue rented is Pag. 5,09,088–25–35 which is an excess of Pag. 21,886 above that of last year and the total expected collections, including other branches of revenue, amount to Pag. 6,22,722–15–71 which exceeds the collections of last year by Pag. 86,698–9–70.	

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	Accounts	
5- 6-07	D.C.B. statement.	178
	Chank Fishery	
21- 7-07	Renting proposals.	186-9
	1. The Collector recommends the late renter's application for remission to the extent of the stipulated amount of P.N. Pag. 3,000.	
	2. Instructions are solicited whether in preparing the advertisement for the rent of the present year, it is to be declared that no remission whatever is to be granted on any account or whether the condition of its being allowed in the two instances only shall remain, viz., in the event of a pearl fishery at Tuticorin or the divers being sent to Manar in consequence of a requisition from the Ceylon Government. It is in most instances preferable to conclude all agreements in definite terms so as to leave no room for future cavil. As it is in general not certainly known at the time the proposals are made whether a pearl fishery will take place or not, it is to be apprehended that the extent of the offer would in most cases be affected by the probability of the divers being called away, which, although happening occasionally, would have a permanent effect upon the value of the chank rent.	
	Moyenzabitah	
5- 8-07	For f. 1217—Statement.	194-204
	1. *Huzur establishment.*	
	In the present state of the revenue, it is not possible to propose any diminution of that establishment beyond what was effected last year. The system of partly amani and partly individual rents with the preparation of an annual statement upon dowle creates such detail in the work of every person.	
	2. *Tahsildars.*	
	As their pay was very unequal, a modification is proposed adapted to the responsibility and trouble of their situations, which occasions a saving in expense of St. Pag. 342-16-20 per annum.	
	3. *Village officers.*	
	The number of monigars is increased to 134 but upon reduced pay and their business will be to superintend the cultivation and affairs of the different villages under their control and, instead of abstracting the accounts of the villages as formerly, he is merely to collect them from the karnams at the prescribed periods and to forward them in detail to the taluk office where they will be compressed into the forms required for the Huzur. This will save the great delay in the arrival of the regular accounts.	
	4. The total charges for the whole fasli amount to Pag. 88,342-18-58 for which sanction is applied for.	
	Salt Establishments	
8- 8-07	Statement for f. 1217.	209-12
	To the General Agent of Salt Monopoly.	
	1. In accordance with the Board's instructions, a copy of list of salt servants is forwarded. The comparative statement for the last and the present fasli shows a net annual saving of Pag. 301-27-0. This is occasioned by the entire suspension of manufacture at some of the inferior pans and in some instances by extending the superintendence of the servants at one pan over another.	
	2. As regards the suggestion to place the servants of the sea customs in charge of the salt, it is to be stated that the sea customs are not now under the Collector's control, having been transferred to the Commercial Department, and the Collector does not consider that it could be done with advantage at any of the parts in the district.	
	Pearl Fishery	
8- 8-07	Extra revenue—Statement.	212-20

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	Accounts	
11- 8-07	D.C.B. statement.	222
	Hepburn, Mr. J.	
18- 8-07	Collector—Commission.	227-9
	The Collector obtained the indulgence of Government to draw the usual commission upon the revenue from the fishery, but under the restrictions of the audit regulations he is obliged to forego an equal amount of commission on the annual revenue of the province. As he received the approbation of the Board for his exertions in securing the revenue from the pearl fishery and as he feels confident that his best endeavours have been used in realizing to Government a just and fair revenue from the province, he requests the Board to consider him entitled to remuneration in both cases.	
	Assignment of Land	
13- 8-07	To Mr. C. W. Young—Report.	230-6
	1. Mr. Young states that he has inspected and selected 1,500 chains of land which he is desirous of exchanging for that formerly granted to him at Watrap. He requests to be allowed the occupancy of 500 chains of land of Woogruncottah in the taluk of Gungicondan. A portion of these lands is already under cultivation and the rest is covered with thick jungle. There can be no objection to allowing him to occupy those lands, provided he satisfies the present possessors for their claims upon them. If Mr. Young in the end should find it impossible to come to a settlement with these people, the difference in the quantity of land will be made up in the same tracts with waste lands.	
	2. Mr. Young was allowed the occupancy of as much land as was required to raise plants upon, on the express condition that it should be entirely at his own risk and expense and that no claim upon Government should hereafter be founded upon it.	
	3. The rent offered by Mr. Young is fair and adequate. The land is at present with little exception entirely waste and yields no revenue to Government. No native would undertake to clear this land unless it were allowed to him for the first two years rent-free. Considering the benefits of Mr. Young's undertaking and the great expense attendant upon it, he may be allowed some abatement for the first two or three years to enable him to conduct his undertaking with spirit. It may be settled at Rs. 500 for the first year, Rs. 1,000 for the second year, Rs. 1,500 for the third and afterwards Rs. 2,000 annually, as proposed by Mr. Young.	
	Accounts	
16- 8-07	D.C.B. statement.	236
	Settlement	
24- 8-07	Revision proposals.	243-9
	1. The present being the season for the punjah cultivation, it is necessary that the people should know the conditions under which they undertake the cultivation for the year.	
	2. *Mohametan system.* Under the Mohametan government, a cuttoo gootawa or a fixed sum was in general demanded from each village for the rent of the punjah lands which the inhabitants assessed upon the cultivated lands amongst themselves according to local circumstances.	
	3. *Mr. Lushington's settlement.* In f. 1211, Mr. Lushington first made a settlement for the taluk of Nadoomundalum, principally a dry grain taluk. He took the amount of the former actual collections and made the inhabitants divide their lands into four different classes upon which the amount of the rent was divided. The inhabitants complained that these rates were high upon which the Collector promised them a revision.	

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Settlement—cont.

4. *Mr. Parish's settlement.*
In f. 1212, Mr. Parish regulated the settlement to the great satisfaction of the people.

5. *Mr. Cochrane's settlement.*
In f. 1213, Mr. Cochrane first raised but afterwards revised the rates of assessment. In f. 1215, he found, on the examination of the private accounts of the villages, that there were miscellaneous collections amounting to 19 different sorts in the first class, 20 in the second class, 20 in the third and 18 in the fourth and fifth classes.

6. *Ryots' complaints.*
On an assurance of a re-consideration of the assessment, the inhabitants were prevailed upon to take their pattahs last year. The quantity of punjah lands unoccupied is everywhere so considerable that a moderate rate of teerwa would in the end prove generally beneficial to a less quantity of land cultivated and paying a higher rent.

7. *Revision of rates.*
The inhabitants wish to revert to the rates of teerwa of f. 1212. These are the rates obtaining in the contiguous taluks of Madura and the surrounding pollams. It is proposed that these rates be constituted for the leases subject to modification according to local circumstances.

Allowances

27- 8-07 — Charitable and religious—Restoration—Report. — 251-3

1. When the collections of the town duties were recently suspended, the yeomiahs and other charities amounting to Ch. 14,649 at which Mr. Lushington fixed them were also stopped.
2. The greatest part of these payments were made in small sums for the support of the helpless and indigent and for conducting certain periodical ceremonies in mosques and pagodas. As the discontinuance of these allowances has caused considerable hardship to the poor, their restoration is recommended. A revised list is sent.

Accounts

28- 9-07 — D.C.B. statement. — 258
7-10-07 — 272

Chank Fishery

2-10-07 — Renting proposals. — 261-4

1. The Collector forwards the abstract of seven proposals. In all the proposals, there is a clause stipulating for a remission of P.N. Pag. 3,000 in the event of a pearl fishery taking place at Tuticorin or of the divers being ordered off by the authority of Government to Manar for a similar purpose.
2. Shaik Sulliman proposes as his security a person named Abdul Cauder Mercay who is an inhabitant of Kilkarai and carries on an extensive trade on the coast. The offer is for P.N. Pag. 12,411, which is the highest. Its acceptance is recommended.

Coins

5-10-07 — Circulating coins—Statement of. — 265-7

Settlement

17-10-07 — Wet lands—Report. — 277-94

1. *Mohametan system.*
Alterations took place at different periods in the rate of waram received by the cultivators upon the nunja land during the Mahomedan government. At the time of the assumption of the Carnatic, the share of the cultivators in the nunja cultivation was, generally throughout the province, a nominal, 50 %. To the nominal 50 % was added an allowance to the ryots for cutting the crop. This brought their total to $55\frac{2}{16}$ %. From this was deducted the yavenah, thus reducing it to $49\frac{11}{16}$ %.

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Settlement—*cont.*

2. *Yawenah.*
The demand for yawenah appears to have been first introduced about 1745 during the management of Meer Gholam Hussain. It was originally an extra assessment paid as a nuzzer to his peshcar, Ishpilly. It was soon added to the regular circar demand.

3. *Company's system.*
For the first three years of the Company's management it amounted to Ch. 64,260, which was paid partly in money and partly in grain. The inhabitants paid it with great reluctance. It has the appearance of an arbitrary exaction.

4. *Irrigation works.*
There is no tank or particular marah in the district, for the upkeep of tanks and watercourses. The latter, in particular, require to be repaired and cleared out every year at an annual expense of St. Pag. 8,000. It is recommended that all payments on account of yawenah both in money and in grain be abolished, and that as an equivalent to Government a marah amounting to three measures upon each cottah of produce estimated to amount to cottahs 13,709 be in future deducted from the gross produce with the canganum and other charges. This marah should be appropriated to the annual repairs of tanks, dams and watercourses. It will produce more than the amount now disbursed annually upon the watercourses.

5. *Karnams.*
In the principal nunja taluks, there is no establishment of regular village karnams nor in general any appropriation either in grain, land or money for their payment. They are everywhere entertained and paid by the inhabitants. The result is that they consider themselves to be their servants and pay little regard to the officers of Government. The introduction of some regularity of system into the department of village karnams and the institution of some control over the village accounts are indispensable, previous to the introduction of any permanent system of management, otherwise the just dues of Government and of the people cannot be properly ascertained, without having recourse to a court of law. In further compensation to Government for the relinquishment of the yawenah, another marah may be deducted from the gross produce for the support of a requisite number of karnams in such villages as they are at present entertained and paid by the people.

Salt Manufacture — 295–800

22–10–07 Report.
To the General Agent, Salt Monopoly.
1. Comparative statement.

Fasli.	Garce.
1215	1,410
1216	1,520
Difference ...	110

2. No foreign salt is imported into the province and all the domestic salt is made under the superintendence of the government officers. The quantity sold in f. 1215 was 637 garce and in f. 1216, 716 garce, making a difference of 79 garce. There has been no exportation by sea during the two faslis.

Accounts
5–11–07 D.C.B. statement. — 303
7–12–07 — 318

Pearl Fishery — 314–7

1–12–07 Settlement—Collector's jurisdiction.
1. Hurry Prasaud, the sowcar who was security for the late renter at Tuticorin, finding that the Zillah Court declined to enquire into his petition because the cause of action arose in Tuticorin which

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Pearl Fishery—*cont.*

is a Dutch settlement, requests the Collector to interfere in the adjustment of his accounts with one Tauker Sing, who alleges that he was a partner with the late renter.

2. The Collector has some doubts as to the legality of his interference and solicits the Board's instructions. He wishes to know whether the regulations having been extended to all the territories establishing the principle that the judicial authority of the Collectors shall cease, Tuticorin alone may be made an exception.

Letters sent to the Board.

1803.

Yeomiahs 18-9

24- 1-1803 Revision of list.

1. The Board required the Collector to revise the list of yeomialis formerly paid out of the land customs and observed that the source from which these allowances were originally paid having been done away with, it is proper to distinguish in the revised list those that are dependent upon them for subsistence from those who have other means of support, in order that the discontinuance of the latter may be decided upon.

2. *Mosques and tombs.*

It appears that the yeomiahs to the several mosques and tombs have generally been granted by sunnuds. As there are in general no privileges in land attached to these places of worship as is the case with the pagodas, these yeomiahs were the principal source of the subsistence of the persons dependent upon them.

3. *Other allowances.*

The other allowances, unconnected with religious institutions under the same head, appear to have been granted under different circumstances for individual subsistence. For most of these, the claimants possess regular purwanahs. Under this latitude, the whole amount put down to the head of fakirs and mosques, and a great proportion of the chillary, have been allowed to those who enjoyed it.

4. *Devadayem, Brahmadayem, etc.*

As regards these, the Board may be enabled to determine their continuance or not. Devadayem allowances are supported by no vouchers, the claim to them being supported by mamul and said to have been detained from the time of the Hindu government. These allowances were made for defraying the expenses of certain periodical ceremonies in the pagodas. For brahmadayam also, there are no vouchers and the claim to them is based on mamul. They are granted to Brahmins of the Shiva persuasion, few of whom resort to any cultivation but most of them live by attending marriages, feasts and family ceremonies in the villages. The chatram allowances are also claimed under the title of mamul and were granted for the purpose of supplying travellers with water, refreshments, etc.

5. These yeomiahs may be allowed in a few solitary instances where it appears that they have been granted for the relief of the blind, etc., in the event of the original objects of charity being in existence.

Accounts

7- 2-03 D.C.B. statement. 2
6- 3-03 3
7- 4-03 4

Pearl and Chank Fisheries

15- 3-03 Commission—Appointment. 38-

1. Most of the divers belong to a family of parawars of Christian fishermen, the chief man of whom was acknowledged as the head of the caste. The Dutch and English Governments availed themselves of his experience in examining the pearl banks and procuring the number of boats and divers required.

Vol. 3583—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl and Chank Fisheries—*cont.*	
	2. The last person to whom a commission of appointment was issued was Dan Gabriel Gomez de Croos Woos, dated 9th June 1779. His son Dan Gospre Anthony Dackroos Woos now applies for the commission, which is recommended.	
	Poligars	
22– 8–08	Armed peons—List.	30–0
	Customs Duty	45–8
7– 4–08	Cloth—Proposals.	
	1. The Collector offers his remarks on the proposal of the Custom Master in Malabar to levy a duty on the trade in cloths.	
	2. There are five passes in the range of mountains between Tinnevely and Travancore at each of which there are frontier chowkis for the collection of duty. The statement of collection of duties prior to and after the Regulation XII, 1803, shows that since the establishment of the new rates, the trade by land has decreased considerably.	
	3. It is doubtful how far the demand in Travancore might be effected, if an additional frontier duty were imposed on exportation. It must also be considered whether it might not be better, in order to avoid a similar decrease in the demand in Travancore, if the state of the market in Malabar will admit of a higher price, that it should be effected by re-establishing the import duty which has been suspended by the Principal Collector in Malabar, in preference to raising the duties on exportation at the risk of injuring the Travancore branch of the trade. There is also some exportation of cloth from the province to Malabar by sea but it is not believed to be equal to that by land.	
	Agricultural Advances	50–6
16– 4–08	Estimate.	
	1. An annual sum of Pag. 15,000 has generally been appropriated to this purpose. The greatest proportion of the tuccavi has hitherto been made in the dharmasanam villages. These villages are situated upon the banks of the Tambraparni river and are the richest of the lands and inhabited by people in the best of circumstances. It appears that under the relaxed system of the Nabob's management, the amount was first calculated upon the revenue of the taluk, then upon the villages and lastly upon the shares, the consequence of which was that the persons who were really in need of assistance were either left alone or received so little to be of any use.	
	2. Persons who really need assistance are frequently to be found in dry grain villages. It is estimated that Pag. 8,500 would be required for advances to them.	
	3. By the abolition of the yawenah, the new arrangement has been in progress for the repairs of tanks and watercourses. The estimated charges have been reduced to the extent of Pag. 19,000. It is estimated that the charges would be Pag. 58,330 instead of Pag. 77,330 as formerly estimated.	
	Settlement	56–67
20– 4–08	Future management—Proposals.	
	1. *Survey and settlement.*	
	Soon after the assumption of the province, the Board directed the introduction of a system of more regularity into the revenue management and that the whole of the lands should be surveyed and assessed that money rents may be established.	
	2. *Crop sharing.*	
	Under the present system of sharing in kind, the demand is calculated upon the actual produce of the season and the responsibility of the cultivator is trifling, having no adversity of season to contend with. But to ensure stability to a money rent, greater allowance must be made to the cultivator, otherwise the system would break down upon the least variation either in the seasons or in the price of the grain.	
	3. *Village rents.*	
	In a village rent, there is a large community jointly interested possessing together a large stock upon which a less profit will suffice to cover them from the effects of change of season or price of grain. A trial of it could be advantageously made.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Irrigation Repairs	
27- 4-08	Mardur Anicut—Estimate.	70–7
	1. The anicut supplies water to above 13,000 cottah of the best paddy lands, the gross produce of which may be estimated at 140,000 cottahs annually and the value of it nearly Ch. 250,000. Sanction is requested to the estimate of St. Pag. 2,950 for the first portion. The work for the second portion for which the estimate of St. Pag. 4,297–8–0 is proposed, it is proposed to execute in the ensuing season.	
	2. The report of Capt. Caldwell, the Superintendent of Tank Repairs, is enclosed.	
	Assignment of Land	
7- 5-08	Mr. Young's application.	79–95
	1. The Collector offers his opinion on certain points particularly relating to the length of the term of the lease, the amount of the rent, and the extent of such land as is already cultivated within the spots which Mr. Young is desirous of obtaining upon lease.	
	2. *Term of the lease.* Government have informed him of their intentions so decidedly that he has no idea of any change taking place in respect to the length of the lease, which he understood only to extend to the term of the expiration of the Company's charter. By the word 'fixed or permanent rent' he intended to mean nothing more than that the contract should be for one certain, unchangeable annual teerwa for that period in preference to one liable to any fluctuation.	
	3. *Amount of rent.* The amount of teerwa paid last year upon the lands cultivated at Cumlipatam and Pullioor was Ch. 119 and 70 respectively, in all Ch. 189 or St. Pag. 114–22–73. Mr. Young has contracted with the inhabitants for the relinquishment of these lands that his cultivation may be kept separate.	
	4. The lands selected by Mr. Young contain tracts of all descriptions, and if the teerwa was calculated at the rate paid for chosen spots only, it would be much higher than the land is worth.	
	5. Mr. Young estimates the expense of clearing these lands at St. Pag. 4,000.	
	6. *Extent of land.* The lands selected in equal quantity by Mr. Young in other situations in place of those formerly granted to him at Watrap are situated in four places, viz., Woogruncottah, Vullioor, Nagalanchery, Manoor and Mathacoorchy. Their extent is 1,970 chains.	
	Inams	
11- 5-08	Subedar Rungapah.	99–100
	With reference to the claim in the name of Rungapah, Subedar in the service of H.H. the Nabob of the Carnatic, the Collector reports that he was dismissed from service by one of H.H. Foujdars. Later on, the Nabob was pleased in f. 1196 to grant him a maunium of 15 cottahs of nunja lands, which was assigned to him in the village of Mailapavoor in Tenkasi taluk. In f. 1208, Jafar Ali Khan, the then Foujdar, sequestered it and since then its revenue was paid to Government. At the time of the assumption of the Carnatic, the land in question was assessed to the public revenue.	
	Salt	
8 -6-08	Exportation to Bengal—Report.	117–9
	As regards the native tonnage procurable for transportation into Bengal, there are 16 vessels belonging to different ports of a size sufficient to enable them to undertake a voyage to Bengal and they could transport about 380 garce of salt. The vessels sail northward with the southerly wind laden with palmyra jaggery for Madras, touching the intermediate ports to complete their cargoes. These would not return until September which is too late a period of the year to undertake so long a voyage as that to Calcutta. From the peculiarity of local circumstances, it is a very rare thing to carry on any trade in salt with Calcutta.	

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	Irrigation Repairs	
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	Accounts	123
7- 6-08	D.C.B. statement.	174
11- 7-08		194
12- 8-08		
	Postal Establishments	123-32
9- 6-08	Payment—Report.	
	1. The Collector encloses the copy of a letter to the Postmaster-General for information.	
	2. It is stated that it will be necessary to make a small addition to the present monthly expense amounting to Pag. 4¼. It is not possible to dispense with the services of the canicopoly and his present establishment in the fort of Palamcottah and to spare the services of any of the cutcherry servants.	
	3. The greater proportion of the establishment for superintending the tappal has hitherto been paid by a partial reduction from the runner's pay in certain situations, as the stages are nearly of the same length. As these deductions are invidious and contrary to the usages of Government, it is considered proper to equalize the pay of all the runners to 20 cully fanams each.	
	Annual Settlement	141-63
4- 7-08	For f. 1217.	
	1. *Assessment.* The revenue of the present year has suffered a considerable decrease below that of the preceding fasli. In a district such as this, where Government receive the greatest proportion of their dues in kind and where the principal part of the revenue arises from grain disposed of by their officers in retail, the amount of the revenue depends so much upon the nature of the season, the state of the market and other minute circumstances which in districts under more settled mode of management are principally the concerns of the farmers and cultivators.	
	2. *Car crop.* The extent of land cultivated in f. 1217 exceeded that of f. 1216 but the gross produce of f. 1217 amounted to cottah 241,386 or Madras garce 7,995, while that of f. 1216 was 282,583 or Madras garce 9,358, making a deficiency in the quantity produced in f. 1217 of 41,146 cottahs of grain or 1,362 Madras garce.	
	3. *Peshanum crop.* The total gross extent of cultivation for f. 1217 was 59,358 seed cottahs or 72,764 cawnies and for the preceding year 53,466 seed cottahs or 65,564 cawnies making an increase of 5,871 seed cottahs or 7,200 cawnies for f. 1217. Notwithstanding the extended cultivation, the produce of f. 1217 fell below that of f. 1216 in 29,872 cottahs of paddy or 989 garce, the total gross produce for f. 1217 being 4,63,988 cottahs or 15,367 garce and that of the former year 4,93,810 cottahs or 16,356 garce.	
	Assessment	163-72
6- 7-08	Coilpatam lands—Exemption—Claim of the Lubbies.	
	1. The survey during the management of Mr. Cochrane showed that there were lands to a considerable extent held in the village of Coilpatam by certain Lubbey inhabitants free of rent for the possession of which, the parties had no vouchers. In consequence, these lands were assessed in f. 1215 previous to the introduction of the regulations at the rates obtaining in the various villages and the rent for that year amounted to Ch. 3,236-8-46½ or St. Pag. 1,961-34-0. The Lubbies refused to pay any rent or sign the agreements for payment. After commissioners were appointed for the sequestration, it was considered proper to settle the matter in court, as there was some doubt as to the legality of enforcing the demand by means of the regulations. The total demand amounted to Ch. 6,463 or St. Pag. 3,916-43-51. The court directed that individual suits should be filed, of which there were about 800.	

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	Assessment—*cont.*	
	2. Since the decree was ordered, the defendants brought a sunnud purporting to exempt them from payment of revenue. The story regarding the sunnud is extremely unsatisfactory. This was not referred to at any time before and they based their title only on custom. The year of the sunnud corresponds to the year 1733 of the Christian era and the authority who granted it is not known. The Hindu dynasty of the kings of Madura and Tinnevelly ceased to reign by that time. The seal expresses the owner to be the servant of Emperor Mahomed Shah, who reigned from 1718 to 1747, and the 22nd year mentioned at the end of the order is 1740, at which Budda Saheb, brother of Chanda Saheb, was in charge of the province. The authenticity of the document, however, will be much better ascertained in the office of the Persian Translator to Government. The execution of the decree is suspended pending the Board's decision.	
	Arrack and Toddy	
15- 7-08	Manufacture and sale—Regulation of 1808, No. I—Remarks.	175-84
	1. *Arrack stills.* In the province, there is one particular caste called the Illowars which alone distil arrack. The number of stills corresponds with the number of houses occupied by the Illowars, and there were no less than 1,343 stills.	
	2. The first step prescribed by the regulation was that the number of stills should be greatly reduced and their size augmented. Several of those who made the distilling of arrack their exclusive livelihood had thus to find other means of subsistence. If the measure was adopted to its full extent, there was the danger of the revenue being affected by it. The decrease should be gradual, till the people get into the way of supplying several shops by the produce of one still.	
	3. *Toddy revenue.* The toddy revenue has been hitherto collected by the renter in a fixed monthly sum from each man who drew toddy for drinking; that drawn for making jaggery forms part of the rent of the village; the present mode of collecting from the under-renters by the payment of a fixed monthly sum does not appear to require any alteration, being the most defined and least vexatious of any.	
	Settlement	
18- 8-08	For f. 1217—Statement.	185-7
	The decrease under the head of land revenue amounts to Pag. 1,23,714-27-39 below that of f. 1216. The discontinuance of the collection of the yawenah has reduced the estimated charges of collection in the sum of Pag. 1,900, by providing the funds for repairs and superseding the necessity to make advances for cultivation to the usual extent.	
	Accounts	
15- 8-08	D.C.B. statement.	197
	Moyenzabitah	
27- 8-08		208-20
	1. *Transfer of pollams.* The Collector lays before the Board the proposed moyenzabitah with reference to the effect produced by the late transfer of its dependent pollams from the revenue authority of Ramnad to that of Tinnevelly. There are 28 pollams paying a revenue of one lakh of star pagodas annually, which have been lately added to the collectorship of Tinnevelly. Of these, three are under the Court of Wards and the rest are permanently settled.	
	2. *Proposed establishment.* The result of a year's experience has proved that the services of every person employed in the Revenue department are indispensably necessary, and the same establishment is proposed for the administration of the revenue for the present as	

Date.		Page number.
	Moyenzabitah—*con.* for the last fasli. The addition to the huzur establishment amounts to Pag. 709 per month or Pag. 8,448 per annum, being Pag. 1–14–31 upon the expected revenue. It is proposed to continue for the present the same taluk establishment as last year, amounting to 2,152–15–51 per month, being 4–32–32 per cent. upon the revenue. 3. *Comparative statement.* Under the head of charges collection ordinary, the actual disbursements in f. 1217 were Pag. 47,842–15–58 and those estimated for f. 1218 amount to Pag. 47,246–2–44, being Pag. 7–14–64 upon the total expected revenue and is a decrease in the whole expense of Pag. 96–13–12 below the preceding year, although territories yielding an additional revenue of one lakh of pagodas per annum have been added to the collectorate. 4. The grand total shows that the total expected charges are St. Pag. 63,019–28–26 and that the total actual charges for the expired fasli were St. Pag. 77,862–33–34, making a total decrease in the charges of the present year below last of St. Pag. 20,879–13–13 from which if the increase of Pag. 6,035–14–5 be deducted, it will leave a net saving to Government of Pag. 14,843–5–8. 5. Sanction is requested for the charges of the present fasli amounting to Pag. 63,019–28–26.	
	Yecmiahs	221–3
31– 8–08	Payment—Remarks. The amount disbursed on this account during the fasli was Pag. 1,589–29–64 for which sanction is requested. The amount formerly paid from the Customs department was Pag. 8,626. No claim of any individual was admitted without the most scrupulous examination and every individual to whom the payment was made entirely depended upon it for subsistence. Every claim was required to be attested by the Kazi.	
	Arrack and Toddy	225–9
2– 9–08	Renting—Report. 1. Although the season for the renting of the farms for the present fasli is well advanced, not a single offer has been received for the rent of any of the taluks. For the last two years, attempts have been made to introduce either the system of licences for single shops or rents for taluks. Neither has been attended with success, mainly because of the very limited demand for spirituous liquors. The object in recommending the reduction of the number of stills was to introduce a system more regular and less liable to expense, by making the distillation and sale of arrack the source of livelihood to a known and limited number of people whom the renter could easily superintend. 2. The retail price when compared with other districts is very low, being occasioned by the circumstance that the consumption of spirituous liquor is almost entirely confined to a class of people who cannot afford to pay a considerable price for it. 3. The abkari revenue is at present under amani and orders are requested whether a sum is to be fixed upon each shop, the number to be unlimited and the whole to be rented out to one man or an option is to be again left to proposers to rent the district by taluks; and whether an addition to the retail price of 25 or 50 per cent. can be made.	
	Sunn-hemp	229–32
8– 9–08	Cultivation—Report. In reply to the Board's letters on the subject of providing a quantity of sunn-hemp for the use of H.M. navy, the Collector reports the results of his enquiry. The extent of cultivation for the last three years is 117 seed cottahs for f. 1216, 94–2–3½ for f. 1217 and 66–19–0 for the present fasli. The cultivation could not be extended to more than 120 cottahs which would double the cultivation of the present fasli. The whole produce might	

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	Sunn-hemp—*cont.*	
	be estimated at 4,500 toolams or 64,038½ pounds. The average selling price is about 5 cully fanams per toolam or Madras fanams 18–50–0. The Collector requests orders whether the cultivation should be further extended.	
	Salt Revenue	283–45
8– 9–08	Report for f. 1217.	
	1. The peculiar local circumstances of the province and its remote situation prevent persons from the inland countries from resorting to it for salt. No salt is ever exported to Bengal or elsewhere by sea.	
	2. *Comparative statement.* The net increase of the salt revenue in f. 1217 exceeded that of f. 1216 in St. Pag. 5,178–5–42½, which may be attributed to the adoption of the mode recommended by a former general agent, Mr. Fullerton, of facilitating the retail sale of salt in small quantities at the pans.	
	3. *Godowns.* The estimates are submitted for 2 kinds of godowns, a temporary one built with palmyra posts and enclosed with mats to be covered with cadjan leaves, and a permanent one built with bricks and well-roofed with thatch and leaves. The difference in expense being so great as between Pag. 489 and Pag. 2,228, the Collector recommends the construction of those of the least expensive description.	
	Accounts	24
8– 9–08	D.C.B. statement.	
	Chank Fishery	249–5
21– 9–08	Renting—Cauder Sahib Mercoy's proposals.	
	1. Three proposals have been received, of which the highest amounts to St. Pag. 7,895–27–40. This amount is however below the amount of the last year in St. Pag. 8,446–29–0. The renter alleges that he experienced a heavy loss last year and that the rent was much beyond the value of the fishery.	
	2. The fishery under amani, after the 3 years lease had expired, produced little more than one half of the revenue. Since that time, it has generally been rented for six or seven thousand pagodas, which may be considered as its real value.	
	3. The present offer is recommended in preference to fishing under amani which has been tried with indifferent results.	
	Coins	252–(
13–10–08	Standard of value—Remarks.	
	To the Members of the Mint Committee.	
	1. In reply to the proposals of the Committee recommending the rates at which the coins in the province should be received from the 1st of Jan. next, the Collector reports that the coins current in the province are Porto Novo pagodas and the cully fanams. The rates of exchange are long established, being 120 P.N. pagodas per 100 stars and 16¼ cully fanams per star pagoda.	
	2. If the rate of commutation between the cully fanam and the star pagoda undergoes so great an alteration and star pagodas are received in payments at the treasury, the result will be that all receipts into the treasury will be in star pagodas. It would appear that the process of calling in these coins from circulation will be very slow, unless assisted by a large importation of small coins into the province to supply the place of the cully fanams, as they are withdrawn from circulation.	
	Postal	264
13–10–08	Runners—Scale of pay—Report.	
	To the Post Office Committee.	
	The Collector states the principles upon which the pay of the runners has been regulated in his range. He refers to his letter of the 7th June last to the Postmaster-General in which a	

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	Postal—*cont.* statement has been appended of the rates of pay and the establishment of the Post Office department from its institution in 1783 by Colonel Redges who then commanded Tinnevelly until the late change took place. Although the duty performed by the runners was, from the general equality of the stages, the same, the rates of pay differed in many places. His predecessor proposed that the whole should be equalized at 20 cully fanams or St. Pag. 1–9–44 for each runner per month. The present Collector recommended that the deduction made from the pay of the runners for providing the augmentation of the establishment at Palamcottah should be stopped and also that the pay of all peons should be equalized as proposed by his predecessor at 20 cully fanams per month. On a consideration of the hard life and laborious duty of a tappal runner, St. Pag. 1–9–44 per month is a reasonable rate, which by no means exceeds the general price of labour in the province.	
	Medical Establishment Attached to the Zillah Court—Discontinuance—Objection.	271–3
9–11–08	To the Chief Secretary to Government. The Collector, having understood that Government propose to discontinue the medical men attached to the zillah courts and that this district will be excluded in the arrangement, reports that there are 10 civil servants employed in the province independently of other Europeans, most of whom would be generally absent from Palamcottah. The medical men at present are the Military Surgeon and the Surgeon attached to the Zillah Court. In the event of medical assistance being required by any of the civilians not actually at Palamcottah, the assistance of the Military Surgeon cannot always be relied on, as he has the officers of the Battalion and the Military Hospital to attend to. The only recourse to the civilians in those cases has been to the Zillah Surgeon who would readily afford his assistance, which the more extensive charge of the Military Surgeon would not always admit of. The Collector, therefore, requests, on account of the Society, that some professional aid may be provided for civilians and others resident in the province, to which, in case of indisposition particularly at a distance from Palamcottah, they can resort.	
	Inland Customs Chowkis—Establishment—Report.	282–9
8–12–08	1. Previous to the suspension of the collection of the inland duties at the commencement of f. 1216, choukis were established in 14 different towns in the province. 2. At several of the places where land customs were collected, the sums received were so small and the charges of collection absorbed so great a proportion of the receipts as to render the re-establishment of duties in such places an object not worthy of the attention of Government. 3. The average collections for the two faslis 1214 and 1215 amounted to St. Pag. 12,205 per annum, the charges were St. Pag. 2,556–15–19 or $20\frac{13}{16}$% and the total of the proposed charges, of which there is a separate statement, is St. Pag. 2,155–18–40 or $17\frac{5}{16}$%, being a decrease of Pag. 401–1–59 in the annual charges of collection. 4. This is in the event of the choukis being re-established at the fourteen places where they formerly were. But should the four stations be omitted as recommended, a further deduction of St. Pag. 45–23–78 per month or Pag. 546–16–76 may be occasioned, making the total yearly decrease, St. Pag. 947–18–55 below the former establishment. 5. Six of the principal villages in the pollams have been deemed of sufficient importance to [illegible] the re-establishment of customs. The total average collections amount to St. Pag. 3,619 and	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Inland Customs—*cont.*	
	the former charges to St. Pag. 776–41–62 or 21 1/16 % and the proposed charges are Pag. 823–4–28 or 22 1/4 %, which show an increase of Pag. 46–7–46 per annum upon the former charges.	
	Irrigation Repairs	293–6
11–12–08	Report.	
	1. The Collector encloses a report of inspection by Capt. Caldwell, Superintendent of Tank Repairs, into the state of the different anicuts of the two rivers, the channels of supply and several of the tanks.	
	2. An estimate of the masonry prepared by Capt. Caldwell for all the works mentioned in his report amounts to St. Pag. 15,695–27–0 and another estimate of the mud work amounts to Pag. 8,856–2–26.	
	Cavalgars	296–300
12–12–08	Police and revenue duties.	
	To the Magistrate.	
	1. With reference to the Magistrate's letter of the 3rd instant drawing his attention to the order of the Tahsildar of Nadoomundalum prohibiting the cavalgars of the village from attending to the duties of the police, the Collector states that the Tahsildar reported to him that since the establishment of police in that taluk, the tanadars required the village watchers to attend to them exclusively.	
	2. Thereupon the cavalgars were directed to communicate with and assist the police officers in every instance but they were at the same time warned that the strict performance of their other duties in the Revenue department is expected of them.	
	3. There is no regulation by which the village cavalgars are placed exclusively under the control of the police to the entire discontinuance of their known and established duties.	
	Shattoor	302–11
15–12–08	Arrears in the pollam.	
	1. When the pollam was transferred to Tinnevelly Collectorate, it had been under sequestration from f. 1215 for a balance of revenue for that year, which had been made good from the collections of the succeeding one. But for ff. 1216 and 1217, the total balance outstanding was Pag. 4,502–39–32, since the formation of the permanent settlement.	
	2. In f. 1212, the permanent settlement was finally settled at Ch. 5,911–9–24 or St. Pag. 3,583. In particular seasons this pollam is capable of producing double the amount of the revenue due from it, while at other seasons, it is liable to such fluctuations of the proudce as not to yield one-half of the assessment fixed upon it.	
	3. In the event of the pollam being taken up for discussion, the present possessor may have the benefit of any indulgence, as the person best entitled to it.	
	Cavalgars	325–
27–12–08	Police and revenue duties—Report.	
	1. The Collector refers the subject of the duties of the cavalgars to be performed in the taluk of Nadoomundalum, since the formation of a new system of police in that taluk.	
	2. As the opinion of the Magistrate differs considerably from his, and as the whole revenue management will be deranged if the Magistrate's orders are carried into effect, the Collector requests an early decision by authority.	

Letters sent to the Board.
1809.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Travancore	2–3
4– 1–1809	Preparations for war. To the Chief Secretary to Government. 1. The tappals between Tinnevelly and Quilon have been stopped at the Travancore lines. By intelligence received from persons who have escaped from the inside of the gate, it would appear that active preparations are being made for war by the Travancore Government and the militia are being armed and troops sent to the lines.	
5– 1–09	2. The runners were stopped at the Arambully gate by a sentry and the tappals were seized by a guard and the runners themselves taken prisoners. A thousand sheep furnished to the Commissary at the requisition of Lt.-Col. Chalmers for the use of the troops at Quilon have been stopped on their way. On this side, the Travancoreans seem to confine themselves to defensive precautions. 3. On the 3rd instant, 5 ships arrived at Quilon from 2 of which a European regiment had landed.	4–5
	Military Supplies	
14– 1–09	Grain. To Lt.-Col. Vesey. 1. In reply to the letter from the Officer Commanding that scarcity of grain is still experienced in the fort of Palamcottah, the Collector states that orders were issued some time ago on the taluk of Alwar Tinnevelly for 1,000 cottahs of paddy.	11–8
	2. The real cause of the scarcity appears to have arisen from the merchants keeping up their grain in the expectation of a large force being assembled here, as no control over the leaders has been vested in the Collector by the regulations.	
	3. Should any further orders for grain be required on either Palamcottah or Alwar Tinnevelly, an early intimation is required to obviate the want of supply, before the grain is made over to the people which will be done as soon as the villages are rented.	
24– 7–09	———Grain, etc.—Remarks. To the Paymaster and Garrison Storekeeper. 1. The servants at the stores complain of the conduct of the Paymaster's people. In the measurement of the grain at the villages, the measure is heaped and so entered in the accounts, while at the store, the Paymaster's servants insist upon " surrounding the top with their arm and then heaping it " which occasions so great a difference between the receipts on delivery and the accounts of the quantity bought at the villages shown in the bills.	18–20
	2. Among the large collection of sheep, the Paymaster's servants had taken none except those of the first sort and those principally, ewes with lamb. Out of 1,500 sheep, only 598 were received and the other 902 rejected.	
	3. As every precaution has been taken to provide the troops with the best available stock, as the whole of the province is not a sheep country, as upon the principles of the permanent settlement, the poligars in whose districts sheep are most abundant and who formerly supplied the greater numbers cannot now be compelled to furnish their quota and as requisition has been made by Col. Chalmers for 10,000 sheep for the use of the troops at Quilon—under these circumstances, if so great a proportion of the sheep be rejected, the whole resources of the district will not be sufficient to furnish the number within the time required.	

Date.		Page number.
	Post Office Writer	
25- 1-09	Complaint against—Remarks. To Lt.-Col. Vesey.	24-6
	1. With reference to the allegation that 6 months ago, a complaint was made against the writer for peculation and that the complainant has not been called upon to prove it, the Collector states that the complainant was sent for and examined.	
	2. The whole ground for his complaint was that his pay for the preceding month was not given to him. This occurrence took place before the department came under his control. On another occasion, the same man was sent for examination and Mr. J. Hanbury, who examined him, reported that the complainant was actuated by nothing "but private pique" against the writer.	
	3. The tenor of his letter can be considered in no other light than an accusation against the Collector of a great neglect of duty and against the man acting in a public capacity of peculation.	
	Military Supplies	
25- 1-09	Bamboo. To the Officer Commanding.	29-31
	1. All bamboos for scaling ladders brought from Tenkasi were cut within the Travancore limits, with which all communications have for the present been suspended. There is no person now who can ascertain with certainty whether bamboos of the description required can be had easily in the Calacaud hills.	
	2. The number of bamboos of the description required may be had in the Singampatty hills. The pioneers may be ordered to cut and select such bamboos as are fit for their purpose.	
	Post Office Writer	
28- 1-09	Complaint against. To Lt.-Col. Vesey.	37-8
	1. The origin of the whole correspondence rests solely on the word of a person, who from the account of the Officer Commanding, has been guilty of a deliberate and repeated falsehood in asserting that he never had an opportunity of bringing forward his alleged charges against the tappal writer.	
	2. The English petition contained in his letter of last night is the first and only charge that has yet been made to him against the tappal writer. It will be enquired into.	
	Military Supplies	
1- 2-09	Sheep. To the Officer Commanding.	45
	In compliance with the requisition of Col. Chalmers, 10,000 sheep have been made ready for transportation to Quilon by sea. As vessels could be procured for the conveyance of not more than 4,000 or 5,000, the remainder of the sheep will be embarked if it should be possible to procure vessels.	
2- 2-09	———Preparations. To the ~~Chief Secretary to Government.~~	56-61
	1. In obedience to the orders of ~~Government~~ directing that supplies for a force marching from Trichinoply to Travancore should be provided for by him, the Collector reports that the total quantity of rice delivered into the store at Palamcottah is 1,458 cottahs. There are 428 additional cottahs of rice ordered to be prepared in the taluk of Calacaud. The total supply of sheep made ready amounts to 10,633 or 53 days supply at 200 sheep a day, the estimated rate of consumption when joined by the European regiment from Ceylon.	

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	Military Supplies—*cont.*	
	2. Having received instructions from the Resident at Travancore to send on the 200 draught and 1,200 carriage bullocks ordered for the use of the force at Quilon, these have been despatched with Col. Sentleger's detachment. 800 carriage bullocks for the service of the European regiment expected at Tuticorin have been waiting there for some time past, with 500 sheep for their use. 1,800 carriage cattle have been made ready to carry the provisions for a month.	
14- 2-09	———To H.E. the Governor of Ceylon.	77-8
	1. With reference to His Excellency's letter of the 1st instant conveying his proposed assistance to the Government of Fort St. George, which accompanied the troops under the command of Lt.-Col. Morris, in the operations against Travancore, the Collector reports that as the conduct of operations has been left entirely to Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Sentleger, that officer has been furnished with a copy of it. Government have also been furnished with a copy of it.	
	2. The passage from Tuticorin to the island for conveying intelligence expeditiously at this season of the year is tedious and uncertain but that from Kilakarai is both quicker and surer. The Collector of Ramnad has been requested to keep the requisite number of boats ready to sail with such despatches as may be brought for Ceylon.	
11- 3-09	———Grain—Charges against the Collector.	103-22
	1. The Collector reports on the subject of grain delivered to the garrison storekeeper at Palamcottah respecting the charges of which an explanation was required of him.	
	2. In consequence of the scarcity of grain in 1805 Government ordered that grain for 6 months' consumption for the troops in Palamcottah should always be kept in store and that it should be supplied by the Collector from the government share and after adding the charges of conveyance, wastage, etc., a bill should be procured in favour of the Revenue Department from the garrison storekeeper for that amount.	
	3. The charge can be divided into 2 parts, the one composing the hire for the carriage of the grain from the villages to the storekeeper's granary in Palamcottah; the other, the difference in quantity charged in the invoice sent by him to the garrison storekeeper and that which he acknowledges to have received.	
	4. Although the peshanum was better fitted for storage, the Paymaster insisted on carr paddy being supplied, stating that only such paddy as was recently reaped was wanted. Out of 200 cottahs, 109 cottahs of carr paddy was rejected. Thereupon the Paymaster was requested to send his own men to the places where the grain was available to make their selection, so that Government might not be put to loss arising from the carriage hire, etc., of grain which might be subsequently rejected. The Paymaster refused to do this. The charges for carriage are high only on account of the rejection of the peshanum grain at first and of the carr grain later on.	
	5. The difference in measurement arises principally as follows. The grain is measured heaped in the thrashing floor of the village and the cottahs are entered in the accounts. At the storekeeper's granary, the measurer surrounds the top of the measuring vessel with his arm. This method of heaping increases the quantity measured, by about 10 per cent.	
	Salt	
18-3-09	Exportation to Bengal—Report.	125-31
	The sea coast of the province is formed by the western coast of the Gulf of Mannar and owing to the peculiar circumstances attaching to it no salt was exported to Bengal last year nor has any ever been. At the northern extremity of the gulf is the pass of Pamban, near Adam's Bridge, as it is called, where the water	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Salt—*cont.*	
	is so shallow that any vessel going through it above the side of a fishing boat must unload her cargo and pass empty at a spring-tide. The southerly winds are the most favourable for the vessels to make their voyage to Bengal but they are so violent that no vessel has ever undertaken the risk of the voyage. Under such impediments, there is no hope of supplying coastal salt to Bengal.	
	Chank Fisheries	
18– 5–09	Proposals—Explanation.	159–61
	1. The Board directs that if it is certain that a remission will be required, the fishery should be carried under amani. An estimate was made of the chank already taken and the probable number which would be fished before the boats left for the pearl fishery at Manar, and this amounted little more than Pag. 5,000. The realisation of even this amount was precarious as all the traders in the article were preparing to proceed to Manar with the intention of speculating in the pearl fishery.	
	2. The person who made the highest offer after some consideration agreed to deduct half of the sum or P.N. Pag. 1,500 formerly stipulated as a remission and the offer incurred thereby was P.N. Pag. 7,975. The acceptance of this offer was considered to be the most expedient under the circumstances.	
	Customs Duty	
20– 7–09	Cloth rejected for the investment.	200–1
28– 7–09	To the Commercial Resident.	211–6
	1. In reply to the complaint of the Commercial Resident that a duty was demanded by the Customs department upon the return of rejected cloth of the Company's investment from the godowns to the villages where it was originally woven, the Collector observes that the existing regulations prescribe that "goods the property of the Hon'ble Company shall pass free of duty on production of a certificate from the Commercial Officer."	
	2. By the act of rejection of any goods offered as a portion of the Company's investment, all interest on behalf of the Company in such goods from that moment ceases, and consequently they become part of the trade of the country, upon which a custom must necessarily be collected. The circumstances of custom being demanded upon such goods would rather operate as an inducement to the weavers to manufacture none for the department except such as were of the description they had engaged to provide.	
	Sunn-hemp	
26– 7–09	Provision—Report.	203–6
	Duplicate of (1808) **3583**/229-32.	
	Attangary	
27– 7–09	Zamindar Puttana Naik's death—Report.	207–8
	1. It is reported that the Zemindar Puttana Naik died on the 21st instant, leaving 2 sons of whom the elder is only 14 years of age.	
	2. The yearly revenue of Attangary is St. Pag. 1,000 of which Pag. 215 is due on account of the last kist of the year.	
	3. At the time of the Zemindar's death, an amin was upon his way to sequester the zemindary for arrears. He is now allowed to proceed with the sequestration, which will also serve the purpose of guarding against any embezzlement, until a regular administration can be established.	
	4. An inventory of the property has been ordered to be taken before proper witnesses, and the sons, nearest relations and confidential servants have been summoned to the cutcherry in order that the different points required by Regulation V of 1804 may be ascertained for the information of the Court of Wards.	

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	Customs	
27- 7-09	Offences by Conary Row—Report.	208–10
	To Maj. Long, Commanding Bn. of the 13th Rt. N.I.	
	1. At the end of last month, the customs officers stopped 40 gunny loads of goods passing the frontier chouki of Pannagoody and demanded customs upon them. The merchants represented that they should be allowed to pass free of duty as they were intended for the use of the battalion. But on permission being refused, one Conary Row, stating himself to be in the service of Maj. Long carried off the goods by force with some hircarrahs.	
	2. A statement of articles and the duties upon them is enclosed amounting to St. Pag. 23–5–42. It is requested that the amount may be recovered from Conary Row and remitted. In a case of this nature the prescribed penalty in future would be confiscation of goods at the discretion of the Board.	
	Treasure	
18- 8-09	Removal to Ramnad—Report.	228–30
	To Government.	
	1. It has been usual for the Collector's treasury to be kept in the main guard at Palamcottah and access to it could be obtained by a public letter to the officer commanding. There is another treasury at the cutcherry where transactions were being conducted and the balance was being carried to the fort at the end of the month to be deposited there. As the treasure has been entirely at the command of the battalion for the last 10 months, no more money has been sent there to avoid the possibility of unfortunate circumstances.	
	2. It is believed that it is the intention of the battalion to march away with it to Travancore, as soon as Col. Wilkinson has actually marched southward. It was therefore essential to secure such of the treasure as was under the Collector's control in a place of safety, in the event of either its seizure by the officers, or its exposure to danger if the province is left destitute of troops for defence.	
	3. For the above reasons, the treasure, amounting to Ch. 2,00,000 has been despatched to Ramnad, the only place of security within reach. There is still 1,00,000 chuckrums in Palamcottah treasury, but a formal demand to the commanding officer to hand it over is likely to meet with refusal on his part.	

Vol. 3585.

Letters sent to the Board.
1809.

	Postal	
27- 8-1809	Special routes.	5–7
	To the Postmaster-General.	
	On the subject of government mails being stopped in some places and of authorizing the Collector to change the route of the tappal, the Collector states that he took the most effective steps to prevent the recurrence of such an act and, in conjunction with Mr. Parish and Col. Stuart, "a new tappal was laid across the country from Madras to Quilon by which all express and public letters of Government have since been conveyed and also all Col. Stuart's correspondence with Government. Col. Wilkinson and Genl. Maitland have passed without any accident." It was desirable that "the existence of this private tappal should not be known" at Palamcottah, where the outrage had been committed. Mr. Parish was therefore	

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Postal—*cont.*

requested to forward all expenses that way, as their despatch could not be known at Palamcottah, and also to open the ordinary daily packet for that place and Quilon and to take out all official letters of consequence and to send them by the private tappal, permitting all private letters of minor importance to pass as usual.

Postal Censorship

22–3

6– 9–09 Report.

From the date of the issue of the order, all private correspondence ceased. At one time, there was a private tappal between Palamcottah and Madura but it only continued for a short time. Since the receipt of instructions from Government all suspicious letters by the public post have been opened and inspected. As the packet to this station passes through Trichinopoly, it is not probable that any letters of a nature hostile to Government will reach here.

Military Supplies

25–6

9– 9–09 Tents.

To the Military Secretary to Government.

1. The detachment which has arrived at Tuticorin from Ceylon consists of 22 officers and 550 men. They have brought only 5 bell tents and Lt.-Col. Morice found his men getting sickly and exposed to the weather.

2. A portion of the tents which the Commercial Resident was ordered to prepare for the use of Lt.-Col. Stuart has been placed at the disposal of the detachments. These number 20 and the Collector's private tents have been spared for the use of the officers.

Village Settlement

29–55

Report on. (See reprint 249/1-10).

1. Mr. Hepburn, Collector, reports to the Board the successful conclusion of a village settlement for 3 years.

2. *The existing settlement.*
So far the method of assessing the land revenue has differed little from that employed by H. H. the Nabob, namely, to estimate the produce and consequent assessment each year. This is the only system by which Government can obtain the maximum possible revenue. If the system is modified in any way the revenue is bound to diminish.

3. *The new settlement.*
The annual demand for the 3 years lease was based on an average of previous years. It was found that during the 7 years of the Company's Government the actual collections reached about the same amount each year, however much the demand may have fluctuated. The Collector therefore took the average collection for the preceding seven years by deducting the yawanah arrived.

4. *Reduction of establishment.*
The amani sibbandi was discontinued and other reductions were made. The charge of collection during the lease is expected to be upwards of 11,000 pagodas annually below the charges for the three years of Mr. Cochrane's management. In Mr. Lushington's time, the charges exceeded those of Mr. Cochrane, but there were special circumstances which vitiate a comparison between the two figures.

5. *Karnams.*
The karnam was employed and paid by the inhabitants. This officer is the medium between the Government and the people and is of very great importance both for the due security of the revenue and to safeguard the rights of the ryots that the karnam should be retained in an independent status.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Village Settlement —*cont.* 6. *Financial results.* During the first three years of Mr. Cochrane's management the average gross collections totalled St. Pag. 4,62,221–25–62 and the charges St. Pag. 36,818–34–67½ leaving a net revenue of St. Pag. 4,05,403–22–74½. The present settlement is for Pag. 4,48,672–15–29, the expected charges St. Pag. 27,695–31–64, leaving a net revenue of St. Pag. 4,20,976–22–45. 7. *General results.* The result of the settlement will be to increase the resources of Government and to introduce a system of order and regularity into the revenue. The people will be relieved from the payment of a burthensome and vexatious tax; the grain market will be thrown open; and funds will be established for the future repair of tanks and watercourses and for the support of ample and efficient establishment of kurnams.	
20– 9–09	**Fischer, Mr. Georgs** Claim to lands. 1. The Collector forwards Mr. Fischer's letter addressed to Government. 2. Mr. Fischer was at one time an officer in Col. Stevenson's Regiment of Cavalry when it was stationed at Tachanore in this province. 3. At that time he entered very deeply into money transactions with the Nabob's manager. When the regiment was ordered to march, he found himself so involved that he preferred relinquishing the service to relinquishing his claims. He appears to have " subsisted " a large tract of country from the Nabob's renter, and to have been a loser by the speculation. 4. Before the assumption of the Carnatic, Mr. Fischer was ordered out of the province by the British Resident, and did not return till last year, when he was permitted to reside for the purpose of recovering certain balances. 5. He now puts forward a claim for the rent of the villages according to the sunnud of the Nabob's renter. The originals might be found in the Supreme Court at Madras. 6. As Mr. Fischer is a British subject, the first point to be ascertained is whether the Government of Madras will permit him to hold the lands he claims but which have never been in his possession since the assumption of the Carnatic.	68–72
27– 9–09	**Extra Revenue** Statement for f. 1218. 1. *Customs.* The sum of net revenue in the last fasli exceeded that of the 2 former years by St. Pag. 1,288–15–59. In the last fasli, the town duties were re-established and their receipts formed a part of the revenue of this year. 2. *Arrack.* It is found impracticable to enforce the conditions of the arrack regulation here at present and it has therefore been necessary to rent out the whole province to one person. The revenue shows an increase upon the two preceding years of Pag. 936–29–21 in favour of the last fasli. 3. *Salt.* The net increase of revenue in the last fasli when compared with the preceding faslis is Pag. 10,117–1–7. Of this, a sum of Pag. 5,227–30–32 arises from sales in the pans situated in the pollams permanently settled and transferred to the Collector's charge at the beginning of the last fasli on the abolition of the Ramnad Collectorate.	78–81
27– 9–09	**Chank Fisheries** Renting proposals. The highest proposal is for P. N. Pag. 11,125 or St. Pag. 9,270–37–40 and is made by Cavy Mahomed Mercoy, the Lubbai merchant of Kilakarai. Mr. J. J. Meyers of Tuticorin proposes to rent it for two years at P. N. Pag. 11,000 or St. Pag. 9,166–20–0 per annum, with a condition that he would take it	81–5

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chank Fisheries—*cont.* up if any person offered 150 or 200 pagodas more than he offered, by adding that amount to his offer. The Collector desires to know whether these terms can be accepted. The highest offer for this year exceeds that of the preceding year by St. Pag. 2,625.	
	Moyanrabitaka	
19–10–09	For f. 1219—Report.	100–18
	1. A village settlement for 3 years has been successfully concluded, one advantage of which is a considerable reduction of the charges of collection.	
	2. *Huzur establishment.* A saving of Pag. 105 per month, as compared with last fasli, appears under this head. As the duty to be performed, now that the district is rented for some years, is just the same as that which before was to be done, while rented for a few months of course, the same establishment was required for it, and as the huzur charges have hitherto been calculated upon this scale, any reduction which is now effected therein should be considered as a saving below what had been calculated upon as necessary in a permanent rent, rather than as a matter arising in consequence of the introduction of that rent.	
	3. *District establishment.* The estimate for f. 1218 amounted to St. Pag. 25,827–28–52 and that for the present Pag. 17,187–28–0 being a decrease below that of the preceding year of Pag. 8,639–44–69. The whole of amani establishment has been discontinued.	
	4. *Charges collection ordinary.* The proposed charges for f. 1218 were St. Pag. 51,168–35–59 and for f. 1219 Pag. 44,895–0–6 being a decrease of Pag. 10,583–12–72.	
	5. *Charges ordinary and extraordinary.* These include repairs of tanks and watercourses, survey expenses, tent allowance, etc. The total estimate for last fasli was Pag. 52,608–35–59 and for the current year, Pag. 44,895–0–36 or Pag. 11,997–12–72 below those of the last fasli.	
	6. *Grand total.* The total estimated charges for the year are St. Pag. 54,034–6–11 for which sanction is requested. The present year shows a diminution of expense to the extent of Pag. 16,667–34–64 and when the probable disbursement of the year of Pag. 54,034–6–11 is compared with the actual charges for f. 1217 amounting to Pag. 80,038–5–1¼, the decrease in favour of the present season is seen to be Pag. 26,053–43–70¼ or 67$\frac{1}{16}$ %.	
	Currency	
2–11–09	Balance statement.	130–3
	To the Accountant-General.	
	1. The only coins in general circulation in the province at their full estimated value are the cully fanams and the puttens next to them the Porto Novo pagodas and then the star pagodas, but neither of these two coins are exchangeable in the bazaar for cully fanams except at a loss. Neither here nor at Travancore are any silver coins to be exchanged but at a discount which, from the very considerable loss, it must occasion, the issue of them, would create considerable complaint on the part of the troops.	
	2. Orders have been issued for the payment of the Paymaster's bill for St. Pag. 58,000. If the Paymaster can dispose of the rupees, it will add Pag. 17,788 to the available balance of cash. If not, financial arrangements should be made upon star pagodas and Porto Novo pagodas as fit for Travancore and the cully fanams for payment in this province.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Postal	
4–11–09	Letters to Quilon—Speedy despatch—Proposals. To the Postmaster-General. 1. As it is a matter of great importance that the orders of Government to the military station at Quilon should be conveyed with the greatest possible expedition, it is suggested that a separate packet and a separate tappal establishment should depart either from Madura or Veropatty and proceed from there by the way of either Srivilliputhur or Sankarankoil to the part of the pass near Shencottah, there to be taken up by the runners under the Deputy Postmaster in Travancore. Thus, a distance of about 80 miles would be saved. 2. *Ordinary letters.* To expedite the ordinary communication with Quilon, all letters should be directed to be made into a separate packet from whatever place they may be despatched. The custom of addressing to Palamcottah all communications intended for Quilon has caused both delay and trouble, as all of them required to be sorted and lists prepared.	133–7
	Currency	
8–11–09	Cash balance statement. To the Accountant-General. 1. The Collector informs the Accountant-General of the expediency of avoiding disappointment on the part of the troops from payment in coins in the exchange of which they may suffer a loss. 2. The only coins current in Travancore are star and Porto Novo pagodas and the troops are, according to orders, paid here only in cully fanams. The total balance at the end of the month appropriable in Travancore can be estimated at 50,000 pagodas. At the end of the month, the whole stock of gold excepting cully fanams will be exhausted. 3. In the next month, the expected collections will be from 25,000 to 30,000 pagodas of which 15,000 or 16,000 may likely be paid in gold. Financial arrangements may therefore be made for that month not to reckon upon more than this sum for Travancore. 4. Endeavours will be made to encourage payment in star pagodas, but it is a dangerous expedient to attempt to interfere with the exchange in the country, as advantage is always taken of it by the shroffs to impose upon the ryots, upon whom any loss always falls. If it is authorised, some of the cully fanams will be exchanged for star pagodas.	138–40
	Attangherry	
16–11–09	Zamindar's death reported. 1. The death of the Zemindar was reported on the 27th July last, the zemindari is a small one consisting of 6 villages and paying an annual permanent revenue of St. Pag. 1,000 to Government. The heir to the zemindari is a minor. 2. The Zemindar had 4 wives. The eldest son by the 3rd wife named Soobramonia Naig is the heir to the zemindari and is now 10 years and 8 months of age. Shevendiapah Naig, the late Zemindar's brother, is willing to become the minor's guardian and to superintend his education. He is the most proper person. Ramaswamy Naik, the late Zemindar's son-in-law, appears to have been the manager hitherto, and he is the most eligible to be continued in preference to a stranger. 3. The beriz of the zemindari for last year amounted to St. Pag. 1,478–39–3. The amount including the manager's salary is Pag. 25 per month, or Pag. 300 per annum, which after deducting the Zemindar's subsistence money will very nearly absorb the whole revenue. The zemindari was sequestered for a balance of Pag. 200 due for last year's kist, and it is found from the accounts that the people have faithfully	146–57

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Date.	Abstract	Page number.
	Attanghorry—*cont.* performed all their engagements and that no balance is due from them. The Zemindar has appropriated theamount for his private debts. Orders are requested as regards this balance and whether the zemindari may be handed over on the appointment of a manager and the arrear liquidated from the surplus collections.	
	Shatoor	
21–11–09	Sequestration of Zamindari. 1. The zemindari was transferred to the Collector's management, at the abolition of the Collectorate of Ramnad, under sequestration from f. 1215. 2. The total balance due from it at the time of the permanent settlement was Pag. 4,502–39–32. Collections have been made in subsequent years. Since the formation of the permanent settlement, the total balance due was Pag. 5,247–2–75, to which if the old balance is added, it will make the total, Pag. 7,576–40–8. 3. The Zamindar has been put to great distress, owing to the sequestration, and the Collector recommends an allowance for his subsistence.	
	Accounts	
21–11–09	D.O.B. statement.	166–72
	Young, Mr. C. W.	
1–12–09	Death reported. 1. Mr. Young held lands to a considerable extent in this district. A deed of partnership existed between Mr. Hughes and the late Mr. Young and as the former is one of the executors, he considers himself eligible for the management of the lands and for the payment of the revenue. 2. Mr. Hughes is the son of the late Mr. Hughes of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, and has resided for several years in the southern provinces as a trader. He rendered conspicuous services during the late rebellion, when he accompanied the army commanded by Col. Agnew. During the Travancore war last year, he had been of service to Col. Sentleger. He is involved to a very great extent in Mr. Young's concerns.	177–8
	Misconduct	
15–12–09	Tahsildars—Cashava Row, Ganapathy Pillah, Soobroy Moodaly, and Vencata Row—Report on. 1. Cashava Row, Tahsildar of Vedoogramam, is indolent and inattentive especially in the matter of accounts and is found guilty of peculation. He is recommended for dismissal. 2. Ganapthy Pillah, Tahsildar of Streevygoontum, Soobroy Moodaly, Tahsildar of Alwar Tinnevelly and Vencata Row, Tahsildar of Sankarankoil, are indolent and negligent in their duty. There is a heavy balance due from their taluks. The Collector requests that he may be relieved of them.	197–211

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Letters sent to the Board.

1810.

	Pearl Fisheries	
19– 1–1810	Prospects—Report. 1. The great freshes in the river which made the water upon the pearl banks so muddy as to render fishing impossible and the interruption of the Pongal feast have delayed the report till now. 2. The opinions of the divers are that there are oysters enough to afford a fishery for 60 boats for 10 days. It is recommended that proposals be invited for a fishery of 50 boats for 10 days.	19–24

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Fisheries—*cont.* 8. If, after that time, there is a prospect of continuing the diving, either it can be done under amani or the boats may be sold in small lots for the remaining days. A conditional offer may be as was the case when Chinniah Mudali rented the fishery in 1905, that is, if any one of the boats brought in fewer than the stated number, such boats were to be struck out of the accounts and oysters were to be accounted for by him at a certain rate per thousand.	
	Smuggling	37–40
8– 2–10	Piece-goods. Several cases of smuggling of piece-goods are reported in most of which the cloths have been seized. These consist of 155 pieces, the estimate value of which is St. Pag. 204–46–66 and are retained in the cutcherry, pending the Board's instructions for their confiscation.	
	Estates	40–62
8– 2–10	Uttumalai, etc.—Management—Report. 1. *Uttumalai.* When the pollam was taken over from the Collector of Ramnad in July 1808, it was under the immediate management of the Collector. The poligar died in 1806 and the question of succession has been in dispute ever since. 2. Navaneetakistna Tevan, the eldest son of the late Zemindar, has produced a decree of the Zillah Court, dated 14th Sep. 1809, in his favour. A balance of Pag. 3,073–11–12 is outstanding against the estate as kist which fell due before it was placed under the Collector's management. 3. *Singampatti, Mailmanday and Mannarkottai.* The Collector reports that not only is balance of revenue due from these estates to Government but also are surplus funds arising from them.	
	Pearl Fisheries	65–8
21– 2–10	Estimate. 1. The Collector reports on the estimate of the probable value of the fishery in order to enable the Board to consider to any conditional offers that may be made for the rent. 2. The divers and boat people, whose judgment can be relied on, state that upon an average each boat may be expected to bring in 6,750 oysters a day. Of this, one-third or 2,250 oysters are the property of the divers and the remaining 4,500 belong to the renter. 3. The estimated value of the produce, viz., St. Pag. 10–19–30 per thousand, makes the daily proceeds of the boat for the renter's share, St. Pag. 46–42–15 or for the whole 50 boats daily, Pag. 2,346–39–30 and the whole value of the fishery for the 10 days, Pag. 23,463–33–60, is stated to be the basis which determines this calculation so as to enable the Board to adopt it in respect of any conditional proposals.	
		72–7
23– 2–10	———Renting proposals. Three proposals are submitted. One of them, the lowest, is passed out of account. The next unconditional offer is made by Cavy Mahomed Marcay for P.N. Pag. 29,500 or St. Pag. 24,583–15–0. The third conditional offer is from one Syed Mahomed Mercay in which he offers the sum of P.N. Pag. 31,200 or St. Pag. 26,000 for the fishery, provided that each boat is ensured to him not to fall short of 4,500 oysters daily while all surplus is to go to him unconditionally, but all boats bringing in a number short of the average to be struck out of the account. The Collector recommends the unconditional offer of Cavy Mahomed Mercay for P.N. Pag. 29,500.	
		95–8
28– 3–10	———Progress report. The boats went out for fishing, on the 23rd instant. In consequence of a strong north-east wind and a very strong current, the number of oysters brought in was very small, not more than	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Fisheries—*cont.* 68,640 of which the renter's share amounted to 45,761. On the 27th the weather proved favourable and notwithstanding the advantages, there were no more than 92,020 oysters brought in of which the renter's share was 61,347. The scene of operations was changed to another part of the bank and the boats happily brought in yesterday very nearly 3,00,000 of which 2,00,000 oysters are the property of the renter. The Collector proposes to remain there during the continuance of the fishery.	
	Master Attendant	
30- 8-10	Abolition objected to. 1. It appears that Government have been pleased to do away with the appointment of the Master Attendant and that the duties of his department are to be performed by an English writer from the commercial office. 2. From the point of view of the importance of the place as a seaport and of the number of the vessels resorting to it which require the attendance of the Beach Master, the situation is certainly unnecessary. 3. His most important labours are the fitting out and collecting the boats and providing anchors and buoys, etc., during the pearl fishery. It is extremely doubtful whether the fishery could be carried on without a person of that description, as the duties could not be safely entrusted to a native writer acting under a different department. 4. The general superintendence of the chank fishery has also been under the Master Attendant and also the charge of the pearl banks. He must prevent people from clandestinely resorting to them and plundering them between the fisheries. 5. The chank generally produced from 8,000 to 10,000 P.N. pagodas a year and the net revenue received by Government from the pearl fishery, when the present one shall have been concluded, would be, within the last 3 years, 1,50,000 P.N. pagodas. A consideration of the large revenue derived from the fishery and the little expense attending its realization may be brought to justify as the price of its security the difference in expense between the pay of the Master Attendant and that of the native writer.	98–100
	Gunpowder	
7- 4-10	Supplies. To Government. 1. The gunpowder which was required for use during the time of the fishery to give the signal for the fishery to begin, for the boats to leave off and for keeping the boats within the buoys fixed upon the banks were being regularly supplied from the stores at Palamcottah. 2. It appears that the Military Board has disapproved of the issue of gunpowder by the Officer Commanding and desires, that the orders of Government should first be obtained. 3. The Collector solicits the orders of Government in respect of the gunpowder required for the purposes of the fishery. He also requests orders to supply him with a few cartridges upon indent, as they are frequently required to kill tigers and wild elephants when they approach to devastate the crops. Ever since the southern rebellion, the manufacture and transport of every kind of store has been prevented.	107–9
	Pearl Fisheries	
13- 4-10	Results—Report. 1. The result of the 11 days' fishery shows that the total gross number of oysters that have been brought in amounts to 22,03,658 of which 2/3rds or 14,69,107 are the property of the renter. 2. If the recommendation in favour of the renter be acceded to and the first 2 days reckoned as one, the total amounts to 1,07,108 oysters. If this is granted to the renter, he will have no cause for complaint.	112–6

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Fisheries—*cont.* 3. The divers were of opinion that there would still be oysters enough upon the bank to allow of an amani fishing of 3 days for 60 boats. The renter declined the option of continuing it and the boats were therefore divided into 12 lots of 5 boats each and put up to auction. These rented for no less than P.N. Pag. 12,412 or St. Pag. 10,337–22–40 for the 3 days.	
	Revenue Collections	
12– 5–10	Report. 1. The Collector reports on the amount of collections estimated to be made as near as possible within the official year, that being the year in which the financial reports are sent to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. 2. The estimated amount of collections to be received within the last official year which expired last month was St. Pag. 5,48,000. The actual collections amounted to Pag. 8,13,160 being an excess of St. Pag. 2,65,150 above the estimate sent in at the beginning of the year. The balance of the current revenue was Pag. 40,370. 3. The amount of Pag. 2,65,150 which is in excess of the estimate is independently of the pearl fishery which if added, would bring the collections to over Pag. 9,00,000. 4. The whole balance now remaining amounts to not more than Pag. 11,163–44–2. Of this, about Pag. 6,000 are to be recovered by means of court decrees.	130–4
	Hepburn, Mr. James	
15– 5–10	Collector—Leave application. Mr. James Hepburn requests that he may be granted leave for 2 months to visit the Presidency. He proposes that the charge may be made over to his Senior Assistant, Mr. Hanbury, who is qualified in every respect.	135–6
	Pearl Fisheries	
20– 5–10	Results—Report. 1. At the end of the 3 days for which the amani system was conducted, it still appeared that in some parts of the bank a considerable amount of oysters could be fished up. In order that the whole surface of the bank might be examined, it was resolved to increase the number of boats to 75 and to divide them in lots of 5 each for a 3 days' further fishing. The further term was sold for no less than St. Pag. 15,787–22–40. 2. The amount received from the fishing for the 6 days' amani fishing was St. Pag. 67,470–33–60. The collections from the extra revenue amounted to Pag. 785–20–72 making the total gross collections St. Pag. 68,256–9–52. The charges amounted to Pag. 550–41–25, which being deducted, the net collections would amount to Pag. 67,705–18–27.	138–43
	Food-grains	
31– 5–10	Scarcity apprehended. 1. With reference to the copy of a letter from the Military Board to Government communicated to him, the Collector reports that there is at present no apparent danger whatever of any want of grain in the district, particularly to the inhabitants and troops in Palamcottah. 2. The trader who has long been supplying the bazaar in the fort of Palamcottah states that he himself has a stock of grain on hand sufficient to answer the consumption of the troops and inhabitants, until the harvest of the new crops next fasli.	145–51
	Yeomiahs	
9– 6–10	Syed Aley Audy's claim. 1. The results of the enquiry show that the payment was not made from the collections of the customs like those which have been restored lately, but it was an assessment of so much per bullock and cooly load of merchandize levied in addition to the amount of customs, and appropriated to the support of a mosque near Calicut, in whose name it appears in the old custom accounts.	162–4

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Yemolahs—*cont.*	
	2. As all payments of this nature have been abolished by the regulations and as no such claimant appeared at the time of the examination of these charities, no notice was taken of it in the previous reports.	
	Postal	747–7
9– 7–10	Letter bags—Provision of.	
	To the Postmaster-General.	
	1. With reference to the subject whether it is the established practice for the tappal runners to provide themselves with bags for the conveyance of the public packets within their respective ranges, and whether it would be attended with advantage, if such bags were in future provided at the public expense and furnished to the different stations by the General Post Office and if by this means the present apparently defective system of each runner delivering to the next relief a number of separate parcels, instead of one general packet, would be remedied, the Collector replies as follows:—	
	2. It appears that under the Nabob's government, the tappal was carried in a large leathern bag. It was provided by the circar and furnished to the runners. This bag being worn out, and either from the frequent change of commanding officers, who superintended the tappal management, or from the unsettled state of the district, the purchase of the new bags has not been attended to.	
	3. Since 1808, when Col. Bannerman was in these parts, a set of bags was provided at the public expense, but the runners carried their tappals either in their cloth or in their turban, the letters having been covered with wax cloth, but still in separate packets connected by a string.	
	4. The present system is defective, involving risk of loss, and the proposed alteration would be a great improvement. The bags required for the district would be about 2 ft. wide and 2½ ft. deep; 3 for the tappal from Madura to Palamcottah, 3 from Palamcottah to Quilon and 2 from Palamcottah to Tuticorin.	
	Customs Duty	190–3
9– 8–10	Cloths.	
	To the Commercial Resident.	
	1. In view of the customs regulations which do not authorize the collection of duty on one and the same article by two authorities within the same district, but rather the free transit of them where the duty has once been accounted for, the Collector object to the collection made by the sea customs chowkidar of the duty on goods which had been previously paid for at the land customs chowki. The amount of collections made by the chowkidar at Coilpatam should be directed to be made over to his chowkidar at Coilpatam.	
	2. The sea customs chowkidar, finding that the land customs chowkidar has passed the cloth at a decreased rate, collected the difference arising from the decreased rate. It was enquired into and the land customs Amildar was required to issue a fresh rowanah and collect the necessary duty upon the cloth.	
	Watson, Mr.	228–9
5–11–10	Distraint of crops.	
	To the Judge in the zillah of Madura.	
	1. From the report of the Tahsildar of Nadoomundalum, it appears that Mr. Watson's men aided by the court peons have, on account of some debts due to him, sequestered not only the inhabitants' share of the produce of certain cultivators in the village but also the circar share of it.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Watson, Mr.—*cont.* 2. This is in direct violation of Section 17, Regulation XXXIII of 1802 which prescribes it to be the undoubted right of the owner of the land or his representative to consider the produce of it mortgaged to him for the rent of the land, in the first instance. 3. It is requested that an enquiry may be made into the case, and the produce be released, until the entire demands of Government for the rent be satisfied. The Government Vakil has also been instructed to make a motion in the court on this subject.	
	Moyen Zabitahs	
15–11–10	For F. 1220—Estimate. 1. The year is one in continuation of the village lease for 3 years and the circumstances of the revenue as far as regards the mode of its collection are similar to those which existed last year. 2. *Huzur establishment.* The estimated amount of this branch is Pag. 7,392 which is the same as that estimated last year. The percentage of this charge upon the expected amount of revenue is Pag. 1–5–16 per hundred pagodas. 3. *District establishment.* This is estimated at Pag. 17,187–28–64, which is the same as last year. The percentage upon the estimated revenue is Pag. 3–20–60. 4. When it is considered that almost the whole revenue is realized by a detailed process of management, it will be reckoned to be as moderate as possible.	237–45
	Chank Fisheries	
17–11–10	Renting proposals. 1. Of the 3 proposals received for the current year, the highest sum offered was St. Pag. 8,937–22–40 which is a decrease of Pag. 333–15–0 below the preceding year. The proposer is the late renter Abdul Cauder Mercoy of Kilakarai who, being able to transport the chank with other merchandize to Bengal in his own vessels, can afford to give a higher price for the fishery than any other person. His security is unquestionable and it is recommended that the rent be confirmed on him. 2. In consequence of the pearl fishery last year, the renter becomes entitled to a remission of Pag. 3,000 and it is requested that sanction may be accorded to write it off under that head in the accounts.	246–7
	Arrack	
17–11–10	Renting proposal. Finding that his endeavours to introduce the conditions of the regulation either for a retail sale or for a rent by divisions for the arrack into the province were quite ineffectual, the Collector reports that he has rented out the whole province to one man. The highest offer is that of Sarangapauny Chetty, who has given security, and agrees to pay Pag. 3,725, which is an increase upon last year's rent of Pag. 780. This is recommended for confirmation, as it incurs no charge for management and the whole becomes a net revenue to Government.	247–8
	Extra Revenue	
20–11–10	Collections for f. 1219—Statement. 1. *Customs.* The net revenue for the last fasli exceeds that for the two former faslis by Pag. 5,978–34–4. This is due principally to an augmentation in the number of chowkis for its collection. During f. 1217 there were no town duties in force. The revenue of the frontier duties was considerably affected in f. 1218 by the Travancore War.	249–50

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Extra Revenue—cont.	
	2. *Salt.* This shows a net increase for the last year of Pag. 9,155–8–65, above the 2 years preceding. This is due entirely to the addition to the price upon the salt at the commencement of the last fasli.	
	Season Report	
29–11–00	The province being the most southerly in the peninsula is the last for the northern monsoon to reach and the seasons are consequently much later than those further northward. The present season has been very backward and the rains very partial. Within these few days, the rains have fallen sufficiently to enable the inhabitants to re-commence cultivation and to restore the newly planted grain, which had suffered severely from the clear hot weather.	285–6
18–12–10	On the 6th instant, the rain began to fall very heavily and continued with unprecedented violence. The calamity has caused the loss of many lives and more than a thousand houses are reported to have been destroyed. In Alwar Tinnevelly alone, 500 houses have been washed away. In Shermadevi taluk one cow-keeper alone lost 300 sheep.	286–91
	The channels have breached in all places. Prompt and efficient measures have been taken to repair the damages. The Board's sanction is requested to advance for the present to the extent of Pag. 5,000 to repair the tanks; watercourses, etc., and Pag. 5,000 more to advance to the people to enable them to purchase stock and seed.	
	Irrigation Repairs	
21–12–10	Report for f. 1217. During the fasli the marah had not been established and sanction was requested to disburse Pag. 8,000 on repairs. The whole sum disbursed was only Pag. 7,506–7–38. Not only were all the repairs completed but also funds were available for the completion of the first portion of the great Murdoor anicut, for which, according to Capt. Caldwell's plan, a separate sanction of Pag. 2,950 was granted.	295–8
	Audit	
29–12–10	Explanation.	298–304

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Letters sent to the Board.
1811.

	Survey	
3– 1–1811	Progress report. To the Surveyor-General. 1. The persons employed in the survey are Senior Revenue Surveyor, John Robinson and Sub-Assistant Surveyors, Thomas Hill and W. Fletcher. They joined in the year 1807. 2. Maj. Caldwell was called to the province to superintend certain improvements in the survey. After his departure, Maj. Lambton took over the charge of the survey. 3. The survey has been conducted with considerable success. The whole of the district to the southward of the Tambraparni river has been surveyed and also a portion upon the north bank. In about a year and a half, a perfectly correct and minute plan of the whole province including the taluk of Srivilliputhur or Nadoomundalum with all its dependent pollams will have been obtained.	2–5
	Military Cash	
9– 1–11	To Government. 1. The Collector reports that although the regulations composed many years ago required that payment to the troops in the province should be made in cully fanams, yet, when the obvious difficulty of furnishing a whole detachment with that coin was	8–15

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Military Cash—*cont.*	
	brought to the notice of the Accountant-General on the 6th Feb. 1809, Government directed on the 15th of that month that, as pagoda rupees pass for their full value in the province, the troops could be paid in them, when no cully fanams were available.	
	2. The Paymaster made no requisition for fanams but requested that the whole indent be issued in star pagodas, which was complied with.	
	3. When Col. Brice, Officer Commanding, referred the subject of the pay of the troops, he was referred to the Paymaster for an explanation in respect of the arrangements made for the pay of the troops within his range.	
	Irrigation Repairs	
17- 1-11	Execution of.	25–9
	1. Referring to the sanction of Pag. 5,000 for the repairs of damages and for advances to the people who have suffered during the late calamity, the Collector reports, that the greatest part of the damages done to the principal watercourses have been already repaired in a temporary manner. The two large and important tanks of Srivaiguntam and Tinderopary were also repaired.	
	2. It is too early to give an idea of the remissions which the visitation would render necessary. The crops in general look very well.	
	3. The Collector requests the assistance of Capt. Fotheringham for examining some anicuts and other permanent works that have been executed under Capt. Caldwell's plans. Not one of these great works has suffered the slightest injury from the late uncommon trial.	
	Military Cash	
18- 1-11	Payment of troops in cully fanams.	30–4
	To Government.	
	1. Col. Brice, in his letter dated the 16th instant, states, that he referred the subject of payment of the troops in cully fanams and adds that he is "fully convinced that there must be plenty of cully fanams forthcoming as the star pagodas cannot at present be exchanged for 16 cully fanams."	
	2. This is intended to signify that the cully fanams are wilfully hoarded in the treasury to the inconvenience of the troops under his command. Government will be pleased to call upon Col. Brice for the grounds of his assertion.	
	3. At the very time when the Colonel made this remark, every cully fanam in the treasury had been issued for the pay of the troops. There have been cully fanams in the hands of the Paymaster's agent ever since the receipt of the letter fully sufficient to discharge the whole pay of the battalion.	
	4. The demand at present for small coins is unusually great and they are indispensable in the Revenue deparment. To repair the damages caused by the late inundation, many hundreds of people are employed. These have to be paid in small coins. It might not be possible to pay the troops wholly in cully fanams, unless Government authorize the purchase of them at the exchange rate of the day.	
	Copper Coins	
11- 2-11	Circulation—Answers to questionnaire.	63–(
	1. *Circulation.*	
	Scarce. The principal coin in circulation is the jelle cash.	
	2. *Variation.*	
	No variation except that the quantity of it has become smaller which has enhanced its price. The change in quantity is due to the wear caused by circulation, as none has been coined for many years past. The decrease in quantity of the jelle cash has raised its value from 80 to 40 cash per cully fanam.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Copper Coins—*cont.* 3. *Sources of supply.* Till the assumption of the Carnatic, the jelle cash was supplied either from a mint at Tinnevelly or from one at Trichinopoly, which has been cut off after the assumption. 4. *Present need.* Supplies required for 2,000 or 3,000 pagodas at present and to the same extent annually.	
	Misconduct	
18– 2–11	Tahsildars of Srivaikuntam and Calacaud—Further report. 1. In reply to the Board's letter, dated the 31st ultimo, sanctioning the removal of the 2 Tahsildars, if it should still be deemed necessary after the considerable reduction of the balances, the Collector states that, as the regulation prescribes that a specific charge shall be made against them in each particular case, the subject of their balances was represented as one connected with the most important function of their office. 2. *Tahsildar of Srivaikuntam.* The Tahsildar was once removed for systematic idleness and inattention to duty, but was allowed another trial in Oct. 1809. He has made almost no collections and has paid no attention to the orders of his Assistant, during his absence at Madras. 3. *Tahsildar of Calacaud.* His collections and accounts have always been in arrears. 4. These men have not taken a single step, as laid down by the regulations, to recover the balances so as to enable a process to be instituted, when necessary, against the defaulters.	68–73
	Salt Revenue	
15– 2–11	Decrease—Explanation. 1. With reference to the Board's observation that the salt revenue is considerably less in the present than in the last fasli, the Collector explains as follows. 2. *Cadjan passes.* The retail trade in salt was much increased by the issue of cadjan passes stamped and numbered for all salt sold under the value of 1 pagoda. The passes were intended only for consumption within the district. The salt servants, owing to misapprehension, applied the restriction to the sale of salt for exportation, and it was not till the difference of sales attracted attention that the mistake was found out and rectified. 3. *Inundation.* The inundation in November and December caused serious damage to the salt pans. The collections in December yielded only Pag. 775–22–39 instead of Pag. 2,223–36–51, as in the former year.	75–8
	Encroachments	
11– 8–11	Circar lands—Prevention—Measures. 1. The villages composing the several pollams are interspersed with those of the Circar and there are many disputes as to their exact limits and the rights of property in the lands adjoining them. 2. A statement is now sent showing the full extent of lands entered in the accounts of the circar villages which have been usurped by the several poligars since the assumption of this province, together with their average and total value during that time. 3. It shows also that the poligars have continued year after year to appropriate additional lands entered in the circar accounts to themselves. The zamindars of Ettiyapuram and Chokkampatti are the most conspicuous in these practices. 4. It is necessary to take some steps for the sake of general example and respect for social order and good government, as well as to prevent serious affrays that such proceedings have frequently given rise to, than for the value of the lands which is trifling. 5. It may be thought that as the villages are rented, the inhabitants ought to prosecute for the amount of their loss. But if the inhabitants act as principals in the cause, they could not	94–9

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	Encroachments—*cont.*	
	appear as witnesses, whereas if the Government were to prosecute for their right, the testimony of these people will not only be valid but also the best of evidence.	
	6. Sanction is requested to institute suits in the court against the poligars and to employ the Government Vakil to conduct them at government expense. A few of the strongest cases may be instituted in preference to wholesale and indiscriminate proceedings, as one or two decisions are more likely to serve the purpose in view, viz., of preventing the repetition of such irregularities.	
	Survey	
15– 8–11	Progress report.	103–5
	Season Report	
17– 8–11		106–7
	1. The rain commenced at the end of the last month and lasted for about 10 days, causing considerable damage to the crops, which were ready to be cut. The backward crops, however, have had the benefit of it.	
	2. *Tobacco.* The tobacco crop in the Srivilliputtur taluk has suffered serious loss and the customs revenue is likely to be affected by it, as the tobacco trade with Travancore constitutes one of the most considerable branches of it. No damage has been done to the works in the district by the late rain.	
	3. *Public Health.* The unusual circumstances of the season have rendered it very unhealthy, particularly in the vicinity of the hills and along the sea coast, where the mortality of people is greater than usual.	
	Epidemic Disease	
6– 4–11	Report.	122–3
	1. The district is at present suffering under the dreadful visitation of an epidemic disease. In the vicinity of the sea coast, a great deal of stagnant water has accumulated upon the salt marshes, the exhalation of which would generate putrid diseases. The disease has been prevalent in the vicinity of the mountains. Every one of the pilgrims who has returned from Palni, in the Dindigul district, has died on his return. There is reason to suppose that the infection may have been imported.	
	2. The rain has been unusually heavy and still continues, causing serious damage to the crops and several of the tanks. There is likely to be considerable loss of the land revenue and of the subordinate sources of revenue arising from the trade in salt and customs.	
	Irrigation Repairs	
12– 8–11	For f. 1218—Report.	136–8
	The statement of the tank marah for the fasli shows that during the year it amounted to St. Pag. 11,081–17–0 of which Pag. 10,990–23–42 were collected, leaving a balance of Pag. 90–38–55. Of Pag. 10,990–23–42 collected, Pag. 7,049–4–5 have been expended, leaving a net balance of Pag. 3,941–19–41, after deducting Pag. 700–4–17 excess of disbursements in certain taluks. The statement shows that the amount of the marah will be fully sufficient in all seasons for the ordinary repairs required, and the small balance outstanding indicates that the demand does not act heavily on the people.	
	Salt Manufacture	
18– 4–11	Statement.	143–4
	Epidemic Disease	
14– 5–11	Report.	155–68
	1. The disease was at first prevalent in the Srivilliputhur taluk, later it travelled southwards, where it prevailed universally, and spread to the sea coast. It committed great ravages in the Punjamahl and Calacaud taluks.	

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	Epidemic Disease—*cont.* 2. The principal cause of it would be better investigated by the Medical Committee, which is constituted under orders. The mortality had been greatest among the lower classes, particularly the toddy drawers. 3. People state that about 34 years ago, a similar unhealthy season prevailed but the effects were neither so general nor so fatal. (See Orme's History of Hindoostan, Old Edition, page 201, paragraph 2. It refers to a fatal disease in March 1757.)	
20— 5—11	The rain has discontinued and the weather is hot. There is every prospect that the disease will be less mortal than before, and if the dry weather continues, it will gradually disappear.	177–80
	Road Repairs	
21– 5–11	Pioneers' services called for. 1. Having received a letter from Capt. Hughes, commanding a body of pioneers at Trichinopoly, that he would march to Palamcottah, the Collector addresses the Board requesting it to move Government that he may be permitted to halt for a short time in the district on his march, to repair some of the most important roads which have suffered greatly from the inundation last year. 2. The streets are low and dirty. This could be remedied if they were well repaired by the pioneers. The cost of firewood has risen very high, in consequence of its being brought upon carts from a distance of 20 or 30 miles on damaged roads. The high military road from Palamcottah to Trichinopoly is much injured at a short distance from the town. The pioneers would be able to execute all the repairs in a most substantial manner within a very short time.	180–3
	Zamindars	
22– 5–11	Yalcomada, Avadipooram, Sapatoor and Sivagiri—Sequestration for arrears—Report. 1. *Sivagiri.* This is the largest zamindari and the amount being trifling, the proprietor is expected to arrange for the payment before the end of the fasli. His pollam has suffered considerably from the late rains. 2. *Avadiapooram and Sapatoor.* The zamindars are dead. There is a dispute over the succession; in the one, it arises out of a will and in the other, it arises out of adoption. The zamindaris will fall into the hands of minors and pass under the protection of the Court of Wards. The lands have been sequestered for arrears, in order to guard them against the depredations of either party.	185–7
	Assistant Surgeon	
27– 6–11	Tinnevelly—Retention requested. To Maj.-Genl. Wilkinson, Commanding the Southern division. It appears that the Superintending Surgeon in the division has recommended that Mr. Jones should be directed to proceed to Madura during the absence of Mr. Christy, Assistant Surgeon at Palamcottah, as a member of the Medical Committee. As sickness still continues in Tinnevelly and several civilians are indisposed, the services of Mr. Jones are required at any time. Mr. Christy would not be able to pay the same attention from Palamcottah, a distance of 40 miles. It is therefore requested that Mr. Jones should not be disturbed from Tinnevelly.	262–3
	Agricultural Advances	
30– 6–11	Estimate. 1. The late inundation and the epidemic disease have caused a great scarcity of seed grain, and the cultivators are without any assistance. Unless the necessary assistance is given to them the revenue will suffer considerably. The Collector	204–8

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	Agricultural Advances—*cont.*	
	advanced a sum of Pag. 10,000 to the people for the purchase of seed, and applies for sanction, which he could not do earlier, owing to an attack of illness.	
	2. There has been a great loss of cattle owing to the epidemic which rendered the people unable to look after them, and as many as 30,000 have been lost. To replace them, it is estimated that Pag. 10,000 will be required.	
	Hepburn, Mr. James	
24– 7–11	Collector—Sickness reported.	228–32
	The Collector states that he was attacked with the epidemic disease and was unable to report about the management of the district.	
	Revenue Management	
30– 7–11	Report.	241–64
	1. *State of the season.*	
	The revenue has suffered considerably from two causes. Firstly, the epidemic disease had been so universal throughout the province that people could not attend to cultivation. In many villages, all those who were responsible for the payment of the revenue have been swept away. Secondly, the late rains were so heavy, beginning in February and lasting till April, that much of the peshanum crop was destroyed and the whole of it was damaged.	
	2. *Postponement of kists.*	
	As the failure of the season had been general throughout, it is recommended that payment of kists up to 31st May only should be insisted upon at present, and that the remainder of it due in June and July should be stipulated to be paid in one or two years, as the future means of the people may enable them.	
	3. *Amani villages.*	
	The amount of the revenue for f. 1220 was Pag. 4,52,576; the proportion up to 31st May was Pag. 3,88,627, leaving for June and July kists Pag. 63,949. Of the proportion due up to 31st May, Pag. 2,90,426 have been collected, leaving a balance at that date of Pag. 98,201, exclusive of June and July kists. From 31st May to the present date, however, the collections in part of that year amount to Pag. 32,019, reducing the balance to Pag. 68,734.	
	The deductions on account of the season which it may be necessary to make would amount to Ch. 24,756 or Pag. 15,000. The damage caused by the storm would amount to Pag. 14,467, which would increase the deductions to Pag. 29,467. If this amount is deducted from the balance up to May of Pag. 98,201, the balance would be Pag. 68,731; of this sum, however, Pag. 32,019 have since been collected, in consequence of which the balance remaining due is Pag. 36,715.	
	Military Supplies	
1– 8–11	Scarcity of grain—Report.	265–7
	To the O.C.	
	1. The scarcity in the fort at Palamcottah arises solely from the fact that the grain market there is not free. There is a particular set of men who always supply that market with grain the price of which is fixed under the sanction of the Commanding Officer. People have been under the impression, therefore, that the market is not free and that those men alone are permitted to sell grain within the fort and thus a competition in the market is prevented. The bazaar of Palamcottah is the only one in the country where there is a want of grain.	
	2. From the failure of the crop, the price of grain has increased, but no scarcity has been complained of except in Palamcottah. There is no control over the market in Tinnevelly, 3 miles from Palamcottah, where the market is being supplied in plenty. But, as the price fixed upon grain in the fort was considerably below the present rate, the merchants could afford no relief to the people in the fort.	

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	Treasury	
22– 8–11	Cash balance—Estimate.	282–5
	To the Accountant-General.	
	As required, a remittance of Pag. 1,00,000 has been dispatched to the Presidency. The balance of cash in consequence of the increase in charges will be reduced to Pag. 34,621 on the 31st December next, instead of Pag. 52,448 as expected by the Accountant-General.	
	Cultivation	
4– 9–11	Statement.	288–92
	1. The Collector compares the present cultivation with that of f. 1217.	
	2. *Darmasanum taluks.*	
	In the taluks, the principal wet grain lands are in the vicinity of the Tambraparni river. There were 25,134 seed cottahs of land cultivated with the car crop in fasli 1217, while in the present fasli, 19,015 only have been cultivated, making a net decrease, after deducting a small increase, of 6,119 cottah, or nearly one-fourth of the whole.	
	3. *Srivilliputhur and Sankarankoil taluks.*	
	The deficiency in the darmasanum taluks has been counterbalanced by cultivation in these 2 taluks. 2,775 cottahs of car seed land have been cultivated in the present fasli, there being none in the last fasli. The cause of the increase is the late heavy rains which gave a plentiful supply of water to the tanks.	
	4. *Dry grain.*	
	In f. 1217 up to date, there appears to have been 50,000 chains of dry grain sown, but in consequence of the entire want of rain at the proper time this year, no dry grain has as yet been cultivated.	
	Chank Fisheries	
11– 9–11	Renting proposals.	296–300
	Of the six offers made, that of Vellatally Pillai is the highest being P. N. Pag. 12,500, or St. Pag. 10,416–30–0, which is an increase upon the last year's rent of Pag. 1,479–7–40. He is an agent on behalf of Moosa Gavey, the great Lubby merchant at Tellicherry. It is recommended.	
	Arrack	
	It has always been found necessary to rent out the arrack of the	300–4
	It has always been found necessary to rent out the arrack of the whole district to one man. The proposal of Chinna Meera Rowet is the highest for the province, being St. Pag. 1,886–30–0 and is an increase of Pag. 103–15–0 above last year. Ramaswami and Vanoomala's offer of Pag. 857 is the highest for the fort of Palamcottah. Tremalamootoo's offer of Pag. 275 is the best for Tuticorin, and Kylasam Pillai's of Pag. 645–37–40 is the highest for the pollams, making the proposals in all, Pag. 3,675, being a decrease of Pag. 50 below the revenue of last year. The offers are recommended for confirmation.	
	Zamindars	
12– 9–11	Sequestration for arrears—Report.	304–10
	1. *Chokkampatti and Vady.*	
	Chokkampatti is a big zamindari and owes a balance of Pag. 1,305 and Vady of Pag. 187. As it was the period of cultivation, they were not sequestered. Chokkampatti has lately paid Pag. 562 and would have discharged the remainder, but for the death of a brother.	
	2. *Sivagiri.*	
	Of the sequestered zamindaris, the balance from Sivagiri is by far the most considerable, being Pag. 10,425, which is nearly one-half of the whole. It is one of the largest of the Tinnevelly pollams and is situated in the north-west part under the hills, in the vicinity of which epidemic fever has been rampant. The proprietor assigned his inability	

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	Zamindaris—*cont.* to discharge the arrear to this cause, and, as he was informed that there was no chance of remitting his balance, he has promised to procure security for the whole amount within 20 days. Orders are requested whether the zamindari should be advertised for sale, or whether, in the event of a security being given for payment of the arrear within a reasonable time, it should be accepted. Under the circumstances, the Collector recommends to the Board to be indulgent to this proprietor.	
	Copper Coinage	
25–9–11	Circulation—Report. To the Mint Committee. The circulation of the copper coins is perfectly established in the district and there is no prejudice on the part of the people towards it. In general circulation these bear a very trifling increase above their nominal value.	319
	Uttumalai	
1–10–11	Zamindari management—Transfer. 1. The zamindari was under the detailed management of the Collector. There was a dispute about the succession between the two sons of the late zamindar by different wives. The court decreed in favour of the eldest boy. This has been appealed against. 2. The claimant in whose favour the suit has been decreed presses to be put in possession and offers security in cases of this nature as required under clause 2, section xi, Regulation XII, A.D. 1802. The security for the payment of the revenue has been given and the zamindari has been made over to the proprietor for the present	322–4
	Revenue Collections	
21–10–11	For f. 1220—Report. 1. *Comparative statement.* (*a*) *Customs.* The net collections in the fasli just expired exceed the average of those in ff. 1218 and 1219 in Pag. 2,066–5–78. (*b*) *Farms and licences.* The revenue as compared with ff. 1218 and 1219 shows an increase of Pag. 190. (*c*) *Salt.* This has exceeded the average of ff. 1218 and 1219 in the sum of St. Pag. 4,722–27–21.	333–4
	Military Supply and Transport	
6–11–11	Resources—Report on equiry. To the Assistant Commissary-General, Trichinopoly. 1. *Cattle.* The Tahsildars of the several taluks estimate that they can procure 1,406 cattle and 8 carts for the public service. How far the agency of the revenue officers to procure cattle for the public service would be considered the most eligible remains to be seen. The Paymaster's agents procured double the number when the army was equipped for the Travancore War. 2. *Coolies.* The information respecting coolies and the owners of draught cattle must be obtained from the Magistrate as the subject is dealt with by the department of police. 3. *Sheep.* It is reckoned that there are between 4 and 5 lakhs of sheep but the people do not like to dispose of them. Few or no slaughter cattle will be got with the consent of the people. The number to be procured and the period will depend upon the compulsion used to collect them.	349–60

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	Military Supply and Transport—*cont.* 4. *Grain.* The quantity of paddy raised entirely depends upon the nature of the season. The best time for the purchase of the grain is after the harvest. A price current will be furnished on application by the Magistrate. 5. *Gunnies, tent cloth, etc.* Any information about these could be obtained only from the commercial officers of Government.	
9-11-11	**Season Report** 1. *Cultivation.* There was a considerable falling off in the car cultivation when compared with its extent last year. The harvest of the crop is now proceeding and will not be complete for 6 weeks. The peshanum or ground crop of the season has commenced. On the success of it, the amount of the settlement of the year will, in a material degree, depend. 2. *Settlement.* Under the present circumstances, the people cannot be prevailed upon to take the lease of their villages for a year unless upon terms which would prove detrimental to the interests of Government. There is little likelihood of their agreeing with their present prospects to commence a new lease for years, at a rate producing an adequate rate to Government. The amani management is, at present, perhaps the best. The actual produce being divided between the Government and the cultivator upon the spot, the private means of no person will be required to pay demands which are beyond his immediate ability to discharge.	363–9
10-11-11	**Moyensabtiahs** For f. 1221—Estimate. 1. *Huzur establishment.* No increase is recommended beyond the establishment employed during the continuance of the lease. The sum proposed is Pag. 616, being the same as last year. 2. *District establishment.* It is found to be the same as last year. 3. *Charges.* (*a*) *Huzur.* The percentage of the establishment upon the gross expected revenue is Pag. 1–7–50 per cent. of the revenue collected. (*b*) *District.* The addition caused to this branch in consequence of the proposed system of management in the present year amounts to Pag. 8,640, above what it had been for the last 3 years. The charge amounts to Pag. 5–31–68 per cent. upon the expected revenue. (*c*) A sum of Pag. 93–5–52 of every Pag. 100 collected is thus left to Government for appropriation to other purposes. (*d*) The grand total of the estimated charges for the present year is Pag. 83,880 which is in excess of that of last year in Pag. 28,943. The principal item is for advances to cultivation to the extent of Pag. 20,000. If this sum is recovered, the actual increase, after deducting it, would amount to Pag. 8,943, of which Pag. 8,800 is on account of the amani sibbendi.	369–85
21-11-11	**Customs Servants** Transfer—Remarks. 1. With reference to the letter from the Board communicating for guidance a suggestion from the Collector of Bellary, regarding the transfer of sayer servants from one taluk to another in the interests of public service, the Collector states that he has been in the habit of removing a custom chowkidar or salt	389–92 —

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	Customs Servants—*cont.*	
	monigar from the station where his conduct was unsatisfactory to another, and found the result was always satisfactory. They became conscious that they had been unfaithful to their trust and that they were suspected which made them more cautious in future. This also had the effect of breaking up any combination entered into by different persons. If the cause of dissatisfaction arose from idleness, a removal was generally understood as a warning to be more industrious in future.	
	2. In like manner, the Tahsildars were removed from one district to another, but this had been done by way of promotion from the charge of a smaller to a more important district. It was generally attended with excellent results, as it made the management of a large district an object of ambition.	
	Season Report	
21–11–11	Transmission.	395–6
	The early part of the season was very unfavourable and, from want of rain, the period of sowing passed away without any cultivation. Such of the lands as were sown late are of inferior value.	
	With reference to wet cultivation, the extent of land cultivated with car crop has decreased considerably. The peshanum crop, however, has been on the whole favourable, but it is too early to form a clear estimate.	
	Stamp Regulation	
25–11–11	Operation—Report on.	402–6
	To the Superintendent of Stamps.	
	1. *Country paper.*	
	The specimens manufactured and a statement of their price are enclosed for information. A much better description of country paper than any of the enclosed specimens and at a cheaper rate was manufactured in the village of Peddapollam and was always used in the Collector's cutcherry. With a little encouragement, the considerable quantity required for the Stamp Office can be manufactured there.	
	2. *Working of Stamp Regulation.*	
	The system has made as great a progress as could have been expected in the district. All descriptions of law papers connected with the conduct of suits in the court are in great demand. The revenue papers are principally employed in transcribing copies of documents furnished from the records of the cutcherry. Petitions respecting any zamindari permanently settled and on any other subject which are of sufficient consequence or ever likely to come for judicial enquiry are required to be written on the stamp paper. Money papers are as much used by the natives in their transactions with each other as could be expected.	
	Cavalgars	
25–11–11	Duties—Report.	406–13
	To the Magistrate in the zillah of Madura.	
	1. *Revenue duties.*	
	Although duties appertaining both to revenue and police are performed by the cavalgar, yet his principal duties are certainly of a revenue nature. For these duties, he is paid from the gross produce of the village, previous to the division of the Government and the cultivator's share. In some places, he is paid in money and in some, instead of being paid in kind, a certain portion of land is assigned to him rent free.	
	2. *Police duties.*	
	The police duties of the cavalgar are to guard the village against thieves.	

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	Cavalgars—*cont.*	
	3. On the institution of the police in the districts, the conditions of Regulation XXXV of 1802, which is entirely a local regulation, ceased to operate as they were not intended to be of a general nature. The affairs of Nadoomundalum were thrown into great confusion, in consequence of the police officers insisting upon the cavalgars' giving their undivided attention to police duties. There was no one left to conduct the collections, escort money or carry accounts from the cutcherry to the villages. In other places, matters went on smoothly as they were required to render their usual services to the proper departments. As there were no defined principles on which to act, the system was productive of constant disputes in Nadoomundalum between the police and the revenue servants.	
	4. *Proposed common principle of action.* It is gratifying to note the Magistrate's inclination for a definite principle of action. This might be effected in two ways. Firstly, it may be notified to the police officers and the cavalgars that their revenue services are acknowledged by the Magistrate to be equally incumbent upon the cavalgars as those of the police, and they are to perform both now. Secondly, if the above arrangement is productive of the inconveniences hitherto experienced, a certain number of the cavalgars may be apportioned to the purposes of the police and a certain number to those of revenue. With respect to the pollams, the inhabitants themselves principally perform the duties; where they do not, there are in some places, hereditary cavalgars, but mostly it is a privilege retained by the zamindars themselves to make their own nomination to those offices.	
	Foreign Settlements	
28-11-11	Revenue form—Report.	418-22
	1. This consists only of the chank fishery at Tuticorin, the Nabob's circar having always collected the land customs, arrack, etc., of the place, as the Dutch national possessions were confined to the small fort at Tuticorin. The Dutch always collected the receipts from the chank and the sea customs, but the latter are under the Commercial Department.	
	2. In respect of the pearl fishery, there never was any arrangement between the Nabob and the Dutch by treaty. The Nabob always claimed the exclusive right to it, but the Dutch always kept up an establishment of armed boats in the bay to support their pretensions. As the British Government would never allow themselves to be dictated to by the Dutch, if ever they should be put again in possession of Tuticorin, it was considered better to bring the revenue from the pearl fishery in the account of the province rather than to retain it under its former head of the Dutch Settlements.	
	Company's Weavers	
7-12-11	Loom tax—Proposals.	428-37
	1. *Origin of the exemption.* The preparation of an investment in the province on acount of the Hon'ble Company is comparatively of recent origin, the first was got up by Mr. Martin in 1793 or 1794. Till then, the whole of the cloth trade was with the Dutch. When the investment was fairly established the Company applied to the Nabob for an exemption of the weavers from the payment of the loom tax. They were placed under the Commercial Resident and relieved from all vexatious exactions and interference on the part of the Nabob's officers. Some recompense was made to the Nabob's government for this sacrifice of revenue through the medium of the Commercial Resident. After the assumption of the country, this, of course, ceased and all weavers whose names were found in the list prepared by the Commercial Resident were exempted from the payment. The largest amount of exemption was Pag. 6,993-15-54.	

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	Company's Weavers—*cont.* 2. *Proposals for revival of tax.* The circumstances of the times and the authority of the Company were at that time widely different from what they now are and, for the sake of uniformity in the system of Government, the exemption of one class of weavers from the payment should be discontinued, as the causes rendering the exemption necessary have in a great measure now ceased. As this question involves very important interests of Government, in its Commercial Department, it is expedient before abolishing the exemption to call upon the commercial officers for opinion. It is necessary to know whether the exaction of that tax from the weavers indiscriminately would not affect either the price or the quality of the cloth provided for the investment.	
	Season Report	
10–12–11	Transmission. 1. Appearances have taken an unfavourable turn and the prospect for the year is a melancholy one. For nearly a month, there has not been a drop of rain. The work of cultivation has been for some time past at a stand. In dry grain areas, the season for cultivation has completely gone. 2. *Prices.* Grain has risen considerably in price and the demand is so great that almost the whole on hand has been disposed of. 3. At the request of the people, ceremonies have been commenced at the principal pagodas to propitiate their gods of grain, the expenses amounting about Ch. 600.	
	Military Supplies	451–6
18–12–11	Grain—Scarcity—Report. To the Magistrate in the zillah of Tinnevelly. 1. In reply to the reference about the scarcity of grain in the bazaar at Palamcottah, the Collector states that a control was exercised by Col. Brice that tended to destroy all freedom and competition in that market, and consequently there were complaints of a want of grain which did not exist elsewhere. 2. While the Government share of the grain was disposed of in as many directions as possible to excite a general competition in the market, sufficient care was taken to retain an abundant supply for the troops, in case of emergency. As the season had been unfavourable, it was not possible to get as much grain as might be required.	
20–12–11	———To the Officer Commanding.	459–60
	Revenue Collections	465–9
25–12–11	For f. 1219—Tank marah—Report. 1. *Collections and disbursements.* The collections amounted to Pag. 11,070–36–17 and the sum spent on repairs was Pag. 11,540–42–29. The ultimate result is an excess of disbursement of Pag. 470–6–12. 2. Of the Pag. 5,000 which was sanctioned for the repairs of the damage caused by the inundation in 1809, which was expected to be recovered from the Tank Repairs Fund, the whole has been repaid to the treasury, except a sum of Pag. 470–6–12, within the fasli.	
	Military Supplies	469–86
25–12–11	Scarcity of grain—Report. 1. *Causes.* The sole cause of this scarcity arose from the want of competition in the market o Palamcottah which had always been supplied with grain by one particular set of merchants ever since it was under military authority and from the restriction	

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	Military Supplies—*cont.*	
	which it had been usual for the Commanding Officer of the fort to place upon the selling price, which prevented all assistance from without, as the rate which Col. Brice had established was $9\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. below the price for which grain was selling in Tinnevelly, a distance of only 3 miles.	
	2. *Steps taken to relieve the want.*	
	At the time the application was received, the district had been rented for three years and there was consequently no Government grain on hand. There was, however, some sequestered grain in the pollams that had been assumed, by means of which relief was given to the troops to the extent of 3,000 cottahs or 100 garce by ordering it to be made over to the Palamcottah merchants on payment. On the 22nd Oct. two of the merchants appeared at the cutcherry, and the ear crop being beaten out then, they were given 3,000 cottahs and the rest was sent into the market for general supply, as the grain was very dear then.	
	3. *Col. Brice's conduct.*	
	Notwithstanding the willingness and promptitude with which the wants of the troops were thus supplied, the measure was not apparently satisfactory to Col. Brice from whom there is a remarkable want of accommodation and conciliation. His first objection was to the mode of calculating the quantity of grain which was issued. As soon as he had explained the data of his calculation, it was necessary to prevent disputes about the future payment. His wishes were acceded to instantly. The next subject of discussion was the indents. It was stated that what grain he required would be supplied on indent. With his letter came an indent for the whole battalion, which was immediately acted upon, and soon after some supplementary indents were sent by individuals of whom nothing was known or heard.	
	Season Report	
26–12–11	Transmission.	487–99
	1. *Wet lands.*	
	The last change of monsoon which was almost the last hope has passed without any rain and the prospects are gloomy. The car produce was very scanty, being in the proportion of 185,000 cottahs to 270,000 in *f.* 1217.	
	2. *Dry grain.*	
	From the want of rain, the dry grain crop has been almost lost.	
	3. *Peshanum crop.*	
	It appears from the return of cultivation that the peshanum or principal crop now on ground bears a proportion of 34,000 seed cottahs of land to 64,000 cultivated in the last fasli, viz., 1217. It is too early to forecast the result. If there is rain, which is not likely, a full crop can be expected. Otherwise, the estimated produce is not more than 207,000 cottahs instead of 542,000 in *f.* 1217.	
	4. *Measures for relief.*	
	The whole produce of Tinnevelly is generally consumed in it. The most ready and convenient sources of external supply are Tanjore and Malabar from both of which grain can be brought by sea. If there is any part of the district where the revenue is not settled for money payments, it is suggested that Government might not in such places, as were situated near the sea, receive their revenue in kind and export it to Tinnevelly.	

Letters sent to the Board.

1812.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Food-grain	
6- 1-1812	Prohibition of export.	2–7
	Referring to the notification issued by the Assistant Magistrate of Madura prohibiting the exportation of grain with a view to alleviate the distress caused by the scarcity, the Collector states that although the Magistrate's intention is good, yet, the method adopted is not likely to attain the object in view. Experience has shown that any attempt to interfere with and to control the market is always attended with disadvantage and tends only to increase the evil. If a higher price is to be procured elsewhere, it is not possible to prevent attempts at least to smuggle the grain out of the district. Another point of view of a local nature connected with the prohibition is that any supplies of grain which the province of Tinnevelly can receive must of necessity pass through the Madura zillah, where, if the present practice is in force, it must stop as it cannot be carried beyond it, which will in effect be either supplying Madura at the expense of Tinnevelly or preventing all attempts to afford it relief at all. It therefore becomes a question of policy how far it may be expedient to impose any obstruction to the various provinces which minister to each other's wants.	
	Military Supplies	
20- 1-12	Grain from Government stock—Report.	26–31
	To the Assistant Commissary-General.	
	1. Being led to suppose that grain may be required for the use of the troops in Palamcottah in consequence of the failure of the monsoon, a portion of the Government grain of the last crop was retained by the Collector. The quantity is larger than is required. But the produce being of the car crop, it cannot be said how much of it is in a fit state for use. Any deficiency can be supplied from the produce of the next crop which will be cut in a short time.	
	2. As regards its price, it is suggested that a reference to the Board would be necessary as to whether it is to be charged at the price which it would actually fetch in the market, or, whether it should be transferred at the dowle or the price which it usually bears in an ordinary season and at which it is generally commuted to the people on settling their rents. The dowle price, independent of charges of carriage, etc., would amount to 18 cully fanams per cottah or St. Pag. 32–42–5 per Madras garce. About 8 cully fanams would be the cost of carriage, etc., making the price of grain to be delivered at Palamcottah about 21 cully fanams per cottah, or St. Pag. 38–19–7 per Madras garce. The price of grain in the market at Palamcottah is 26 cully fanams per cottah. If the Board decides on this rate, then the price wildl be augmented to 23 cully fanams per cottah or St. Pag. 42–3–60 per Madras garce in the villages. When the carriage hire, etc., is added to make the price of grain deliverable at Palamcottah 26 fanams, it will then amount to Pag. 47–25–63 per garce.	
	———To the Assistant Commissary-General.	
22- 1-12	*Drying.*	31–8
	In respect of the grain being exposed to the sun for 8 days previously to its measurement, it must be remarked that it is a practice quite new in the Revenue department and, if observed, would operate to its prejudice. By that process, the grain will be considerably reduced in quantity. If the difference of the measurement caused by the drying of the grain can be added to the price of it, then, there can be no objection whatever to the arrangement.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Military Supplies—*cont.*	
25- 1-12	To the Assistant Commissary-General.	40-2
	The proposal to add the difference in measurement to the price of the grain is accepted.	
	Salt Godowns	
4- 2-12	Erection—Report.	45-52
	A sum of Pag. 2,228-38-14 was sanctioned for the purpose of erecting godowns at the several salt pans in the province for the preservation of salt. This was the original estimate for 20 godowns. It was found more expedient on trial to enlarge the number into 22 godowns which have been constructed at the expense of Pag. 1,938-2-64, leaving a balance of Pag. 293-35-30. Three of the godowns are not large enough and it is proposed to construct additional godowns with this sum.	
	Season Report	
11- 2-12	Transmission.	55-61
	1. *Prices.*	
	As the district was rented for 3 years before the present fasli, during which time the collections had no particular connection with the grain marah, and as an intimate knowledge of it was not required for the realisation of the revenue, and as calling for the periodical returns of the prices is more a branch of the department of police than of revenue, the records do not contain an exact account of it for each month. From local enquiry, it may be stated that paddy was sold at St. Pag. 51-10-35 per garee or 28 cully fanams per cottah for the month of December.	
	2. *Scarcity.*	
	Till the 4th of this month, there had been no rain and the season was so far advanced that all hopes of it were given up. On the night of the 4th and the next morning, a considerable quantity of rain fell which made the situation more hopeful.	
21- 2-12	———1. *Prices.*	66-8
	The price of paddy for Jan. was St. Pag. 58-24-27 per garee, or 32 fanams per cottah. Towards the end of the month, it rose to 34 fanams, or Pag. 62-9-30 per garee.	
	2. *Rainfall.*	
	Since the report of the 11th instant, there has been a considerable fall of rain, which commenced on the 15th and lasted till the 17th. The nanjah crops are now secure. The people have taken advantage of the late fall of rain to sow oilseeds, green gram, etc. Stray cases of fever are reported.	
15- 3-12	———1. *Prices.*	60-3
	The price of paddy is stated to be St. Pag. 48-1-29 per garee. In the course of the month, the change of circumstances has raised it greatly. It rose to Pag. 69-23-69 per garee and could be procured only in small quantities and with great difficulty. Later on, it experienced a great depression, as the merchants wanted to dispose of their stock before the next produce was realized, and as the car produce could not last long. It then sold as low as 22 fanams per cottah, or Pag. 40-11-33 per garee.	
	2. *Rainfall.*	
	There has of late been an excess of rainfall, which has damaged the ripe grain and has been of benefit only to the trifling punjah crops on the ground.	
	Karnams	
15- 3-12	Establishment—Report on.	—83-107
	From 3 years' experience it can be stated that the practical adoption of the karnams establishment is fully confirmed and the change was answered every purpose with which it was recommended.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Karnams—*cont.*	
	2. *Origin of the proposal.* The idea was to establish a sufficient number of karnams in the several villages to perform the duties of that office, to attach sufficient privileges to each of the situations as would support the incumbents and their families with decency and comfort and to secure to the holders the enjoyment of their offices independent of the people by whom they were before principally entertained and paid so long as they continued faithful to the performance of their duty.	
	3. *Details of the arrangement.* On the conclusion of the arrangement, it was found that for 913 villages, 835 people had been employed. The former ascertained privileges paid to them amounted in manuiums to Ch. 4,347–0–18, and in fees of different kinds to Ch. 1,730–9–39, making the total former privileges enjoyed by them cully fanams 6,078 per annum. To complete the arrangement, the additional amount required was Ch. 14,541–6–0 per annum. The general result was that Pag. 35,074–37–57, have been collected on account of the karnams' privileges to the end of the last fasli of which Pag. 23,883–16–55 have been paid to them, leaving a balance of Pag. 11,853–5–67.	
	Zamindaris	
20– 4–12	Sivagiri and Sandiyoor—Sequestration for arrears—Report.	120–2
	1. *Sivagiri.* This is the biggest zamindari. The epidemic of the last year and the damages caused by the late inundation have so much reduced its assets as to cause the balance for which it was sequestered. The very unfavourable state of the present season will still reduce the proceeds much below the usual standard.	
	2. *Sandiyoor.* This is one of minor importance and the balance arose out of the same cause.	
	3. The Zamindar of Sivagiri proposed to give security for the last and the present year's balance. His case is recommended for favourable consideration. The case of the Zamindar of Sandiyoor and the terms of security of two people on his behalf are also recommended.	
	Revenue Settlement	
4– 5–12	Estimate.	126–34
	1. *Rainfall.* Since the report of the 15th March, no rain has fallen in quantities to cause any damage to the crops, all of which were in consequence furnished with supplies of water so as to ensure a full produce.	
	2. *Collections.* The whole of the Government share has been this year received in kind instead of commuting a portion of it to the people.	
	3. *Revenue estimate.*	
	(a) *Settled taluks.* The circar share of the grain is 1,05,136 cottahs, the valuation of which may be estimated at Pag. 1,18,856.* To this must be added the punjah theerva Pag. 17,774 and the ready money collections Pag. 13,134 which, together with the amount of sales of the late car crop Pag. 57,228, makes the whole sum of the settlement in the taluks already arranged Pag. 2,06,486.	
	(b) *Unsettled taluks.* The quantity of the circar share may be put down at Pag. 44,871 of which the supposed value is Pag. 48,397, to which if the estimated punjah teerva Pag. 28,251, ready money collections Pag. 25,545 and the actual sale of the produce of the car crops Pag. 5,152 be added, the whole probable collections will be Pag. 1,07,346. These two sums	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Revenue Settlement—*cont.*	
	together will form the estimated settlement of the year and amount to Pag. 3,13,832, independent of the peshcash of the pollams and other sources of revenue. This amount of settlement falls Pag. 1,36,303 below the 3 years' rent.	
	Misconduct	
9– 5–12	Sarishtadar—Allegations against—Report on enquiry.	140–72
	1. The Collector reports on the enquiry which he was directed to make into the conduct of his Sarishtadar, whose name was introduced in the course of the proceedings of the committee of officers held in the fort to ascertain the cause of scarcity of grain.	
	2. *The charge.* Some months ago, this district was under an amani management and the Government share of the grain being in the hands of the Collector certain of the merchants of Palamcottah assert that they had been obliged to pay a sum of money to a person named Mootooswamy Naik on behalf of the Sarishtadar of the cutcherry. The military bazaar was supplied by a set of people who had the exclusive right of selling grain in the fort, which right was continued to them on their paying a consideration for it, after the management of the Bazaar Fund was placed in the hands of the Collector. Mootooswamy Naik is one of the most respectable inhabitants and possesses two shrotriem villages. He is frequently the security for the rent of the inhabitants to the Circar. He has the mortgages of grain from them and is one of the most considerable grain dealers in the district. He has proved correct in his dealings.	
	3. *Evidence.* The proceedings of the military committee contain the examination of four grain dealers. The evidence does not show however, that the money was demanded on behalf of Ramaswamy Naik. Their evidence is in opposition to one another. If the whole of their evidence is taken into consideration, then, Mootooswamy will be proved to have made use of Ramaswamy Naik's name. If, on the contrary, the testimony of Mootooswamy as supported by that of Shankerlingam and the merchants' own written documents be believed, it will follow that the accusation against Ramaswamy Naik originates in a conspiracy on the part of the merchants.	
	Grain	
10– 6–12	Price statement.	191–3
	The price current for May is Pag. 45–12–22 per garce. It soon rose to Pag. 49 per garce. The price for the Government share of the grain has been fixed at the market rate, without causing the least inconvenience to the public, by which the revenue has increased to many thousand pagodas.	
	Customs Regulations	
12– 7–12	Introduction—Report.	222–9
	1. *Town duties.* There were 33 chowkis for the collection of town duties. Under the system just introduced, 27 chowkis are considered to be sufficient The present system is much more extensive in its operation, as it embraces the whole trade of the country instead of the consumption within the limits of certain towns only. It has been found necessary to increase the establishments of the chowkis commensurate with the extended operation and with the expected increase of revenue. The list of establishment under the late plan for f. 1221 shows that it amounted to Pag. 487–44–37 monthly, while that for f. 1222 amounts to Pag. 675–3–6, being an increase of Pag. 187–4–49 per month.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs Regulations—*cont.*	
	2. *Charges.*	
	The statements for ff. 1221 and 1222 show that in f. 1221 the charges were Pag. 5,963–38–44 upon the expected revenue which amounts to Pag. 29–36–69 per cent. upon the collections. In f. 1222, the charges are estimated at Pag. 8,208–36–72 upon an expected revenue of Pag. 36,000, the percentage of charges amounting to Pag. 22–36–8.	
	Chank Fisheries	237–8
25– 7–12	Renting proposals.	
	Five proposals have been received for the fasli. The highest offer is by the same person, who rented the fishery last year, viz., Valutally which is for St. Pag. 11,259–7–39¾.	
	Singampatti	240–1
28– 7–12	Management—Transfer to the proprietor.	
	The zamindar having attained his majority, the estate has been made over to his management. After settling all the dues to the Government there remained a surplus balance of the collections, St. Pag. 376–31–50, which has been paid to the proprietor.	
	Customs Servants	248–55
4– 8–12	Interference of the O.C.—Report.	
	1. As the Collector is to make over charge of his office on account of his illness and in conformity with the medical certificate he would not be able to pursue the enquiry.	
	2. It appears that the Board imagines that in consequence of the orders of Lt.-Col. Brice directing the customs servants to be removed from the gateway of the fort, all of them have been so withdrawn, and that the collections have thereby been suspended. The Collector explains that this is by no means the case. He has not withdrawn a single servant from his duty or station and the servants have been ordered to watch the road as near the fort as the troops will allow them. Any loss of revenue therefore will arise from the road watchers being unable to prevent goods being carried into the fort without payment of duty and the perfect security they possess against any further enquiry after they had reached it in consequence of the officers of the Customs department being prohibited from entering it at all under the orders of Lt.-Col. Brice.	
	Settlement	256–9
10– 8–12	For f. 1221—Report.	
	The total settlement amount to Pag. 3,33,455–28–11. Compared with f. 1210, there is a decrease of Pag. 1,19,121–32–12.	

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Letters sent to the Board.

1812.

	Customs Revenue	8–9
14– 9–1812	For f. 1221—Settlement.	
	1. The actual collections in f. 1221 amounted to Pag. 17,807–17–22, the actual charges to Pag. 6,507–15–24, and the centage on which charges is Pag. 36–24–40. The collections for f. 1221 were estimated at Pag. 20,000, the charges at Pag. 6,200–38–23, and the centage on which is Pag. 31–0–15. The difference between the expected and actual collections is to be attributed to the prevailing epidemic disease.	
	2. The collections of the present fasli are put down at Pag. 36,000, the charges amount to Pag. 8,686–36–72, and the centage on which is Pag. 24–5–62. The difference between the actual charges for f. 1221 and those estimated for f. 1222	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs Revenue—*cont.* is Pag. 2,179–21–48, which is an excess in the latter above the former fas.i, but from the greatly increased collections in f. 1222, the centage is one-third less. the difference being Pag. 12–18–52 in favour of f. 1222.	
	Dighton, Capt. Charles	10–1
17– 9–12	Allowances—Extract from accounts—Enquiry. To the Commissioners for Investigating the Carnatic Debts. 1. Referring to the requisition for a certified extract from the accounts of the office, the Collector states that Capt. Charles Dighton was certainly stationed at Srivilliputhur during the years 1796 and 1800, but at that time the district was under H.H. the Nabob, and only the pollams and zamindaris were under the Company's authority. These were managed by a Collector at Ramnad to whom it appears Capt. Dighton applied for his pay. 2. In 1809, the Ramnad Collectorate was abolished, and a division of the pollams took place, the Tinnevelly pollams being placed under the Collector of Tinnevelly and the Ramnad was under the Collector of Madura. During this division, most of the accounts relating to Tinnevelly were included in those of Ramnad. The Collector of Madura has been referred on the subject and his reply is awaited.	
	Arrack	12–5
19– 9–12	Renting proposals. 1. *Tinnevelly district.* The Collector mentions 3 offers and recommends one of them, that of Trimalaypa Pillai, for St. Pag. 1,887–22–40 as being acceptable. 2. *Tuticorin.* Tererus, a Dutch prisoner of war, seems to be fully acquainted with the circumstances and arts employed in the sale. He, however, stipulates that he shall be permitted to place his seal upon the cask of Batavia arrack imported on account of the Dutchmen and that they may not draw off without his permission. This condition is, no doubt, harsh and oppressive. Orders are requested whether the rent may be given to him upon the conditions stated above. If Tererus's offer be accepted, the present year's rent will exceed that of last year by Pag. 15, the last year's rent being Pag. 285. 3. *Palamcottah.* One Ramakistnen offers Pag. 1,178–33–60 and his security is good. The last year's rent was Pag. 813–31–70 so that the present offer shows an excess of Pag. 365–1–70 over the last. 4. *Pollams.* Last year's rent was Pag. 645–37–40; that of the present is Pag. 670.	
	Stamps	20–1
26– 9–12	Substitution of cadjans for paper—Proposals. To the Superintendent of Stamps. The advantage which natives will have from the use of cadjans is their durability, as insects are not so likely to destroy them. The consumption of paper for last year was the largest yet reached and amounted to 702 rolls. The probable consumption for next year is estimated at 750 cadjans.	
	Customs	30–2
28–10–12	Seizure of grain—Remarks. To the Resident of Travancore. 1. In regard to the seizure and sale of some grain, the produce of certain villages dependent upon Shencottah, in its transit through the Company's territories, the Collector states that the circumstance occurred in Sep. 1811, when the dealers refused to pay the duties and to accept the cowanah. As the	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs—*cont.*	
	grain was exposed to damage, it was notified to them to appear at the cutcherry and state their objections. On their failure the grain was sold in Dec., and the proceeds were carried into account as sales of confiscated property.	
	2. It is mentioned that the article had been subjected to duty only for the last 3 years. The orders of Government to levy a duty were issued in the district in June 1810 and the orders to abolish it in Jan. 1811. As no particular exception was made in charging the duty on grain, there was no reason for supposing that grain belonging to the Travancore State when passing through the Company's dominions should be exempted from duty which was levied throughout their own territories.	
	Theft	
3–11–12	Collector's treasury—Report.	42–3
	On the night before Mr. Hanbury handed over charge of the office, he was robbed of his writing desk, which contained the keys of the cash chest, the Collector's office seal, papers and property of his own to a considerable amount. The cash chest being secured by padlocks, those upon it were removed and others substituted in their room. The seal must have been stolen by a common thief, with the other articles, and it will be melted down for the value of the silver.	
	Treasury	
5–11–12	Security of management—Report.	45–51
	1. With reference to the security bond to be taken from the cash-keeper, the Collector recommends that, as the Board intends it merely as a measure of precaution for the due security of the Government treasure, the object would be secured by obtaining security for any eventual deficiency without any specification of any particular sum and states that this kind of security appears to be more easy of attainment than the other.	
	2. In respect to the cash, it has long been the custom to keep it in the main guard of the fort of Palamcottah, where it is guarded by the regular troops in the garrison. There is a small expense treasury kept at the Collector's cutcherry to answer the current demands and to receive the daily collections. There are 2 cash chests, one for the shroffed money and another for the unshroffed money. This treasury is guarded by armed peons night and day. The treasury is occasionally inspected personally in company with the principal officers of the different departments.	
	Assistant Collectors	
5–11–12	Employment—Report.	54–8
	1. Since his appointment to the district, Mr. Hanbury had been the Head Assistant.	
	2. In respect to the mode of employing the Assistants, the office of English writers is under their charge. By that means, they are perfectly acquainted with the correspondence in the office. This with the study of the native languages constitutes their employment at first and, as soon as they have attained sufficient knowledge of the country languages to be able to conduct business in them, they have always been placed in the management of a district, which very soon gives them a thorough knowledge of the details and management of revenue in all its different branches. This with the conducting of the details of the salt and sayer departments and the current business of writers' department constitute the ordinary duties of the Assistants. But on many occasions, particularly when the settlement is being prepared, the correspondence of all the districts is given to them to read and to reply to.	
	3. Another important duty which is very often entrusted to them is that of enquiry into all complaints that come to the cutcherry.	
	4. The Collector expresses his satisfaction at having Mr. Hanbury as his Assistant.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Currency	
12- 1–12	Circulation—Answers to queries.	68–91
	1. *Jamabandi money of account.* The money of account has from time immemorial been the cully chuckrum, consisting of 10 cully fanams each. These were first coined at Nenmeni in the Srivilliputhur taluk. Ever since the assumption of the Carnatic, they have been paid and received at the treasury at the rate of 16½ per cent. star pagodas.	
	2. *Charges.* Within the last five years, the proportion of revenue formerly received in P. N. pagodas, Surat rupees, cully fanams and jelly cash has considerably decreased while it has been augmented with respect to star pagodas, half and quarter pagodas, Arcot rupees and Madras fanams. The reason for this is that the coinage of P. N. pagodas has been discontinued.	
	Betel, Tobacco, etc.	
15–11–12	Levy of duty—Remarks.	92–5
	1. In settling the arrangements for the introduction of the regulation for the levy of a duty on these articles imported into or sold in certain towns, etc., the Collector observes as follows:—	
	2. The duty on betel according to the regulation now in force amounted to 100 $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. upon the price of it and that upon ganjah to 562½ per cent. If this system should now be altered and a high rate collected only in certain towns, it is evident that, instead of an increase, a considerable decrease will be found in the revenue, as the 100 per cent. collected on all the betel consumed in the country will at once be reduced to 5 per cent. with the exception of a few places only. The price is now so high that even in them, any increase of it could not be recommended. Orders are therefore requested whether this regulation is to be introduced as directed and the duty upon the general trade of the country reduced, or if the present mode of collection is to be considered lawful. The same reasoning applies to ganjah. Bang and godauk do not appear to be used here. As regards tobacco, the proposed price and division are shown in the statement.	
	Revenue Charges	
17–11–12	Estimate for f. 1221.	97–107
	1. *Management.* Owing to the severe calamities during the last two faslis, a renewal of the lease could not be made and the district was kept under the detailed management of the Collector.	
	2. *Huzur establishment.* There is no alteration either in the estimate or actual charges and the same amount as in the last year is again proposed for the year which is St. Pag. 1–7–40½ upon the expected revenue.	
	3. *District establishment.* The same amount is estimated as that for the last year, viz., Pag. 25,827–28–64, being Pag. 5–33–44½ per cent. upon the expected revenue.	
	4. *Abstract of estimate and actual charges.* The whole of the actual charges below the estimate is Pag. 7,184–0–74. The total charges are Pag. 76,696–0–21 for which sanction is reqested.	
	Charitable Allowances	
21–11–12	Payment—Report.	109–12
	1. Of these charities there are two descriptions, one, for the life only of the individual incumbent and the other, generally enough for the subsistence of one or two persons, which has been granted for a great number of mosques and the tombs of holy great men for the maintenance of an attendant fakir, there being no other revenues belonging to them.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Charitable Allowances—*cont.*	
	2. Since the resumption of the payments, it has been the practice to cause one or more of the most respectable men belonging to these mosques together with the kazi occasionally to examine the persons on the list of charity. This is done twice a year.	
	3. Five persons have died since the payments have been recommended. Their allowances amount to Pag. 60–16–29 per annum or 97 per cent. upon the whole charity to individuals.	
	4. Sanction is requested for the estimate of yeomiahs amounting to St. Pag. 1,479–13–64 for the present fasli. Of this, the sum of Pag. 599–15–66 goes to the support of mosques and pagodas and Pag. 875–42–78 to that of individuals.	
	Hepburn, Mr. James	
24–11–12	Collector—Tentage.	114–21
	1. Referring to the correspondence with the Civil Auditor on the subject of a retrenchment ordered by the Hon'ble Court of Directors in the tent allowance drawn while he was Collector in the Jaghir, Mr. Hepburn states that the sum charged is said to be principally caused by an expensive and unnecessary establishment of tents. It is stated that he will have to refund Pag. 450 which is the difference between the sum actually drawn and the tent allowance for one year of a Zillah Collector.	
	2. Under Government orders, he had to make frequent tours in the district. During the four years of his Collectorship in the Jaghir, he had to visit a portion of the Carnatic which lay at a great distance and the revenue of which had nearly doubled under his control. The sum which he had been directed to refund is money actually disbursed by him on the public service, and the amount of it was augmented by his length of service and not by extravagance. If he is not permitted to claim his expenses for the first 2 years of his management, he may be allowed the claim for the period of actual residence in tents, during the last 2 years in the performance of a duty under specific orders.	
	State Prisoners	
28–11–12	Confinement—Report.	121–5
	1. The prisoners were taken during the late rebellion and are in confinement at Poonamallee.	
	2. The first description of people are said to be Nangancharry Marawars and were concerned with the Panjalamcourchy people in their rebellion. If they are to be released, sufficient security should be obtained for their good behaviour.	
	3. The second description of people are the relations to the dependents of the Panjalamcurchy Poligar and concerned as such in the rebellion. As they had no personal concern in the rebellion, their release may not be attended with bad consequences. A small allowance may also be made to them until they can settle and procure a living for themselves.	
	4. The third and last are the women, some of whom are the wives of the poligar and his relations. They may be made to fix upon their place of residence, which they should not be allowed to leave without permission and also they should not be allowed to get their daughters married without obtaining sanction.	
	Extra Revenue	
30–11–12	Statement.	125–7
	1. *Customs.*	

	Pag.	f.	c.
Gross receipts	17,807	17	22
Charges	6,507	15	24
Net revenue ...	11,300	1	78

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Extra Revenue—*cont.*

The net revenue is a decrease of Pag. 1,897-31-20½ below that of the two preceding years.

2. *Arrack.*

	Pag.	f.	c.
Net amount	3,035	5	25

This is an increase of Pag. 260-3-25 above that of the two preceding years.

3. *Salt.*

The net receipts have exceeded those of the two preceding years in Pag. 2,418-3-1.9

4. *Abstract.*

Net revenue, Pag. 47,369-39-2.

Madavalachum Temple 128-46

1-12-12 Srivilliputhur—Dispute between the Shiva and Vishnu sects—Report.

1. Referring to the petition forwarded by the Board for report, which was received from the Brahmins of the Shiva pagoda in Madavalachum complaining of encroachments on the part of the Vishnu sect under the connivance of the Sarishtadar of the cutcherry, the Collector reports as follows.

2. *Facts of the case.*

From time immemorial, during one of the annual feasts of the idol of the Vishnu pagoda, it is carried to a certain spot named Moolakarry, where it stops for some time. This spot is at a considerable distance from the Shiva pagoda and does not in any way interfere with it. The Vishnu people wished to erect a mantapam where a pandal was usually constructed. The Shiva people objected and extended their own mantapam. Mr. Cochrane, the Collector, to whom the dispute was referred, issued an order on 29th Nov. 1805 directing that the people of the Shiva pagoda should not be allowed to extend their mantapam near the pagoda so as to obstruct the road, and that the Vishnu people had permission to build their mantapam at Moolakarry. Ever since, there had been occasional disputes.

Decennial Lease 153-88

5-12-12 Introduction—Mr. J. Hepburn's report. (See Reprint 247/1-10).

1. *Introduction.*

The geographical situation of the district reduces the subject of the lease to two distinct questions; one relating to the wet lands and the other to the dry. The Tambraparni River, which is the principal source of supply, rises in the mountains which divide this province from Travancore and, after a course of about 60 miles, falls into the sea. The lands along the about 60 miles, falls into the sea. The lands along the banks of this river are entirely paddy lands and gardens, the high and barren spots being retained for pasturage for the cattle.

Away from the immediate banks of the river, the country is almost entirely a dry grain one.

As the villages upon the banks of the river are of infinitely more importance than those in the other parts of the district, and as they not only produce the greater portion of the revenue, but are in every respect in a better situation to admit of the introduction of the decennial lease, the Collector proposes to recommend that the lease of their villages for ten years upon the principles laid down in the Board's orders be first offered to the inhabitants of these districts.

2. *Assessment.*

The assessment was calculated by a system of crop-sharing between the Government and the cultivator, no part of it, at the time, being commuted into money. The revenue here has been as artificial as that in the Ceded Districts. The first check that the system received was the formation of the triennial lease, in 1809, the first effect of which was to cause a demand within the fasli, not of the entire year's revenue as settled with the people, but of a revenue of one

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Decennial Lease—*cont.*	
	hundred and thirty-six per cent. the arrears arising from unsold grain at the commencement of the fasli having amounted to 36% of the amount of the preceding years' revenue. The immediate consequence of the three years' lease was a decrease in the price of grain.	
	3. *No increase in revenue.*	
	The Board considers that the collections of seven former years should be taken as the basis of the proposed lease. The Collector suggests that " in giving the rent of their villages to the inhabitants, there is no hope of any increase of revenue being obtained by calculating upon any rise in the price of grain, on the contrary that the utmost that can be expected in this respect is that the people may be enabled to pay a rent which has been calculated upon the hitherto high rate of price obtaining here." The situation of the district at present is such as to hold out no reasonable expectations of an increase to the revenue either from the people obtaining in future a higher price for the grain than what was hitherto been gained by Government when they held an undivided control over the grain market for almost the whole year, and that the local circumstances are such as to give room for no augmentation of revenue from the further occupancy of waste lands in the best parts of it.	
	4. The very near approximation of the actual average collections for ten years of all descriptions of seasons with the actual average collections of eight ordinary seasons partly amani and partly rent and seven years of ordinary seasons, all of amani, shows a very satisfactory result and will leave but little difficulty in determining the proper amount of the settlement for the future rent upon the principles laid down for carrying the object into effect.	
	5. Although a considerable portion of the villages will be rented on the terms of the decennial lease to the inhabitants this year, still there are many villages that are not and some that cannot be in a condition to accept of the proposed terms for some time yet. There are two descriptions of villages in which a settlement cannot be concluded, firstly, those villages which were most exposed to and suffered from the inundations in 1809–10, and secondly, those which have suffered from the calamities of disease about two years ago.	
	Roads	
10–12–12	Condition of—Report.	195–205
	1. *Rivers.*	
	In reporting upon this subject, it is necessary in the first place to take the number and size of the rivers into consideration.	
	Tambraparni.	
	The principal river is the Tambraparni. Its length is 60 miles. There are two boats on the river at Tinnevelly. The expense on their account is Pag. 70 per annum. If the Government take up the control of the ferries, the receipts would equal the expenditure incurred on the boat establishment. The Collector is not in favour of tolls as it would cause considerable hardship to the people, as most of them belong to the class of officials and the public who daily cross the river to go to the offices, markets, etc.	
	2. *High road.*	
	This principal and most important road is the high road from Trichinopoly to Travancore by Palamcottah. From Tinnevelly to Madura, this road hardly affords any accommodation to travellers. During the rainy season, it is almost impassable; its nature being heavy cotton ground. To the northward of the Kytar, the nature of the road is better adapted for a road. In many places it has fallen into decay. In such places, it is susceptible of improvement at no great expense. Besides	

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	Roads—*cont.* this, there are several others which are all of importance to the district itself. Any amelioration of them should commence with it. 3. *Proposals.* There is a sum of money which had been paid principally by merchants and others who did not belong to the district and who have never claimed it and of whom no traces have been found. This sum amounts to Pag. 2,948–40–45 and may be utilized for the public good, such as, repairing roads, erecting choultries, etc. Mr. Garrow's proposition for employment of the prisoners of a division in one place for the repairs of roads would not only operate as a much more public and satisfactory punishment upon the convicts themselves but also be productive of more general good.	
	Salt Revenue	223–7
9–12–12	Deficiency—Explanation. The cause originated in the unfortunate situation of this and the neighbouring districts which are supplied from the salt pans here, the revenue of which could not but suffer in common with all the other branches from the scarcity of the first article of life. The scarcity of grain and of the forage particularly on the sea coast prevented the merchants from frequenting it. The price of grain was so high that the poorer classes were obliged to pay money for grain alone leaving nothing for the purchase of salt. The scarcity of grain and the decrease in the consumption of salt induced many of the merchants to employ that carriage in grain trade which had usually been occupied in the salt.	

Letters sent to the Board.

1813.

	Cannon	2–5
4– 1–1813	Consignment—Report. In respect of the correspondence with the Ceylon Government about the consignment of 3 twelve pounders and 1 eight and a half howitzer shipped at Colombo in the year 1809 in aid of the service going on in Travancore, the Collector states that the ordnance in question was never received and never landed in the province. Having given orders to the local officers to inform him of their arrival the moment they reached Manapar, he certainly might have known it and an acknowledgment of their receipt would besides have been expected from him either to the commander of the vessel who delivered them or to the Government of Ceylon. To neither of them was such a document granted. It is understood from some of the officers from Ceylon who had been employed in Travancore that from the number of rocks and the dangerous nature of the navigation of Manapar, it was found impossible to bring the vessel on which the ordnance was shipped sufficiently near the land and the commander was therefore obliged to relinquish the attempt. Whether the vessel returned to Ceylon or not, it is not possible to say.	
	Revenue Petitions	11–14
8– 1–13	Presentation of—Procedure. 1. Very few of the inferior mirasdars and cultivators can read and write. They generally employ a petition writer and very often it is found that the contents of the petition are quite irrelevant to the facts of the case. In order to put an end to the practice of wasting the time and money, they were directed that, unless through choice, there was no necessity of presenting written petitions to obtain a hearing. A register of all complaints is only preserved. 2. As by far the greatest number of references is made on either differences about accounts or other local offices and petty grievances, it is in the Collector's power to adjust which affords	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Revenue Petitions—*cont.*	
	satisfaction to the people. In such cases, it is recommended that the present practice may be allowed to continue. It may be required, however, that those persons who ultimately wish to carry the matter to the Board shall do it in writing.	
	Customs Rowanahs	16–27
14– 1–13	Check—Remarks.	
	1. The returned rowanahs are not only checked with the customs accounts but drawn up in a comparative statement in English for observation.	
	2. A regulation is required for the punishment of fraud and embezzlement and breach of trust in the Customs department. Till lately the Collector had no check whatever upon his customs officers, and detection was hardly within his power, as the merchants were equally interested in the concealment as the chowkidars. Punishment of the chowkidars alone will not be sufficient to ensure their fidelity, without extending the regulation strictly to the merchants.	
	Charitable Endowments	28–32
15– 1–13	Complaint of Ali Mahomed Khan—Remarks.	
	1. Ali Mahomed Khan has complained that the Collector has transferred from his management to the Circar the administration of a certain charity founded by his uncle. The petition contains a good deal of misrepresentation. The charity had been under the charge of an amin from the transfer of the province, as the order of Mr. Cochrane, dated 14th February 1804, would show.	
	2. *Facts of the case.*	
	During the foujdarship of Mahomed Eitbar Khan, he obtained a grant of certain lands from the Nabob at favourable rents for the support of certain mosques and choultries. Certain yeominhs were paid to poor and infirm people from the revenue of those villages. After his authority ceased, persons were appointed by his successors to the charge of these charities. On assumption, Mr. Lushington continued them under the circar amin. The petitioner represented that he was the representative of Mahomed Eitbar Khan. Soon afterwards Mahomed Eitbar Khan's sons appeared and claimed the charge. Six arbitrators chosen by the parties decided on 29th April 1804 that the sons of Eitbar Khan were the true representatives and the petitioner was not.	
	3. *Mismanagement.*	
	The sons of Eitbar Khan mismanaged the trust to such an extent that Mr. Cochrane, after a great deal of forbearance, was at last obliged on 16th December 1806, to appoint an amin for the joint superintendence. When relieving Mr. Cochrane from the charge of the district, he recommended strongly not to give up the management again to Eitbar Khan's sons as they had behaved so ill.	
	Misconduct	38–40
18– 1–13	Tahsildars—Report.	
	1. Candarama Pillai, acting Tahsildar of Calacaud, has been removed, owing to want of regularity and attention in the performance of his duty not only by allowing very large balances to remain uncollected but also for positive disobedience of orders in selling the circar grain on credit instead of for ready money as repeatedly directed.	
	2. Nella Meera Rout, acting Tahsildar of Nellambalum, had also been removed for incompetency.	
	3. In Calacaud, Bacha Row, peshcar of Shermadevi, has been appointed as Amildar and Nellianaicken Pillai, peshcar of Nellcambalam, has been sent to Tenkasi. Rengaswamy Naik has been appointed to Shermadevi in the room of Venkata Row, lately dead.	

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	Accounts	
18- 1-18	Extra disbursements—Report.	40-4
	Some trifling items in accounts have been disbursed in the interest of the public service, for which sanction is requested.	
	Statement No. 1.	
	These are trifling repairs to the huzur cutcherry, securing the treasury, fitting up a room, etc., amounting to Pag. 106-37-37.	
	Statement No. 2.	
	The repairs of the cutcherry gurry three times have cost Pag. 24-4-34.	
	Statement No. 3.	
	This consists of expenses incurred for the establishment to examine the state of the pearl banks amounting to Pag. 63-4-44.	
	Military Bills	44-7
18- 1-18	1. Gram and firewood were supplied to the Havildar of the 3rd Rt. N. Cav. on his march to join his regiment from Travancore on the production of a certificate from the O.C. A bill for the amount of Pag. 7-34-69 was forwarded to the Assistant Commissary General for payment. He transmitted a bill for Pag. 6-41-55 being the price of grain but deducted Fan. 38-14, the charge for firewood.	
	2. His reply shows that the provision of firewood to boil gram is held by private contract. From the want of this information, it happened that public money was advanced in furtherance of a private contract. The Officer Commanding the regiment to which the party belonged has been addressed for the amount of the firewood.	
	3. As the revenue officers are required under orders to provide every possible assistance to the Commissariat department and as there is hardly anything the country produces which they may not be required by it to contribute, the Collector requests the Board to give a definition of the articles which the revenue officers are required to supply at the public expense and of those contracted for by individuals with which they have no concern.	
	Accounts	
19- 1-18	Estimate of charges.	49-53
	1. *Tank repairs.*	
	The reason why no particular sanction was requested on this account is that it has been sanctioned already. In March 1809, Government sanctioned the sum of Pag. 24,551-29-20 for the repairs of the great anicuts and certain other extensive and absolutely necessary works. The works have not yet been completed. The expense this year may be estimated between Pag. 3,000 and 4,000.	
	2. *Revenue surveyors.*	
	It is not possible to give any information about the state of the survey. Since the present Acting Surveyor-General has had charge of the department, he has notified that the Collector's concern with it may be confined to the payment of the surveyors' allowances.	
	Cavalgars	
20- 1-18	Duties—Report.	54-8
	To the Magistrate.	
	1. *Number, allowances, etc.*	
	Independently of the pollams that are permanently settled, there are about a thousand villages in which there are cavalgars, whose privileges are different in each. An abstract account of them by taluks, besides a cooly load of cadjans containing the accounts of each village is enclosed.	

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	Cavalgars—*cont.*	
	2. *Revenue duties.*	
	A memorandum of their duties is enclosed. Their services are required in the Revenue and the Judicial departments and those in the latter are by far the most numerous. The discontinuance of the revenue duties would cause very serious loss to Government both from the arrears in the collection of revenue and the expense of an establishment to make the collections, guard the public money and to keep up communication with the different villages.	
	Tobacco	
15– 2–13	Inland duty—Reduction—Remarks.	80–3
	1. With reference to clause 1, Section ix, Regulation I of 1812, which directs that goods on merchandize having paid the general inland duty should be allowed to pass the frontier by land into the territories of native powers free of further demand on the production and delivery of certificate granted for the first payment, the Collector states as follows.	
	2. The question should be viewed on a consideration of the agreements entered into between the Travancore Circar and the merchants for the supply of the best tobacco to the south-eastern part of Travancore. The merchants are to supply Travancore with 1,800 bullock loads of the best tobacco at a certain rate, for which they were to be paid half in money and half in betel-nut, the produce of Travancore. The rate of retail sale is then determined, the produce of the whole of which, without any allowance to the importers, should be paid into the treasury. The profit of the merchants consists in the original price paid for the tobacco on delivery and the gain which they may have on the retail sale of the betel-nut.	
	3. A large sibbendy is entertained by the Travancore Government to prevent smuggling, thereby ensuring as far as possible a sale of tobacco of the licensed merchants, but any smuggled tobacco becomes the property of the Circar.	
	4. The regulation is intended to reduce the general inland duty on tobacco, 5 per cent. on the original higher teerva, so that the lower classes and the cultivators might be relieved of the heavy tax on what is almost a necessary of life and that any decrease of revenue would be compensated for by the greater inducements held out to the inland trade. The reduction of tax cannot be said to give greater facility for smuggling. The establishment provided against it is ample. But, as the engagement between the Travancore Circar and the merchants was concluded before the promulgation of the regulation, the merchants must have calculated their profit including the old rate. The specified reduction of duty cannot be expected to add to the resources, from the impossibility of increasing the export from the district. It is therefore for consideration whether the Government would give up a certain advantage when it is certain that the people could derive no benefit from such a sacrifice and it is therefore recommended that the additional assessment on tobacco carried into Travancore be continued.	
	Epidemic Diseases	
30– 3–13	Report.	95–105 125–9
22– 5–13	1. The Collector reports on the state of the district as showing the causes which operate against the introduction of the decennial system generally.	155–9
	2. *Calacaud and Panjamahl.*	—
	In these two taluks the fatal disease has extended over nearly the whole portion. There has been occasionally heavy rains in the months of February and March. In Tinnevelly itself where there is neither a hill nor salt ground, there is fever generally.	

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	Epidemic Diseases—*cont.* 3. It was considered that if the season turned out to be beneficial, the people might be induced to realize the good effects of a liberal system of tenure, which was to be continued to them. But it is not desired to force the people to rent their villages where the revenue is not likely to be realized.	
	Treck, Mrs.	
23– 4–13	A Dutchwoman—Application for pension. 1. With reference to a petition to H.E. the Governor of Ceylon, a copy of which has been communicated to him, the Collector states that Mr. Treck's parents were country born and that Mrs. Treck is of an unknown origin. In 1780 and 1781, when the whole settlement of Tuticorin went over to Colombo, Mr. Treck went with it in the capacity of a book-keeper and was subsequently appointed as Deputy Resident at Kilakarai. After a few months, he was ordered to Tuticorin as a prisoner of war and granted a monthly allowance of Pag. 10. 2. He has not left any property and his family consists of three sons and a daughter about 20 years old. The eldest son holds an employment at Colombo as a writer on 50 or 60 Rix dollars, between 10 and 12 pagodas, which is the whole subsistence of the family. This case seems to be deserving of sympathy. If this call is attended to, others will be made, and certainly there are at Tuticorin two widows of deceased prisoners of war, who might present a petition.	118–30
	Revenue Collection	
27– 5–13	For f. 1221. 1. F. 1221 was one of considerable scarcity and the district was then under the detailed or amani management. The temptation to thieve was too great for the temporary sibbendy hired at trifling rates. To guard against loss, it was agreed with the inhabitants of as many villages as possible to have an estimate of the probable produce made from the standing crop and checked with the average of former years. The ryots would then make over the grain to Government at the rate of that estimate, deducting only such portions of the cultivation as from a want of a sufficiency of water could not reach maturity. This measure was advantageous to Government as well as to the inhabitants and tended to prevent thefts. It secured to Government the value of much of its grain which would otherwise have been embezzled. 2. *Srivaikuntam*. The village was rented for Ch. 26,461–7–12 and by the terms of the muchalika, the inhabitants bound themselves to be jointly and severally responsible for the rent. From the scarcity of the season and the failure of the crops, a remission of Ch. 806 was allowed. At the end of the last fasli, a considerable balance was due from the village amounting to Ch. 1,630–9–12 which was chiefly due by the Soodra sect. As there appeared to be some resistance on their part, if sequestration proceedings were resorted to, a suit was filed in court for recovery of the arrears. As they were severally responsible, a part of them was prosecuted, as the Brahman inhabitants had performed their engagements faithfully. Eventually, the suit was dismissed with costs against the Collector. The Collector reports that there are good grounds for appeal.	159–70
	Spice Plantation	
15– 6–13	Continuance—Remarks. The Collector offers his remarks upon the desirability of continuing the expense of the plantation. The trees were brought at a great expense from the Eastern Island during the government of Lord Hobart and reared with great care and expense. They are of slow growth and it is only within these two years that any of the nutmegs have begun to bear at all. There is every prospect	181–8

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	Spice Plantation—*cont.* of these articles being brought up for the consumption of the country as both cinnamon and cloves are much used in the food of the better description of the natives, particularly those of the Mussulman persuasion. It is recommended that they should be continued for some time till the whole of them at least shall have come into full bearing.	
	Season Report	201–3
10– 7–13	Transmission. The present crops are backward from the want of the rains and the cultivation is very scanty. A gentle rain fell with the change of monsoon but it was hardly sufficient. The fever seems from the heat and dryness of the weather to be slowly disappearing.	
	Chank Fisheries	205–6
15– 7–13	Renting for f. 1223—Proposals. There has been only one proposal, which is that of Kaleel Mahomed Meroci, a considerable lebbai merchant of Kilakarai, who was renter in former years. His offer is for P. N. Pag. 10,500 or St. Pag. 8,758–15–0. The present offer is much lower than that of last year but it is understood that the market in Bengal has been overstocked through the fisheries in Ceylon which have existed for 3 years.	
		206–8
18– 7–13	———Renting for f. 1223—Proposals. 1. Another proposal has been received by tappal from Velcatraly Pillai, the agent of the Tellicherry Moosa, who had the rent last year. It contains an offer for P. N. Pag. 11,511¼ or St. Pag. 9,593–5–50, Pag. 800 more than the proposal forwarded yesterday. 2. Although the time for receiving proposals expired yesterday, yet, the proposal could not be rejected without authority from the Board, considering the fact that it was received by tappal. It is also out of question that any advantage might have been taken of the knowledge of the other offer.	
	Village Settlement	228–32
9– 8–13	Suspension—Report. 1. Replying to the Board's letter of the 2nd instant directing that the renting of villages to the head inhabitants upon lease may be suspended till further orders, the Collector states that the renting had been commenced by his Assistant four months ago, during his absence on sick certificate, and that considerable progress has been made. 2. In about 800 villages, a provisional settlement has been made with a promise to revise it, if necessary. In the whole taluks of Tenkasi and Calacaud, the rent requires to be revised. The unsettled villages amount only to about 1,000, but they are the largest and the most productive in the district. Their average rent amounts to nearly two lakhs of chuckrams. 3. It is quite apparent from the present state of the season that the people in general in the rented villages will not be able to produce 2/5ths of the revenue to fulfil their engagements for the present fasli.	
	Suits	251–61
4– 9–13	Against the inhabitants of Srivaiguntam—Appeal—Remarks. 1. The Government vakil has reported that the Judge refused to forward the appeal in the mode prescribed by the regulations, stating that he had only made a summary enquiry into the case and that no appeal lay to the Provincial Court. The petition of appeal has however been forwarded to that court for orders. 2. The present suit could not be considered in the light of a summary enquiry, as more than five months had elapsed from the date of filing the petition of complaint to the issue of the decree by the court and that the suit has gone through all the stages prescribed for a regular suit.	

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	Suits—*cont.*	
	3. It is reported that the Court of Appeal has refused to receive the appeal. If further proceedings should be gone into with respect to the rejection of the appeal, the legal procedure will be to present a petition to the Sudder Adaulet under clause 13, Section 10, Regulation V of 1802, against the refusal to receive the appeal.	
25- 9-13	———Srivaikuntam—Institution of fresh suit—Report.	281-90
	1. With reference to the Board's instructions to file a fresh suit against the whole of the inhabitants for the balance due by them, the Collector reports as follows.	
	2. The case can only be instituted under clause 40, Regulation XXVIII, 1802. If the mere introduction of the suit under that clause constituted a regular suit, the last must have been one, as it was introduced expressly under that clause, and yet it only terminated, according to the court, in a summary way. If a fresh suit were to be filed under the same clause, the same result would probably follow from it. There is no option whatever left to the court to consider such cases as require a summary enquiry or to be concluded as a regular suit. The option is left to the complainant who bears the responsibility. The judicial system is still in its infancy and the regulations are now only beginning to be understood.	
	3. The Collector requests to be informed whether, under the circumstances, it is still considered necessary to institute a fresh suit, and also whether a petition for revision of costs could be presented, which, while in fact acknowledging the decree, would confirm the irregularity, or, whether a superior tribunal could be requested to order them to be annulled altogther in consequence of the irregularity.	
	Tahsildars	
28- 9-13	Transfers and removal—Report.	292-4
	The deaths have occurred lately of Moodoovencataputty Reddi, Tahsildar of Srivilliputhur, of Vencatarow, Tahsildar of Srivaikuntam and of Soobaroy Mudali of Punjamahl. Arrangements have been made as follows for which sanction is requested. Ball Naik, the Salt Amildar, to be Tahsildar of Srivaikuntam. Annujee Row, Musumdar of Sharmadavy, to be Salt Amildar. Mootrelapillay, peshcar of Srivilliputhur. to be Tahsildar and Vencata Row, peshcar of Nelliambalum, appointed Tahsildar of Punjmahl. Mootoo Moodely, Tahsildar of Nelliambalam, has been removed from his situation for intolerable delay and irregularity. For the present Ramanjungar is acting as Tahsildar in that taluk.	
	Vanspall, Mr. Peter	
30- 9-13	Dutch subject—Residence and allowances—Report.	
	1. Mr. Peter Vanspall, a Dutch civil prisoner of war, has applied for permission to reside at Cochin with his relations. There appears to be no objection to permitting it.	
	2. As regards the request for an increase in the monthly allowance, the Collector explains that at the capture of Tuticorin, the amount of salary allowed by the Dutch Company to the different civil employments in their service was paid to the usual incumbents and has been continued to such as are alive. Mr. Peter Vanspall was chief of a subordinate factory dependent on Tuticorin.	—
	Misconduct	
5-10-13	Tahsildar Raghavachari of Sankarankoil—Report.	301-6
	1. With reference to the petition presented by the Tahsildar of Sankarankoil containing charges against the servants of the Collector's cutcherry, the Collector reports that the act of removing him from office was entirely his own and that it was not done without sufficient cause.	

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	Misconduct—*cont.* 2. He and his brother had procured assignments of land from the inhabitants of the villages from which they suspended the collection of the revenue. They had taken two pearls valued at Pag. 25 which they entered in the accounts as being worth only 2 cully fanams. Revenue to the amount of a thousand chuckrums has been suppressed in the villages where his brother held the cultivation. He was removed on the 16th April 1808 from his situation. He was an unsatisfactory public officer. He was irregular, troublesome and litigous about trifles.	
	Grain	
21–10–13	Price statement. A statement of the price of grain for Sep. last is submitted. There was a fall in the price of paddy of Pag. 3 per garce below that of the preceding month. The fall is due to the arrival of the season for cutting the first crop which brought new grain into the market, and also to the people parting with part of their stock for the discharge of their balances.	313–5
	Misconduct	
26–10–13	Tahsildar Raghavachary—Petition. The enquiry into the charges commenced on the 25th morning. He named witnesses in his accusation of Ramasawmy Naik, and none in that of Sooba Row. In his first examination, Raghavachary has been found to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in swearing that he paid money to Soobarow on certain dates and in certain places. The records of proceedings are submitted.	317–26
	Village Settlement	
28.10–13	Revision of. (See Reprint 250/1-6.) The Board was pleased to sanction the formation of a village settlement for ten years upon the principles laid down in the Collector's report of the 5th January last. In respect of the villages rented as a temporary measure, a revision was considered necessary. 2. *Assessment.* The average taken from former collections, which formed the basis of the formation of the village rents, was Pag. 4,22,601. The proportion of this sum falling to 952 villages already settled was Pag. 299,230–36–11, which brought the annual sum to Pag. 15,722–19–7. These villages have now been settled on lease for 10 years at Pag. 3,01,955–44–69, which last year amounted to only 14,181–36–66, being a decrease of Pag. 1,540–28–22 below the average collections of former years. This decrease being deducted from the total rent shows that the land revenue was determined at 28,774–8–3 which is 4,265–36–79 above their average proportions. 3. *Remission.* A remission is proposed to the extent of Pag. 13,904–38–14 of the Pag. 34,472–32–31 shown by the curnams.	326–48
	Cash Remittance	
16–11–13	Advice. To the Accountant-General. 1. With reference to the requisition to despatch 1 lakh of pagodas — to the General Treasury, the Collector states that the balance in the treasury is Pag. 96,808–6–11 and that as soon as the deficiency is made up, which will be before the end of the month, the remittance will be despatched. In consequence of the very unfavourable season, the estimated net collections for this month will not exceed Pag. 18,000 and those for the next month, Pag. 23,000.	357–9

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Cash Remittance—*cont.* 2. The remittance is packed in gunnies and put in a strong coarse box, two of which constitute a bullock load. The bags are nailed in the boxes and secured with iron. It is requested that additional precautions, if any, for the security of the measure may be pointed out.	
	Moyenzahitah	361–77
23–11–18	Estimate. 1. *Huzur cutcherry.* The amount is the same as last year, viz., Pag. 616 per month, or, Pag. 7,392 per annum, which is Pag. 1–9–51¾ per cent. upon the total gross collections. 2. *District servants.* The charges are estimated at Pag. 18,707–28–64 being a reduction of Pag. 7,120, below the actual charges on this account of last year. This is entirely due to the discharge of the amani sibbendy. 3. *Total charges collection ordinary.* The estimated expense for the present year is Pag. 50,637–38–24, being a net decrease of Pag. 8,318–30–64 below the actual charges of last year. 4. *Charges extraordinary.* These are estimated at Pag. 15,619, being a net increase of Pag. 2,692–20–19⅜ above those of last year.	
	Misconduct	383–5
1–12–18	Tahsildar Raghavachary—Report. Raghavachary was asked to remain in the cutcherry, pending the Board's orders on the report about his conduct, but it is reported that he has absconded. He had fled to the Ramnad district with the declared intention of proceeding to Madras.	
	Revenue Native Officers	387–412
6–12–18	Regulation—Remarks. 1. The scope of the regulation appears to be threefold. Firstly, security from the person appointed to any situation of trust and responsibility; secondly, exacting a solemn obligation in writing to that effect, on their appointment; and thirdly, recovery of money on proof of embezzlement through the courts. 2. *Security.* It will not be possible, in many instances, to get an unlimited security, particularly under the provisions of the regulation which extends the responsibility of the security to the acts of the relations, dependants and agents of revenue officers, persons over whom they can exercise no control. It is proposed that the authority may vest in the Board to fix the amount of authority in each case, according to their discretion, under the circumstances of it. 3. *Solemn obligation.* It is much preferable to an oath. It is not so repugnant to the feelings of the respectable natives. 4. *Punishment and refund of money.* It is presumed that it is intended to leave a latitude to the Board to order that punishment, under the circumstances of any particular case, is itself sufficient, without bringing further penalty upon the offenders after conviction before the court. The persons offering the bribe should be equally liable to punishments. As the punishment of native revenue officers shall be severe, so the punishment of any malicious and unfounded accusation of them should likewise be exemplary.	
	Cully Fanams	419–23
16–12–18	Exchange rates—Report on. (See Reprint 253/1-2.) To the Board. 1. The cully fanams are a local coin. They were coined originally by the Hindu government in the province and continued to be made at so late a period as Mr. Lushington's management.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Cully Fanams—*cont.*

2. A number of them were on assay made at the Madras Mint in 1808 and found to contain an intrinsic value of $\frac{264\frac{3}{8}}{320}$ per star pagoda.

3. Originally, the Government ordered that all payments made to the troops in the province should be solely in cully fanams at the fixed exchange of sixteen and a half per star pagoda and, in consequence, the Collector insisted that a certain portion of the revenue should be paid in that coin.

4. The circumstance of a portion of the revenue being required in that coin and the coinage having of late been discontinued, raised the value of these fanams as high as a pagoda for fourteen or fifteen.

5. In 1812, the Government cancelled their former orders and required that the whole coins received should be sent to Madras for re-coinage.

6. Since the issue of the order, the inhabitants have no longer been required to pay part of their revenue in cully fanams, and their market price has gradually fallen to the rate at which they are received at the treasury, sixteen and a half per pagoda, and occasionally fluctuates to sixteen and three-quarters.

7. The re-coinage of these fanams would involve the Government in a very heavy loss equal to the difference between sixteen and a half at which they receive, and $\frac{264\frac{3}{8}}{320}$ at which they re-coin them. It also holds out encouragement to manufacture them. The Mint Committee may be requested to recommend to the Government to raise the rate of exchange of these fanams at the revenue treasury to their intrinsic value.

Customs Revenue

20-12-13 For ff. 1221 and 1222—Statement. 424-33

Town duties.

F. 1221.

	Pag.	f.	c.
Gross receipts.	17,807	17	22
Charges.	5,119	88	39
Net receipts.	12,719	9	20

F. 1222.

	Pag.	f.	c.
Gross receipts.	30,129	17	66
Charges.	7,381	17	2
Net revenue.	22,748	0	64

1. It is an increase of Pag. 10,060-22-1 on that of f. 1221, under the mode of collection prescribed by the existing regulations.

2. The result of revenue from customs in the current fasli will not be so favourable as in the last, one principal cause of which is certain new arrangements and modifications recently introduced into the customs in Travancore by Maj. Munro, which the merchants represent to have increased the rate of customs to a degree that has nearly put a stop to their trade.

3. *Betel and tobacco.*

The next great cause of expected deficiency is from betel and tobacco. It seems to have been supposed at the time of enacting the present regulation that the consumption duty in towns and populous places would in a great degree cover the

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs Revenue—*cont.* loss which the reduction of the rate of customs to 5 per cent. upon the value of betel and tobacco for the general trade would occasion. This will no doubt be the case in many districts, but it will be observed that the quantity which paid the consumption duty here last year was very small and the collection is attended with some expense. It would disappoint the object by subjecting the principal portion of the inland consumption to the additional duty. Although no more than 5 per cent. can be collected upon the tariff price, still, as the tariff is left to be decided by the Board, it is suggested that the tariff price may be raised to such an extent that the calculation of duty upon it would cover the loss. In lieu of the consumption duty, the tariff for general inland consumption should be raised. In respect of the export made in tobacco to Travancore, it is proposed that the former rate of customs on it be restored, which the merchants are willing to pay.	
	Taxes	436–8
27–12–13	Professional and personal—Report. 1. When the permanent settlement was concluded with the different zamindaris by Mr. Lushington, it appears that the salt, sayer and abkari were alone excluded and that personal and professional taxes were included. In 1805, Mr. Parish notified prohibiting under penalties the collection of such taxes by the zamindars and payment of them by the people 2. In respect to the draft of the regulation for recovering alienated lands, it appears that it is better calculated to ensure the object of it than that at present existing by which the process of recovery was too much clogged by form, delay and responsibility to render it easily and satisfactorily to be acted upon by a subordinate officer.	

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Letters sent to the Board.

1814.

	Inam Village	4–7
6–1–1814	Nuddoomundalum Taluk—Veththalayvcoraney and Soobramaniapooram villages—Restoration—Application. 1. Certain members of a sacred institution in Tanjore, named Thiroovaudoo Thooray Madam, complain respecting a village which they have long enjoyed at a favourable rent in this district. After the transfer of this province, Mr. Lushington allowed this village to the petitioners at their former rent, and they enjoyed it for some time, but finally lost it. The complaint being a true one, it is recommended for favourable consideration. 2. In respect of the lands which the petitioners enjoyed from the Poligar of Panjalamcurchy, it appears that part of them were granted out of the desbacawul, the privileges of which the Poligar had no right to dispose of, as they were held for the performance of a specific duty and could not be alienated by a simple incumbent in office. They were resumed at the time of the assumption of the cavally in the district. The other lands were part of those that have been transferred to the Poligar of Ettiapore, after the Panjalamcourchy rebellion, in reward for his services. Neither of these can be restored.	
	Season Report	15–9
18–1–14	Transmission. The early part of the season was unfavourable but a reasonable fall of rain in October and November greatly improved the prospect. Latterly there was a complete want of rain in consequence of which the crops entirely dependent upon tanks have been lost. This has been the case in the taluks of Calacaud, Srivilliputhur, Sankarankoil and part of Srivaikuntam. On the banks of the river, the crops are not extensive, but is, in general, very good, and, if another rain falls, will be productive.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Travellers' Bungalows	
21- 1-14	Construction report. 1. The road from Tinnevelly to Madura extending over a 100 miles is a most dreary one. In the 70 miles of it belonging to the district, there are only 10 villages that deserve the name. At some of the villages choultries were built for shelter to travellers, during the Nabob's government, but at two of them, Covilpetty and Virdapetty, there was not the slightest shelter for travellers. Two bungalows were built, one at each place, of brick and mud and tiled. The expense incurred amounts to Pag. 95-34-30 which has been paid from the unclaimed deposit money in the treasury for which sanction is requested. 2. Certain necessary repairs have also been made to the ferry service at Tinnevelly. It amounts to Pag. 297-10-45 which has been defrayed from the deposit money for which sanction may be accorded. The balance of unclaimed deposit money on hand is Pag. 4,375-11-79.	21-8
	Misconduct	
22- 1-14	Tahsildar Ragavachary—Report. The Collector forwards the documents which formed the grounds of this enquiry into Ragavachary's conduct.	25-7
12- 3-14	———Tahsildar Ram Row—Suit against—Report. The Provincial Court of Appeal has expressed its opinion, contrary to the judgment of the Judge of the Zillah, in having released him on the security, and has ordered by precept that Ram Row, late Tahsildar of Tenkasi, be remanded to jail, there to remain until he gives security to bring the demand to trial within 15 days.	71-2
	Robbery	
25- 3-14	Tenkasi treasury—Report. 1. The Tahsildar has reported a serious and unprecedented attack on the public treasury in the Tenkasi taluk by a banditti consisting of 150 men armed with swords and pikes and staves, who plundered the cash chest and carried away Ch. 10,000 f. 14, which had been accumulated for want of a shroff and an escort, beyond the day of remittance, viz., the 10th of the month. 2. The matter has been reported to the Magistrate and orders have been issued to the neighbouring zamindars and Tahsildars to be on the alert and apprehend any of the offenders taking refuge within their limits.	82-6
26- 3-14	———The Tahsildar has since reported that the robbers had been traced to Anycoody, a village in Shencottah taluk, belonging to Travancore, where the people had refused to give assistance in their pursuit without orders from the Resident. Maj. Munro, the Resident, has since been addressed on the subject. The Assistant Magistrate has proceeded to Tenkasi to make enquiries on the spot.	87
30- 3-14 31- 3-14	———The Assistant Magistrate has apprehended Arunachella Taven, one of the suspected principals in the robbery, and a warrant is to be issued to Odia Taven, another suspected principal and the father-in-law of the Chokkampatti Zamindar.	99-104
	Zamindaris	
4- 4-14	Mailmandy, Naducoorchy and Avadeapooram—Sequestration for arrears—Report. The zamindaris have been sequestered for arrears of revenue on account of the current fasli. An establishment has been deputed for the management of the Mailmandy estate, for which sanction may be accorded. The other two estates being small, the Tahsildar of Sankarancoil, in whose neighbourhood they are situated, is ordered to be in charge of them, until the appointment of a seperate establishment for their management.	114-5

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Robbery	118–24
20– 4–14	Tenkasi treasury—Report. The Collector concurs with the Magistrate in his opinion that the Zamindar of Chokkampatti appears from the evidence to have connived at the robbery but that there is not sufficient evidence to warrant his apprehension. There is not the slightest doubt that the robbers with Arnachellataven at their head first assembled in a village of the zamindar and then returned with their plunder to his estate.	
	Military Supplies	151–2
22– 5–14	Revenue native officer—Appointment of—Remarks. With reference to the appointment of a revenue native officer to accompany detachments of troops on the march to facilitate the supply of their wants and to bring to the notice of the O.C. any irregularities committed by them, the Collector states that the usual measures adopted are to circulate orders to the Tahsildars and zamindars to have the necessary supplies in readiness within their limits to be furnished to the detachments on payment of ready money, and an intelligent hircarrah of the fixed establishment is appointed to accompany the movement of troops. No complaints have been received either from the Commanding Officer of want of supplies or from the inhabitants of non-payment for articles supplied by them. Unless a very large force enters the district, it is not necessary to appoint a person, separate from the establishment, to the duty of attending to the wants of the detachment.	
	Robbery	156–8
25– 5–14	Tenkasi treasury—Trial of offenders. Custoory Rungapa Naik, a confidential servant of the Chokkampatti Zamindar, has been brought to trial and convicted before the Court of Circuit for being principally concerned in the robbery. The Judge, finding the offence to be so heinous as to warrant a heavier punishment than he is authorized to inflict, has submitted the case to the decision of the Suddar Fouzdary Court at Madras. The offender has confessed that he was an active party in plundering the cash chest and carrying off the money to Chokkampatti.	
	State Prisoners	168–70
4– 6–14	Prince of Wales Island. The Collector has not been able to discover any correspondence relating to the subject of banishment and has not formed an opinion during his short stay of the character and disposition so as to be able to offer any remarks as to the advisability of allowing them to return without endangering the peace of the province. He is more inclined to favour the opinion of the Magistrate and to express his apprehensions that a compliance with their wishes may prove injurious to the present tranquillity of the southern provinces.	
	Tentage	225–6
22– 9–14	F. 1228—Claim. 1. The Collector states that during the months of March, April, May and June, he was on tour inspecting the several anicuts and places of salt manufacture and claims tent allowance from the date of his appointment to Tinnevelly. 2. Mr. Monk, the Head Assistant, until his transfer to Kumbakonam, accompanied him in all his tours. A liberal allowance is recommended. 3. Mr. Drummond, the present Head Assistant, was appointed on 3rd May and joined early in June, when he was obliged to provide himself with tents.	
	Peshkash Arrears	227–88
26– 9–14	Statement. The estates under sequestration are seven, viz., Wootoomally, Parayoor, Mailmanday, Auvadayapooram, Nadoovacourchy, Sattoor and Attengurray. The minor estates are two, viz., Mannarcottah and Allagapoorey. The annual permanent settlement of these estates was Pag. 98,004 of which the balance was, at the close of the fasli, Pag. 28,283–8–65.	

Date.	Abstract	Page number

Peshkash Arrears—*cont.*

Estates under sequestration.

1. *Wootmallay.*
   Permanent settlement ... ... Pag. 7,777.
   Balance due ... ... Pag. 10,921–30–37.
   Considering how much the estate is in arrears, it should be sold, unless the demand is immediately settled, or a good security is given for discharge by instalments of Pag. 1,500 or 2,000 per annum.
2. *Parayoor.*
   Permanent settlement ... ... Pag. 3,500.
   Balance due ... ... Pag. 2,216–13–56.
   The zamindar's means are wholly unequal to the demand. The security offered may be accepted and the estate may be restored.
3. *Mailmanday.*
   Permanent settlement ... ... Pag. 6,402.
   Balance due ... ... Pag. 3,733–43–23.
   The estate may be sold unless proper security is in the meantime tendered.
4. *Auvadayapooram.*
   Permanent settlement ... ... Pag. 1,270.
   Balance due ... ... Pag. 989– 6–50.
5. *Nadoovacourchy.*
   Permanent settlement ... ... Pag. 874.
   Balance due ... ... Pag. 791.
   The Zamindars of Auvadayapooram and this estate have been repeatedly warned and the estates may now be sold.
6. *Sattoor.*
   Permanent settlement ... ... Pag. 3,583.
   Balance due ... ... Pag. 6,106–26– 7.
   The zamindar is pressed by claims in other quarters and may not be able to satisfy the present demand. Unless good security is previously given, the estate may be sold.
7. *Attengurray.*
   Permanent settlement ... ... Pag. 1,000.
   Balance due ... ... Pag. 2,357– 0–60.
   Ramaswami Naik, the father-in-law of the late zamindar and recommended by Mr. Hepburn, as being fit to be entrusted with the management of the estate during the minority of the present zamindar, has given security. The estate may be restored.

Minor estates.

1. *Mannarcottah.*
   Permanent settlement ... ... Pag. 1,488.
   Balance ... ... Pag. 585–22–72.
   It came under the Court of Wards on the 5th November 1805, the late zamindar having died in the month of March, leaving a son aged 10 years. The affairs are managed by Petta Naik, the grand uncle of the zamindar. The instructions of the Accountant-General are awaited to adjust the balance from the surplus collections in former years.
2. *Alagapoorey.*
   It was taken under the protection of the Court of Wards on 14th July 1813, the late zamindar having died in February, leaving a son aged 10 years. He is under the care of his relation, the Zamindar of Pauvauley, and the affairs are under the management of his uncle, Mootosawmy Pauudeyan. The permanent settlement is Pag. 200, of which a balance of Pag. 282 has accumulated. Failing good security from the manager, the estate should be taken charge of and other means for its collection should be provided.

Revenue Statement

10–10–14 In f. 1223. — 255–63

Assessment.

The total extent of circar nanja land paying revenue to Government in f. 1223 is cawnies 79,801–4–251 and the gross jumma, Pag. 3,19,437–28–19. The extent of punja cultivation is cawnies 2,85,480–13–25 assessed at Pag. 72,063–0–18. The total gross ayen jumma of nanja and punja lands is

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Revenue Statement—*cont.*

Pag. 3,91,500 and including the revenue from circar topes Pag. 26,539-9-57 and of fish rents Pag. 960-12-0, makes grand total jumma of St. Pag. 4,19,000-27-9.

Charges.

The deductions on account of ready money mauniums are Pag. 14,150-25-2, of an annual fixed sum for the support of pagodas amount to Pag. 51,340-25-15. This net ayen jumma comes to Pag. 3,53,509-22-72 to which being added the amount of shrotriem rents, Pag. 11,500-23-37 and village taxes, Pag. 15,894-11-30, the total net ayen revenue amounts to Pag. 3,80,904-12-59.

Spice Plantations — 264-5

10-10-14 Charges for f. 1223.

The accounts exhibit a surplus charge of Pag. 753-34-31 which should be considered in reference to the infant state of the gardens and the increase of revenue which may be expected from them as a greater number of trees come to maturity.

Salt, Sayer and Abkari — 267-70

15-10-14 Revenue for f. 1223—Statement.

1. *Salt.*

	Pag.	f.	c.
Total receipts	29,637	38	47
Total charges	4,181	6	27½
Net revenue ...	25,656	32	19½

This is a decrease below the net receipts for f. 1221 of Pag. 7,377-44-39½, and for f. 1222 of Pag. 7,876-28-49½.

2. *Sayer.*

	Pag.	f.	c.
Gross collection	27,045	11	24
Total charges	8,089	42	15
Net revenue ...	18,955	14	91

This is an increase of Pag. 7,655-12-11 above that of f. 1221 and a decrease of Pag. 2,400-14-36 below that of f. 1222.

3. *Abkari.*

	Pag.	f.	c.
Gross receipts	2,630	0	75
Total charges	86	33	40
Net revenue ...	2,543	12	35

This is an increase of Pag. 349-6-25 above that of f. 1222 and a decrease of Pag. 491-37-70 below that of f. 1221.

Moyenzabitahs — 271-81

20-10-14 For f. 1223—Statement.

1. *Huzur cutcherry.*

Some modifications have been made, with the result that the charges are estimated for the current fasli at Pag. 7,306-0-12, which is a decrease of Pag. 637-44-68 below the estimate and an increase of Pag. 319-23-23 above the actual charges of f. 1223.

2. *District establishment.*

The present estimate shows a net decrease of Pag. 1,557-19-64 below the estimate and of Pag. 1,106-14-15 below the actual charges of f. 1223.

3. *Abstract.*

The total estimated charges of the department of land revenue for the current fasli amount to Pag. 34,606-9-12 and the actual charges in the past fasli, Pag. 35,213-14-36½, exhibiting an annual net decrease of Pag. 607-5-24½ in the present estimate and a decrease of Pag. 2,134-19-52 below the estimate for f. 1223.

The grand total of the abstract statement would show the actual charges for f. 1223 amounting to Pag. 64,020-32-44½ which is a net decrease below the estimate of Pag. 7,878-27-18½.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Season Report	291–3
1–11–14	Transmission. 1. The Collector reports that the chief objects of his tour at this season are to take notice whether the Tahsildars have made proper distribution of the money for tuccavi, to enquire into the state of the amani villages and what measures have been taken to ensure their full cultivation, if the season continues favourable and to examine into the balances outstanding. 2. The number of amani villages in Sankaranainarkoil is 2, and in Srivilliputtur, 34. The balance in the former is Pag. 4,860–6–4 and in the latter, Pag. 10,377–32–44. The number of amani villages in Calacaud is 22 and the balance outstanding is considerable, amounting in former faslis to about Cul. Ch. 50,000 and in 1223 to Cul. Ch. 4,010–2–25½.	
	Smuggling	310–2
24–11–14	Statements. 1. The statement relates to goods smuggled past certain choukis in the months of Aug., Sep. and Oct. last, for confiscation and sale of which and for the distribution of the sale proceeds, sanction is now requested. 2. With a view to prevent any unjust detention of goods at the choukis, proclamations have been issued inviting merchants who have any grievances on that account.	
	Accounts	327–9
13–12–14	Language of. 1. With reference to the Board's letter approving of the reduction of the expense in the huzur establishment but disapproving of the manner in which it has been effected, the Collector explains the reasons for the preference given to a Mahratta dufter and for abolishing the department of Malabar accounts. Having been a witness in Tanjore of a complete change approved by the Board from Malabar to Mahratta in the department of accounts, no Mahratta having before existed in the office and, as in most of the districts, the accounts are kept in Mahratta it did not occur to the Collector but that the Board has been long ago persuaded of the advantages of a Mahratta over a Malabar dufter. 2. He adds that the department of Mahratta accounts was "the most complete of the two sets in the office, that they could be more readily made to assimilate to the forms of English accounts, and be more correctly compared with them." A Mahratta dufter has always been kept up in the district, even in the time of the Nabob's government.	
	Zamindaris	
17–12–14	Sequestration for arrears—Report. 1. The Collector reports on the arrangements which he has been obliged to accept for the gradual liquidation of arrears in six of them, in preference to keeping them any longer under management. The arrangements have been only conditionally acceded to by him. 2. Before releasing the estates, it has been explained to the zamindars that by the regulations they were liable to be sold, that no acceptance of security for payment at any prolonged period was authorized and that the indulgence now intended must not be considered a precedent at any further time, when they may again fall in arrears. 3. These measures were adopted as much better calculated to promote the interests of Government and welfare of the inhabitants than that of retaining under the management of an aumeen which, in every instance, has led to the accumulation rather than the reduction of the balance.	
	Salt Accounts	334–6
19–12–14	The heavy rain which fell generally on 25th and 26th of last month, accompanied by boisterous weather in the north, and the river overflowing itself at Vaipar and extending to Mailmandy have done much damage to the sale heaps. Only about 128 garce could be saved.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Tentage	
24–12–14	Claim for extra tentage.	346–8
	1. In submitting his claim for the extra tent allowance for the quarter ending 30th Sep. last, Mr. John Cotton, the Collector, states that, in the months of June and July, it has been customary to remove into the neighbourhood of Tenkasi and the western mountains, and to remain there partly on account of business and partly to avoid the excessive heat of Palamcottah for about 4 months of the year. It became necessary for him to purchase a house as neither tents nor any temporary building would stand against the weather.	
	2. Mr. Drummond, his Assistant, was in attendance at the cutcherry at Tenkasi nearly the whole of Sep. and his claim for extra allowance for that period is also recommended.	

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Letters sent to the Board.

1815.

	Customs Tariff	
2– 1–1815	Inland trade—Transmission.	
	1. The Collector submits the new tariff of articles forming the inland trade of the country with a view to the same articles being entered in both the sea and land tariff at the same rate.	
	2. The amount of duty collected on each article in the last two faslis has been Pag. 30,129–17–65 in the one, and Pag. 27,045–11–24 in the other. The prices now proposed are those current in the province and settled with due regard to the trade of the country.	
	Pearl Banks	
4– 1–15	Examination—Report.	7–10
	1. The report relates to the examination of the banks lying to the southward of Tuticorin and nearly east of Veeravandeepatam and Trichendoor in the district.	
	2. These banks have been occasionally inspected in 1807 and 1811 for re-establishing the fishery on them but with scanty results. It now appears that the oysters on the original banks have not increased, but on a newly formed bank running parallel to their whole length, a little inshore, oysters are to be found of a proper age and in sufficient quantity to allow of a small fishery taking place. An examination of the contents of 3,186 oysters has been made, and the value of the pearls extracted from them amounts to Pag. 7–6–33 which gives an average on 1,000 oysters of Pag. 2–10–67.	
	3. There is another bank situated directly east of Trichendoor and a little northward called Valungacaroovel paar where oysters of a proper age have been found. 561 oysters have been taken and examined from this bank, which amount to Fan. 29–20.	
	4. Proposals could be invited for a fishery with 100 boats for 10 days only at the expiration of which it can be continued as long as practicable.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
2– 2–15	Renting proposals.	23
	Only two offers have been received. The sums offered are too low. If better offers are not tendered at the Presidency it is recommended that boats to the number of 100 employed daily should be sold in lots either for the full period of 10 days in the first instance, or, for a shorter period as purchasers for them might be found, in preference to an acceptance of any offer under Pag. 15,000.	
	Accounts	—
18–12–15	Demand, collection and balance.	51–2
	1. The season continues favourable and the cultivation of paddy and dry grain promises to be very productive in all parts of the district. There is a complaint that there is not sufficient demand for the produce and that the mirassidars find it difficult to pay their kists. It may become necessary to grant some	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Accounts—*cont.*	
	indulgence by allowing the full payment of the revenue within the month of Sep. next on condition of ample security being given in the first instance.	
	2. The gradual recovery of the arrears has been made and by arrangements settled with the inhabitants, the balance is expected to be considerably reduced at the end of the year.	
	Vanspall, Mrs.	
2– 3–15	Claim for maintenance from her husband.	60–1
	To Mr. F. C. Vanspall, Tuticorin.	
	The Collector informs Mr. Vanspall that the complaint does not refer to any specific charges of ill-treatment, but simply of misbehaviour and refusal to admit her into the house. If he does not become reconciled to her, he must grant her a maintenance of Pag. 8 a month from his present allowance of Pag. 30, which is granted to him on consideration of having a family to support. He must immediately give her clothes and a part of his furniture.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
9– 3–15	Progress report.	68–70
	1. The fishery commenced on the 7th and on the 8th the boats went out again but were disappointed. On the first day, the boats were placed on the northern part of the bank and returned with about 3,33,392 oysters, a number considerably below the calculation of the renter and not of the right age. On the 8th, the second day, the boats went out again and fished in another part of the banks where oysters were found in greater abundance, which amounted to 6,90,756, averaging 6,907 for each boat. Although the number was as many as was expected, yet, the age and quality of the oysters were most disappointing.	
	2. It appeared that either Saud Thullavan was very much mistaken or of the people he employed to place the buoys on the bank, or that they were unjustly reserving the most productive part of it to be fished after the expiration of the 10 days. Saud Thullavan was, therefore, sent for and desired to proceed himself to examine the bank and to remove the buoys to a place where oysters could be found in abundance.	
16– 3–15	———Further progress made on 10th and 11th in fishing the other places selected by Saud Thullavan was not encouraging. In these two days, the boats returned with 5,10,500 oysters averaging for each boat on the first day, 2,330 and on the second 2,775 of which two-thirds went to the renter as his share. The oysters were much younger. The renter has been informed that until the other bank, the Vallengal Caroovel Paar, had also been attempted, his proposal for relinquishing the fishery cannot be considered.	
	Accounts	
20– 8–15	Receipts and disbursements for f. 1223—Statement.	79–83

1. *Devastanam revenue.*

	Pag.	f.	c.
Total receipts	51,666	34	30
Total disbursements	51,666	35	30

2. *Tripany lands.*

	Pag.	f.	c.
Total receipts	9,331	27–	0
Total disbursements	5,756	41	37
Balance ...	3,574	30	43

3. *Assumed chattram lands.*

	Pag.	f.	c.
Receipts	2,133	0	41
Disbursements	1,615	2	65
Balance ...	507	42	56

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Accounts—*cont.*	
	4. *Tank marah.*	Pag. f. c.
	Receipts	16,624-20-56
	Disbursements	13,609-27-49
	Balance ...	3,014-38-7
	5. *Karnams marah.*	Pag. f. c.
	Receipts.	5,564-40-79
	Disbursements.	5,044-2-44
	Balance ...	520-38-35
	Pearl Fisheries	
27-3-15	Progress report.	86-9
	1. On the 20th, the weather being favourable, the fishery was resumed with only 50 boats. The report was not favourable, the boats returning with only 1,12,107 oysters, averaging 2,242 for each boat. On the 21st, 50 boats were selected for the Valenga Carravel Paar, one of which being unseaworthy, 49 went out. These returned with 1,33,863 oysters, being an average of 1,732 for each boat. The renter asked that the fishery may be discontinued.	
	2. *Cause of failure.*—	
	Saude Thuliaven states that the disappointment is due to the fact that the banks are much more exposed to the violence of the currents than those situated much higher up the Bay. He does not appear to have betrayed the trust reposed in him.	
	Taxes	
5-4-15	Professional, etc.—Modification proposals.	99-103
	1. The statements will show that either the person or house of almost every inhabitant, Brahmins excepted, whose occupation is not solely the cultivation of lands, is subject to an undefined impost. In its application, it is wholly impossible to prevent oppression and abuse.	
	2. *Village taxes.*	
	The average annual amount of village taxes collected from f. 1211 to 1217 is Pag. 20,829, in *f.* 1222 Pag: 18,201, in f. 1223 Pag. 15,094, a sum which it would not be desirable to sacrifice by a total remission.	
	3. *Loom tax.*	
	The loom tax may be levied, instead of as at present, on a well defined principle, at rates similar to those established in Tanjore, viz., on every loom employed in the manufacture of a piece of cloth, of one pagoda value and under Cul. Fan. ½ a month or Cul. Fan. 6 a year and so on.	
	4. *Deshacawul tax.*	
	The imposition of this tax appears to be partial and arbitrary. In lieu of it, a defined house tax may be continued for the present only on such houses as are now subject to the Deshacawul tax, but afterwards to be extended to all the houses, as circumstances may favour, at the rates, viz., on every tiled or terraced house with one square or set of apartments, Cul. Fan. 2 a year and so on. The new assessment will be determined without trouble either to the people or to the circar servants and no evasion of it can be attempted with any hope of success.	
	Customs	
20-4-15	Travancore frontier—Seizure of Company's gardener—Report.	119-20
	1. One of the Company's gardeners at Courtallam is said to have been seized and confined by the tanadar of Shenkottah, acting under the orders of the Travancore Government, as he was returning from the Panbaly Garden with a quantity of green pepper. The Resident was addressed on the subject but to no effect, and the gardener is stated to have been removed to Quilon.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs—*cont.*	
	2. If the gardener has transgressed the limits of the Travancore country, the simple seizure of the pepper and a complaint of the conduct of the gardener would have been the proper course. As the action is irregular, the interference of the Board is necessary.	
	Salt	
23- 4-15	Deficiency in—Instructions.	125-7
	To the Head Assistant Collector.	
	The present salt Amildar has reported the quantity of salt estimated to be deficient in store in several places. The Head Assistant is requested to proceed and ascertain the actual deficiency by a personal superintendence of the measurement of the remaining quantity on hand. Particular attention should be paid to the pans at Mailmanday and at Vypar, where the deficiency is said to be the greatest. A large quantity was no doubt washed away by the inundation, but there are many heaps deficient which were not affected by the waters.	
	Loom-tax	
25- 4-15	Report called for.	129
	To the Commercial Resident.	
	1. As information is required in determining what looms engaged in the manufacture of private cloths are liable to the customary tax, a further statement of looms employed since the quarter ending 31st July last is called for.	
	2. As the chowkidar has reported that the Resident's peons interfered with him in the discharge of his duty, they should be warned that "a weaver, although he may be employed at one season in the Company's investment, if he manufactures private cloths during such manufacture is subject to the same tax as other weavers, and that all cloths, except those bona fide the property of the Company, whether manufactured by a Company's weaver or not, are liable to duty and confiscation, if attempted to be sold or passed, without having that duty and received the custom chop."	
	Customs	
8- 5-15	Travancore frontier—Seizure of Company's gardener—Report.	139-41
	To the Resident of Travancore.	
	1. It is not surprising to learn that on examination the pepper has not been found to be the produce of the Travancore country. Instead of detaining the man for about six weeks, it would have been more proper to have released the man and made a reference to the Collector.	
	2. It is impossible to grant a rowanah for every article of produce daily collected in the Company's gardens. The Dewan may be requested to order the Tahsildar at Shenkottah to permit all articles, the produce of the Company's gardens to pass as usual on the road to Courtallam on the production of a certificate from the garden maistry in charge, and any case of transgression within the Travancore limits may be brought to the notice of the Collector.	
	Tahsildars, etc.	
9- 5-15	Transfers—Report.	142-4
	The removal from one taluk to another is a measure of expediency calculated to lead to the discovery of any malpractices and to oblige the Tahsildars to keep all their accounts correct. It also operates as a check on a prevalent desire among the inhabitants to obtain by improper means the favour and partiality of the circar servants and thereby bias them in the discharge of their public duties.	
	Accounts	
19- 5-15	D.C.B. statement for April—Transmission.	155
	The balance is rather considerable, but it may be observed that the kists usually commence on the 15th of the month, and that the 15 days of the Chittra kist were still unexpired, when the accounts for last month were closed. A great portion of it is to be attributed to the cheapness of grain and a little moderation is necessary, on such occasions, in urging the demand.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Bills	
27- 5-15	Wrong payment.	160-1
	To the Collector of Tanjore.	
	To rectify the mistake in the payment at the treasury of the Government bill, the constituted agent at Kilakarai was sent for immediately on its discovery and the matter was explained to him as he presented the bill in question. As his master has gone to Nagore, he could not get either the money returned to him or another bill sent to substitute the one erroneously paid. There does not appear to be grounds for the least suspicion, as the money has been disposed of by his people agreeable to his orders. Until he makes the repayment of the amount and the bill is returned to him, his second bill may be declined to be honoured at the Tanjore treasury.	
	Records	
14- 6-15	Collector's office—Report on condition of.	174-6
	1. From the reply to the several queries respecting the revenue records in the district, it will be observed that they are in a much neglected and confused state at present.	
	2. From the attention now paid to the business of arranging them and for their future preservation, it is expected that in the course of the next six months, a more satisfactory account can be given without incurring any expense for additional servants.	
	3. An estimate for Pag. 267-33-40½, being the expense for the projected improvements necessary for the accommodation of the servants and for the better security of the public records, is submitted for favour of sanction by Government.	
	Postal	
18- 7-15	Tappal routes—Sketch transmitted.	208-9
	1. The sketch relates to the route from Madura and will appear to be the most direct one. With respect to the impediments in the route, there are many but they are only occasional, and to be met with after a heavy fall of rain. Bridges in many places might be advantageously constructed but the expense would be much greater than Government would be willing to incur.	
	2. With regard to the stages and runners, the Collector is not aware that they could be either diminished or increased in number with any advantage to the public service. The distances of some may not appear well regulated, but in a tract of country, where there are but few villages, some consideration must be had to the convenience and accommodation of the runners.	
	Chockkampatti	
21- 7-15	Zamindar's pensions—Report.	211-8
10-10-15		298-9
1-11-15		320-1
	1. After the restoration of Veliataven, the father of the present zamindar to the Chokkampatti Pollam in the year 1796, some provision was made to the deposed Poligar and his family. The village of Coliapary in the Pollam was assigned as surva mannium to Chinnaninjataven. In 1797, Chinnaninjataven represented to Mr. Jackson, then Collector, his fears of remaining in that village and begged permission to reside under the immediate protection of the Company's authority. It was then agreed that the village should be resumed by the Zamindar, but a sum of Ch. 110 should be remitted every month into the treasury for the support of the deposed Poligar. In 1798, the Zamindar fell considerably in arrears.	
	2. The revenues of the village appear to have been included in the permanent settlement of the Pollam fixed in 1803, and in the sunnud granted to the Zamindar no stipulation is made for any alienation in favour of Chinnanunjataven. The petitioner can only hope for relief from the bounty of the British Government.	
	Agricultural Advances	
28- 7-15	Estimate.	217-8
	1. Sanction is solicited to make advances of tuccavi to the amount of Pag. 10,000, should so large an amount be found necessary to secure the revenues of the current fasli.	

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	Agricultural Advances—*cont.*	
	2. The sum sanctioned for f. 1224 was the same sum, being Pag. 7,844-26-28 and the balance due on the 20th of last month was only Pag. 854-4-73 which will show that due attention has been paid in making the advances and recovering them.	
	Magistrates	
28- 7-15	Duties—Transfer to the Collectors—Proposals.	218-22
	1. With reference to the expediency of transferring to the Collectors the whole of the duties at present vested by the regulations in the Magistrates and to the additional staff necessarily attendant on such transfer, the Collector reports as follows.	
	2. The Collector is not at all prepared to recommend as a measure of expediency a transfer to the full extent proposed, as it would not confer any advantage to the country by relieving the Judge and allowing him more time to attend to the civil court, an object which could be effected with much less expense by giving him another assistant in the Magistrate's department. If it should be decided that the Collectors are in future to be Magistrates, it is necessary that the Collector should have two Assistants, exclusively appointed to that department under him. The whole of the native servants in the Magistrate's office would be required by the Collector with some additional staff to render efficient the two offices when he is absent from the headquarters. As a measure of economy, the proposed transfer is not advisable.	
	3. With regard to the transfer of the police only, it is certainly desirable that the Collector should have the superintendence of them, if the Tahsildars, karnams and heads of villages are to be the principal agents employed. Of the expense attending this transfer, no reduction could be effected by it in the district.	
	Pattahs and Muchalikas	
28- 7-15	Regulation XXX of 1802—Operation of—Report.	222-6
	1. There has been no instance of pattahs and muchalikas being executed and passed between the zamindars or renters and their ryots, nor has there been any case before the court between the zamindar and ryot in respect of assessment on the lands.	
	2. The ryots are generally much too poor and as so much depends on the periodical rains, they could not be expected to enter at the commencement of the season into any final engagement for the payment of any specific portion of the revenue. To insist on a strict observance of the rules of the Pattah Regulation would create much distress to the ryot.	
	3. If the object is to protect them from oppression, the Collector offers a few suggestions which will have the desired effect, leaving it at the same time to the option of the parties, to observe the rules now in force.	
	4. The orders for divesting the zamindars of the powers of distraining property for arrears of rent without the authority of the Collector are in such positive terms that a perfect silence would perhaps be more becoming.	
	5. Such a prohibition would, however, create endless excuses among the zamindars for falling themselves into arrears. The powers of distraint might be continued to the zamindars, under injunctions to report without delay every instance in which they are allowed to exercise them, allowing sufficient time for the person whose property is attached to appeal, before the sale takes place.	
	Abkari	
1- 8-15	Renting proposals for f. 1225.	229-31
	1. Only three proposals were received for the rent of Palamcottah and none for the taluks or pollams.	
	2. The Tahsildars and zamindars, in consequence of no offers being received in their districts and estates, have been instructed to settle the revenues as in last year with the sharars of their villages individually, the privilege of manufacturing and selling arrack and toddy to be confirmed to them by licence from the cutcherry. The revenue has been estimated at Pag. 2,022.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Abkari—*cont.*	
	3. *Chay root.*	
	Only one offer was delivered, that of Cawder Meerah Pillai, the renter in f. 1224, amounting to Pag. 1,351–23–14, which being Pag. 424–10–72 above the rent of last year is recommended for confirmation.	
	Records	
28- 8–15	Report on condition of.	248
	1. In conformity with the orders of the Board, the Collector proposes the appointment of Venkatasawmy Naik of Madras, to be the Keeper of the English records. He seems well qualified. The records are collecting into some order.	
	2. With regard to the Malabar and Mahratta records, although much has been done to separate and range them in order, they still require the work of a gomastah from each taluk for some time longer before lists of them can be completed.	
	3. The Keeper of the English records shall be allowed a monthly pay of Pag. 7; as a writer he has hitherto received Pag. 5 a month.	
	Cinnamon Plantations	
28- 8–15	Sale proposals.	249–50
	1. The cinnamon plantations can never be made productive. The gardens may be sold at once, preferably to renting them from year to year or on lease.	
	2. Besides these gardens, which are six in number, there are sixteen others most of them situated far up the hills, the chief productions of which are nutmeg and coffee, and which in a few years will yield in abundance.	
	3. With regard to the expense of the present establishment, the statement for f. 1224 shows a sum of Pag. 803–29–7. The establishment after the cinnamon gardens are sold, would amount to Pag. 432, which is a decrease of Pag. 414–24–26 below the actual charges for gardeners alone in fasli 1224.	
	Village Settlement	
20- 9–15	For f. 1224.	260–71
	1. The statement shows the progress made in establishing throughout the district, the system of village settlements on lease, the inhabitants of 40 villages, with the single exception, of one in Srivilliputhur taluk, wherein they voluntarily waived their claim of becoming renters in favour of a neighbouring inhabitant, having in a body accepted the terms offered them for a lease; the jumma of these villages amounted to Pag. 19,025–19–24 which makes the total number of villages now settled on lease 1,068 and the total amount of settled revenue Pag. 3,39,250–5–78.	
	2. *Circar villages and pollams.*	
	The total jumma amounts to Pag. 3,92,543–12–26. The annual amount of permanent revenue fixed is Pag. 98,368 which being added, the aggregate total of Pag. 4,90,911–12–26 appears to be the ayan revenue from the circar villages and the pollams.	
	3. *Other sources.*	
	The revenue from sayer, salt, abkari, chank and chay root amounts to a total of Pag. 83,036–33–69, which added to the aggregate makes the grand total to be Pag. 5,73,948–1–15.	
	4. *Collections.*	
	Of the grand total, a sum of Pag. 5,31,403–16–45 has been realized, leaving a balance outstanding at the end of last month of Pag. 42,544–29–50.	
	5. *Remission.*	
	A remission of Pag. 291–42–84 has been granted on account of deficiency of cultivation and of produce.	
	6. *Results.*	
	Agricultural and financial.	
	From this mode of settlement, the progressive increase of revenue will be seen. In f. 1223, the jumma of the villages settled on lease was Pag. 3,27,979–22–21 and in f. 1224, Pag. 3,38,678–31–50, giving an increase of Pag. 10,848–40–58 last year. The ayen revenue in f. 1224 exhibits a net increase of Pag. 26,887–12–58 above that of f. 1223.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Village Settlement—*cont.*

7. *Prices.*

The grain trade, being considered either too precarious or unprofitable or from the want of capital among the people, has occupied but very few merchants. Much of the produce necessarily remains with the renters to be disposed of by retail, and, in times of plenty, paddy becomes a drug with them.

Pearl Fisheries

4-10-15 Cutta Narrainsawmy, late renter—Remarks. 279-82

1. There can be no doubt that the result of the fishery proved as unfortunate as the renter has represented it. His assertions, however, that no preparations were made for the fishery until his arrival is false. The boats were long previously issued and although the wind was for some days unfavourable for them to come from the northward, the fishery commenced as soon after the arrival of the renter as on any former occasion.

2. *Cause of failure.*

The failure of the fishery is due to the fact that the banks have suffered by the boisterous weather which happened in the gulf after their inspection.

Moyenzabitah

7-10-15 For. f. 1225—Estimate. 284-97

13-11-15 383-6

1. *Land revenue department.*

(a) *Charges for f.* 1224.

The estimate was Pag. 34,606-9-12 and the actual amount, Pag. 33,536-33-56 which is a decrease below the estimate of St. Pag. 1,069-20-36.

(b) *Charges for f.* 1225.

The estimate is Pag. 32,901-29-7, which exhibits a net decrease of St. Pag. 635-4-49 below the actual charges of the past fasli.

2. *Sayer depariment.*

Charges.

For f. 1224, the charges were estimated at St. Pag. 5,528-3-42 and the actual amount was St. Pag. 5,114-24-8, which exhibits a net decrease of Pag. 413-24-34 below the estimate.

For f. 1225, the charges estimated are St. Pag. 5,077-44-73 exhibiting a net decrease of St. Pag. 36-24-15 below the actual charges in the past fasli.

3. *Abkari.*

(a) *F.* 1224.

The estimate was for Pag. 186-19-48 and the actual amount was St. Pag. 72-35-34.

(b) *F.* 1225.

No charges have been estimated except for commission of St. Pag. 39-23-76, a separate establishment for the Collector of the abkari revenue being deemed unnecessary.

4. *Charges collection ordinary.*

(a) *For f.* 1224.

The total amount estimated was St. Pag. 44,744-25-74 and the actual charges were Pag. 3,005-14-35 which is Pag. 1,239-11-39 less than the estimate.

(b) *For f.* 1225.

The total amount estimated is St. Pag. 44,209-17-9 which, although exhibiting an increase above the actual expenditure of Pag. 794-2-54, is a decrease below the actual charges collection in f. 1223 of St. Pag. 3,767-37-66¼ and in f. 1222 of St. Pag. 14,647-5-79.

5. *Charges collection extraordinary.*

(a) *For f.* 1224.

The estimate was St. Pag. 12,997-31-75¼ and the actual charges amounted to St. Pag. 10,120-20-84¾, which is a decrease of St. Pag. 2,877-11-40½ below the estimate.

(b) *For f.* 1225.

The estimated charges are St. Pag. 12,379-33-40½, which is an increase of St. Pag. 2,259-13-5¾.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Kists	
20-10-15	Report.	302-5

1. In reply to the orders of Government communicated to him desiring him to use forbearance in the exaction of kists at the stipulated period of payment, so long as the unusual cheapness of grain prevails and to report on the question of the periods when the kists are made payable and of their falling due all on one day throughout the district, the Collector states as follows:—
   There is no necessity to alter the present arrangement of the kists. The kists are regulated with reference to former years' accounts of the time of reaping and extent of its produce. In villages where there is both car and peshanam crops, there are 9 kists, the first commencing in the month of Oct.; where there is no car crop, the jumma is divided into 6 kists, the first falling due in Jan.; where there is no nunjah at all but only punjah cultivation, the number of kists is also 6, but the first commences in Dec. and the last in May. The kist fall due on the 15th of every month.
2. To expect a regular payment on the very day when the kists are due is quite out of the question, nor can a distraint be effected on every defaulting renter. If the whole is collected before another fasli commences, that is all that can, in most cases, be duly accomplished and can be looked for. Where there are complaints from the renters that the price of grain is reduced solely by the necessity of disposing of it all on one day to pay their kists, these may be obviated by instructions to Tahsildars to divide the kist of one month into 5 or 6 instalments. But on the mode of collecting kists as at present observed, no complaints have been heard of that nature.

	Extra Revenue	
24-10-15	For f. 1224—Statement.	309-15

1. *Salt.*
   The sales amounted to St. Pag. 43,268-1-78 which is greater than at any time since the introduction of the monopoly and the total gross receipts, including St. Pag. 20-26-50 for tuccavi advances recovered, were St. Pag. 43,296-28-48. The total charges are St. Pag. 4,217-20-42, leaving a net revenue of Pag. 39,081-8-6, which is in excess of the net receipts of the two preceding faslis. The increase is due to the active and good conduct of the present Amildar and to the restrictions imposed on the manufacture.
2. *Sayer.*

	Pag.	f.	c.
Gross collections	28,834	40	55
Charges	4,771	20	67
Net receipts ...	24,063	19	68

   which is an increase above the net receipts of the two preceding faslis. This is due to the reduction in the charges.
3. *Abkari.*

	Pag.	f.	c.
Gross collections	2,668	33	35
Charges	33	11	68
Net revenue ...	2,635	21	77

   which is an increase above the net receipts of the two preceding faslis.
4. *Chanks.*

	Pag.	f.	c.
Total collections	10,525	28	10

   which show a decrease below the collections of two former faslis.
5. *Cheyroot.*

	Pag.	f.	c.
Receipts	927	12	22

   This is an increase above that for f. 1223, although a decrease below that for f. 1222.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Embezzlement	
29-10-15	Tahsildar—Ram Row—Report. 1. The amount decreed against Ramrow was Cul. Ch. 474-3-39. He paid this, with a due proportion of the costs of suit, into court and in consequence was released from confinement. It is proposed to call on the inhabitants to make good the remaining sums which are deficient. Had they demanded receipts as prescribed and on refusal made their complaints to the Collector, their money would most probably not have been misapplied. 2. Sanction is requested for the net charges of the suit amounting to Pag. 62-41-46.	315-7
	Salt	
7-11-15	Deficiency—Report. 1. The Collector solicits orders to carry to account as wastage the deficiency found after actual measurement of the suit on hand. 2. The loss at Vypaur and Mailmandy amounting to garce 102-384-2 3/16 was occasioned solely by the late inundation in Nov. last. 3. A considerable deficiency amounting to garce 192-285-4 5/16 has been found at other pans, for which no satisfactory reasons can be assigned. It is represented to have occurred by the neglect of the public servants formerly employed. 4. This deficiency has not occurred since the Collector took charge of the district and since the present Amildar's appointment in March last year. 5. In the report on the salt revenue in f. 1223, the Collector expressed his strong suspicions, soon after his arrival, of great mismanagement in the salt department, and, in consequence, made changes in the office and regulated the future manufacture to one year's supply on hand and no more.	327-30
	Inam	
9-11-15	Perumal Naick—Restoration application. 1. The Collector reports that the applicant is stated to be the uncle of two peons in the Collector's office and that he is Rangapah Naick, a younger brother of Perumal Naick, who was also in the Nabob's service as jemidar of cavalry. 2. It is stated that the maunium in question consisted of 10 cottahs of seed land in the village of Mailpavoor in Tenkasi taluk, but that it was resumed during the government of the Nabob. Subsequent to the cession of the territory to the Hon'ble Company, it does not consequently appear in the accounts. It is necessary that the petitioner should himself attend before the Collector to give further information on the point.	331-2
	Police Establishment	
13-12-15	Charges—Statement.	360-2
	Village Officers	
14-12-15	In estates—Allowances, etc.—Report. 1. The village watchers or taliaris employed in the pollams are little better paid than those in other parts of the district. Their number is 637 and their total annual allowances amount to Pag. 2,092-18-78 which averages for each man St. Pag. 3-12-65. 2. The total number of villages and hamlets in the pollams will appear to be 811 and in these, the poligars have returned the headmen of 409 as fit, and of 402, as unfit to be entrusted with the charge of the police in their respective villages.	362-3
	Accounts	
19-12-15	D.C.B. statement. 1. The statement refers to the last month. The principal balance outstanding on account of f. 1224 will appear to be due from the Calacaud taluk, caused by the entire failure of the car crop, the revenue from which amounted in former years to St. Pag. 8,882, which the inhabitants, on account of the unusual cheapness of grain could not make good. The balance of the last kist of current revenue is due to the same cause and to the lateness of the car cultivation in other parts of the district. 2. Since the submission of the last statement, the monsoon has been very favourable and the cultivation is everywhere going on briskly.	367-8

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs Tariff	
30–12–15	Saltpetre.	373–4
	1. Consequent upon the abolition of the saltpetre monopoly, the Collector reports on the value to be fixed on it in the tariff of the district, with a view to its being charged with the general inland duty in the same manner as other articles of trade. 1st sort, St. Pag. 9 per candy; 2nd sort, St. Pag. 7 per candy; 3rd sort, St. Pag. 5 per candy.	
	2. The total quantity of saltpetre made during the monopoly from 1811 to 1814 and delivered to the Commercial Resident appears to have been only candis 66–9–15¾.	
	Frontier Dispute	
30–12–15	Travancore—Records submitted.	374–82
	The canongoe of Tinnevelly, who is far advanced in years, states that the lands properly belong to the Tenkasi taluk, but that the Travancore people did by degrees year by year assume them, which circumstances were no doubt reported to the circar head-servant at Tinnevelly. The Chokkampatti Poligar has also covertly assumed some lands.	

Vol. 3593.

Letters sent to the Board.
1816.

	Military Supplies	
20– 2–1816	Paddy.	24
	To the Assistant Commissary General, Trichinopoly.	
	1. Owing to the unusually favourable season, the price of paddy cannot be expected to exceed Pag. 35 per Madras garce between 1st of March and 30th of Nov. next. The present price does not exceed Pag. 24 a garce.	
	2. With respect to the supply, the whole grain in the district is in the hands of the inhabitants and renters who have the entire disposal of it; but upon timely notice, any quantity can be supplied at a price below that stated in his letter.	
	Cotton, Mr. J.	
28– 2–16	Mr. E. H. Woodcock hands over charge of the district to Mr. Cotton.	27–8
29– 2–16	———Mr. Cotton resumes charge of the district from Mr. Woodcock.	
	Mr. Cotton reports that he has resumed charge of the office from Mr. Woodcock and that the balance in the treasury amounts to St. Pag. 63,245–25–18. He has exceeded his leave of 6 weeks, by 9 days, in consequence of his visit to Colombo and of the unforeseen detention of the ships at Madras. In consideration of the fact that he was for nearly 16 months in charge of the Southern division of Arcot without any extra allowances, and in service for nearly 14 years and that during the whole time he has not been on leave for more than 6 or 7 months, he requests the Board to recommend to Government, his claim to draw his full allowance for the whole period of his absence as a special case.	
	Cinnamon Plantations	
5– 3–16	Sale report.	33–4
	1. Lot 1 consists of 3 gardens situated at Courtallam. The highest offer is for Pag. 100 by T. Vengoo Moodeliar on behalf of Mr. Sullivan.	
	2. Lot 2 consists of 2 gardens situated at Cumblepatam in Tenkasi taluk. The highest bidder is Sheshagerry Row of Tinnevelly for Pag. 30.	
	3. Lot 3 consists of 2 gardens situated at Palamcottah. The highest bidder is the same as in lot 1 for St. Pag. 150.	
	4. Mr. Sullivan intends to build on and to add it to his compound. Sheshagerry Row proposes to confer his purchase as a gift on the pagoda at Cumblepatam.	
	5. The whole purchase money has been paid into the treasury. The sale is recommended for confirmation.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Malabar Gomastahs	
8- 3-16	Objection to disbandment of.	37-8
	The Collector observes that the Malabar gomastahs cannot be dispensed with; and that in Tanjore there is a class of servants called Magaunum karnams who are always in attendance at the Taluk cutcherry to examine and assist in the translation of village accounts and who are paid in the same manner as the village karnams, either by a contribution from the inhabitants or by grants of lands, which, in that district, are formed into a fund. As the Malabar gomastahs are employed on exactly the same duties, it is not clear why the Board objected to their transfer from the regular moyenzabitah. They have, however, been added and paid as directed.	
	Tank Marahs, etc.	
9- 3-16	For f. 1224—Statement.	39-43
	1. These items of revenue are devastanum, tripany, chatram, tank marah and karnam's marah.	
	2. *Devastanams.*	

	Pag.	f.	c.
Total receipts	49,977	42	34
,, disbursements	49,977	42	34

3. *Tripany.*

Total receipts	9,559	33	25
,, disbursements	5,315	7	35
Balance ...	4,244	25	70

4. *Chatram.*

Total receipts	2,694	1	14
,, disbursements	2,212	5	73
Balance ...	481	40	21

5. *Tank marah.*

Total receipts	16,662	26	77
,, disbursements	6,854	6	75

The marah was established on the abolition of the yavanah collections in 1803.

6. *Karnams marah.*

It was established in the same year as the tank marah, i.e., 1808.

Total receipts	5,947	6	52
,, disbursements	2,276	14	29
Balance ...	3,670	37	23

The collections unappropriated on account of these items and in deposit in the treasury amount to St. Pag. 18,205-33-36.

	Tahsilars, etc.	
14- 3-16	Changes—Report.	48-51
	Accounts	
19- 3-16	D.C.B. statement.	53-5
	1. It refers to the last month. The reasons why the greater part of the kist is uncollected are that grain is excessively cheap and that paddy is difficult to sell.	
	2. The usual fever in the vicinity of the hills has broken out in the Tenkasi taluk and proves fatal to a number of inhabitants. Many of the public servants have been affected by it.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Ryotwari Settlement	
20– 3–16	Introduction—Mr. John Cotton's report. (See Rep. 252/1-2). To the Board.	56–60

1. *Dry lands, Pre-British period.*
   During the government of the Nabob, the punjah revenue was settled and collected in various ways peculiar to different villages and under various denominations. No standard mode of measurement seems to have been observed. The ayacut arable lands of a village were considered assessable at a full rate which was subject to reduction according to the seasons and at the will and pleasure of the public officer who formed the jamabandi of the year.

2. *Dry lands, British period.*
   On Mr. Lushington's assuming charge of the district, his first object, in regard to the punjah revenue, was to establish one general system of measurement and assessment. He prescribed the present chain which is 898 feet in length, and which was in use in some of the sequestered pollams. He adopted the assessment then usually paid by the whole village and left it to the inhabitants to divide amongst themselves. They were, at the same time, to class the lands and enter them in the village account.

3. *Survey.*
   In f. 1212, Mr. Parish commenced a survey of all the lands, both nanja and punja. The head inhabitants appear to have represented that the assessment was greater than they could afford to pay. He therefore adopted the same rates of assessment, as had been fixed by Mr. Lushington on the lands of the sequestered pollams of Collarpatty.

4. *Revision of rates.*
   In f. 1217, Mr. Hepburn, revised the rates. The rates which obtained in f. 1212 appear to have been re-established in the taluks of Srivilliputhur, Sankarankoil and Punjamahl.

	Sivagiri	
1– 4–16	Suit against the Zamindar for encroachments in Washadava.	72–3

1. The suit was instituted against the Zamindar of Sivagiri, upon the complaint of the inhabitants, by the former Collector. In the course of the proceedings, the court, finding that its admission was in error, being contrary to the regulations, dismissed it.
2. The inhabitants of the villages who take them on lease are the proper persons to complain of the encroachments of their neighbours. In consequence, all the mirassidars who, from these aggressions, represent their inability to pay their balances on current kists, are required to seek redress in court, and on their failure to do so, to make good their engagements with the Circar.
3. Sanction is solicited for the expenses incurred in the suit amounting to St. Pag. 15–9–75.

	Chatrams	
4–4–16	Condition—Report on.	75–7

1. There are only two buildings, one at Virdcoputty and the other at Koilpatty, situated on the high road between Madura and Palamcottah. They were constructed in 1809 at a trifling expense and are much out of repair. There is hardly a frequented tract of country more in need of some accommodation for travellers than this part of the road.
2. Koilpatty is 30 miles from Virdcoputty, and between them travellers usually halt at Shautoor which is nearly midway. Between Koilpatty and Palamcottah they halt at Kytar.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chatrams—*cont.*	
	3. In neither of these places is there any accommodation for Europeans and at the last none for natives. A plan and estimate are submitted for choultries to be built at Virdooputty, Koilputty and Kytaur, and another plan and estimate of a bungalow to be built at Shautoor, where there is a choultry erected by Ettabar Cawn for native travellers. The cost of the 3 buildings is St. Pag. 1,242–29–5 or St. Pag. 414–9–55 each, and for the bungalow at Shautoor St. Pag. 254–8–14$\frac{2}{3}$, in all St. Pag. 1,496–37–19$\frac{2}{3}$.	
	4. With regard to a person being appointed to reside at the different public buildings to see them kept clean, there is no doubt that some pensioned sepoys could be found who would be willing to take up the appointment; a small piece of ground adjoining may be given to cultivate, or a small increase in the present pay may do.	
	Dutch Settlements	
23– 4–16	Tuticorin, etc.—Report.	92–3
	1. Tuticorin, formerly the principal Dutch settlement, and the two subordinate factories at Ponnicoil and Manapar were taken possession of by the English Government in 1795.	
	2. *Stores.* Of the public property and stores that may then have been captured, there is none under that description under the charge of the Collector.	
	3. *Buildings.* The only public building, besides the Protestant Church at Tuticorin, formerly belonging to the Dutch, is the factory house at Pannacoil, which is under the charge of the Commercial Resident.	
	Forests	
30– 4–16	Preservation of—Proposals of Mr. Ross—Report on.	96–7
	1. With reference to the proposals of Mr. Ross, Collector of Cuddapah, for the preservation of the public woods and forests in the Ceded districts, and to its applicability to the Tinnevelly district, the Collector states as follows.	
	2. There is no timber grown, which is at present an article of trade, and none excepting the palmyra which could ever become so. The palmyra is in great abundance and is to be found principally in the southern taluks of Calacaud and Pujamahl.	
	3. From the revenues derived from them in several years from f. 1214, it will be seen that their preservation is of no ordinary importance, the average annual collections having amounted to St. Pag. 28,359–29–79.	
	4. In Nov. 1814, when a decrease in the amount of tope assessment was noticed, orders were issued that no tree paying a revenue or liable to assessment should be felled without permission.	
	Accounts	
6– 5–16	D.C.B. statement.	102–3

	Pag.	f.	c.
Total balance at the beginning of April	43,347	33	48
Demand for April	17,250	0	0
Total collections	13,105	21	41
Balance due ...	47,492	12	7

	Betel and Tobacco	
10– 5–16	Inland duty—Collection—Report.	105–7
	The one cause of decrease in the revenue was the difficulty in checking the practice of smuggling betel. It has become necessary to have recourse to a plan of collecting the revenues, arising from the consumption of betel and tobacco in some of the large towns which, as it is not repugnant to the regulations, may meet with the approbation of the Board. There are 14 large towns in the district to which the provisions of Regulation VI of 1812 have been extended. At these places, the whole duties on betel and tobacco in f. 1224 did not exceed St. Pag. 1,760–28–36, which is far below the natural expectations.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Accounts	
20- 5-16	D.C.B. statement.	111-2
	Head Sarishtadar	
20- 5-16	Increase of pay—Recommended. In view of the several certificates which the head sarishtadar holds of his good conduct, from every gentleman who has employed him, the Collector recommends that his pay may be increased from Pag. 100 to Pag. 125 per mensem.	
	Revenue Servants	
21- 5-16	Seminary for.	117-9
	1. The Collector of Cuddapah proposes to establish a seminary in every district for the education of native servants to be employed in the revenue line.	
	2. The Collector of Tinnevelly observes that the class of people for whose advantage it is intended are very well able to discern right from wrong and have no difficulty in learning from daily observation what line of conduct is most likely to ensure them permanent employment under the Company's Government.	
	3. Further, who could be entrusted with the education of these young men? Surely, only those who have attained the highest rewards in the service of Government. The regulations are clear and comprehensive and a person desirous of employment can acquire them by study.	
	4. For these reasons, the Collector is not satisfied that a need exists for such an institution, which would impose an additional expense to Government.	
	5. The regulation lately proposed by the Board for the more effectual punishment of fraud, bribery and corruption and the measures proposed for preventing them are much more calculated to answer the end in view.	
	6. As an encouragement, the native servants may be made to understand that faithful conduct on their part will be further rewarded by a preference given to their children, if duly qualified, for employment in any vacancy.	
	Salt Manufacture	
29- 5-16	Manufacturers kudivaram—Proposed increase.	126-8
	1. The Collector reports that the salt revenues are free from any serious abuse, owing to the continued vigilance and good conduct of the present Amildar at the head of the department.	
	2. The manufacturers in many places, however, complain that their kudivaram rate is very low and does not even amount to Pag. 1 a garce and that they are put to hardship on that account. There is much difference between the present system and that of former times in the manufacture and sale of salt; formerly, it was a source of revenue little regarded, leaving the manufacturers to receive much more than their lawful share, whereas now the manufacture is limited to the demand and every garce of salt made is either deposited under lock and key or heaped with a vigilant eye.	
	3. It is therefore recommended that the rate of kudivaram or manufacturers' share may be raised to St. Pag. 2 a garce.	
	Uttamalai	
12- 6-16	Sale for arrears—Report.	141-2

The fixed annual revenue is St. Pag. 7,777.

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
Current revenue for fasli 1225	4,436	27	35
Arrears of former faslis	9,039	12	26
Total ...	13,532	39	61

As the zamindar shows no disposition to pay off the balance, though he holds a considerable quantity of grain, an amin has been deputed to resume charge of the estate. The sale of a portion of it is the only means of recovering the balance.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Arrack Licences	
25- 6-16	For f. 1225—Statement.	152-6
	1. The number of licences is considerable and it would appear that the quantity of arrack made and consumed in the district is very great. But the stills in use can only produce up to 4 or 5 bottles at one time and are seldom used more than 3 times each in the course of a month. The people who have obtained licences are principally weavers. It is impossible to restrict the manufacture to a few, for, it is easy to manufacture arrack and the ingredients are cheap. Further there is no class of people who will devote their time solely to the manufacture.	
	2. The consumption of arrack is by no means excessive or to such a degree as to endanger the health or morals of the people. In so large and populous a town as Tinnevelly, drunkenness is litte known.	
	3. The total abkari revenue settled for f. 1225 is St. Pag. 2,757-36-17.	
	Chank Fisheries	
26- 6-16	Renting for f. 1226—Proposals.	156-7
	1. Two offers only have been received, one from the renter of the present year, Kilakarai Abdul Cawder Mericar for P. N. Pag. 8,100 or St. Pag. 6,750, and the other from Mr. John Meyers, a Dutch merchant long resident at Tuticorin, for P.N. Pag. 8,750 or St. Pag. 7,291-30-0, the former being St. Pag. 854-7-40 less, and the latter St. Pag. 187-22-40 higher than the rent of f. 1225.	
	2. Mr. Meyers stipulates for a remission of P.N. Pag. 3,000 in the event of a pearl fishery taking place either on this coast or at Ceylon, which, being contrary to the terms of the advertisement, renders his offer inadmissible. The offer of Abdul Cawder Mercoir is very low, in comparison to the revenue derived in former faslis. As the fishery seldom commences before the middle of Aug. the period of receiving proposals may be extended to the 2[illegible]th of July next.	
26- 6-16	———To Mr. John Meyers, Tuticorin.	157-8
	The Collector writes to enquire whether Mr. Meyers is willing to abide by the terms of the advertisement which allow only one-third of the full remission of P.N. Pag. 3,000 in the event of a pearl fishery taking place either on this coast or at Ceylon, as his stipulation of a full remission of P.N. Pag. 3,000 in his offer appears to be an oversight.	
9- 7-16	———To the Board.	166
	Mr. Meyers has renewed his offer of P.N. Pag. 8,750 or St. Pag. 7,291-30-0, which, being an increase of St. Pag. 187-22-40 above the last rent, is recommended for acceptance.	
18- 7-16	———To Mr. John, Meyers, Tuticorin.	
	The Collector informs Mr. Meyers that the Board has accepted his offer and requests him to send a person duly authorized to sign on his behalf the usual muchalika and to receive the sunnud in return. A security for the due performance of his engagements may also be provided and sent to the cutcherry to execute the bonds.	
	Melmandai	
18- 7-16	Sale of estate postponed.	173
	The sale of the estate on account of the jumma in f. 1225 is recommended for postponement, as the zamindar is exerting himself to pay off the arrears and as it is hoped that he will succeed.	
	Agricultural Advances	
10- 8-16	F. 1226—Estimate.	185-6
	1. An estimate of Pag. 15,000 for tuccavi advance is submitted for sanction. The sum is an increase above the ordinary amount of the last few years. But after two successive years in which the cheapness of grain has been unprecedented, the means of the inhabitants are greatly reduced.	
	2. The amount proposed and sanctioned for the last fasli was St. Pag. 10,000 of which St. Pag. 9,002-19-7 had been advanced for tuccavi. To the end of last month St. Pag. 8,759-11-9 have been recovered, leaving a balance of St. Pag. 243-7-78, which will be collected very soon.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chay Root	
14- 8-16	Renting proposals for f. 1226. The highest bidder is Meeyanina Pillah of Attoor, the offer amounting to St. Pag. 2,575-34-7, which is St. Pag. 1,224-10-74 more than the rent of last year. It is accepted subject to approval.	188
	Trade	
15-10-16	Frontier chowkis—1815-6—Statement. The statement of exports and imports of the frontier chowkies leading into Travancore shows a decrease in the value of imports of Rs. 1,68,865 and an increase of exports of Rs. 13,186 above the preceding year.	188
	Frontier Dispute	
3- 9-16	Travancore claims in Shencottah. 1. *Deshacawul privileges.* With reference to the assumption by Mr. Lushington of the Deshacawul privileges before enjoyed by the Chokkampatti Poligar in the villages of the Shencottah district, the Collector encloses the remains of the attakshi by the canongoe of Tinnevelly, dated 22nd Jan. 1802, and states that by its endorsement a copy of it appears to have been forwarded in a letter to the Board about that time and it is this attakshi and letter from Mr. Lushington that will perhaps explain the grounds on which he then acted, in assuming possession of the lands now in dispute. 2. *Nutmeg garden.* The Company's nutmeg garden is part of the ground now claimed by the Travancore Government, a spot on which Mr. Casamajor would not have fixed for a plantation had he considered that it was at all likely to become a subject of further dispute. 3. *Custom chowki at Pooliary.* The ground on which the chowki is situated is also claimed as part of the disputed property. If the limits around it are curtailed, it will be of little use and smuggling will increase. 4. *Travancore claims.* The tenure on which the Government of Travancore holds possession of Shencottah and its villages is deserving of consideration. By the grant of the Nabob of Arcot in 1776, they are alienated on zamindari tenure and by the muchalika, the Rajah of Travancore clearly acknowledges the Nabob as the sovereign lord of Shencottah. It cannot be understood under what authority the Government of Travancore exercised soverign authority on this side of the ghauts. After perusing Mr. Lushington's address to Lord Clive, the Collector feels the propriety of his argument on the policy of retaining some control over Shencottah and, if possible, of prevailing on the Rajah of Travancore altogether to withdraw within his hereditary possessions.	208-10
	Sapatcor	
12- 9-16	Arrears—Subdivision statements—Transmission. The Collector transmits a correct subdivision statement of the Sapatoor Estate. The Zamindar of Sapatoor has paid Pag. 200 of his balance and will, in all probability, pay the remainder, when he hears that his estate is being advertised for sale.	234-6
	Pollams	
12- 9-16	Correspondence between Mr. Lushington and the Board—Requisition for. 1. As his records are lacking in information about the pollams during the time of the southern rebellion when many of them were assumed, and previous to their permanent settlement in 1803, the Collector wishes to know whether there exist in his cutcherry any records containing letters between Mr. Lushington and the Board in which the pollams are mentioned. 2. The letter from Mr. Lushington to the Board, dated 20th Jan. 1802, contained an attakshi given by the canongoe of Tinnevelly respecting the lands now in dispute between the Company and the Travancore Government, and two others to the Special Commission, dated 6th and 8th of Sep. 1802, contained statements of the proposed permanent settlement of the pollams.	226-7

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Accounts	
20- 9-16	D.C.B. statement. There was a very unfavourable commencement of the season for cultivation. In Calacaud, there has been no cultivation owing to want of rain. In other parts of the district, there is a general want of rain.	236-8
	Robberies	
26- 9-16	Palacovil, etc.—Report. The peace of the district is at present greatly disturbed by several daring gang robberies. On the night of the 18th instant, the house of the salt monigar at Palacovil was attacked and plundered when Ch. 47 and Cul. fan. 11/16 of the public money, with 11 paper and 5 cadjan rowanahs were caried off by them. The Magistrate has been informed about it.	247-8
28- 9-16	————Cavalgar's responsibility.	249-51
	To the Magistrate.	249-51
	1. Orders have been issued to the Tahsildars making observations on the neglect of the cavalgars and desiring that they would endeavour to elicit some information regarding the robbers. 2. There is nothing at present better calculated to check these robberies than the orders which the Magistrate has thought fit to publish in regard to making the cavalgars responsible for the robberies committed within the limits of their villages. 3. It is generally complained that the cavalgars, where robberies take place, are paid for their acquiescence, and that 1/5th of the plundered property is their allowance on these occasions. To make them responsible for the robberies in case of the thieves not being apprehended is a very fit measure in the disturbed state of the district. 4. The Collector is prepared to attend to any calls of assistance from the Magistrate to promote the object of his exertions.	
	Revenue	
1-10-16	Statement for f. 1225. (See Rep. 251/1-4). To the Board.	255-65
	1. *Assessment.* The grand total ayan jumma for f. 1225 was St. Pag. 560,474-42-19. The comparison between the ayan revenue of ff. 1224 and 1225 exhibits a net decrease of St. Pag. 13,473-3-76.	
	2. *Decennial lease.* In the four years of the decennial lease, there have been many difficulties in the realization of the revenue, arising principally from the failure of the crops and a very great variation in the grain market. In some instances, distraint of property has been necessary in the realization of the revenue.	
	3. *Prices.* The grain market has been most unfavourable, the price of paddy having been considerably below what may be considered a fair average price.	
	4. *General.* The great majority of the cultivators, especially the renters, in the wet villages prefer an annual settlement according to the extent of their cultivation to the system of village rents on a lease.	
	Abkari	
17-10-16	Renting for f. 1276. 1. Offers were received only for the rents of Palamcottah and Tuticorin. The joint offer of Sadalamootoopunikun and Soondalingapunikun amounting to St. Pag. 922-22-40 for the rent at Palamcottah and that of Ponnapillay amounting to St. Pag. 100-6-11 for the rent at Tuticorin may be accepted. 2. No offers were received for the rents in the taluks and in the pollams either collectively or separately. Orders have been issued to the Tahsildars and zamindars for the settlement of the revenue by individual licences as in last year.	285-8

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Extra Revenue	
25-10-16	Statement for f. 1225.	295-302

1. This refers to salt, sayer, abkari, chank and chayroot.
2. *Salt.*

	Pag.	f.	c.
Gross receipts	39,074	23	49
Charges	4,259	27	31
Net receipts ...	34,814	41	18

It is a decrease below that of f. 1224 of St. Pag. 4,266-11-68 but is an excess above that of f. 1223 of St. Pag. 9,158-8-78¾.

3. *Sayer.*

Gross collections	28,077	29	69
Charges	4,377	13	49
Net revenue ...	23,700	16	20

which although a decrease below that of f. 1224 of St. Pag. 368-3- is an increase above that in f. 1223 of St. Pag. 4,745-2-11.

4. *Abkari.*
Gross collections 2,934 21 63
There were no charges and there appears an increase in the net revenue above that in fasli 1224 of St. Pag. 293-44-66 and in fasli 1223 of St. Pag. 391-9-28.

5. *Chank.*

Highest offer	1,351	23	13
Net collections	4,604	7	40

The amount of difference of St. Pag. 2,500 is claimed as remission.

6. *Chay root.*

Highest offer	1,351-23-13		
Net collections	1,345	20	37

The balance of St. Pag. 6-2-56 has since been brought to account. This exceeds the [illegible] of f. 1224 by St. Pag. 418-10-15 and of f. 1223 by St. Pag. 527-12-22.

Zamindaris

26-10-16	Arrears for f. 1225—Report.	302-6

1. *Mailmanday.*
The total balance of St. Pag. 4,675-13-52 remains due.
2. *Allagapary.*
The Zamindar is a minor aged 12 years.

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
Total balance	227	11	6

3. *Nadavacourchy.*

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
Arrears	1,205	38	49

4. *Attengary.*

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
Balance	2,832	36	58

Spices and Coffee

28-10-16	Collection statement.	307-9

The garden appears to be in good order. The nutmegs and cloves are in a flourishing state. There are 276 of the former, and 105 of the latter of the growth of the present and last year.

Decennial Settlement

9-11-16	Calacaud—Explanation.	318-21

1. The Collector describes the period when the Calacaud taluk was rented for 10 years. 175 villages were leased in f. 1222, 7 in f. 1223 and 6 in f. 1224. Of this total, 11 consist entirely of wet lands and 8 entirely of punjah. There are 149 villages in which the greatest portion of the revenue arises from the cultivation of nanjah and 19 only in which the punjah jumma bears the greatest proportion and one, the revenue of which is exclusively derived from topes and village taxes.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Decennial Settlement—*cont.*	
	2. The balance outstanding on the 31st of Aug. last on account of f. 1225 was St. Pag. 16,460–30–58, the amount since collected has been St. Pag. 3,126–8–14 which makes the present balance St. Pag. 13,334–27–44.	
	3. Calacaud has had a very heavy fall of rain and the cultivation is going on briskly.	
	Zamindaris	
14–11–16	Arrears for f. 1226—Statement.	324–38
	The total balances against the estates are as follows.	

	Pag.	f.	c.
Mailmanday on the 30th October last ...	4,655	34	60
Allagapory	219	12	49
Nadavaccorchy	1,108	14	67
Attengary	2,832	36	58
Wootoomaly	12,285	33	87
Pareyoor	2,836	10	54

Moyenzabitahs

14–12–16 For f. 1226—Statement. 356–65

1. *Land revenue.*

(*a*) *Huzur servants.*

F. 1225.

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
Estimate	32,901	29	7
Actual	33,627	27	51
Increase ...	961	21	62

F. 1226.

Estimate is St. Pag. 24,627–4–39 which is an increase of St. Pag. 1,029–18–59 above the actual of f. 1225 and a decrease of St. Pag. 39–41–67 below the actual for f. 1224.

(*b*) *District servants.*

F. 1225.

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
Estimate	6,280	9	18
Actual	4,189	21	29
Decrease ...	2,029	32	64

F. 1226.

Estimate is St. Pag. 5,701–11–54. There is a net increase of St. Pag. 1,511–35–25 above the actual charges for f. 1225, after deducting the two items of decrease, viz., fan. 41–41 for russcoms and mauniums and Pag. 129–88–78 for commission.

2. *Sayer.*

F. 1225.

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
Estimate	5,077	44	73
Actual	4,480	19	44
Decrease ...	597	25	29

F. 1226.

Estimate is St. Pag. 4,796–30–60 which shows a net increase of St. Pag. 316–11–16 above the actual for fasli 1225.

3. *Abkari.*

F. 1225.

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
Estimate	39	23	76
Actual	8	13	29
Decrease ...	31	10	47

This is caused by the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. The same orders preclude any estimate for f. 1226.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Moyenzabitahs—*cont.*

4. *Charges extraordinary.*

F. 1225.

	St.	Pag.	f.	c.
Estimate	12,229	33	40½
Actual	10,796	1	49
Decrease ...	1,433	31	71½

F. 1226.
Estimate is St. Pag. 16,484–22–40 which is an increase above the actual for f. 1225 of St. Pag. 5,688–20–71.

5. *Charges general.*

F. 1225.

Estimate	3,890	13	34
Charges	3,852	32	67
Decrease ...	37	27	47

F. 1226.

Estimate	3,855	8	34

6. *Foreign settlement.*

F. 1225.

Estimate	2,644	39	48
Actual	2,529	28	14
Decrease ...	115	11	34

F. 1226.

Estimate	2,284	39	48

7. *Total charges ordinary and extraordinary.*

F. 1225.

Estimate	63,034	5	51½
Actual	59,494	9	48
Decrease ...	3,570	6	8½

below the estimate.

F. 1226.
Estimate is St. Pag. 67,749–27–35 which, although an increase above the actual for f. 1225 of St. Pag. 8,255–17–72, is a decrease below the actual for f. 1222, previous to the introduction of the decennial rates, of St. Pag. 10,158–3–7⅞.

Revenue Servants

16–12–16 Charges and appointments—Report. 366–7

Irrigation Repairs

16–12–16 Palavoor anicut—Estimate. 367–9
To the Superintendent of Tank Repairs in the Southern province.
While transmitting the estimate of repairs of general works in the district for f. 1226, the Collector observes that the work of the Palawoor anicut was originally estimated by Col. Caldwell in 1808 at an expense of St. Pag. 5,600–20–0, of which to the end of last fasli has been disbursed for work executed, St. Pag. 4,627–32–27$\frac{1}{16}$, leaving a balance of St. Pag. 1,038–42–52$\frac{15}{16}$, of which the present estimate forms a part. As the repairs to the anicut are of general importance to a tract of country which has an extent of cultivation dependent on it, yielding an annual revenue of St. Pag. 30,126–27–22, an early inspection is requested.

16–12–16 ———Statement for f. 1225. 369–70
The estimate for repairs in the last fasli amounted to St. Pag. 700 and the total charges to St. Pag. 576–25–35.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Salt	
18–12–16	Supply to Colombo—Report.	372–3
	To the Chief Secretary to the Ceylon Government, Colombo.	
	In pursuance of the orders from the Madras Government for the supply of 50 or 100 garces of salt from the district, the Collector states that he has made ready 50 garces of salt for shipment. He points out the necessity of the Government of Ceylon, taking up vessels at Colombo or of sending their own for the salt. The freight ranges from Pag. 13 to Pag. 20 a garce. The hire for manufacturing, storing and shipping will not exceed Pag. 5 a garce.	
	Accounts	
20–12–16	D.C.B. statement.	376–7
	1. Both the cultivation and collections have been much impeded by the late inclemency of the season and in all the wet villages, most of the cultivators are at present employed in repairing the damage occasioned by it to their nullahs and tanks.	
	2. Paddy has risen in price, and is selling in the town of Tinnevelly at St. Pag. 29–12–32 per garce.	
	Salt	
28–12–16	Export to Travancore from Bombay—Proposed prohibition of.	385–7
	1. In respect of the prohibition of the export from Bombay, it is a measure that Government would not wish to enforce, unless it were possible to ensure the people in Travancore, from other parts of the Presidency, as abundant a supply as they now receive. Its expediency should depend on the nature of the returns that are received back into Bombay and other parts of the Company's territories from vessels taking salt there and whether it is not an encouragement to trade which would be seriously checked, if vessels were obliged to go there in sand or stone ballast.	
	2. With respect to the quantity purchased in the district expressly for export to Travancore, the statement for ff. 1218, 1219 and 1220 shows that the total quantity amounted to garce 124–137–7¼, its value being St. Pag. 2,973–20–29.	
	3. If the prohibition is effected, 300 garces more every year can be manufactured. Unless it is transported by sea and its price is reduced, the inhabitants would not be able to purchase it, as the distance by land is very great.	
	Salt	
30–12–16	Export to Colombo—Particulars—Report.	387–9
	The greatest quantity of salt manufactured in one year at the pans at Tuticorin was, in f. 1218, garce 95¾. If the season is favourable, 100 garce may be made of which, reserving 4 garces for the consumption of the town of Tuticorin, the remaining quantity may be exported every year to Colombo. The actual cost of 1 garce of salt manufactured at Tuticorin and shipped may amount to St. Pag. 4–12–60 exclusive of contingent charges, and if the manufacture is meant merely as an accommodation to the Ceylon Government without any intention of deriving a profit from it, Pag. 5 per garce would be sufficient charge to cover all the expenses in the district. The Ceylon Government must engage vessels of their own and depute a concopoly in each vessel to attend at the measurement.	

Vol. 3594.

Letters sent to the Board.

1817.

	Season Report	—
7–1–1817	To the Assistant Commissary General, Trichinopoly.	2–3
	Notwithstanding that the cultivation has been greatly delayed in many parts of the district by the late inclemency of the season, there is no reason to apprehend any scarcity of grain in this year or that the price of paddy will exceed Pag. 35 per garce.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Postage	
21– 1–17	Revised list of rates.	8–10
	To the Postmaster-General.	
	The only guide in charging postage has been a printed copy of the rates of inland postage from Madras, dated 26th June 1813, and circulated by Mr. Andrews when he was Postmaster-General. The same rates have been assumed in cases where they do not apply. The postage now collected at Palamcottah and Tuticorin requires much modification as both the distances and charges have been very incorrectly determined. It is therefore requested that a revised list may be furnished.	
	Accounts	
21– 2–17	D.C.B. statement.	31–3
	From the effects of the unusually heavy rains and the overflowing of the river and channels in Nov. and Dec. last, the season will not prove favourable. In the amani villages, the cultivation is very deficient being 3,160 cottahs in the nanjah and 2,331 chains in the punjah, less than in the last fasli. It would be necessary to show some indulgence in respect not only of the collection of the current revenue but also of remission.	
	Inams	
20– 2–17	Resumption—Answers to questionnaire.	48–50
	1. There has been no assumption of lands or produce assigned to karnams and village servants including the police servants in the district, except the deshacawal lands and produce formerly enjoyed by the poligars, for which they had, under the Nabob's Government, military as well as police duties to perform.	
	2. The deshacawal lands and produce were assumed in Jan. 1800.	
	3. The inam lands of the head inhabitants have never been assumed.	
	4. Where the karnams are not in the enjoyment of inam lands, they are allowed a monthly pay from the karnam's marah fund, established in 1808, previous to which they were paid by the inhabitants.	
	5. In the detailed jamabandi accounts every inam in each village is recorded and, for the last 3 years, a register has been opened in the cutcheree for all inams and mauniums held by individuals or attached to public institutions in the district.	
	Cattle	
1– 3–17	Supply to Ceylon.	50–1
	1. In reply to the enquiry whether he can supply from 2,000 to 3,000 head of cattle to the Government of Ceylon, the Collector states that the mortality among the cattle is so great at certain seasons that no hope can be given about their supply. The cattle of this district are very poor and diminutive and could be obtained at the rate of Pag. 3½ and 4 a head at which those of 4 years old are usually sold. It would not be worth while for the Ceylon Government to make any purchases here, after allowing for casualties before they reached the island, which on a late occasion amounted to Pag. 4 a head, they would cost about Pag. 8 and 9 each. If, however, an attempt should be made, an agent from Ceylon might be deputed for the purpose. The Tahsildars have much other business and it is undesirable to put them in a false position.	
	Revenue	—
17– 3–17	Devasthanam, tripany, chatram, etc.—Statement for f. 1225.	65–71
	1. *Devasthanam*,	

	St.	Pag.	f.	c.
Total collections	54,856	9	25	
Total disbursements	4,380	1	1	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Revenue—*cont.*

2. *Tripany.*

	St. Pag. f. c.
Total receipts	15,085 21 16
Total disbursements	5,264 1 37
Balance unappropriated ...	9,821 19 59

This form of revenue was resumed in 1807.

3. *Chatram.*

This is derived from lands assumed under management in 1806.

	St. Pag. f. c.
Total receipts	2,778 38 4
Total expenses	2,000 31 3
Balance ...	778 7 1

4. *Tank marah.*

This was established, on the abolition of the yawanah in 1808.

	St. Pag. f. c.
Total receipts	21,177 28 19
Total disbursements	15,787 33 60
Balance ...	5,389 39 39

5. *Karnam's marah.*

This was established in the same year as the tank marah.

	St. Pag. f. c.
Total receipts	7,736 0 12
Total disbursements	5,336 38 73
Balance ...	2,399 6 19

Account

20– 8–17 D.C.B. statement. 71–8

It is reported with much pleasure that, after an excessive and unusual heat last month, threatening destruction to all crops, there has been a most favourable fall of rain which continued for more than a week. The crops have survived the drought and, although the collections will be backward, there is no apprehension of any deficiency of the revenue, except in a few of the amani villages, which suffer more than others from the effects of an unusual season and owing to the death and emigration of their former inhabitants.

Chokkampatti

18– 4–17 Chinnananjutaven, former Zamindar's claim—Report. 84–5

The Collector requests orders on his letter, dated 1st of April last year, on the subject. His claim to the pension stipulated to be paid from the estate was unfortunately overlooked in the settlement afterwards concluded with the present zamindar, who denies all knowledge of it. The Collector wishes to know whether a pension of Pag. 30 a month sufficient for his support might be not obtained for him, payable from the treasury. The village of Colianary assigned to him by the arrangements made by Mr. Powney, the former Collector, with the father of the present zamindar was calculated to give him about Pag. 66 a month.

Customs Rowanahs

28– 4–17 Restriction of issue—Report. 95–6

1. The Collector reports that it has been notified for the information of all merchants that orders have been given to all the chowkidars to grant rowanahs only for a limited period, at the rate of 1 day for every 10 Malabar miles of the distance they wish to transport their goods and that goods presented for passing after the 30th of this month with a rowanah out of date will be liable to detention and confiscation.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs Rowanahs—*cont.*	
	2. In respect of the suggestion to specify in the rowanahs the general route the goods are to proceed upon, it is possible that the plan of limiting the period of their validity to a certain day will be a sufficient check on the practice of passing a second and third time, goods of the same description with the same rowanah. Its adoption cannot be recommended, as it might operate too much to the prejudice of the merchants and perhaps throw obstacles in the way of a free trade.	
	Road	
8– 3–17	Tinnevelly to Coilpatam—Repair—Estimate.	114–5
	The result of the survey shows that there are 5 new bridges to be constructed which are estimated at St. Pag. 302–9–22. Four old bridges are to be repaired at a cost of St. Pag. 32, besides a sum of St. Pag. 52–20–40 for further repair of the road, making the total expense St. Pag. 386–29–62 which is St. Pag. 186–36–29 less than the estimate for bridges alone furnished by the Commercial Resident.	
	Mirasi Rights	
8– 5–17	Answers to questionnaire.	115–21
	1. Mirasi right, wherever it exists, is recognised and respected, whether the mirasdars are renters or not.	
	2. It extends to waste land.	
	3. It exists very generally, there being only a few villages in which the Circar is the proprietor of the land.	
	4. There are about 40,000 mirasidars in the district.	
	5. There are about 30,000 cultivators, besides, the mirasidars, who cultivate their own lands.	
	6. The average annual value of mirasi right in proportion to the produce depends entirely on the system pursued by the mirasidars in the cultivation of their lands.	
	7. The mirasi right is sold.	
	8. It is generally sold at a rate varying from 266 years purchase to 13 months, the average of which appears to be 7 years, 4 months and 16 days.	
	9. The annual value of the mirasi of one mirasidar is 164% at a maximum, 40% at a minimum and 11¾% on the average.	
	10. It is not known particularly that they do possess an influence over the ryots and are regarded as a superior class of cultivators.	
	11. In 990 villages settled to the end of f. 1224, there are about 24,055 renters.	
	12. Exclusive of the pollams but including the extra items of revenue, the rent of the whole district in f. 1225 was St. Pag. 4,56,670–34–51 and of the settled villages on lease St. Pag. 3,29,158–31–43.	
	13. In the settled villages on lease, the greatest number of renters is 487, the least 1 and the average 32.	
	14. They are all mirasidars of the same village, except in one instance, where the renter is a mirasidar of a neighbouring village.	
	15. There are about 16,850 mirasidars who are not renters.	
	Chank Fisheries	
19– 5–17	Renting proposals for f. 1227.	128–9
	The proposals that may be received on or before the 25th of next month shall be submitted to the Board. Mr. Meyers, the present renter of the fishery, has discharged the whole amount of the rent. Sanction is requested to strike off in the demand of revenue the sum of St. Pag. 2,500 deemed as remission by the renter in f. 1225.	
	Bills	
19– 5–17	Payment in gold—Remarks.	129–31
	1. Mr. Sullivan, Commercial Resident, made no official application to be paid in gold before he thought proper to write to Madras.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Bills—*cont.*	
	2. In respect to the different coins in which the government drafts in favour of the Commercial Department have been usually discharged, the payments made from the commencement of the fasli to the end of the last month amounted to St. Pag. 1,26,186 and of this sum St. Pag. 46,287 have been paid in gold and the rest in silver coins.	
	3. In years preceding, the proportion paid in gold was somewhat greater but that entirely depended on the coins ready in the expense cash chest and there is no letter on record in the office from the Commercial Resident at any time requiring to be paid exclusively in gold.	
	4. If Mr. Sullivan can now explain that it is in any way to the interests of Government for the commercial bills to be paid in gold, there is no objection to it except the risk and expense of sending a large remittance to Madras in silver.	
	Estates	
22– 5–17	Woottomalay and Mailmanday—Sequestration for arrears—Report. The estates are recommended to be sold for arrears of revenue. There are several persons ready to purchase, and unless they are sold, there is no prospect of recovering the arrears.	136–8
	Inams	
22– 5–17	Investigation into bills proposed.	138–40
	1. The mauniums in money, land and grain amount to a very large sum, while most of them are held by no better title than prescriptive right.	
	2. It is doubtful how far Government are disposed to recognize these titles. The native government that originally conferred these mauniums never intended to do so in that succession which is now claimed. In South Arcot, an arrangement was sanctioned to reduce the heavy charges on the revenue which alienations of this kind had created. Orders are solicited as to how they shall be dealt with.	
	3. About 53 years ago, a maunium was granted to one Shenkernarayanah, a dumb man, for charity and for his own subsistence of the village of Vulnaud in the Vedoogramum taluk amounting to Cul. Ch. 8 per annum. The original grantee has long been dead and the maunium has been continued down in succession to the present claimant, his grandson, who, being neither deaf nor dumb, nor blind, seems to have no title to it. The sunnud for its continuance is withheld until orders are received.	
	Ryotwari Settlement	
23– 5–17	Introduction of.	142–4
	1. *Survey.*	
	Three men were employed as pymashdars in Mr. Parish's time when the last measurement of the lands took place. Of course, two have been appointed to measure the lands of the village of Perungulam in the Srivaikuntam taluk.	
	2. The village is a large mirasi village, its extent being in nunjah 650¾ cawnis of segal and 315 cawnis of tursee or waste land, and in punjah 3,151¼ cawnis of segal and 1,027¾ cawnis of tursee, making a total of 965¾ cawnis of nanjah land and 4,179 cawnis of punjah, the average collections from it in the first 7 years of the Company's Government amounted to St. Pag. 4,620–27–22.	
	3. *Establishments.*	
	The establishment proposed for the measurement of the land amounts to St. Pag. 6–20–36 per month.	
	Accounts	—
20– 6–17	D.C.B. statement.	179–80
	There is a great want of rain and the weather is unusually dry for this time of the year. The fever in some villages has been very severe.	

Vol. 3594—*cont.*

Date	Abstract.	Page number
	Chank Fisheries	
26– 6–17	Renting proposals for f. 1227.	183–4
	1. The time for the receipt of the rent having expired yesterday, the Collector reports that only one offer has been received, viz., from Syed Mahomed Kavy Mercoir of Kilakarai of the family of the late Abdul Cawder of that place, amounting to St. Pag. 6,791–30–0 which is less by St. Pag. 312–22–40 than the last rent.	
	2. The cause of the decrease is that the markets in Bengal are now so abundantly supplied with chanks from Ceylon and from other parts of the coast that the price has fallen from 15 to 8 and 9 rupees a hundred. His offer is recommended.	
	Agricultural Advances	
9– 7–17	Estimate for f. 1226.	196–7
	1. The season for the cultivation of the car crop having commenced, sanction is requested for the advance of tuccavee of St.Pag. 15,000.	
	2. Of the amount authorized for f. 1226, only St. Pag. 10,188–19–72 was advanced, of which a sum of St. Pag. 8,494–13–65 has been recovered to the end of the last month, leaving a balance of St. Pag. 1,694–6–7 outstanding which will be collected in the month.	
	Collector's Cutcheree	
9– 7–17	Transfer to the Commercial Department—Remarks.	197–8
	1. There is no other public building unoccupied in Palamcottah, nor another spot of ground on which a cutcheree could be built, half so convenient as the present one. The house was formerly in the possession of the Commercial Resident but was used only as a private dwelling, for which purpose it was originally built by the Nabob's Government.	
	2. Early orders are solicited whether to continue or not in the present building, as the construction of a Magistrate's office has been postponed till this matter is decided.	
	Treasury	
9– 7–17	Examination—Report.	199–201
	1. Having no guard of regular sepoys at the cutcheree at Tinnevelly, it has long been the practice to keep only sufficient cash in the cutcheree for the ordinary current disbursements. When the collections have accumulated to a larger sum it is necessary to remove the surplus into a cash chest lodged in the main guard of the fort, the key of which always remains "in my possession," and to which no access can be had without an official letter to the commanding officer for permission. This transfer of cash, unless there is a heavy commercial draft on the treasury to be discharged, takes place once every month. When the balance is examined, not in one instance has there been the slightest inaccuracy in the accounts nor the least ground for suspicion.	
	2. Besides the daily accounts from the cash keeper of the receipts and disbursements at the treasury, two other reports are received to the same effect from the hircarrah stationed there and from the jemadar of the Tinant sibbendy. Nothing improper is likely to occur. The treasury will, however, be examined as often as possible and the result regularly reported.	
	Company's Weavers	
4– 8–17	Loom tax—Liability when doing private work.	224–6
14– 8–17	To the Commercial Resident.	241–5
15– 8–17		
	1. The list of looms which was sent last does not appear to be correct. The result of the examination of those in Ambasamudram shows that of the 138 looms included in the list, only 39 were engaged in the manufacture of the Company's cloth, 7 were unemployed and 92 engaged in manufacturing 'moondoos' or Travancore cloths. The last renders them liable to the loom tax which is ordered to be collected.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Company's Weavers—*cont.*	
	2. The Company's weavers, when they have no advances in hand to employ their looms, usually manufacture private cloths, which is not allowable, unless they pay the loom-tax as other weavers do for the time so engaged. The Board of Trade has stipulated only for the abolition of the loom-tax being continued on looms " in the actual service of the Company." If there is any misapprehension on this account, the matter may be referred to the higher authorities at Madras for decision.	
	Paupiah	
8- 8-17	Head writer—Illness reported.	231-2
	For two years past, Paupiah has been afflicted with illness, and has been frequently absent from the office. For the last 3 months, he has been absent continuously. Permission is requested to strike his name off the list of establishments and to look out for some other person qualified for that office. He has been informed, that, if he thinks proper, he may petition for support from the Native Pension Fund, which will be strongly recommended.	
	Misconduct	
28- 8-17	Late Tahsildar, Tenkasi taluk—Suit against.	254-6
	1. The court dismissed the suit finding that " since it did not appear that any regular decision had been passed against Allagherry Chetty to pay the sum of C. Ch. 387-1$\frac{1}{16}$ according to his attachee, and as the plaintiff's pleader has not called any evidence to prove, what the defendant has denied, that the amount is due; until it is determined that such sum is due by Allagherry Chety, there are no grounds to institute a suit against the defendant Cothundarama Pillah." The plaintiff is directed to pay the costs.	
	2. The Collector observes that as Allagherry Chetty was committed to jail, as a revenue defaulter, and as he had not, after a confinement of 4 years, ever objected to the demand, it was the duty of the court to consider it as just, until there was a disposition to try its validity. If the charge of returning a false security bond was sufficiently proved against Cothundarama Pillah, his responsibility for the shroff's conduct could not be affected by the want of a regular decision against the shroff.	
	3. The expenses of the suit amounting to St. Pag. 54-29-6 are submitted for sanction.	
	Bill	
1- 9-17	Payment in gold.	265-6
4- 9-17	To the Commercial Resident.	271-2
8- 9-17	1. The Collector returns the bills as the Commercial Resident has neither receipted, nor endorsed them payable to any one, and requests him in future to cause them to be presented by the persons authorized to receive the amount, or the orders for payment.	276
	2. It is not possible to make payment in gold, while there are other current coins in the treasury, as it is intended, in conformity with orders, to reserve the gold pagodas for remittance to Madras.	
9- 9-17	——Payment.	278
	The shroff has presented the bill for Pag. 15,000 at the treasury for payment and it appears that he has been anuthorized to do so. But before it can be discharged, it should be duly registered in the cutcheree. An order will be sent to the cash-keeper for payment, soon after the bill has been forwarded to the Collector for scrutiny.	
	Company's Weavers	
10- 9-17	Loom tax—Liability when doing private work.	279-80
	To the Commercial Resident.	
	1. As it is still the opinion of the Commercial Resident that the weavers engaged for the Company's investment should be exempted, whether they are otherwise employed or not, the Collector states that he will refer the matter to superior authorities to Madras for early decision.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Company's Weavers—*cont.* 2. With reference to the remark that a similar demand was not made last year, the Collector observes that he had then no reason to doubt the correctness of the lists received from the office of the Commercial Resident.	
	Parayoor	
10– 9–17	Assumption of Zamindari—Report. 1. The Collector reports the necessity for assuming charge of the zamindari. The total balance due from it amounted to St. Pag. 1,826–31–0, and the demand for f. 1226 unsatisfied is St. Pag. 954–33–58. 2. The permanent settlement amounts to St. Pag. 8,500 per annum. The sibbendy required for its management amounts to St. Pag. 26–22–40 per mensem or St. Pag. 318 annually, which is less than 10% of the fixed revenue.	281–2
	Accounts	
18– 9–17	D.C.B. statement. The season for cultivation has hitherto been favourable and a fair average car crop may be expected.	286
	Revenue	
13– 9–17	Statement for f. 1226.	287–8

	St. Pag. f. c.
Estimate	59,049 27 35
Charges	52,189 19 41
Decrease ...	6,860 7 70

	Chatrams	
10– 9–17	Boodie Begum's claim—Investigation—Report. 1. The chatrams claimed are 5 in number, which were built by Mahomed Ettabour Cawn and endowed with certain villages, mauniums, etc., for charitable purposes. The management continued under him till Nov. of f. 1206, when it was transferred for 1 year to Fouzdar Jaffeer Cawn. 2. After Ettabour Cawn's death, they were all conferred on Boodie Begum as a jaghir, and placed under the management of Roostun Ally, who discontinued all the expenses for charity, defrayed the expenses of the sibbendy and remitted the balance to Seizzen Mulk, the son of Boodie Begum. In f. 1208, these were given in rent to Hyderil Cawn, the broker of Jaffeer Cawn for an annual sum of P.N. Pag. 4,000 and continued till f. 1209. The superintendence then came into the hands of Motear Jung, who remitted the surplus revenue in the same manner as Rustoon Ally to Madras, until Mr. Lushington, on behalf of the Company, assumed them in f. 1211. 3. The villages and lands appear to have formed a part of Boodie Begum's jaghir, which is the only one in the district. The Mahratta accounts show that the amount in the treasury belonging to the chatrams is St. Pag. 1,685–24–53 of which St. Pag. 618–20–29 appears to have been disbursed on account of the chatram expenses, leaving a balance of St. Pag. 1,067–4–24. 4. After a lapse of so many years a decided opinion cannot be given as to the rights of the Begum to this sum. But had she not received her full dues many years ago, she would not have waited so long, to have preferred a claim to it.	288–91
	Abkari	
20– 9–17	Renting proposals for f. 1227. 1. The Collector recommends the offer of Ramaswamy Punikan for the rent at Palamcottah, and that of Ramaswamy Pillay for the rent at Tuticorin, for confirmation. 2. No offers having been received for the taluks and zamindaris the same mode of settlement as last year will be adopted.	292–4

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Cudumboor	
29– 9–17	Zamindar's conviction—Report.	302–3
	1. The zamindar has been tried and convicted before the Court of Circuit of cutting off a man's ears and sentenced to receive 34 stripes and to imprisonment and hard labour for 14 years. He has been for some time the terror of the country and has been concerned in every principal robbery.	
	2. For the security of the public revenue during his confinement, he has been required to appoint a person for the management of his estate, failing which, it will be taken charge of.	
	Collector's Cutcherry	
30– 9–17	Transfer to the Commercial Department—Report.	303–6
	1. The present cutcherry is situated on the bank of the river on the Palamcottah side. If the cutcherry is removed to any place on the opposite bank, the Collector will not have such ready access to the treasury nor will the treasury have the advantage of the main guard of the fort as a place of greater security for the public money.	
	2. On the Palamcottah side of the river, there is no unoccupied ground suitable for the construction of a building.	
	3. In respect of the offer of the Board of Trade to allow a compensation of Pag. 1,000 for the present cutcherry, it may be stated that double that sum would not be sufficient now to erect a cutcherry, although that might not, when it was built, have cost more, the timber and materials having been supplied from the district, by order of the Nabob and at his expense.	
	Extra Revenue	
2–10–17	Salt, sayer, abkari, chank and chayroot for f. 1226.	313–7
	1. *Salt.*	

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
Gross receipts	45,815	2	0
Total charges	5,542	34	69
Net revenue ...	40,272	12	11

which is in excess of the net revenue of the preceding fasli.

2. *Sayer.*

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
Gross collections	30,663	24	64
Charges	4,434	10	64
Net revenue ...	26,229	14	0

which is an increase above that in the preceding fasli.

3. *Abkari.*
Gross collections amount to St. Pag. 3,294–18–47 which is an increase above those of the preceding year. There were no charges on this revenue, the Tahsildars having collected the revenue with the assistance of the land revenue establishment.

4. *Chank.*
The highest offer was St. Pag. 7,201–30–0 which is an increase above that of the preceding year.

5. *Chayroot.*
The highest offer was St. Pag. 2,575–34–6 which in an increase above that of the preceding year.

	Ryotwari Settlement	
7–10–17	Peroongolum, Srivaikuntam taluk—Report.	319–21
	1. The village was selected for experiment of the ryotwari settlement. The survey of the village was completed. A person, formerly a sumperdy in the district, was directed to class and assess the lands with instructions that the accounts of the produce of former faslis should be the ground of assessment.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Ryotwari Settlement—*cont.*	
	2. The Brahmins, who are the most obstinate and refractory set of inhabitants, object even to sign the survey accounts, because the measurement is calculated in guntahs instead of the usual seed cottahs and chains, and they are so addicted to the amani system, under which they have opportunities of enjoying more than their lawful share, that they cannot be prevailed upon to accept the ryotwari. The accounts of the produce in former years too are very defective. As they object even to the fixing of the grain amount in the first instance, it is not at all likely that they will agree to any assessment founded on the productive quality of the soil.	
	3. It would, therefore, be advisable to declare their lands and the nanjah lands of the amani villages liable to a grain assessment, equal to the average produce of former years and make the produce of the whole village answerable for that assessment. This would very soon induce them to apportion the demand on each of them individually and determine the assessment on each field, when a commutation of the grain into money would take place.	
	Revenue	
8-10-17	Statement for f. 1226.	827-41

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
1. *Land revenue.*	4,83,042	8	39
2. *Other sources.*			
(*a*) Sayer, salt, abkari, chank, chayroot.	89,458	38	30
(*b*) Tank marah, karnams marah, chatram, tripani revenues	19,720	27	15
3. Add the fixed devasthanum or pagoda allowance deducted from the gross ayen jumma	51,340	25	15
and the assessment on lands in dispute between the Hon'ble Company and the Travancore Government	293	31	25
Total ...	6,43,855	40	44

Of this amount, St. Pag. 5,83,430-8-28 have been collected to the end of Aug. leaving a balance of St. Pag. 60,425-32-16 or 9¼ per cent.

Company's Weavers

16-10-17	Exemption—Reference to the Board.	849-50
	As there is a difference of opinion between the Commercial Resident and the Collector on the question, a reference is made for decision. For further information, the Board is referred to the correspondence of the former Collector, dated 7th Dec. 1811.	

Frontier Dispute

20-10-17	Travancore—Remarks.	855-4
	1. Since the 22nd of April last, when the Resident informed the Collector that the Commissioners would proceed to determine the boundary in the Dindigul district, in the first instance, there has been no communication from him on the subject.	
	2. Maj. Munro has failed to hold any communication on the subject of the demand for rent, still due, of a certain ground occupied by him at Courtallam.	

Chatrams

5-11-17	Claim of Boodie Begum—Further report.	873-4
	Nawab Majoodull Dowlah Bahadur has made a reference on the subject in which he uses the word jaghir. He may be instructed to send a vakil to the cutcherry for further enquiry, if necessary. If the lands attached to the chatrams formed no part of the jaghir of Boodie Begum, for which she has been allowed a compensation, there is no record in the office to show that she ever was in possession of any other in the district.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Ryotwari Settlement	
10-11-17	Peroongolum village—Report.	378-80
	1. The Collector was ordered to select a village in which to introduce the ryotwari plan of assessment experimentally. The consent of the inhabitants was not deemed to be absolutely necessary. He was to proceed to assess the lands in the amani village of Peroongolum but to continue the collections agreeably to the old system.	
	2. *Mode of assessment.* He reports that he has issued orders to estimate the extent of cultivation and produce made by each mirassidar for a series of years. This is to be done by abstracting the figures from the general accounts of the village. When this is done the Collector will go to the village and assess the lands in money.	
	Zamindari	
17-11-17	Arrears statement for f. 1226.	388-95
	1. *Mailmanday.* It was last taken under management in 1815, for arrears.	
	The balance from the estate still due is St. Pag. 4,531-2-72 being Pag. 374-26-88 less than the original balance for which it was attached.	
	2. *Allagapory.* The zamindar is a minor of 12 years of age. It was first taken under management in 1815, for arrears.	
	The balance due from it is St. Pag. 123-52-48 or St. Pag. 248-12-32 less than the original balance for which it was assumed.	
	3. *Attengaray.* It was attached in 1815 for arrears of revenue. The balance still due from it is St. Pag. 2,720-10-28 which is less than the original balance by St. Pag. 171-22-4.	
	4. *Wootoomalay.* It was attached again last April for arrears. The balance due from it amounts to St. Pag. 13,334-23-69 which is an increase on the original balance of St. Pag. 543-11-43, which, while the estate continues under management, will never be recovered. The Zamindar might be reinstated in a small subdivision of it free of all demands for arrears and the rest may be sold for the balance. A similar arrangement for Mailmanday also is recommended.	
	Revenue Servants	
18-11-17	Removal and appointment—Report.	396-9
	Company's Weavers	
3-12-17	Misconduct of—Report.	408-9
	1. The weavers termed Company's weavers, greatly presuming on the privileges conferred on them by Regulation I of 1806, have become the most refractory and troublesome set of inhabitants in the whole country. All authority except that of the Commercial Resident, they set at defiance. They assembled in a body and drove away the peons entrusted with the service of the regular demands for revenue.	
	2. The Tahsildars were ordered to send a sufficient number of police peons to keep the peace during the examination of the looms.	
	3. Of the 155 looms included in the last list for the Ambasamudram taluk received from the Commercial office, as engaged for the provision of the Company's investment from 1st July to 31st Dec. of this year, only 111 in Aug. and 78 in Sep. were actually employed in the manufacture of the Company's cloths, and the rest, with the exception of 2 not worked in Aug., were used in weaving private cloths. Under the rules, they are subject to the loom tax, but the weavers object to paying and the Commercial Resident refuses to give orders.	

Vol. 3594—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Bills	
15–12–17	Payment to the Commercial Department. The Collector states that he is not aware of any communication from Madras nor of any circumstances that could have induced the Board of Trade to suggest a different mode of presenting bills on him, and requests that a copy of any letters to that effect may be furnished to him, but that, in the meantime, the bills in question may be presented to him with the usual endorsement, or made payable to the person authorised to receive payment.	418–9
	Chatrams	
16–12–17	Boodie Begum's claim and Ally Mahomed Cawn's objection—Report.	420–5
17–12–17	1. In respect of the claim made by Ally Mahomed Cawn, a reference is invited to the former Collector's letter dated 15th Jan. 1813, which is a complete refutation of it. Even if the possession and management of the chatrams, etc., were hereditary, he had no just title to them, since Ettabour Cawn had left two sons, whose legitimacy has been satisfactorily established by a panchayat, held on 29th April 1804.	
	2. The chatrams, etc., at the time the country was assumed, were in possession of managers acting on behalf of Boodie Begum. Boodie Begum has set forth a claim to them only very recently, but that cannot affect her claim to the money found in deposit at the time of their first assumption.	
	Moyensabitah	
27–12–17	Estimate for f. 1227.	435–46
	1. *Land revenue.*	
	F. 1226.	
	St. Pag. f. c.	
	Estimate 34,627– 4–39	
	Actual 33,745–36– 8	
	which is $6\frac{43}{100}$ per cent. of the gross revenue, and a net decrease of St. Pag. 881–13–36 below the estimate.	
	F. 1227.	
	Estimate is St. Pag. 36,104–19–60 or $7\frac{3}{16}$ per cent. of the gross revenue of last year which is an increase of St. Pag. 2,358–28–57 above the actual of f. 1226.	
	2. *Salt.*	
	F. 1226.	
	St. Pag. f. c.	
	Estimate 5,701–11–54	
	Actual 5,542–34–69	
	or $12\frac{5}{32}$ per cent. of the gross collection exhibiting a decrease of St. Pag. 158–21–65 below the estimate.	
	F. 1227.	
	Estimate is St. Pag. 5,676–0–60 being a net increase of St. Pag. 133–10–71 above the actual in f. 1226.	
	3. *Sayer.*	
	F. 1226.	
	St. Pag. f. c.	
	Estimate 4,796–30–60	
	Actual 4,434–10–64	
	or $14\frac{23}{64}$ per cent. of the gross collections being a net decrease of St. Pag. 362–19–76 below the estimate.	
	F. 1227.	
	Estimate is St. Pag. 4,196–30–60 or $15\frac{31}{83}$ per cent. of the gross collections of last year, which is an increase of St. Pag. 462–19–76 above the actual for f. 1226.	
	4. *Abkari.*	
	F. 1226.	
	St. Pag. f. c.	
	Estimate 16,484–22–40	
	Actual 11,307–11–44	
	or $1\frac{13}{16}$ per cent. of the gross revenue exhibiting a decrease below the estimate of St. Pag. 5,177–10–76.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Moyenzabitah—*cont.*

F. 1227.
Estimate is St. Pag. 18,472–0–0 or $3\frac{1}{64}$ per cent. of the gross revenue of last year, which is an increase of St. Pag. 7,164–33–36 above the actual in f. 1226.

5. *General charges.*
These are compensation in lieu of resumed inams, pensions, charitable allowances, etc.

F. 1226.

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
Estimate	3,855–	8–	34
Actual	3,848–	2–	19

or $\frac{7}{32}$ per cent. of the gross revenue, being St. Pag. 7–6–15 less than the estimate.

F. 1227.
Estimate is St. Pag. 3,858–42–15 or $\frac{13}{64}$ per cent. of the gross revenue, which is an increase of St. Pag. 5–39–76 above the actual for f. 1226.

6. *Foreign settlements—Dutch civilians.*
F. 1226.

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
Estimate	2,284–	39–	48
Actual	2,116–	36–	61

or $29\frac{1}{32}$ per cent. of the gross collections, which is St. Pag. 168–2–67 less than the estimate.

F. 1227.
Estimate is St. Pag. 1,467–8–56 or $20\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. of the gross collections of f. 1226, being a decrease of St. Pag. 649–28–5 below the actual in that year.

7. *Total charges.*
F. 1226.

	St. Pag.	f.	c.
Estimate	67,749–	27–	35
Actual	60,994–	42–	20

being a decrease of St. Pag. 6,754–30–15 below the estimate.

F. 1227.
Estimate is St. Pag. 70,470–12–11 which is St. Pag. 9,475–14–71 above the actual in f. 1226.

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Letters sent to the Board, etc.
1818.

Company's Weavers 14–6

8– 1–1818 Loom tax—Report.
1. The Tahsildar of Shermadevi has reported that a general practice prevails among the weavers of getting themselves enrolled as Company's weavers, to avoid payment of the loom tax and to benefit by the Regulation I of 1806. while for several months in the year, they weave nothing but private cloths.
2. This cannot be the intention of Government or of the Board of Trade, though the Commercial Resident here is of a different opinion and supposes that he can confer the privileges of a Company's weaver on any weaver he pleases, whether engaged in the provision of the Company's investment or otherwise.

22–4

18– 1–18 3. To the Commercial Resident.
The Collector states that, if it is not the intention of the Commercial Resident to cause the weavers included in the list, while engaged in private manufacture, to pay the loom tax, he is not desirous of entering into any further correspondence until the decision of the Board is known.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Cadalagoody	26–8
19– 1–18	Zamindar's claim to pension—Report. 1. Seeramolle Naicken, the petitioner, is the son of the late zamindar. He has once before complained of the Zamindar of Mailmandy refusing to pay him an allowance which Mr. Lushington has directed, but there is no written document stipulating for payment of it nor does the Zamindar of Mailmandy acknowledge any obligation to pay the allowance. 2. Excepting this family, all those belonging to the rebellious poligars, whose estates were sequestered, receive pensions from Government. It is stated that after the rebellion, the Zamindar absconded and was at the time living with his family at Sivaganga, but after his death, they returned, and on the mother petitioning Mr. Lushington for some allowance, he valued the zamindari at an annual gross revenue of St. Pag. 4,259 and settled on a permanent jumma of only St. Pag. 1,277. 3. The zamindari was given to the Mailmanday Zamindar in reward for his good conduct and he was directed to pay the petitioner's family a sum for support. Mr. Lushington would have included them in the arrangement had they returned into the district and preferred their claim in time. 4. A list of the family is now enclosed and as they can expect nothing now from the Mailmanday Zamindar, it is recommended that a pension of Cul. Ch. 15 or St. Pag. 9–4–7 a month may be granted from the treasury for their support.	
	Pauvally	34
26– 1–18	Zamindar's death reported. The Zamindar of Pauvally died on the 19th instant, leaving 3 wives. One of these was discarded 7 years ago and has been residing in the district of Dindigul. As he had no children, male or female, the estate has been taken possession of by his cousin, Soondralinga Naicken, who is said to have received the Istimirar pottah and other insignia from the late zamindar as his lawful heir.	
	Pearl Fisheries	46–8
7– 2–18	Inspection report. 1. The Collector reports the result of the examination of the pearl banks off the coast by Mr. Thomas, his second Assistant. 2. The banks are situated southward from Tuticorin and easterly direction from Pinnacoil. They are called the Coodoomoo-toopaar and Poodoopaar. The valuation set upon the pearls extracted from the 4,084 oysters fished from them amounts to St. Pag. 18–1–23 or an average to St. Pag. 4–18–51 per thousand. 3. The Jadi Thullaven and those employed in the examination state that there are oysters sufficient for a fishery with 50 boats for 7 days, with the usual complement of divers. A fishery should be undertaken as soon as possible, as the oysters are of such an age as to be easily removed by any boisterous weather. The proper time is between the 15th of next month and 15th of April, when the sea is usually favourable to the divers. 4. At such a short notice, the plan for renting out is undesirable, but however, it may be notified that the intention is to dispose of in lots, boats to the number of 50 for the full period of 7 days in the first instance.	
	Dutch Settlements	56–9
19– 2–18	Report on. 1. *Revenue.* The only item of receipts under the head of foreign possessions is the chank revenue. 2. By the last treaty with the Nabob, the Dutch are entitled to only one-half of the revenue derived from the chank fishery. The only sources of revenue to the Dutch, when they were established at Tuticorin, were from the chank and pearl fisheries and the sea customs. They had only a half share of each.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Dutch Settlements—*cont.*	
	8. *Administration.* The Dutch do not appear to have held any authority beyond the limits of their factories except at Tuticorin, where they had some control over the inhabitants of the town, though the Nabob never relinquished the sovereignty of the place, nor recognised their right.	
	4. When the Dutch settled in the district of which the Nabob held possession, little attention was paid in any part of it to the administration of civil and criminal justice. The inhabitants were mostly Parawars, who were under the control of the chief of their caste, the Jadi Thullaven. The Nabob's officers never interfered with them.	
	5. The police at Tuticorin was latterly superintended by a Fiscal of the Dutch Company, but the Panjalamcourchy Poligar held the deshacawul of the place, and was held responsible for all robberies committed.	
9– 3–18	6. *Tuticorin.*	92–4
17– 3–18	The fort and town were taken possession of on 6th Sep. 1795 by Lt. Jones, who then commanded the troops at Tinnevelly, after having been previously summoned to surrender by Mr. Powney, then Collector, who at the same time took possession of all the other places and factories held by the Dutch in this and the Ramnad district. It appears that the Dutch exercise the privilege of minting money at Tuticorin. The Commungy pagodas, which they coined, though few are left, are still current.	110–2
	7. *Fishery.* The Dutch held a right in the pearl banks situated on the coast of the Ramnad Zamindari and in the neighbourhood of Keelakarai.	
	8. *Rights and privileges.* The records explain clearly that the Dutch held no sovereignty of any kind in the district. Their claim to the spot of ground at Mapaloor, 3 miles from Tuticorin, where one of the chiefs built a country house, is very doubtful.	
	9. *Customs.* It does not appear to be true, as already reported, that the Dutch enjoyed one-half of the revenue derived from the sea customs at Tuticorin. All articles imported and exported on account of their Company and servants were exempt from duty, but the duties collected on all other imports and exports by sea were divided in the proportion of two-thirds to the Nabob, and one-third as maduwary to the Portuguese church.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
2– 3–18	Renting proposals. With reference to the sanction to the proposed fishery on certain banks situated off Pinnacoil, notices have been published calling for proposals. Besides these, there are other banks called the Cadyen paur, Cunvoy paur and Sundayestavoo Coil peditta paur to which the fisheries may be extended profitably.	75–7
5– 3–18	———Revenue accounts.	81–3
	Dutch Settlements	85
5– 3–18	Restoration proposal. To Mr. Cluver, Tuticorin. As it is the intention of the British Commissioner for the restitution of the Dutch Settlements to recommend that they shall be restored on the 31st of this month, it is requested that it may be notified to all prisoners of war and pensioners that their allowances and pensions from the British Government will cease on that date, and that the payment will afterwards depend on the orders of the Commissioner on the part of the King of the Netherlands, which may be issued to the Dutch authorities in charge of the Settlements.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Dutch Settlements—cont.	97–9
12– 3–18	Revenue report.	
19– 3–18	To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements.	122–3
	1. *Taxes paid by Parawas.* It appears that the Parawas and all other inhabitants of Tuticorin paid a fixed money assessment during the Nabob's government and also under Mr. Irwin and Mr. Torian. In 1801, Mr. Lushington, having settled the ready money collections, the Parawas were the only persons exempted from the payment of them, continuing as before to pay a money assessment. In all other settlements on the sea coast the Parawas paid ready money collections and tope teerva from 1802.	
	2. *Customs.* The duties were collected on imports and exports between the Dutch and the Circar in the proportion of one-third to the former and two-thirds to the latter.	
18– 3–18	———Fisheries.	100–2
	1. There do not appear to be any records relative to the fisheries between 1785 and 1795. All the information that could be obtained is derived from the letter of the Jadi Talaven.	
	2. *Parawas.* The meaning of the word "Parawa" could not be discovered. All the other castes think it rather a term of reproach and view that caste in a very inferior light. The Parawas are dispersed along the coast from Ramnad to Cape Comorin on the eastern side, and as far as Quilon to the westward, but the principal body of them reside in this district. Although the Dutch claim authority over them, yet they are now subject to the jurisdiction of the zillah courts. All of them are Christians and there is a tradition that they were formerly of the Vellalar caste but converted by the Portuguese about 280 years ago. Their livelihood being chiefly gained by fishing and diving appears to be the reason of their residing on the sea coast.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
18– 5–18	Postponement of.	103–4
	In consequence of the 20th instant being Good Friday and the two following days, the festival days with the Parawas who are all Christians, and who compose the principal body of boat people and divers, the boats cannot be expected to assemble at Pinnacoil before Monday the 23rd, and the pearl fishery cannot commence before the 24th. The sale of the boats in lots is therefore postponed until the 23rd instant.	
	Irrigation Repairs	
14– 8–18	Anicut—Calacaud taluk—Report.	104–6
	To Capt. William Biss, Superintendent of Tank Repairs, Southern Provinces, Trichinopoly.	
	The inspection of the anicut by the Tahsildar, the head maistry and other inhabitants shows that it is in as perfect a state now as it has been for many years back, and requires only the expenditure of a few chuckrums to stop the water at a few places where it has found its way through the work.	
	Ramnad Factory	
16– 8–18	Proposed abolition—Report on.	107–9
	1. The Collector reports on the consequences of the abolition of the Company's investment at the factory of Ramnad and as to how far it may affect the prosperity of the district.	
	2. There has never been any cloth for the Ramnad factory made up in the district nor any cotton carried from hence to make thread for the investment there. There is therefore no apprehension of evil consequences arising from the abolition ordered by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Ramnad Factory—*cont.*	
	3. In respect of the Tinnevelly district, the prosperity of the trade depends in a great measure on the Company's investment of cloths and of cotton, which are annually collected at the factory at Tinnevelly. For a few years past, there has been a great demand among the private merchants at Madras for the cotton grown in the district, which has now become a staple article.	
	4. In regard to cloth, it does not appear that any is made up by the private merchants for the European markets. The principal trade is with Ceylon and Travancore. The land customs show that the annual quantity of cloth manufactured and sold in the district for home consumption and foreign export amounts to about 2½ lakhs of pagodas, which, in addition to the Company's investment, is considerable.	
	5. Of indigo, there is but little grown and Mr. Hughes, who is the only person engaged in its manufacture for the European markets, has found that it is a plant to which the seasons of that part of the country are not favourable and has directed his attention principally to the culture of the Mauritius cotton plant, which he proposes to convert into an article of national importance.	
	Revenue	
18- 3-18	Devasthanams, etc.—Appropriation for f. 1226. The statement relates to the appropriation of the collections on account of the devasthanams, tripany and chatram revenue, and on account of the tank marah and karnams marah.	115–20
	Salt Godowns	
19- 3-18	Repairs estimate. Sanction is requested for the repair of the salt godowns in the district amounting to St. Pag. 141–20–46.	121
	Company's Weavers	
24- 3-18	Loom tax. The question of exemption is referred to the Board.	125–7
	Pearl Fisheries	
25- 3-18	Sale—Report. 1. The sale was conducted on the 23rd instant and the lots amounted altogether to St. Pag. 16,681 for the 50 circar boats, and including 6 mauniam boats, which have been sold for the benefit of the pagodas that are entitled to them, to St. Pag. 18,615. Jadi Thullavan himself has purchased 2 lots, which is decisive as to the opinion he has formed of the produce of the fishery.	130–2
26- 3-18	2. *Progress report.* The result of the first day's fishery has proved very favourable, each boat having on an average brought in about 9,000 oysters and one as many as 15,000. The divers were offering their share of the oysters at Pag. 8 a thousand, which is nearly double the value put upon them.	132–3
31- 3-18	3. The pearl fishery at Pinnacoil is going on extremely well, exceeding all expectations of its produce. The number yesterday was on an average more than 11,000 each boat, one boat having brought in upwards of 17,000 oysters.	139–41
	4. Another sale has been advertised for tomorrow of 75 boats, increasing the number by 25 in consequence of the advanced state of the season, for 4 days and it is expected that, after this term is over, there will still be oysters sufficient for 2 or 3 days fishing under aumani. It is expected that a further revenue of Pag. 9 or 10,000 can be realized in this manner. The oysters are selling very well in the bazaar, for Pag. 6 and 6½ a thousand.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Robbery	
2– 4–18	Arasady and Pinnacoil—Report.	151–2
	1. A gang of robbers made a daring attack on the night of the 30th ultimo on the house of the salt monigar at Arasady near Tuticorin and succeeded in beating and wounding the monigar and others and in carrying off Pag. 101–40–44 belonging to Government and everything of value.	
	2. The same gang appear to have extended their depredations to Pinnacoil as in the following night the tents and pandals of the merchants attending the pearl fishery were attacked and plundered to the amount of Pag. 400. The guard of peons has been strengthened to prevent the alarm. The offenders are being traced.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
4– 4–18	Results—Report.	155–7
	1. The results of the seven days fishery are reported.	
	2. The second sale of the boats for a fishery for a further period of 4 days amounts to the sum of St. Pag. 9,571 for 84 boats, and for 6 maunium boats inclusive, St. Pag. 10,294.	
11– 4–18	3. The second fishery having been completed, the results show that the quantity of oysters brought on shore amounts to 42¼ lakhs or on an average each day per boat to 11,628.	164–5
	4. Another sale of the same number of boats for a further period of 4 days was conducted, the result of which is for 84 circar boats a further revenue to Government of St. Pag. 9,519 and for the 6 maunium boats, St. Pag. 650, being altogether St. Pag. 10,169, which added to the 2 former sales makes the total revenue from the fishery already settled, St. Pag. 35,771 for the circar boats and including the amount of the 6 maunium boats, St. Pag. 39,078.	
	Taxes	
15– 4–18	Carriage bullocks—Complaint of Mudoor Rowter—Remarks.	171–3
	1. The principal tax complained of is that collected on carriage bullocks. It appears to have been in existence, many years before the Company took possession of the country, although in the villages mentioned in the petition it may have commenced in 1750. It is collected according to the number of bullocks kept for the transport of merchandize varying from fan. 2–3 to fan. 36–65 for each bullock per annum. The tax is by no means general being collected only in six villages. Its abolition is recommended.	
	2. The tax collected from people making mats is also vexatious and should be abolished.	
	Salt	
17– 4–18	Export to Ceylon—Report.	176–7
7– 5–18	To the Chief Secretary to the Ceylon Government.	208–9
	The salt required for exportation is ready, and as vessels are not available, it is requested that they may be despatched from Colombo with some person for attending at the measurement of the salt at the bankalls and granting receipts for them.	
	Mirasi Rights	
23– 4–18	Answers to further questionnaire.	180–90
	Dutch Settlements	
6– 5–18	Tuticorin—Report.	207–8
	To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of Dutch Settlements.	
	1. As the native town of Tuticorin is to be restored to the Dutch according to the former limits before the last war, the subject of the manufacture of salt deserves consideration.	
	2. The Dutch never carried on salt manufacture. The fort of Tuticorin was the only possession they could hold free from other control. The native town of Tuticorin, the inhabitants of which formerly paid tribute to the Nabob, as sovereign of the place, will not now be given up to them.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Dutch Settlements—*cont.*	
	3. Mr. Vanspall claims possession of some salt pans, stated to be within the limits of the town. He will receive charge of all the Dutch settlements in the district on Monday the 11th instant.	
	Pearl Fisheries	210–1
9– 5–18	Results reported.	
	The fishery ended on the 6th instant, and it is satisfactory to report that the result is so favourable as to yield to Government a gross revenue of St. Pag. 46,662–42–13 and including the amount for the maunium boats, St. Pag. 50,600–44–54.	
	Dutch Settlements	217–8
14– 5–18	Restoration—Report.	
	To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements.	
	1. It was proposed to alter the name of the 'city' into 'town', but Mr. Vanspall is not willing to adopt any alteration without the sanction of the Hon'ble Mr. Van Braam. If the latter agrees, copies of the deed can be prepared and exchanged.	
	2. *Maunium boats.*	
	In respect of the maunium boats allowed on the pearl fisheries, the only evidence of right is the grant written on copper to the pagoda at Trichendoor of one maunium boat in fisheries that take place both at Manar and on this coast. Its date is 1541.	
15– 5–18	——To Mr. Peter Vanspall, Chief at Tuticorin.	219
	3. The fort and town of Tuticorin and its dependencies with the factories at Pinnacoil and Manapar and the island of Allelande having been restored to the Dutch, their limits should be clearly defined and understood. Mr. Uhthoff, the Head Assistant, is requested to proceed and ascertain the village accounts, etc., and mark out the exact boundaries of each settlement to obviate future dispute. It is requested that some gentleman may be deputed to act in conjunction with him.	
	Ryotwari Settlement	240–1
29– 5–18	Peroongolum—Report.	
	1. The accounts of the selected village of Peroongolum, are nearly completed. The village is of great extent, and the difficulty of obtaining the accounts of former years has caused the delay. The mirasidars offer no assistance but are determined to resist the introduction of the new system.	
	2. *Ryots' objections.*	
	Attempts have been made to introduce the system in other parts of the district now under amani. The inhabitants are equally averse to any change. The two great objections appear to be the great variation in prices of late years and the idea that they will lose their proprietary right in the land, if they are unable to keep it every year under cultivation. It is declared that where others cultivate it, they will have only to pay the circar assessment fixed upon it; they are doubtful too, in this case, whether they would be able to recover possession of it.	
	3. It is requested that some information may be given as to the practice in mirasi villages in other districts in which the ryotwari system is introduced.	
	Robbery	241–3
29– 5–18	Treasury at Alwar Tinnevelly—Report.	
	1. A further loss of revenue has taken place to the amount of St. Pag. 54–15–0 by a robbery through the neglect of the sibbendy peons. On the night of the 18th instant, there was an immense concourse of people attending the grand annual feast at the pagoda in a choultry in front of which the taluk treasury is kept. The sepoy who took the third watch admits having received the hundies from the man on guard before him and having delivered them over to the sepoy who relieved him.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Robbery—*cont.* In the morning, when the hundies were missing, the sepoy denied all knowledge of them. His statement is false, for, if the hundies were not there when he mounted guard, he would have reported the matter to the naigue. He is ordered to be punished with 18 rattans and to be dismissed. The naigue failed to exercise his control in getting the sepoy to report his relief to him and he is discharged. 2. Sanction is requested to write off the amount in the accounts, as there is not any prospect of discovering it.	
	Collector's Office	
30- 5-18	Transfer to the Commercial Department—Report. In respect to the house proposed by Mr. Sullivan in exchange, a plan is submitted which appears to be the best for the purpose, but the only objection is the expense of executing it, being estimated within the sum allowed for the transfer, viz., St. Pag. 1,200, and the necessity of separating the departments in the office from one another. This is a natural one and the transfer has been agreed to.	244-5
	Pearl Fisheries	
30- 5-18	Results reported. 1. After the expiration of the third and last rent, the number of oysters on the banks and the continuance of fair weather being very uncertain, the fishery was continued under amani, when the boats went out on account of Government and every day the melwaram share of the oysters was sold by outcry. In this manner, the fishery continued for 14 days longer. 2. The total quantity of oysters fished from the first commencement of the fishery to its close amounts to upwards of 15 millions and a half and the total gross revenue from it, including the revenue on account of the maniam boats, to St. Pag. 56,600-44-50. 3. It is requested that a commission of 1½ per cent. may be sanctioned to him as was allowed to his predecessor on the net revenue of the fishery in 1810.	247-9
	Dutch Settlements	
6- 6-18	Frontier duty—Collection—Proposals. To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements. 1. The Collector enquiries whether the instructions from the Board, dated 23rd March last, for the levy of duties on the frontier of the French settlements should be carried into effect in respect of the town of Tuticorin also, which has been since given up to the Dutch. It was at that time reported that they did not apply to the Dutch possessions and that further orders may be issued as soon as the rights and privileges of the Dutch were determined, but no orders have so far been received. 2. The chief trade is with the British port of Colombo in vessels under the British flag, and the persons concerned are principally inhabitants of the district residing out of the limits of Tuticorin. To raise the duties 16 per cent. there would be an additional tax on the trade of the subjects under their control. The Dutch had no control over the sea customs. The whole duty was imposed on import by land which the Dutch paid in common with others. On imports by sea alone they had an exemption for bona fide Dutch goods. There was no export duty by sea at that time. Of the amount one-third was given up by the Nabob as madauvary, which was originally a grant to the Portuguese church, but which the Dutch latterly assumed.— 3. The Commercial Resident, having no orders from the Board of Trade, continues to collect duties on exports and imports and the land customs are collected as usual amounting to 5 per cent. on goods carried into the town.	260-2

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Dutch Settlements—*cont.*	
8– 6–18	Restoration—Report. To Mr. Peter Vanspall, Chief of Tuticorin. Orders have been issued to allow the Dutch to take possession of the factories of Pinnacoil, the Manapar and their dependent commercial lodges situated at Coilpatam, Saindamangalum, Alantala and Alwar Timevelly as they were established before the last war. As the factories are specified in the deed of transfer, the Dutch cannot be considered to have any right of jurisdiction over the inhabitants residing in the towns or at any place beyond the limits to be hereafter determined of the town of Tuticorin.	264–5
8– 6–18	———Salt manufacture—Claim. To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements. In respect to the agreement concluded between the British Commissioner and the Netherlands Commissioner respecting the supply of salt to the Dutch Settlements, the Collector observes that, however applicable it may be in respect to their former rights and privileges at Sadras and Pulicat, it is not applicable to any of their possessions in the district. At Tuticorin, they never possessed any salt pans nor ever enjoyed the privilege of manufacture.	265–7
22– 6–18	———Coil Vilho—Claim—Objection. To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements. In respect to Coi Vilho, it is understood to mean Paliacoil, where, Mr. Vanspall states, the second Resident of Pinnacoil used to reside, but the present inhabitants declare that the Dutch formerly had no buildings at Paliacoil. The justice of Mr. Vanspall's claim has to be ascertained.	284–5
	Agricultural Advances	
14– 7–18	Estimate for f. 1228. 1. The Collector applies for sanction of an advance of Pag. 15,000 or Rs. 52,500 for taccavi. 2. Of the amount authorized for f. 1227, viz., St. Pag. 15,000, St. Pag. 10,768–5–7 or Rs. 37,688–6–4 only were advanced of which a sum of Rs. 32,680–7–5 has been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,057–14–11 outstanding at the end of last month which will be collected in the course of the month.	311–2
	Settlement Report	
23– 7–18	For f. 1227. *Assessment.* *Calculation.* The amount of the settlement was the same as in the preceding year, viz., St. Pag. 3,39,659 or Rs. 11,88,806, of which to the 30th of last month, a sum of Rs. 9,12,237 has been collected, leaving a balance then outstanding of Rs. 2,76,568 or 23¼ per cent. of the total demand.	323–5
	Ryotwari Settlement	
29– 7–18	Peroongolum—Completion report. *Assessment, etc.* 1. The business of assessing and classing the lands commenced immediately the pymash accounts were closed. The average actual produce of each nanjah field for a series of years formed, as far as possible, the basis of the assessment. 2. In respect of the opposition of the inhabitants of Peroongolum to the ryotwar system, it appears general throughout the district, wherever there is any nanjah cultivation and there is at present no hope of overcoming it. 3. It has been explained to the people that the new system would be advantageous to them and that a reduction would be made of even 25 per cent. in the amount now collected, but the only answer from them is that they are unable to engage in it, however moderate the assessment may be made.	329–32

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs Regulations	
11– 8–18	Inland duty—Revision. To the Committee for Revising the Customs Regulations. 1. There are frontier towns and principal places at which the provisions of Regulation VI of 1812 have effect and the consumption duty is collected on betel and tobacco. The system of farming these duties to the renters was introduced first in f. 1225 and has resulted in a considerable increase of revenue, without any expense in the collection. 2. The manufactures and trade of those places at which the consumption duty is levied are principally on cloth and there are no other towns in the district to which it would be advisable to extend it. 3. Besides this duty and the general inland duty, there is a tax called sayer poroopoo, which in the time of the Nabob's government, was collected from petty merchants. In f. 1226 it amounted to St. Pag. 808–12–53 and being of a partial and vexatious nature, its abolition is recommended to the Board.	344–7
	Settlement	
28– 8–18	For f. 1227—Abstract report. *Ayen jumma.* On comparing it with that of the preceding year, it shows a decrease only of Rs. 1,750 in the chank revenue, and an increase in every other item amounting to Rs. 66,434 and, including the revenue from the pearl fishery at Pinnacoil, to Rs. 2,34,448.	372–3
	Moyenzabitah	
7– 9–18	For f. 1227—Actual charges—Statement.	384–5

	RS.	A.	P.
Estimate	2,11,994	14	11
Actual	1,83,614	13	5
Decrease	28,380	1	6

	Dutch Settlements	
9– 9–18	Pinnacoil, Manapar, etc.—Restoration—Report. To the Commercial Resident. It is the intention of the Netherlands Chief at Tuticorin to depute Messrs. F. C. Vanspall, B. A. Stork and J. F. Kluge, Civil Servants of the Dutch Government, to take possession of the remains of the factories at Pinnacoil and Manapar and of the commercial buildings at Coilpatam, Saindamungalum, Alwar Tinnevelly and Allantaly, in pursuance of the deed of transfer executed on 2nd May last. It is requested that the possession may be handed over to them.	388–9
	Extra Revenue	
23– 9–18	Statement for f. 1227. 1. *Salt.* Net receipts appear to be Rs. 1,44,050–2–7 which is in excess of those of the preceding fasli by Rs. 3,097–3–6. 2. *Sayer.* Net revenue is Rs. 1,06,439–8–8 being an increase above the net collections of the preceding year of Rs. 14,636–15–2. 3. *Abkari.* The collections were Rs. 14,195–4–1 being an increase above the net collections of the preceding year of Rs. 2,665–3–3. 4. *Chank.* The highest offer was Rs. 23,770–13–4 which is a decrease below the collection of the former year of Rs. 1,750. The collection of it was completed within the fasli. 5. *Chayroot.* The highest offer was Rs. 14,106–1–0 which is an increase above the rent of the former fasli of Rs. 5,090–14–7.	402–7

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Revenue	
20-10-18	Statement for f. 1227.	424-38
	The total demand of land revenue was Rs. 25,06,378-4-3.	
	The amount collected to the end of last month was Rs. 23,30,886-4-6, leaving a balance outstanding on that date of Rs. 1,75,491-15-8.	
	A comparison of the ayen revenues of ff. 1226 and 1227 exhibits in every item, except in the chank revenue, an increase amounting to Rs. 66,434-14-3, exclusive of the revenue derived from the pearl fishery, which may be considered satisfactory.	
	Inams	
28-10-18	Palanee Poolaven's claim—Explanation.	440-7
	The maunium in question was registered, after due enquiry, in the name of Soobramunee Poolaven, it having been held by right of his father Moonucoottee Poolaven to whom it was originally granted. It was afterwards understood that Palanee Poolaven had instituted a suit in court for the recovery of a share of it, and that a petition was also presented to Mr. Uhthoff, the Head Assistant, who forwarded it to the Tahsildar for report. It will be learnt from these papers, that there are no grounds for his complaint. The maunium having been continued in the circar accounts in the name of Nagamoonee Maneecootte Veeroodarayen Poolaven, it has now been properly registered in the name of his son, Subramania Pulaven, and if Palani Pulaven had a share in it, it must be grounded on some mutual agreement between him and Subramania Pulaven, for the due performance of which, the Government are in no way responsible.	
	Taxes	
2-11-18	Profession and personal—Abolition recommended.	455-6
	1. The general abolition is recommended of the various personal, professional and other taxes, in consideration of their partial operation. They have been in existence only in 734 circar villages, while the remaining 395 are exempt from them.	
	2. The loom-tax is the only tax now collected in Tanjore and as that exists in almost every district, a schedule for its modification is annexed, the present rate being very undefined and the only rule for its collection, being 'mamool.'	
	Salt	
10-11-18	Management—Queries and answers.	468-7
	1. The present rate of purchase is Pag. 2 a garce, having been raised recently from 20 fanams in some instances. The time for payment is when the salt is sold.	
	2. There are 22 godowns at the principal places of salt manufacture, capable of holding 1,487 garce.	
	3. The salt of each manufacturer is not heaped separately, but an account of the quantity of each manufacturer's salt is taken, and, at the end of every month, the kudivaram or purchase price of what is sold is paid to him in due proportion to his manufacture.	
	Zamindaris	
17-11-18	Attachment for arrears—Statement for f. 1227.	473-80
	The zamindaris which have been attached for arrears of revenue are Melmandai, Alagapuri, Attangarai, Uttumalai and Parayoor.	
	Singampatti	
19-11-18	Arrears—Report.	482
	Under the zamindar's management, the arrears have accumulated in the last fasli to a sum of Rs. 2,874-0-6. An amin has been deputed to take charge of the estate and a list of establishment is submitted for sanction.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
23-11-18	Maunium boats—Copies of grants transmitted.	486-9
	Copies of grants are transmitted of the 5 maunium boats enjoyed by certain pagodas in the pearl fisheries of Manar and Tuticorin.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Melmandai	499–500
1– 12–18	Sale of subdivisions recommended. The zamindar has arranged for that part of his estate called the Naga.apuram and Pudur mootahs which he purchased from Government in 1803 to be sold so as to enable him to recover possession of the rest by paying off the arrears. A statement of subdivisions is submitted and the sale is recommended for confirmation.	
	Dutch Settlements	524–6
24–12–18	Customs, chank, etc. To the Netherlands Resident at Tuticorin. 1. *Import duty.* In regard to the rate of import duty and mode of collecting it agreeable to a fixed tariff, it is not possible to revert to that undefined system which obtained during the Nabob's government, or to make any alteration without the authority of Government. 2. *Chank.* In regard to chanks not being subject to any duty prior to 1795, if there is any claim to a share in the duties collected, as on other imports, it will be submitted for the decision of the British Commissioner at Madras. 3. *Export duties.* In regard to the objection that no export duties were collected by the Nabob's officers, it may be said that, with the exception of chanks, the instructions to the chowkidar do not direct any to be demanded except on such goods as prior to the new arrangement were imported into the town and have only paid the formerly established duty of 5 per cent. 4. In regard to the objection that all goods imported on account of the Dutch company and their public officers have been in former times exempt from any import duty the memorandum alluded to being unattested cannot be considered to be an authentic document. From enquiries, it appears that all goods imported at the wharf in front of the fort were exempt from duty. Such goods as are bona fide the property of the Dutch or for the use of its officers will be suffered to pass free of duty on production of a certificate.	

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Letters sent to the Board.

1819.

	Moyenzabitah	2–9
2– 1–1819	For f. 1228—Estimate. 1. *Land Revenue Department.* The estimate amounts to Rs. 1,27,121–8–7 which is an increase of Rs. 6,150–0–11 above the actual in f. 1227. 2. *Salt.* The estimate amounts to Rs. 21,816–12–11 being a net decrease of Rs. 1,818–15–7 below the actual in f. 1227. 3. *Sayer.* The estimate is Rs. 17,727–0–3 which is a net decrease of Rs. 217–0–3 below the actual in f. 1227. 4. *Abkari.* The only charge under this head is for commission in which there is a decrease in the estimate for the current fasli below the actual in the last fasli of Rs. 100–15–10. 5. *Charges extraordinary.* The estimate amounts to Rs. 68,041–4–0 which is an increase of Rs. 25,832–5–6 below the actual in the last fasli. 6. *Charges general.* The estimate amounts to Rs. 20,811–9–10 which is a net increase of Rs. 5,835–5–6 above the actual in the past.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Moyenzabitah—*cont.*	
	7. *Compensation in lieu of resumed offices or privileges.*	
	There is an increase amounting to Rs. 5,814–14–5 arising in part from pensions recently granted to the family of the deposed Zamindar of Kadalkudi and to the former Zamindar of Chokkampatti, but principally to the amount paid to the latter in arrears from 1st of June 1815 under "Pensions."	
	8. *Foreign settlement.*	
	There is a decrease in the estimate of Rs. 5,045–5–6 which was the actual charge for last year, in consequence of the restitution of the Dutch settlement of Tuticorin.	
	Sea Customs	
27– 1–19	Future collection—Instructions solicited.	31–4
	As Mr. Vanspall has thought proper to prevent the collection of the duty on imports by sea, orders are requested for guidance. In consideration of the sea duties being still in part receivable by the British Government, orders are requested whether the 8 or 16 per cent duty should be collected on all goods imported by land into the town of Tuticorin. The Dutch have as yet commenced no foreign trade, and many of the native merchants, who shipped their goods for Colombo, and other English ports from Tuticorin have already deserted that place, in consequence of the additional passports they were obliged to take out and to pay for to the Netherlands Resident. If the Dutch do not relax their present system, the proposal of the merchants to establish a port a little to the northward of Tuticorin where they will have the same facilities as before may be favourably considered.	
	Dutch Peons	
22– 1–19	Travelling with badges in the Company's territories prohibited.	39–41
	To the Netherlands Resident of Tuticorin.	
	1. In consequence of the complaint of the chowkidar of Melur Tuticorin that the peons in the Dutch service have resisted his authority lawfully exercised and aided the transport of goods into the town of Tuticorin without paying the established duties, it is observed that unless the duties are immediately paid and the peons desist from these practices, the matter will be reported to Madras.	
	2. Extract from Regulation III of A.D. 1810, section ix, clause 6, is transmitted for information prohibiting any peons travelling in the Company's territories with badges, except those employed by the public officers of Government. They may be furnished with passports in Malabar certifying the business on which they are deputed and directed to show them when called upon.	
	Customs Exemption	
30– 1–19	Private baggage—Report.	42–3
	To the Netherlands Resident at Tuticorin.	
	Instructions have been issued to the chowkidar of Melur Tuticorin that any private baggage or articles for private use accompanied by a certificate to that effect and in which there is nothing liable to duty will be suffered to pass between Tuticorin and Mapalur free from search or molestation. At the same time, the peons must be restrained from any acts of violence out of the limits of Tuticorin or resistance to the authority of the chowkidar, complaints against whom may be referred to him.	
	Tahsildar	
6– 2–19	Overwork of—Report.	52–3
	1. The Tahsildar of Sankaranayinarkoil has shown himself wanting in activity and in the necessary qualifications for a police officer and is removed from his situation.	
	2. The Tahsildars in general begin to show by the delay in their revenue and police business that the duties are greater than they can perform, and it will be necessary to appoint some additional peshcars to assist them in the Police department.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Singampatti	
8- 2-19	Arrears—Collection—Report. The zamindar has since paid Rs. 1,050 in part liquidation of the arrears and the balance is reduced to Rs. 1,457-9-7. At his request, the attachment has been withdrawn with only a gomastah at his cutcherry to write and forward accounts of cultivation and produce and to be a check on him.	54-5
	Syed Mirah	
9- 2-19	Tahsildar of Brahmadesam—Death reported. Syed Mirah died on the 31st ultimo, after a period of 18 years service. He has given great satisfaction and leaves behind a son aged 27 years, whom it is proposed to appoint as a peshcar when an opportunity arises.	58-9
	Settur	
16- 2-19	Sale of zamindari—Report. A statement of the subdivision is submitted for approval for sale of a portion of the estate in satisfaction of a court decree. The balance due from the estate is Rs. 3,738.	61-2
	Irrigation Repairs	
20- 2-19	Statement of charges. To the Superintendent of Tank Repairs in the Southern Provinces, Trichinopoly. The total charges amount to Rs. 26,983-13-4.	72-3
	Foreign Coins	
26- 2-19	Receipt in payment of revenue—Prohibition—Report. 1. In regard to the orders of Government that no coins issued from any foreign mint shall be received in payment of the revenue at any other rate than that of their intrinsic value, the Collector states as follows. 2. The Porto Novo pagodas and the cully fanams are the only coins received above their intrinsic value. In respect to them, however, the currency particularly of the cully fanam will be greatly affected by the operation of the orders. Alteration in their present rate of exchange would merely reduce the jumma amount of the district, for according to the existing engagements with the people, the tender of cully fanams cannot be refused, unless they are proved to be counterfeit or below their original standard value. 3. With regard to the Porto Novo pagodas in circulation, the difference between their intrinsic and current values is trifling and, as the objections to altering the rate of exchange of the cully fanams do not apply to them, they may in future be taken at the treasury at Rs. 2-13-3 a pagoda, which is the rate nearest to their intrinsic value.	80-2
	Dutch Settlements	
3- 2-19	Islands—Restoration—Remarks. To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements. In respect to the restoration of certain islands to the Netherlands Government, the Collector offers his remarks.	82-4
	Collector's Diary	
12- 3-19	Board's observations—Explanation submitted. 1. With reference to the Board's observations on his diary for Oct. last in regard to the orders issued to the Tahsildars, the Collector explains as follows. 2. It is usual for the principal and most respectable mirasidars of each village to come forward as security for the rest. When this is done, there is no interference on the part of the Tahsildars. 3. But when the mirasidars refuse or are unable to give the security, it becomes necessary to secure the produce of the lands as the only available source for the payment of the revenue. 4. In respect to the Board's observations that, even when arrears are due, attachment ought to be confined to the government share of the produce, it is submitted that if the thunduwaram of the mirasidars is not considered as an available source	107-10

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Collector's Diary—*cont.*	
	for the liquidation of arrears or for the payment of current kists, when the melwaram for some neglect or mismanagement may not prove sufficient, all the obligations of a rent must be at an end. They will hold it no longer than it is evidently advantageous to them and it must be expected that all the nanjah villages in the district will in the course of a year revert to amani management.	
	Salt	
8- 3-19	Supply to Dutch servants—Report.	120-1
	To the Netherlands Resident at Tuticorin.	
	With reference to the supply of salt for the consumption of the public servants of the Dutch Government residing at Pinnacoil and Manapar, it is requested that a statement may be furnished as to the number, names and public employment of all those for whom the salt is required.	
11- 3-19	———To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements.	122-3
	At Manapar the Dutch have only one European officer styled the Resident, and at Pinnacoil, two, the Resident and his Assistant, and from the state of the funds, which are for the greater part drawn from the treasury, by a monthly bill from the Accountant-General amounting to Rs. 1,400, it cannot be conceived that they have entertained an establishment, so extensive as it would appear from Mr. Vanspall's letter.	
	Ferry Boats	
18- 4-19	Construction—Report.	140-2
	1. The large boat on the river at Palamcottah is so old as to require considerable repairs every year, and is most inconvenient and unwieldy. The tappal boat is at ordinary times always used as ferry boat.	
	2. A new boat may be constructed of the same size as that in use on the large rivers at Tanjore. It is estimated to cost Pag. 150. In addition to this sum, sanction may be obtained for the expense of bringing it here by sea.	
	3. Another boat of half its size at half the cost may also be constructed for use at Chittar or Kuttalam river situated on the road from Palamcottah to Madras. The tappal during the rainy weather, is frequently detained for many hours by the want of a boat.	
	Postal Fraud	
26- 4-19	Palamcottah—Peon Ramaswami—Report.	153-4
	To the O.C., Palamcottah.	
	It is stated that on the 11th and 20th of March last, 2 letters were written to one Subramania Pillai at Arcot by his wife who is living at Tinnevelly and that she gave them to Ramaswami, one of the peons of that office. The writer found they were not registered in his book and the receipts were not signed. In the course of the day, 5 or 6 sepoys' letters were brought to the office franked by the O.C. among which was the enclosed, addressed to the same Subramania Pillai. It is suspected that the peon has committed fraud in respect of the postage and put the letters under one cover and procured some sepoy of the battalion to get the letters passed free by presenting it as one of his own for franking. This is a common practice.	
	Salt	
2- 4-19	Supply to the officers of the Dutch Government—Report.	158-60
	To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements.	
	1. Mr. Vanspall in his letter of the 6th ultimo requested that salt might be supplied for the consumption of 158 persons representing them to be in the employ of the Dutch Government, but upon his being requested to furnish a specific statement of the number and employment of the public officers at Pinnacoil and Manapar, it was stated that salt	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Salt—*cont.*	
	is required for the consumption of only 12 persons. This number being considered reasonable, he was informed that orders would be issued for a quantity adequate for that number for 3 months.	
	2. The matter is reported for information with a view to answer any reference from the Chief of the Netherlands Settlement at Tuticorin and to show how highly irksome and indispensable it is for the Collector to be very circumspect and cautious in all that he accedes to the Netherlands Resident at Tuticorin.	
	Sea Customs	
12- 4-19	Interference of the Dutch Chief.	165-7
	To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements.	
	1. The chowkidar at Tuticorin was directed "that the goods previously carried into the town of Tuticorin for exportation having paid only the land duty of 5 per cent and remaining on hand should when exported be required to pay the additional duty of 3 per cent sea customs to which the Netherlands Government could have nothing to object to, as in the management of the customs, they had no other concern except to see that the ½rd of the import duties were duly accounted to them."	
	2. The chowkidar reported that without his knowledge certain cloths had been shipped without the additional 3 per cent customs being paid. Mr. Vanspall declined to give any assistance in this respect, and the vessel was not allowed to sail.	
	3. It is submitted that as the sea customs are under the British Government, Mr. Vanspall should not in any way interfere in their collection. If there is any grievance, the matter must be referred to him.	
15- 4-19 15- 4-19 22- 4-19	1. ———With reference to the peon whom the chowkidar stationed on the beach to prevent smuggling and whom Mr. Vanspall insisted on quitting the town, the grounds of the objection appear to be that his permission was not previously asked.	168-71 174- 5
	2. So long as the sea customs are under the British Government, they must have a right of securing a due collection of them by the simple means of having a peon always watching on the beach, without any interference on the part of the Netherlands Government. The Nabob, while he was in possession of the country, never relinquished his sovereignty over the town of Tuticorin or right to empower his servants in the district to adopt such measures for the security of his revenues. The objections of Mr. Vanspall are therefore without foundation and appear to proceed from a spirit of encroachment of the rights of the British Government.	
	Encroachments	
28- 4-19	Dutch claims at Alwar Tinnevelly.	175-92
	To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Netherlands Settlement.	
	1. With reference to the ground claimed by the Netherlands Government, a plan is submitted which would give an idea of the 2 spots of land claimed and of the situation of the moormen's houses which the Dutch desire to be removed.	
	2. The moormen's claim to the ground rests on title more than on long possession, and the houses have been built at a period subsequent to the war of 1795. When however the Dutch retired from Alwar Tinnevelly, it does not appear from the records to whom they delivered up the house, whether to the British officers or to the Nabob's. It has to be determined whether, in the absence of any proof of the exact limits, and after an uninterrupted possession for over 20 years, the moormen should now be removed, as any forcible	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Encroachments—*cont.* ejection may lead to the institution of a suit in the Zillah Court. The statements of the people relied on by Mr. Vanspall in support of his claim are based on memory after a lapse of 25 years and do not show the limits which the Dutch actually enjoyed. The extent claimed and taken possession of by the Dutch at Alwar Tinnevelly amounts to 2 cawnis 2 grounds and 964 sq. ft.	
	Chayroot	
29- 4-19	Revenue—Claim of the Dutch. To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements. Regarding the entire and exclusive control which Mr. Vanspall claimed in the town of Tuticorin, it was stated that the chayroot grown there was in former times always gathered by the Nabob's officers. It may indeed be challenged whether the Dutch Government could show a single account or prove by any other evidence that they ever enjoyed a revenue amounting to a fanam from their settlement at Tuticorin except by the grant of ⅓rd of the import duties which they may have assumed from the Portuguese church or by requiring merchants to take out passports on the exportation of their goods by the sea, to prevent their seizure by the Dutch cruisers, which were stationed in the gulf between this coast and Ceylon.	197-206
	Revenue	
7- 5-19	Devasthanum, tripany and chatram, tank and karnams marah—Appropriation.	213-9
15- 5-19	———Statement for f. 1227.	230
	Settur	
10- 5-19	Sale report. The sale was postponed until the 8th instant, when it was carried into effect, but no bidders having come forward, the plaintiff's party in the suit made an offer without competition which was not accepted. The sale is again postponed to the 1st of next month. Instructions are solicited whether the sale should be concluded unconditionally, or made subject to the approval and confirmation of the Board.	223-4
	Cotton Cultivation	
19- 5-19	Answers to questionnaire.	235-8
	Settlement	
21- 5-19	For f. 1227—Explanation on the Board's observations. 1. *Government grain.* Regarding the disposal of the melwaram grain in the amani villages, it is explained that from the general aversion of the mirasidars to undertake the least responsibility, the whole of the circar share of the produce is usually retained in the charge of the circar servants to be sold. It has been found difficult to sell it, partly because of the recent abundance and partly because the mirasidars are reluctant to buy it. 2. *Security from renters.* No security was taken from the renting mirasidars at the time the lease was formed for the fulfilment of their engagements and none is procurable except in the advanced state of the season, when the produce is certain. The inhabitants of one village, have never, as in the case of the ceded districts, given security for the rents payable by those of another. The land which is declared to be the security for the revenues is generally unsaleable for an arrear. 3. Where the produce is the only available source for the collection of the rents, and the mirasidars refuse to give the usual and necessary security, it is justifiable to ascertain the extent of the produce and to prevent its removal without the knowledge of the Tahsildar. 4. The ryots are as averse as ever to the ryotwari system.	240-3

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pepper Smuggling	
24- 5-19	From Travancore.	247-9
	Ettaiyapuram	
29- 5-19	System of administration.	253-6
	1. With reference to the proposed change of administration from a system of village settlement on lease to that of an annual ryotwar, the Collector reports on the system prevailing in the most attentive zamindari, Ettaiyapuram, paying an annual revenue of Rs. 90,937.	
	2. The number of villages composing the zamindari is 272, of which 261 have been rented on lease for 5 years and 11 continue under an amani or ryotwari system.	
	3. The general basis on which the settlement on lease is formed appears to have been the actual cultivation of the year, preceding its commencement, the whole body of inhabitants being held responsible for the amount of the rent, while all profit from increased cultivation is enjoyed by them, in the same manner as in the rented villages of Government. The peshkar reports that the inhabitants prefer this system.	
	4. This zamindari appears to be the best managed in the district and shows that the leasing system, which is now so much condemned and ordered to be discontinued in the circar villages, has been thought worthy of imitation by the proprietor of a very large estate as best calculated to promote his interests and the welfare of his inhabitants.	
	Company's Weavers	
31- 5-19	Loom tax.	257-9
	1. With reference to the orders of Government that the loom-tax payable by the weavers employed in the provision of the Company's investment shall not be demanded from them, but shall be made good by the Commercial Department, the Collector submits statements of the amount due by the Company's weavers for ff. 1224-7.	
	2. With reference to the censure on his conduct and to the desire that the proclamation and orders may be recalled, if they are in force, or at all likely to mislead the judgment of those to whom they are addressed, it is explained as follows.	
	3. The Company's weavers, from the protection and privileges granted them by Regulation I of 1806, have been the most refractory and troublesome body of inhabitants and set at defiance all authority except that of the Commercial Resident.	
	4. With a view to make them understand the consequences of those excesses and to warn them against the resistance of legal processes, it was deemed proper to issue the proclamation in question. As they have not in any way affected the rights of the people, nor misled the judgment of those to whom they are addressed, it is not thought necessary to recall them.	
	Sea Customs	
13- 5-19	Dutch interference—Report.	275-8
	To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements.	
	1. It is reported that Mr. Vanspall has been desired by the Netherlands Chief at Sadras, not only to refuse any assistance in the collection of the sea customs, but to oppose it, when contrary to the system as followed by the Nabob's government.	
	2. The British Government by treaty are not bound to follow the Nabob's systems with all its defects and abuses. The Collector is instructed not to receive the ½rd share of the import duties as madawary until further orders.	
	3. Instructions are solicited as to how to act in cases where goods smuggled into the town are attempted to be exported by the sea and in respect of the duties chargeable on the chanks.	

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	Sea Customs—*cont.*	
	4. *Chanks.*	
	Tuticorin is the place at which for many years past, it has been usual for all the chanks fished on the coast to be collected and exported to Bengal. The charge of double duty cannot be maintained and it is probable that Mr. Vanspall, unless his Chief otherwise directs, may object to the collection of even the 8 per cent duty, on the plea that chanks were formerly exempt and that no export duties were levied in the time of the Nabob's government.	
	Chayroot	
24- 5-19	Gathering of—Interference of the Dutch—Report.	284-6
	To the British Commissioner for the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements.	
	1. Mr. Vanspall prevents the renter from digging for chayroot in the town of Tuticorin stating that no chayroot was ever produced in the town previous to 1795, and that, since that time, the custom of gathering chayroot by the Circar there has originated.	
	2. The fact that the Nabob's officers collected it when the British Government were in possession of the place before the cession of the whole district is a convincing proof of the rights and privileges of the Dutch in those days, and it is not probable that the Nabob would have exercised any right over the place which he did not hold in the time of the Dutch and before its capture.	
	3. A reference may be made to Mr. Regal and the subject determined by the Government.	
	Inams	
8- 6-19	Titles—Investigation—Explanation submitted.	300-2
	1. The difference between a marah and a grain marah, and between a pension and roccamaunium is explained and a statement prepared from the register is submitted, according to the classification.	
	2. The statement shows the mauniums enjoyed by individuals, excepting those enjoyed by the mirasidars or heads of villages and the village servants and those allowed for religious and charitable institutions.	
	3. *Title.*	
	In respect to titles, there are very few supported by hereditary sanads, or sanads of any description and by far the greatest number is enjoyed according to mamul, a title which cannot be recognized longer than it is expedient.	
	4. Instructions are solicited whether life sanads and mamul are to be considered as valid titles.	
	Bourbon Cotton	
9- 6-19	Cultivation—Mr. Hughes's proposals—Remarks.	303-12
	1. Mr. Hughes states that the Tinnevelly province, and more especially the southern portion of it, is eminently calculated for the object suggested; the people are accustomed to the laborious process of cotton cultivation, its climate is almost uniform and dry for three-quarters of the year, and its vicinity to the sea is peculiarly beneficial to this species.	
	2. Enquiries in the most southern parts of the district especially the Kalakkadu taluk show that the inhabitants still have difficulties. They find this cultivation to involve great labour and expense. The extent of the area is also far too trifling to justify such an establishment as Mr. Hughes proposes.	
	3. His plan is not feasible but if he should be disposed to undertake a contract himself with Government for the supply of it, at a stated price, there can be no objection to his employing such an establishment as he may think proper.	

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	Chank Fisheries	
11- 1-19	Disturbances—Report.	314-6
	1. The cessation of the fishery has been reported in consequence of the disturbance between the Netherlands Resident and the Parawars, in which one of the latter had been killed, and several severely wounded.	
	2. The renter objects to paying his last kist, amounting to Rs. 3,791-10-8. The divers and boat people have taken refuge in the Company's territories. The loss of revenue resulting from this have been explained to Mr. Vanspall and he has been requested to allow the boats to be brought away from Tuticorin so that the fishery might be prosecuted in other parts of the district, but to no effect.	
	Reclamation	
19- 1-19	Draining of swamps in Punjamahl taluk—Maj. D'Havilland's proposal—Remarks.	321-3
	1. It is too extensive to recommend, after considering the benefits that may be expected to arise from it. The loss of revenue to Government from loss of cultivation is shown from the accounts to amount annually to Rs. 10,065 to secure which Government might not perhaps object to so large a sum as Rs. 42,774-12-3 which is the amount of the estimate.	
	2. But from the correspondence of Capt. Biss, it is uncertain whether that object could be attained by supplying a drain for all the water that has collected there. The tract is so much impregnated with salt that it would not be worth the trouble and expense of bringing it into its former state of cultivation.	
	3. The work is likely to cost much more than is estimated. The swamp is situated in a part of the country which is very thinly populated. The costs of labour assumed in the estimate are much too low. In short the work to be completed in the manner designed by Maj. D'Havilland would cost nearer to Rs. 60,000 than the amount he has estimated.	
	Slaves	
30- 6-19	Condition—Report on.	331-8
	1. *Sale of.*	
	It is usual in the district for slaves to be sold or mortgaged either with the land or separately as the proprietor pleases. There is no rule or custom by which the conduct between master and slave is governed.	
	2. *Punishment.*	
	All punishment of the slave by his master, if it ever existed before, is happily at an end now. The fact appears to be that the slave is so necessary to cultivation and labourers are so scarce, that the proprietors find it their interest to protect and treat them well and the slaves in turn become so attached to the village that they seldom seem to show a desire to be free and independent.	
	3. *Enquiry needed.*	
	In respect to the object of bettering their condition, it would be unjust to declare them independent and to disturb the long established custom, without a minute enquiry, by a legislative enactment.	
	Chank Fisheries	
1- 7-19	Renting for f. 1229.	350-1
	The highest offer amounts to Rs. 28,291-10-8 which is for the same amount as in the last year. It is recommended.	
	Company's Weavers	
8- 7-19	Unruly conduct reported.	352-5

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	Ryotwari Settlement	
6- 7-19	Perunkulam—Objections to.	358-60
	From the report of the Tahsildar of Srivaikuntam, it appears that the inhabitants of Perunkulam would not agree to the ryotwari system, notwithstanding the reduction proposed in the rate of commutation of the melwaram grain at more than 20 per cent. below the average price of the 7 years, the collections of which form the basis of the decennial settlement in other villages.	
	Settur	
14- 7-19	Sale stopped.	366-9
	1. The total sum due from the estate to Government is Rs. 22,981-14-8. The zamindari was advertised for sale for Rs. 23,031 being Rs. 50 more than the amount due. The agent of the decree holder knocked it down for Rs. 27,600, which is nearly equal to 10 years' purchase.	
	2. The usual deposit of 15 per cent. amounting to Rs. 4,140 was forfeited to Government, as the purchase could not raise the balance of the purchase money within the stipulated period. A further sale was advertised but was stopped in consequence of a precept from the Judge that the decree amount has been paid into court by the zamindar. As soon as the zamindar returns from the jail, he will be reinstated. The balance of revenue from the estate can be recovered in this and in the ensuing month.	
	3. The purchaser petitions for the return of the deposit money, but as it stands forfeited by the regulations, orders are solicited on the subject.	
	Arrack Stills	
20- 7-10	Control of renters.	374-89
	1. The renter of Palamcottah had four more stills than were included in his licence.	
	2. The Government moved the Criminal Judge to punish him according to Regulation I of 1808, but the Judge ordered the renter to be released, declaring that the regulation did not provide for punishment for such an offence, if he confined the manufacture to the place specified in the licence.	
	3. The regulation imposed a duty on the Collectors of fixing the number of stills and shops and to prevent the immoderate use of arrack. If the renter is allowed to work as many stills as he pleases with impunity, all restrictions upon the manufacture would cease and the evils could not be prevented.	
	4. On appeal, the Judges of the Court of Circuit at Trichinopoly confirmed the decision of the lower court and directed that redress should be obtained by the institution of a summary suit in the civil court.	
	5. Instructions are solicited as to how to proceed. In the meantime, a clause has been added in the muchilika that no additional stills should be worked under penalty of paying 4 times the amount of the teerwa fixed on the stills included in the licence.	
	Encroachments	
24- 7-19	Dutch claims—Removal ordered.	406
	To the British Commissioner for the restitution of the Dutch Settlements.	
	Orders have been given to remove the houses on the ground claimed by the Dutch at Alwar Tinnevelly. Instructions are solicited in respect of the possession of the other piece of ground on which the Dutch have erected their flagstaff.	
	Chayroot	
24- 7-19	Dutch claims to collection of.	407-17
	To the British Commissioner for the restitution of the Dutch Settlements.	
	With reference to the question of gathering the chayroot and collecting a tax on cutting the amary shrub growing in the town of Tuticorin, the Collector transmits statements of the inhabitants, which show the rights of the Company. The Dutch cannot establish any recognized right of jurisdiction or control in the town of Tuticorin beyond the water of the fort which they possessed there.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Revenue Arrears	
31– 8–19	Statement.	442–5
	Zamindari	
4– 9–17	Melmandai—Sale of Pudur and Nagalapuram mootahs—Report. 1. The 2 mootahs purchased from Government in 1803 have been sold by the zamindar to pay off the arrears due amounting to Rs. 14,171–0–6. 2. The zamindar now remains in possession of the original estate of Melmandai and the 2 forfeited estates of Kadalkudi and Kulattur, making a total annual revenue now payable by him of Rs. 8,505.	456–7
	Kayalpattanam	
11– 9–19	Trees and topes—Exemption from tax—Objection. 1. In respect of the right of enjoyment free of tax of the trees and palmyrahs claimed by petitioners, the Court of Adaulut has passed a decree which will show that the charge of having deprived them of certain hereditary property is without foundation and that they have no valid title to what they claim. 2. The statement of accounts from the time they were first assumed in f. 1215 to the end of last fasli would show that the demand for revenue on them was never relinquished.	461–3
	Chayroot	
20– 9–19	Renting for f. 1229. The Collector recommends the offer of Khader Mira Pillai, amounting to Rs. 10,818–2–11 which, although less than the rent in ff. 1227 and 1228, is greater than that of the 2 preceding ff. 1225 and 1226. The reason for the decrease is that the produce is not expected to be so great in consequence of the failure of rain.	469–70
	Moyenzabitah	
25– 9–19	Actual charges for f. 1228—Statement.	476–8

	Rs.	A.	P.
Estimate	2,18,010	13	7
Actual	2,07,353	0	6
Decrease ...	10,657	13	1

	Revenue		
2–10–19	Salt, sayer, abkari, etc., *for* f. 1228.		496–502

1. *Salt.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Gross revenue	1,72,119	5	3
Charges	21,626	1	2
Net revenue ...	1,14,093	9	4

which is an excess of the net receipts in the preceding year of Rs. 6,443–1–6.

2. *Sayer.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Gross collections	1,29,685	8	7
Charges	15,651	15	3
Net revenue ...	1,50,493	4	1

being an increase above the net collections of the preceding year of Rs. 7,594–0–8.

3. *Abkari.*
The total amount of revenue was Rs. 12,763–15–1.
The collections amounted to Rs. 12,205–7–3 which is a decrease of Rs. 1,989–12–10 below the preceding year.

4. *Chank.*
The highest offer accepted was Rs. 28,291–10–8 and the collections were completed with the exception of Rs. 3,791–10–8 which the renter objects to pay on

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Revenue—*cont.*

account of the fisheries being stopped in consequence of the dispute between the parawars and the Netherlands Resident.

5. *Chayroot.*

The highest offer amounted to Rs. 15,951–8–3. The collections amounted to Rs. 14,833–9–11 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,117–14–4 of which the renter claims a remission in consequence of the opposition made by the Netherlands Resident at Tuticorin to the boats proceeding to the islands and to his gathering chayroot at the usual places which is now called by the Dutch their exclusive possession.

6. *Stamps.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Gross collections	19,580	3	3
Charges	1,465	3	4
Net revenue ...	18,114	15	11

which is an increase above the net receipts in the preceding year of Rs. 534–7–4.

Pareyur

5–10–19 Arrears—Report on. 504–5

The attachment of the zemindari is withdrawn under the following circumstances. The total arrears due amount to Rs. 5,999–5–0. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,050 has been paid into the treasury and for the remainder of Rs. 4,949–5–0, the zamindar has given security in the person and property of Gopal Singh, a respectable sowcar merchant at Palamcottah, who has entered into bonds for its regular payment in stipulated instalments.

Land Revenue

12–10–19 Statement for f. 1228. 512–21

1. The total jumma amounts to Rs. 23,61,180–10–2 of which a sum of Rs. 20,29,691–7–8 was collected to the end of August, leaving a balance outstanding on that date of Rs. 3,31,489–2–6.
2. To propose any partial remission in the present rent to the inhabitants of those villages which are heavily in arrears would be encouraging others who have hitherto found means to pay their rents to fail also.
3. The inhabitants could be relieved if a standard grain rent were fixed in all the principal nanjah villages, commutable into money at the current price of the year. But they adhere obstinately to the amani system.
4. Their chief objection to incurring any responsibility in future is the great insecurity of all property under the operation of the present code of regulations. The cavalgars, who are chiefly Marawars and belong to that class of plunderers, are now not responsible in any pecuniary way for robberies. The only redress which a mirasidar can now obtain is to punish them for neglect of duty.

Chank Fisheries

20–10–19 Dutch interference with—Report. 524–[illegible]

1. The Parawars are the only important class of people who engage in fishing chanks; the moormen, who are divers, generally confine their labours to the pearl fisheries. The chief residence of the Parawars is Tuticorin.
2. Nothing can be done to prevent the defalcation of the revenue until the Netherlands Chief at Sadras is persuaded to enquire into their grievances about the arbitrary and despotic conduct of Mr. Vanspall and his sons.

Moyanzabitah

[illegible]0–10–19 Revision—Report. 529–[illegible]

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	Zamindaris	
20-10-19	Arrears for f. 1228—Report. The zamindaris which are in arrears are Attangarai and Uttumalai. The balance due from Attangarai is Rs. 7,902-8-8 and from Uttumalai Rs. 63,970-14-3. It is recommended that the Uttumalai zemindari may be subdivided into estates, and out of consideration that the zamindar has not been the cause of so large a balance, that he may be placed in possession of a subdivision amounting, to ¼th free of all arrears, and the rest disposed of in small mootahs.	534–40
	Ryotwari Settlement	
20-10-19	Objections of the inhabitants—Report on. 1. The Collector submits statements from mirasidars on the subject. 2. *Individual rents.* It appears that the mirasidars who complained that the karnam distributed the burden of payment unequally amongst them, had established among themselves a regular system of individual rents. The aggregate amount of the decennial rent was apportioned to each field, and each man paid in proportion to the extent of his holding. 3. They however object to entering into similar engagement with the Government, though they were told that the rent would thereby be modified and they would be relieved from the effects of the great fluctuation in the price of grain. 4. *Cavalgars.* Their objection in respect of the insecurity of property can only be removed by passing some local regulation to keep the cavalgars of the district in order. 5. *Sliding commutation rate.* The objection with respect to the loss by the sale in the price of grain may be obviated by establishing a standard grain rent instead of money and commuting it at the current price of the year.	540–52
	Collector's Office	
20-10-19	Transfer of building to the Commercial Department.	552–3
	Spice Gardens	
20-10-19	Cultivation report.	554–6
	Moyenzabitah	
20-10-19	Revised statement for f. 1228.	557–9
	Chayroot	
20-10-19	Collection—Rights of the Hon'ble Company—Further report on. It appears that what was included in the jamabandy of Tuticorin as the revenue of the chayroot from the islands was not the whole collected there, but a part receivable from the share of the inhabitants who gathered it, the melwaram or circar share having in former times been rented out to Jady Thalavan. But in respect to whatever grew on the coast either within or without the town of Tuticorin the rights of the Company founded on the custom that prevailed during the Nabob's government accords with the evidence collected on the subject. It is recommended that when the engineers determine the proper boundaries of the town, a commission may be appointed to meet the officer to enquire into and ascertain all the privileges formerly enjoyed by the Dutch.	569–71
	Urkadu	
18-12-19	Court of Wards management—Report. 1. Kotilinga Sethurayan, the minor son of the late zemindar, was brought by his uncle to the cutcherry and as the child was in bad health, he was ordered to be placed in charge of his mother. By the will which he produced, it would appear that his deceased brother had entrusted the whole of the property to him during the minority.	592–4

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Urkadu—*cont.*	
	2. There is a dispute about the authenticity of the will, and the first wife of the deceased, Pootykannu Ammal, claims the estate on behalf of herself and her children, if any, by virtue of an agreement.	
	3. The Pandit of the zillah has decided, in regard to the Thalavankottai estate, that the next male heir would succeed to the landed property had there been no will or no son. In the present case, the brother of the deceased zemindar would have been entitled to the estate. This person cannot be expected to fabricate a document so contrary to his own interests. The will may be considered authentic and instructions given to declare him as manager of the estate during the minority of the zemindar.	
	4. In the meantime, the vakil of Pootykannu Ammal will be informed that, if she likes, she may sue him for possession of the property.	
	Chank Fisheries	
28–12–19	Interruption—Report.	604–7
	Owing to the dispute between the Netherlands Resident at Tuticorin and the Parawars, the chank fishery has not yet commenced. It appears that the agents of the renter are not inclined to undertake the fishery during the continued absence of the Parawars. Under the circumstances, the total loss of the chank revenue can be avoided only by commencing the fishery under amani with such number of boats as can be obtained.	

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Letters sent to the Board, etc.
1820.

	Chank Fisheries	
8– 1–1820	Interference of the Dutch—Report.	1–2
	1. The Netherlands Resident, Mr. Vanspall, objects to the proclamation inviting a list of boats, etc., as being an improper interference with the Parawars.	
	2. It is suggested that it might be advisable to establish a town to the north of the Tuticorin limits from which the chank and pearl fisheries could be carried on without the necessity of any application being made to the Netherlands authorities.	
	Ryotwari Settlement	
4– 1–20	Introduction—Report on.	4–8
	1. With reference to the Board's opinion that Trichinopoly has suffered more from over assessment than Tinnevelly and that the rate of reduction to be granted to Tanjore will be sufficient for this district, the Collector observes that the condition of the Tinnevelly mirasidars in the wet lands has not been so fully explained to the Board as that of the Trichinopoly mirasidars. The Tinnevelly ryots have suffered from poverty and from the fall in the price of grain. A money rent based on a reduction of merely 11 per cent. would not be successful.	
	2. *Crop sharing.*	
	A money rent formed on the basis of the selling price of the last 8 faslis would cause a loss of more than 20 per cent. in the revenue. The ryots would resist any higher commutation rate. In fact they are determined to retain the old system of sharing the crop with Government.	
	3. *Sliding scale.*	
	Prices will almost certainly rise again. The difficulty could be solved by fixing the rent annually on the actual current price, over a period of three months, of the carr and peshanum crops.	
	4. A system of money rents entails less expense to Government than the amani system both in itself and on account of the frauds connected with amani and if the inhabitants keep and sell the Government share they may be given 5 per cent. for doing so. Government would save in this way more than 5 per cent.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Ryotwari Settlement—*cont.* 5. The present lease has still 3 years to run. The Collector recommends an immediate reduction of rent in view of the low price of grain. He suggests as an alternative allowing the ryots to determine the existing lease and engage for a new lease for 7 years on the basis of the past 7 years, with such reductions as the Board may think fit to make.	
	Venkata Row	
10- 2-20	Head Sarishtadar—Registration report. Venkata Row solicits permission to resign his situation owing to his debilitated state from long service and ill-health. He has been honest and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He is entitled to some reward and his request for a shrotriem is recommended.	18-23
	Chank Fisheries	
15-2-20	Renting—Report. It is reported that only 21 boats were available for carrying on the fishery under amani. As the vakil of the renter has presented a petition, it would be more advantageous to the Government to accept P. N. Pag. 4,000 for the remainder of the season than to carry on the fishery under amani.	24-30
	Urkadu	
1-8-20	Accounts. The account of charges on account of the family and establishments is recommended for sanction. The guardian will be directed to keep the expenses for the minor and family within 10 per cent. of the estimate.	36-7
	Revenue Remission	
9- 8-20	Report. 1. Owing to the impoverished state of the inhabitants and to the great deterioration in the price of paddy, some remission should be granted to them.	40-2
	2. The price of paddy still continues nearly one-third less than the 7 years' average, on which the present lease was formed. As a decrease in the peshanum is likely to occur, there is a prospect of a rise in the price in the next two months.	
	3. The Tahsildar has been instructed not to call upon the inhabitants to dispose of the paddy of the sequestered villages, until the price exceeds fan. 11 and at the request of the inhabitants of the villages in which security has been given and where the rent has been regularly paid, the collection of the kists has been postponed for 2 months.	
	Salt	
28- 4-20	Exportation—Statement.	53-6
	Inams	
29- 4-20	Maniums of the late Subedar Kusturi—Title—Report on. 1. With reference to the number of persons who formed the congregation of the church he had built or the amount yearly disbursed on account of its expenses, the person in possession of it was examined. It appears that Rs. 340-11-6 in money and cottahs 65 mercals 8 measures 2¼ in grain have been appropriated to the expenses of the church, the remainder being spent on account of the Subedar's family. The congregation consists of only 12 men and 11 women and no Padre resides in the village.	59-67
	2. It is doubtful whether any assistance from Government can be considered necessary. A similar claim might be set up on account of the Protestant congregations. The grant does not specify that it is hereditary and no period was fixed for its cessation. Its immediate resumption would reduce the family to distress and, therefore, it is suggested either to continue a part of the maunium for their support or to grant to the family a small monthly pension, in the event of resumption.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Spice Gardens	
5– 5–20	Produce—Statement.	69–70
	Salt	
18– 5–20	Quantity sold—Statement.	78–6
	Police	81–3
7– 7–20	Defective state of the—Report on. 1. The late Collector and Magistrate has given in his address to Government, dated the 21st February last, an accurate statement of the melancholy inefficiency of the police. Neither person nor property is secure. 2. The representation of the mirasidars forwarded by Mr. Cotton to the Board on the 20th Oct. last contains by no means an exaggerated account of the distress and alarm occasioned by the daring depredations on their property. The perpetrators of these have gained confidence in proportion to their immunity.	
	Chank Fisheries	84–5
8– 7–20	Renting for f. 1230—Proposals.	
27– 7–20	The only offer is from Mahomed Kasim Lava Maracair of Kilakarai amounting to Rs. 28,291–10–8, which is the same amount as for last year. It is recommended.	92
	Revenue and Police Officers	
12– 8–20	Examination by commission from court—Motion proposed.	94–6
	Devasthanum Revenue	101–2
1– 9–20	Control of—Report. 1. The devasthanum revenue is collected in the same manner as the other items of revenue by the Tahsildars and disbursed on monthly estimates forwarded to the Collector paid in advance partly in grain and partly in money. 2. The Tahsildars should not be entrusted with the disbursement of the devasthanum collections and proposals for another arrangement will be submitted to the Board.	
	Extra Revenue	107–10
10–10–20	For f. 1229—Report on. The total amount of extra revenue from salt, sayer, chayroot, chank, abkari and stamps is Rs. 3,86,690–5–10.	
	Land Revenue	110–7
10–10–20	For f. 1229—Report on.	

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total amount of jumma	20,05,818	0	8
Collections up to end of September	17,27,500	1	7
Balance due ...	2,78,317	14	8

The balance in the rented villages was caused by the decreasing price of the grain. It was 16⅓ per cent. less than that assumed by Mr. Hepburn in forming the 10 years' lease. The experiment sanctioned by the late Collector, Mr. Young, of the suspension of the current kist for some time and of allowing the grain to be kept up until a rise in the price, was not a success. As the further prosecution of it must occasion heavy loss to the renters by damage from the weather, and the theft of the cavalgars, the whole was ordered to be disposed of to the best advantage.

	Devasthanam Revenue	118–20
29–10–20	Control of—Proposals. 1. With a view to make an arrangement which would be better calculated than the existing one for the prevention of abuses in that department, it is proposed to revive the situation of darogah or muddiestum with a small sibbendy of not more than Rs. 70 additional charge to the movenzabitah, his salary to be Rs. 100 and the whole expense defrayed from the tripany devasthanam funds.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Devasthanam Revenue—*cont.* 2. The present system of allowing the Tahsildars to indent for the devasthanam charges produces the worst consequences, not only in occasioning the misappropriation of at least ¼th of the funds by the Tahsildars but also in increasing the general tendency to corruption of the persons in that situation. 3. The new arrangement will not only enable the Collector to detect any abuses on the part of Tahsildars but also have a salutary effect on Tahsildars in general, as they will be liable to detection by the vigilance of an officer whose sole duty is to keep a watch on the spot. The salary of this officer is recommended to be fixed at Rs. 140.	
	Chank Fisheries	
20-11-20	Dutch interference—Report on. 1. It appears that the greater part of the Parawars who resided in Tuticorin quitted that place in the early part of 1819, in consequence of the oppressive conduct of the late Netherlands Resident and they state that nothing but force would induce them to return whilst their grievances remain unredressed. 2. The object of the Netherlands Resident is that these men shall be forcibly sent back to Tuticorin and the chank fishery carried on under their control. It would not be possible to carry on the chank fishery to any extent without the employment of the Parawars of Tuticorin.	126-8
	Karavanallur	
7-12-20	Possession of—Claim of Sivagiri Zamindar—Report on. 1. On the 28th of Aug. 1801, Mr. Lushington directed the Tahsildar of Sankaranayinarkovil to make over the village to the Zamindar of Sivagiri. 2. In the Sunnud-I-Milkiut-Isthimrar of 22nd April 1803, the village is not found. On the 24th April 1806, Mr. Cochrane ordered it to be resumed, as having been a violent occupation. On the 3rd December 1809, Mr. Hepburn ordered it to be restored to the zemindar. 3. Whatever may have been the merits of the case, it appears that Mr. Hepburn's order of the 3rd Dec. 1809, when a Court of Adawlut had been established, was ultra vires.	130-2
	Janavari Tax	
7-12-20	Complaint of the Shanars. 1. The Shanars of the Punjamahl taluk complain of the collection of the personal tax called the janavari. 2. The tax is amongst the personal and professional taxes of which a list was forwarded to the Board by Mr. Cotton on 2nd Nov. 1818 with a recommendation that many of them should be abolished, but no orders have been received on it. 3. It is strongly recommended that a modification of it may be adopted, if it is not expedient to abolish it.	132-3
	Misconduct	
9-12-20	Alleged against the Tahsildar of Nadumandalum. 1. Certain inhabitants of Watrap complain that Babu Row, the Tahsildar of Nadumandalum taluq, levied an excess of 1,000 chuckrums upon the punjah cultivation and plundered the house of Iavien and exacted 4,000 chukrums from him. 2. It appears from the Collector's diary and the statements of the mirasidars and inhabitants of Watrap that the allegation is without foundation. 3. Iavien set himself up as the representative of Watrap and was one of those artful and intriguing villains who are to be found in abundance at every cutcherry and at the seat of Government living by intrigue and conspiracy. 4. The village seems to be divided into parties whose interests are sacrificed to their own obdurate hatred of each other.	134-9
	Accounts Letters sent to the Accountant-General.	145-242

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Irrigation Repairs	
24- 1-20	Masonry works—Estimate of.	247-9
	To the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.	
	1. Estimates are forwarded for works in masonry exceeding Pag. 25 each received in the present fasli and orders have been given for the preparation in English of the remaining estimates hitherto received for all works in masonry exceeding Pag. 5 in amount.	
	2. It appears that estimates have been received at all times of the year and that works actually executed within the fasli has been charged without reference to the work being entirely or in part finished. The orders of the 31st May 1819 render a different arrangement necessary.	
	3. It appears that all works in earth executed up to 31st Oct. or the commencement of the rains should be considered as belonging to the preceding fasli, their necessity being in most instances caused by injury sustained during the previous monsoon. It would be advisable to close the accounts of all ordinary earth work with the 31st Oct. submitting the actual expense as work executed on account of the previous fasli and detaining new estimates for what may appear necessary after the monsoon.	
	Sea Customs	
14- 2-20	Interference of the revenue servants—Report.	258-9
	To the Collector of Sea Customs, Tinnevelly.	
	1. The Collector observes that the tax paid by the fishermen is not a duty on fish but a tax on the number of catamarans which they employ. The Tahsildar collects it.	
	2. If the Sea Customs department wishes to collect this tax they should obtain orders to that effect.	
	3. The order for all fishermen to inform the sea customs chowkidar before going out to fish and after returning, will make it impossible for those living in villages distant from the customs houses to fish at all.	
	Irrigation Repairs	
1- 3-20	Estimate of.	271
	To the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.	
	The estimates are submitted for works exceeding Pag. 5 in amount. Estimates below Pag. 5 have been received for 9 works, but as the whole of them amount only to the sum of Rs. 109-6-11, it is not considered necessary to submit them.	
	Irrigation Disputs	
11- 3-20	Travancore ryots in Tenkasi taluk.	328-34
	To the Resident, Travancore.	
	The Collector forwards copies of complaints of the inhabitants of the villages within the territories of the British Government that subjects of the Travancore Government have prevented them from irrigating their fields and requests that action should be taken.	
	Poll-tax	
2- 3-20	Levy by the Dutch—Report on.	407
	To the British Commissioner, Tuticorin.	
	1. It appears that the poll-tax referred to has always been levied on account of the Company since Tuticorin has been occupied by them, that is for a period of 25 years. There appear to be no records of the Nabob of Arcot to show what the usage was at the time referred to by the acting Netherlands Resident.	
	2. The probability is strongly against His Highness's having permitted the exercise of an act of sovereignty by the Dutch at Tuticorin. Until the claims of the Dutch are decided on, the tax should be levied as it has been for the last 25 years.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chank Fisheries	
11– 8–20	Dutch interference.	417–23
24– 8–20	————Preventive measures. To the British Commissioner, Tuticorin. An engagement is necessary on the part of the Netherlands Government to permit the Pavarvas to proceed to the chank fisheries without molestation.	423–4

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Correspondence.

Letters sent (Miscellaneous).

1803.

	Transfer of Charge	
11– 1–1803	Mr. S. Lushington's report to the Head Assistant. To the Board. 1. In all that regards the poligars, it is necessary to act up to the spirit and letter of His Lordship's Proclamation. 2. The accounts of cultivation in the Tinnevelly province must be taken as the basis of the settlement now to be renewed with the inhabitants, but final engagements cannot be made until the Board's sanction is obtained.	5–6
	Piece-goods	
27– 2–03	Exportation from Ramnad—Statement for 1802. To the Commercial Resident at Ramnad. The amount of piece-goods is 25,567 pieces and the total value of it is St. Pag. 19,828–24–72.	25–6
	Ramnad	
18– 3–03	Rani Mungali Easwara Nachiar. To the Board. 1. The Collector encloses Mr. Parish's report to him on the subject of placing the Rani of Ramnad in possession of the zamindari. 2. The measures adopted by Mr. Parish for the transfer of the country to the Nachiar as well as for the revenue and charges of the present year and for the recoverable balances in grain, etc., in former faslis are entirely satisfactory. 3. The explanation given to the Rani of the system of law and security about to be established in her country prove that he has entirely understood and acted upon the enlarged views of this arrangement.	80–5
	Assignment of Land	
8– 4–03	To Mr. S. Lushington, late Collector. To the Board. 1. Mr. Lushington states that he has erected a suitable habitation for himself and for his family in a small piece of ground consisting of 3 cawries which was assigned to him in 1800 by Jaffer Khan, who was then Foujdar. 2. He has extended its limits by purchasing from the Brahmins of Palamcottah, a small adjoining tope and erected several buildings at considerable expense. He requests that this property may be secured to him by a Company's grant. The usual quit-rent will be paid on it.	56–9
	Panjalamkurichi Rebels	
19– 6–03	Robberies in Sivaganga and Ramnad—Report on. To the Board. 1. *Ramnad.* The grain and ready money plundered in Ramnad amounts to St. Pag. 24,473–16–33, of which, including fines, St. Pag. 10,541–24–67 have been collected, leaving a balance of St. Pag. 1,517–39–37 still due.	84–90

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Panjalamkurichi Rebels—*cont.*	
	2. *Sivaganga.* The quantity of grain plundered in Sivaganga by the rebels is estimated at St. Pag. 12,418–36–9.	
	3. At the time when these depredations were committed, the authority of Government was suspended in every part of the district and the circar servants were delighted to seek shelter in the different forts. In justice to the inhabitants of Ramnad, there were ample proofs of their attachment for, in no instance, has any person of the least respectability joined with the rebels	
	4. Every person connected with the rebels, who was capable of restitution, has restored the amount which he robbed and paid a fine suited to his circumstances in life.	
	5. *Sequestered pollams.* The total amount of grain plundered by the rebels of Panjalamkuruchi in the sequestered pollams is valued at St. Pag. 28,885–6–27¼, the demand of which has been suspended by Mr. Lushington.	
	6. In deciding upon the propriety of collecting these balances, it is necessary to have a full retrospect of the severity of the former losses, compared with the means which the pollams at present possess of complying with such demand, in addition to the jummah at present assessed on them by the poligars of Ettaiyapuram, Malmandai, etc.	
	Jamabandi Report	
20– 6–03	For f. 1212. To the Board.	92–115
	1. The inhabitants objected to paying the land revenue in money, on two grounds, (*a*) that no deduction would be made for a crop which does not ripen to harvest, and (*b*) that it is impossible to estimate accurately a crop which does mature.	
	2. The Collector assured them that no charge would be levied on a crop which did not mature. They then agreed to pay a money rent.	
	3. *Outturn.* The carr cultivation in the present year amounted to cottahs 24,901–4–2¼ and the peshanum to cottahs 61,755–14–2, making a total increase in both actually cultivated above that of last year of cottahs 5655 or cottahs 7–1–7½ per cent.	
	Batavian Republic	
30– 6–03	Possessions—Report on. To the Board.	121–30
	1. As the Preliminary Articles of Peace with the French Republic stipulate for the restoration to Holland of all her possessions on the coast previous to the war, an enquiry was made into the nature of their rights and privileges and into the effects of the restoration upon the interests of the British Government in the province.	
	2. When Tuticorin and its dependent factories, Pinnacoil and Manapar, capitulated to the English in 1795, the Dutch were in actual possession of the chank and pearl fisheries of the coast, paying half the proceeds to the Nabob. The landed possessions on the coast did not extend beyond the ground upon which the fort of Tuticorin had been built. The Dutch affected to consider the town of Tuticorin close upon the fort under their jurisdiction, but the Nabob's government uniformly opposed this pretension and collected the revenues from the inhabitants.	
	3. Besides the factory at Tuticorin, the Dutch had residents and factory houses at Pirnacoil, Kavalpattanam, Manapar, Vaippar and Vembar, which comprise the whole of the sea ports of Tinnevelly.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Batavian Republic—*cont.*	
	4. "With no landed possession but that upon which the fort of Tuticorin stands and with no power of jurisdiction even in the villages of Tuticorin or any other, with no means of supplying themselves with the common necessaries of life but from the Company's districts, and no divers to work in the fisheries but those who inhabit the Company's villages, it is very evident that to make the possession of Tuticorin desirable to the Dutch or the fisheries upon the coast of Tinnevelly a source of revenue to them depends entirely upon the disposition of the British Government to befriend them."	
31– 7–03	————Rights and privileges claimed by them.	140–7
	To the Board.	
	The Collector forwards letters obtained from the Dutch records at Tuticorin, which tend to prove that the treaty upon which they wish to establish their usurpation as a just right has never been ratified by the Government of Ceylon.	
	Spice Gardens	
16– 9–03	Charges—Report on.	161–3
	To the Board.	
	Sanction is requested for entering the amount of St. Pag. 1,788–6–48 into the accounts, being the charges incurred since 1st April 1802 to 31st July 1803 in the superintendence of the spice plantation in Tinnevelly. It is recommended that a fixed establishment be not entertained but that the charges actually incurred may from time to time receive sanction. The adoption of this arrangement has been the means of reducing the monthly charges 50 per cent. when compared with the establishment of servants allowed to the Commercial Resident for superintending the gardens.	
	Nangancheri Kavalgars	
31– 8–03	Conduct—Report on.	179–83
	To the 3rd Judge of Circuit and of Appeal for the Southern Division.	
	1. After the capture of Panjalamkurichi and the discomfiture of the rebels in Sivaganga, the cavalgars of Nangancheri obstinately refused to give up the principal rebel named Dalavoi Pillai.	
	2. Dalavoi Pillai was advised to fly the country and was soon afterwards taken. Some of the cavalgars were transported to the Prince of Wales Island and others kept in confinement.	
	3. The cavalgars when pursued by the circar troops took refuge in the mountains of Kalakkadu, which divide the district from Travancore, and in the Rajah's country.	
	4. It is impossible to reform wretches, so hardened in villainy. Those now in confinement may be transported for life, or at all events, removed from Tinnevelly, as the only means of ensuring the peace and tranquillity of the district.	
	Village Settlement	
18–12–03	For f. 1212—Preliminary report.	200–7.
	To the Board.	
	1. As the season is far advanced and as the kulwar settlement, i.e., settlement with each inhabitant individually, has never been attempted before, it is proposed to make a mozawar or village settlement.	
	2. *Assessment, wet and dry.*	
	The statement of survey to the 30th Nov. shows that the extent of nanjah lands under cultivation by the ayacut amounts to cottahs 16,845–10–1½ and of punjah lands 17,144$\frac{39}{64}$ chains.	

Correspondence.

Letters sent (Miscellaneous).

1804.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Survey	
22- 1-1804	Effect on revenue—Report on.	14-23
	To the Board.	
	1. Mr. Cochrane reports the grounds upon which he bases his opinion that an increase of revenue cannot be expected to arise from any expected increase of produce revealed by the survey.	
	2. It appears that there is an increase of 44 per cent. in nanjah and 68 per cent. in the punjah lands. Had this increase arisen from the discovery of previously concealed cultivation, a proportionate increase of revenue would have resulted.	
	3. But the increase proceeds from the lands having been measured upon a different scale from that probably used in former days.	
	4. The increase in the punjah lands arises from the same cause as mentioned for the nanjah lands and the revenue derived from the tax in money upon each cottah of nanjah and each chain of punjah land will be considerably increased if the assessment is made according to the present measurement.	
	5. But it wil be difficult to collect this increased revenue.	
	Salt	
20- 2-04	Levy of duty—Proposals.	31-2
	1. The duty to be levied should be regulated so as to secure as far as possible the advantages of a free and unrestrained manufacture and sale. The total quantity that may be produced annually at Tinnevelly may be estimated at 2,000 garces. The present price at the pans is St. Pag. 2 per garce.	
	St. Pag. f. c.	
	Total amount ... 4,000 0 0	
	Deduct charges, etc. ... 1,950 0 0	
	Net revenue ... 2,050 0 0	
	2. The duty at the pans may now be fixed at St. Pag. 15 per garce which would bring a net revenue to the Company of St. Pag. 30,000 per annum. The selling price at the different villages is now St. Pag. 15 per garce, which will consequently be raised to St. Pag. 30 at which rate the cost of annual consumption per individual, taking it to be 12 lbs. will amount to 1 Madras fanam and 49 $\frac{6}{10}$ cash.	
	Accounts	
5- 4-04	D.C.B. statement.	61
5- 5-04	To the Board.	70
5- 6-04		97-8
5- 7-04		122
5- 8-04		136-7
	Survey and Settlement	
24- 3-04	Report on.	45-51
	To the Board.	
	1. No previous survey of the district seems to have been completed. Units of measurement varied from 6 to 8 cubits: 13 cubits usually formed 1 cottah of seed land.	
	2. The unit of measurement now used is fixed. The results must, therefore, differ from the earlier accounts, in which varying units were employed. This will affect the areas but not the actual produce.	
	3. A tax called yavenah is levied on each cottah of land either in money or in grain. Its rate varies in different places. Its name is 'Yavenah' which means a bribe and it is, in effect, a bribe to the circar servants.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Survey and Settlement—*cont.*	
	4. It is necessary to number each field and to fix a permanent rent on it.	
	Assessment	
5– 4–04	Complaint of the head inhabitants—Report on.	57–60
	To the Board.	
	1. With reference to the complaint preferred by the nattamaicars that they have been too highly assessed, the Collector reports as follows.	
	2. The persons who have left the district are chiefly the head inhabitants who collect the rent from the inferior ryots and remit it through the monigar to the Amildar's cutcherry.	
	3. The proportion of land which they cultivate themselves is so small that the loss of revenue which would arise if they were never to return would be very inconsiderable, and temporary. There are many other inhabitants who would be glad to occupy the lands they have relinquished.	
	4. In f. 1211, the assessment of the punjah lands was fixed by Mr. Lushington but at the request of the head inhabitants, a cowle was granted that the assessment for f. 1212 would be made at reduced rates.	
	5. But in f. 1212, the increase of cultivation fell greatly short of expectations and, in order to obviate the deficiency, a certain portion of the lands not cultivated was included in the jamabandi.	
	6. The head inhabitants, however, continued to collect from the ryots at the old rates and had appropriated the difference to their own private account.	
	7. The head inhabitants admitted that the condition of the cowle was expressly for f. 1212, and the assessment for the current fasli was made according to the rates originally fixed by Mr. Lushington, and muchilikas taken from the head inhabitants that they were not to collect more than the amount of the circar rent from the ryots.	
	8. The inhabitants were guarded by this arrangement against undue exactions. The nattamaicars were deprived of the funds upon which they had before subsisted. Several of them have absconded.	
	Irrigation Repairs	
20– 4–04	Advances for repairs—Appropriation statement.	65–7
	Jamabandi Report	
31– 5–04	For f. 1214.	83–95
	To the Board.	
	1. The settlement exceeds that of the last fasli by St. Pag. 58,381–31–48. It has been derived from the fair resources of the country and not under circumstances which bear by any means hardly upon the inhabitants. The deshcawel of the sequestered pollams, having been transferred to the collectorship, is the principal cause of the increase.	
	2. *Money and grain rents.*	
	In accordance with the Board's desire, attempts were made to introduce money rents for nanjah lands but it was found impracticable to prevail upon any considerable number of the inhabitants to enter into engagements in money for the value of the whole of the Government share of the produce. Some reduction has, however, been made in the proportion of grain to be received in lieu of money.	
	Cotton	
15– 6–04	Export to China—Report on.	103–6
	To the Board.	
	The quantity of cotton produced in the province in a year might be secured for the Company, but as a considerable portion of it is used for the investment, such a measure would materially interfere with its provision and have the effect of raising the price of cloth manufactured in the country. In the event of the Company becoming the purchaser, it might be advisable to confine the purchases to such quantities only as have been annually exported from the district.	

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	Moyensabitah	
15- 6-04	For f. 1214—Statement.	104-6
	To the Board.	
	Accounts	
5- 9-04	D.C.B. statement.	156
5-10-04	To the Board.	179-80
5-11-04		192-3
5-12-04		211-2
	Customs Duty	
30-10-04	Articles purchased by the Rajah of Travancore.	184-6
	To the Resident at Travancore.	
	1. By the new customs regulations, it is provided that goods on being passed at a town or frontier chowky shall pay a duty of 6 per cent. upon their value at each.	
	2. A town or frontier duty can be levied only once upon the same goods, which will not be subject to any further duty on transit through the territories. In the event of the goods purchased by H.H. the Rajah of Travancore having passed through both a town and a frontier chowky, they must necessarily have paid in all a duty of 12 per cent. The authorized duty on goods exported by sea is 6 per cent. on their value, and is exclusive of any town or frontier duty.	
	Customs Regulations	
14-11-04	Operation of.	196-202
	To the Board.	
	1. In transmitting the statement of the collection of customs by the new Regulations from the 1st March (the date on which they were introduced into the district) to 30th Oct. 1804, compared with the amount of collections according to the former system of the same period of the year preceding, the Collector observes as follows.	
	2. The Regulations now in force, which are founded upon a uniform principle having been substituted in the room of a system liable to a variety of abuses and which imposed the greatest restraints upon trade, it is obvious that proportionate advantages could not but result therefrom to the commercial intercourse of the country.	
	3. One of the principal objections to the former system was the great number of chowkis at each of which the merchant was detained and a fresh duty levied, but the provision made in section xii of the Regulations that the same goods shall be liable to be charged only once with a town duty completely obviates the possibility of this inconvenience.	
	4. *Imports by sea.*	
	The abolition of the duty on imports by sea being founded upon the principle of their chiefly consisting of exports from some other part of the Company's possessions where at the time of exportation, the export duty would have been paid, it is expected that the person in charge of the vessel should produce vouchers to that effect. Instances, however, occur of the arrival of doneys and other small vessels belonging to the natives without any vouchers, which leads to the suspicion that the cargo must have been shipped privately at some part of the coast where goods are not usually shipped.	
	5. In order to guard against this abuse, it might be provided in the regulations that in all such cases an import duty double or at least equal to the usual export duty shall be levied.	
	Customs Exemption	
28-11-04	Grain—Report.	203-4
	To the Board.	
	Town Duties	
12-12-04	Abolition—Establishment of house tax—Proposals.	218-22
	1. Although the trade has by the present custom regulations been in a great measure freed from the restrictions and disadvantages under which it laboured under the former system, yet the object of the present proposals appears to be that the agricultural and commercial industry should be left perfectly free and unrestrained.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Town Duties—*cont.*

2. *House-tax.*

The trading and manufacturing part of the community will benefit most essentially from such an arrangement, as a house-tax is at present paid by all the merchants, traders and manufacturers in the district and the advantages which they will derive from the abolition of the town duties will more than compensate for the small addition which will be made to the amount of the tax which is now collected from them.

3. *Tax on landholders.*

The landholders who have not hitherto paid any tax of this kind may consider it at first sight somewhat burdensome, more from the idea of its not being mamul or customary than from any real inability to answer the demand, but they also will benefit materially from the abolition of the town duties, as although that duty is originally paid by the dealer, it ultimately falls upon the consumer and if the duty is done away with, it may result in a reduction of the prices of the necessaries of life. In addition, if it is also explained to them that the tax is intended to defray the charges of the Judicial establishment, the blessings of which they enjoy in common with others, they will cheerfully contribute to the object.

Military Supplies

25-12-04 Complaint of oppression—Report. 226-7

To the O.C.

1. It is reported that a merchant with a quantity of grain, his own private property, has been seized and confined by the military in the main guard and his grain forcibly taken possession of.

2. Although the troops may have been in want of grain, this mode of detaining the supply is irregular and contrary to the spirit of the regulations established for the conduct of the bazaars and to the G.O. under date the 22nd Dec. 1802, which prescribes that the authority of the Officers Commanding forts or cantonments over military bazaars or dealers of any description is expressly limited to the necessary means of preserving peace and good order.

3. If compulsory, instead of conciliatory measures, are adopted towards merchants, the worst consequences may be expected to result therefrom. It is requested that the merchant may be released.

26-12-04 ———To the Chief Secretary to Government. 228-32

1. The Collector reports upon the arrangements he has made for supplying the troops. The regular supply of the bazaar of the garrison of Palamcottah with grain has of late been attended with considerable difficulty owing to great scarcity. The Company's grain was reserved and sent to the bazaar as occasion required.

2. The object of obtaining grain by conciliatory measures in accordance with the spirit of the regulations has been defeated by the O.C. who has taken upon himself to seize a merchant with the grain which he was conveying past the fort of Palamcottah.

3. It will appear that so far from being guilty of a want of exertion in providing supplies, as insinuated in the letters of the O.C., the utmost endeavours have been used to secure them under difficult circumstances.

Military Bazaar

31-12-04 Grain supply. — 238-40

To the O.C.

1. It appears that the shops with the detachment encamped near Palamcottah are of 80 different kinds. As several respectable merchants and dealers have assembled, it becomes necessary to make some permanent arrangement for regular supplies of grain.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Military Bazaar—*cont.*	
	2. The arrangements in question appear from the 9th paragraph of the G.O., dated 22nd Sept. 1802, to belong to the O.C., and it would be the duty of the Collector to give every assistance in his power to enable the merchants and dealers to make the purchasers of grain, etc., in the country by giving them dustuks, etc., to the different Amildars.	
	3. If it is considered otherwise, until the pleasure of Government is known, either the market in the camp bazaar should be thrown entirely open or the rates at which the bazaarmen are to sell the grain sdould be so fixed as to hold out sufficient inducement to them to bring it in for sale.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
31-12-04	Report of inspection.	241-5

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1805.

	Accounts	
5-1-1805	D.C.B. statement.	6
5- 2-05	To the Board.	23-4
5- 3-05		45
	Scarcity	
12- 1-05	Relief measures.	9-12
	To the Board.	
	1. The supply of water in the Tambraparni and the tanks has almost entirely failed. The gross produce of the carr crop has fallen short of that of last fasli by 45,844 cottahs of paddy and there is a decrease in the extent of the peshanum crop of 14,668 cottahs of seed land, which will cause a deficiency in the gross produce of at least 177,069 cottahs of paddy.	
	2. A favourable fall of rain appears to be imminent and the river has already begun to swell. There is thus a hope that nearly the whole of the crop on the ground will be saved.	
	3. If it fails, advances of cash will be given to the merchants and dealers in grain to enable them to secure supplies from other parts of the Peninsula.	
	4. It is proposed that the whole of the Government share of the peshanum crop be received from the cultivators in lieu of money and kept in reserve in order that it may be supplied as circumstances may require.	
	5. The Government share of the carr crop now on hand has been furnished for the use of the troops and of the inhabitants, who are in need of such aid, at jamabandi prices.	
	Military Supplies	
7- 2-05	Grain prices.	24-6
	To the O.C.	
	1. No orders were ever issued establishing the rate of sale for paddy within the fort of Palamcottah at cully fanams 20 per cottah. That rate was fixed only for the bazaar which accompanied the troops on field service.	
	2. The only possible mode of providing supplies without further complaints is to distribute the grain required for the use of the troops to the writers of the Company or to such person as the O.C. may authorize to receive it.	
7- 2-05	———To the Chief Secretary to Government.	26-7
14- 2-05		31-4
17- 2-05		36-9

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	Military Supplies—*cont.*	
	The principle which has been adopted in disposing of the Company's grain furnishes it to the troops at a cheaper rate than the dealers can afford to sell it, as the expense of conveying it to Palamcottah will be only added to the jamabandi price, whereas if it is disposed of by the dealers, an additional sum will be included in order to secure them some profit. The misapplication of the grain will also be effectively guarded against. This is a matter of considerable importance, in the present unfavourable season, as independent of the supplies for the troops, the Government grain will be required for distribution in relief of many thousands of inhabitants.	
	Accounts	
5– 4–05	D.C.B. statement.	61
5– 5–05		77
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	Trade	
8– 5–05	Statement.	80–3
	To the Reporter of External Commerce.	
	Jamabandi Report	
12– 6–05	For f. 1214.	95–109
	To the Board.	
	1. The settlement which has been concluded falls short of that for the last fasli by the sum of St. Pag. 1,17,002–23–59. The deficiency has been occasioned solely by the peculiar unfavourableness of the season and the consequent failure of the crops.	
	2. *Crop sharing.*	
	The proportion of the Government share of the peshanum crop received in lieu of money was in ff. 1211 and 1212 upon an average about ½. In ff. 1213–4, it was reduced to about 4/10. This arrangement was made with the principal mahajans of the different villages who might in course of time be prevailed upon to agree to a commutation into money of the whole of Government grain.	
	3. *Wet assessment.*	
	The most eligible mode of fixing the rent of the nanjah lands would be to divide them into a certain number of different classes according to their fertility. The gross produce and the net circar share derived from a cottah land of each class could then be ascertained upon an average of the last 10 or 15 years and the value of the circar share taken also upon an average of the same number of years might be fixed upon as the amount of the rent per cottah.	
	4. *Present system.*	
	According to the mode at present observed for forming the settlement,	
	(*a*) a correct account is first taken of the extent of the lands under cultivation in each village,	
	(*b*) upon a reference to the state of the crop and to the actual produce derived from the same lands in former years, an estimate is made in communication with the principal inhabitants of the probable gross produce, and	
	(*c*) after the usual deductions have been made on account of the charges for reaping, thrashing, etc., the Government share is determined according to the customary rates of division. When the crop is reaped, the circar servants receive from each cultivator the Government share of the actual produce of his land, and if the Government share thus collected is found to exceed the estimated quantity, the difference is divided between the cultivators in proportion to the extent of the land, which they respectively cultivate, but if it falls short	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Jamakandi Report—*cont.*	
	of the estimate, they are bound to make up the deficiency upon the same principle. The proportion of the Government grain to be received in lieu of money is then adjusted with the mahajans to whom the remainder is delivered over and afterwards sold off.	
	Accounts	
5- 7-05	D.C.B. statement.	131
5- 8-05	To the Board.	141
5- 9-05		153–4
	Salt	
30- 8-05	Manufacture and sale—Statements.	149–51
	To the General Agent, Salt Monopoly.	
	Chank Fisheries	
1-10-05	Renting for *f.* 1215—Proposals.	165–8
22-10-05	To the Board.	178–9
	The offer of Ramaswami Naik for P.N. Pag. 7,500 is recommended.	
	Accounts	
5-10-05	D.C.B. statement.	168
5-11-05	To the Board.	189–90
5-12-05		206–7
	Police Administration	
1-11-05	Report on.	180–6
	To the Secretary to the General Police Committee.	
	1. *Pre-British system.*	
	Until the year 1799, the general charge of the police of the country was entrusted to certain poligars who enjoyed an allowance called deshcawul which was levied in different villages.	
	2. The whole of the lands and payments in money were assumed by Government.	
	3. The system of constituting the poligars the protectors of the property of the inhabitants and of travellers was open to many objections. The assumption of their deshcawul allowance has unquestionably been attended with the best consequences.	
	4. Not only had they made undue exactions from the inhabitants and acquired considerable influence in the circar villages, but they also extended the boundaries of the cawel lands.	
	5. *Village cawelgars.*	
	The police establishment consists at present of the village cawelgars, who were formerly under the orders of the poligars, assisted by the village servants who are employed in the duties of the revenue or police.	
	6. *Town establishments.*	
	There being no cawelgars attached to the town of Tinnevelly or to the fort of Palamcottah, a cutwal's establishment is fixed in both these places. There are several populous places in the district where the police duties are performed by the cawelgars.	
	7. *Proposed extension.*	
	It would be proper to station in those places a certain number of peons under a cutwal or head peon for the preservation of peace and protection of public property.	
	8. The obligation of the cawelgars to make good all losses by thefts should be done away with, for in order to answer the demands, they are obliged to have recourse to robbery and theft.	
	Civil Servants	
20-11-05	Proficiency in native languages.	199–201
	To the Board.	
	1. Mr. Saunders, the Senior Assistant, has obtained 2 medals of merit from the College of Fort William for proficiency in the Persian and Hindustani languages. He is now learning Tamil, which he can read and write.	

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Civil Servants—*cont.*

2. Mr. Ibbetson, the Junior Assistant, has obtained a useful knowledge of Hindustani, which he will be able to read and write in the course of a few months.

3. Mr. Cochrane, the Collector, has previous to leaving England, obtained a good grammatical knowledge of Persian and after arrival in Madras prosecuted the study of it and also of Hindustani. He was appointed Deputy Persian Translator to Government and some time later Head Assistant to the Resident at the Court of Mysore. He can speak fluently in Tamil and understand any conversation in Gentoo, Canarese and Mahratta languages.

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Correspondence.

Letters sent (Miscellaneous).

1813–20.

Dutch Prisoners

18- 6-1813 **Allowances.** 9-11

From Mr. P. Vanspall.

The peon who was sent to receive payment of the allowances from the treasury has absconded. As the Dutch prisoners are put to distress on this account, it is requested that Government may be addressed to sanction the payment.

Lease

28- 9-14 To Mr. Hughes—Renewal. 30-6

From Mr. George Hughes.

1. Mr. Hughes submits some material circumstances connected with the preparation of the deeds. The objects for which the land was allotted are impracticable but this was not in the power of the original possessor to foresee.

2. *Coffee.*
The first article of culture was coffee, which, after many trials, proved utterly unsuitable to the country.

3. The next article tried on a large scale was indigo, which is unsuited to a country where the rainy season is short, if not deficient.

4. *Cotton.*
The bourbon cotton of Tinnevelly growth could enter into no estimation with the cotton grown on the island.

5. *Grain.*
It was largely due to the privilege of cultivating grain to a limited extent that he was enabled to support his dependants and to preserve his establishment.

6. *Terms of the lease.*
He suggests two modifications of the former arrangements in the deeds about to be prepared. Firstly, the culture of coffee should be omitted and that of indigo made discretionary. The culture of bourbon cotton or any other article suitable for foreign trade should be made imperative to the full extent of one half of the land under cultivation at any one period.

7. Secondly, the privilege already conferred to cultivate grain to such an extent as was essential to the success of the undertaking may be adopted subject to the condition that no preference should be given to it over the other objects for which the land was originally proposed. The total extent of land held by him amounts to 2,063 chains.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Tobacco	
5– 7–15	Duty on Travancore tobacco. From the Resident of Travancore. 1. The Dewan represents that certain tobacco cultivated by the circar servants for the special use of the Circar in the villages dependent upon Shencottah has been stopped in the Company's territory and subjected to a demand of duty at the rate of 14¼ per cent. 2. The productions of those parts of the Company's country which are within the boundaries of Travancore are permitted to be removed by the Company's servants without any interruption. It is requested that orders may be given for the free transit of tobacco now detained.	52–5
	Frontier Dispute	
12– 7–15	Travancore claims at Shencottah. From the Resident of Travancore. 1. Certain lands which formerly appertained to the district of Shencottah are still claimed by the Government of Travancore, as its undoubted property was annexed to the Tenkasi taluk at the period of the assumption of the Carnatic and continued to be retained under the Company's immediate management. 2. The right asserted by the Government of Travancore to the possession of the lands in dispute can be supported by a variety of original and authentic documents. The accounts of the management and collections of those lands from the time of their restoration by the Nabob until that of the transfer of the Carnatic prove that during that period at least their possession by the Government of Travancore was undisturbed and undisputed. 3. It is requested that an explanation may be given of the grounds on which they have been assumed and retained by the Company's revenue authorities.	56–63
12– 8–15	————From the Resident of Travancore. (In the original handwriting of Col. Munro.) Intimation has been received of the resolution of the Government to determine immediately by Commissioners on the part of the British Government and the Rajah of Travancore, the disputed boundary between the Rajah's territories and the district of Tinnevelly, and to appoint the Collector of Tinnevelly or his Assistant to be the Commissioner on their part. As the Commissioners of Travancore, together with the Assistant Resident, who has been ordered by the Government to assist their proceedings are present at Shencottah, it is requested that information may be given of the time at which the Commissioner on the part of the British Government would be able to meet them.	70–2
	Company's Weavers	
8–10–11	Motarpha—Report called for. From the Board of Trade to the Commercial Resident. A copy of letters to and from Government respecting the motarpha tax is transmitted for information and a report is called for as to whether any motarpha or loom tax is paid by the Company's weavers and, if so, to what amount.	93–104
29– 1–16	————Exemption from loom tax. From the Board of Trade to the Commercial Resident. The Commercial Resident is instructed to adopt the same mode of procedure on the present occasion as formerly, viz., to furnish the Collector with a list of Company's weavers and to request him to discontinue all direct demands upon them. He will also defray annually from his treasury the amount of tax demandable rated on the same principles as observed in respect to all other weavers.	105–7

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Company's Weavers—*cont.*	
16- 1-18	From the Commercial Resident. The Commercial Resident observes that he has never acknowledged any right on the part of the Collector to levy the loom tax on the Company's weavers, an exemption which they have enjoyed ever since the establishment of a factory in the district, and to which they are entitled until Government direct otherwise.	140-1

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Letters sent to Sea Customs Department.

1806-13.

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Correspondence.

Letters sent to Sea Customs Department.

1813-20.

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1801-20.

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1796-8.

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Miscellaneous Records.

Diaries of the Collector of Poligar Peshkash, Ramnad.

1796-8.

Contains Abstract of Correspondence.

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Correspondence.

Miscellaneous Records.

Diaries of the Collector of Poligar Peshkash, Ramnad.

1809.

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1809.

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	Sivagiri	
27–8–1842	Zamindar's egreement deed.	1–9

Correspondence.

Letters to the Board.

1790–2.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Torin, Mr. Benjamin	
1– 9–1790	Collector—Report of arrival.	1–3
	1. He is surprised to find that the whole force under the command of Col. Bridge would be inadequate to the military preparations made by the Nabob's people, which consists of 1,500 sepoys and 1,000 sibbandi, besides armed peons. Although all the avenues of Tinnevelly were strongly guarded, and the cutcheri surrounded by H.H. troops, not the least opposition was offered to him (Mr. Torin).	
	2. He was received by Jaffer Khan, the Foujdar, and the renter with every respect. He soon made known the purpose of his visit and the proclamation was read and copies were circulated, in the presence of the sowcars and principal inhabitants.	
	Tinnevelly	
22– 9–90	State of—Report.	3–4
	1. The inhabitants seem to be thoroughly convinced of the justice and protection under the Company's authority.	
	2. When the Foujdar delivered the keys of the cash chest the Collector found that a small sum of Ch. 37,000 was all that it contained. A little more than Ch. 10,000 had been collected or appropriated from the revenues of the present fasli and very little is likely to be lost by the change of Government.	
	3. The cultivation does not appear to have met with the slightest check and the wonderful facility with which everything has been restored to order can only be attributed to the benefits derived by all ranks during the late assignment under the control of Mr. Irwin, the Superintendent.	
22– 9–90	———Previous history.	4–7
	1. Iktibar Khan was deposed after a management of 5 years and the country was delivered over to Tittarappa Mudali, with an accumulated balance of Ch. 10,85,751.	
	2. In answer to the proclamation, all the poligars have sent respectful messages, except Kattaboma Naick, who has been warned of his folly. The conduct of the Chokkampatti Poligar is respectful.	
	Revenue Renting	
23– 9–90	Offers.	7–14
18–10–90	1. Not less than 212 proposals have been received for the revenue farms in the district. The attention of the renters to the advertisement " is proof in abundance of the success of the former system of administration and promises equal prosperity for the future."	
31–10–90	2. *Present renters.* With reference to the Board's directions to make, if possible, a settlement with the present renters for the payment of their kists at a fixed rate in P. N. pagodas, Mr. Torin, the Collector, reports that " the experience and knowledge of the subject during the operation of the Assignment and since the countries were restored " and a discussion with the renters prove that it is impracticable.	
	Dutch Government	
31–12–90	Privileges enjoyed by.	15–9
	With reference to the trade of the province and the power exercised by the Dutch upon the coast, the Collector observes that " the neglect of the Nabob's administration to all commercial advantages " has perplexed his enquiries " and equally assisted the Dutch in throwing a veil over their privileges, which custom has confirmed into a right."	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Poligars	
6- 1-91	Attitude of.	19-23
	1. The Collector observes that he was deceived in thinking that the poligars would easily give their allegiance to the Company's authority, in appreciation of the benefits of Mr. Irwin's administration, as well as of the punishment inflicted by Col. Fullarton on the unruly.	
	2. " Such has been the change from death, intrigue and the violent hand of oppression that the work was almost to begin again."	
	3. The Collector has succeeded in keeping the tributaries from plundering the crops or otherwise disturbing the inhabitants as is their custom in times of war, yet much remains to be done to bring them under proper control.	
	Murder	
23- 4-91	Srivilliputhur—Report.	28
	1. A murder was committed a few days ago by 2 maravars which calls for exemplary punishment.	
	2. One of the assassins has been kept in the fort under the charge of the Commanding Officer.	
	3. The motive for the murder is that the victim, a moorman, importuned them to pay a debt which they acknowledged to have contracted.	
	4. In all cases, where the property of individuals is in dispute, an arbitration is found to be the most effectual and satisfactory to the parties.	
	5. Where the Circar has to contend a point with an inhabitant in a matter of revenue and a division is necessary, the assistance of some of the principal people in the town is obtained.	
	Settlement	
24- 4-91	Proposals.	25-8
	1. " I have always been of opinion that the Company will find their account in taking the maramat charges upon themselves and as long as the farms are let in leases of a year only, it is almost indispensable, owing to the system of cultivation, which requires that the preparation for the next year be made almost 3 months before this has expired."	
	2. " As the receiving of the revenue in kind is certainly an indulgence to the cultivator, it is but fair that they only should be subject to this inconvenience, and the surplus of the produce, instead of being distributed to every house, might be more equitably disposed of to the landholders in due proportion to the number and value of their lands."	
	Settlement	
5- 7-91	Proposals for f. 1201.	31-2
1- 8-91	1. The Brahmins refused to accept the settlement on the old	34-9
19- 9-91	system. They were told that the measure would be enforced, and the assessment was ordered to be made, beginning with f. 1199.	
	2. They are encouraged by ' Cawn ' and the Mudaliar. The Foujdar has been warned against any interference and the Mudaliar will be removed to the fort.	
	Poligars	
26- 9-91	Arrears, etc.—Report on.	40-50
	1. " It will be found necessary to consider them not only in regard to their arrears, their assumption of lands, and their disobedience in withholding the supplies of money and cattle for the purpose of the war, but with respect to the footing they are to be refused to for a moment."	
	2. *Sivagiri.*	
	He has paid 1 year's peshcash in the hope of obtaining permission to keep his usurpations.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Poligars—*cont.*	
	3. *Chokkampatti.* He is the next most powerful poligar and has not restored the 400 cottahs of paddy nor paid his peshcash. He is in league with Kattaboma Naick.	
	4. The total sum of recoveries from them would amount to 3 lakhs above the chs. 60,000 stated to be the value of their usurpation.	
	Poligars	50-3
19- 6-92	Disturbances—Report.	
	1. The Collector reports that the poligars are still committing depredations and that effectual measures should be taken to put a stop to them.	
	2. The detachments commanded by His Highness's Foujdars had effected nothing and it was very long before the poligars received so severe a check as when Mr. Irwin brought Col. Fullarton against them. The lesson was left incomplete, as, during the Assignment, the troops were recalled.	
	3. On the strength of the Board's promises of early support, the poligars were threatened and, by this means, the public revenue and the Company's credit have been preserved.	
	4. The poligars appear to believe that the Company's administration is shortly to cease and that, in any event, money is the best security to them against any contingency. The renters of Punjamahl and Tenkasi represent that they cannot go on with their collections. If any disturbance takes place, the treasury should be removed to the fort.	
	Revenue Collections	54-5
6- 8-92	F. 1201—Report.	
	Out of chs. 81,972, about 13,000 is to be debited to the poligars, and the renters are well able to pay most of the balance. They had collected it but withheld it at the time of the restoration. The remainder, a small sum, is thought to be the actual deficiency in some of the farms for which the renters are in person answerable.	

Letters received from the Board and Government.

1822-25.

	Pearl Fisheries	15-20
7- 2-1822	Renting—Kandapa Chetti's proposals.	
	From the Board.	
	The Collector is directed to prepare cowles, etc., on the proposal of Kandapa Chetti, which amounts to Rs. 7,20,000.	
11- 2-22		21-33
	With regard to the collection of the kists, the Board directs that Kandapa Chetti be credited Rs. 1,05,000 in his last payment, on production of the Board's receipt for the deposit.	
	The attestation of Gopal Chetti, one of the sureties, should be secured on the security bond, before the fishery is allowed to commence.	
28- 3-22	————Discontinuance—Board's objection.	35-8
	From the Board.	
	1. The Collector reported that the pearl fishery had totally failed to answer to the expectations and proposed that the renters' engagements should be immediately declared void and the oysters fished so far and to be detained hereafter should be made over at the valuation of Pag. 4-36-40 per thousand.	
	2. The Board cannot approve of the proposal. It has not sufficient information. The abandonment of such a contract, on the first appearance of any unfavourable circumstances, would be an example of relaxation productive of dangerous consequences in future.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Fisheries—*cont.*	
	8. It therefore directs that the renter be kept to the terms of the rent, and that every facility be afforded to enable him to complete the period of his engagement.	39–40
11– 4–22	———Should the renter either throw it up, or, at the expiration of 30 days, should more oysters be left, the fishery may be continued in amani. The claim of the renter to remission will be discussed on the conclusion of the fishery.	41–7
21– 6–22	———From the Government to the Board. Agreeably to the Board's recommendation, dated 10th instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council releases the renter from his engagement, and allows him to retain the melwaram of the oysters fished up to 3rd April to cover the charges he had to incur.	
18–10–22	———Results. From Government to the Board. In reply to the Board's letter, dated 23rd of Sept., Government observe that the gross receipts were Rs. 1,55,692–15–0 and the charges, Rs. 7,680–8–11, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,48,012–6–11. After the disappointment already experienced, this result is more favourable than there was reason to expect. They sanction the charges, although they are high. The Hon'ble the Court of Directors will be addressed to allow the usual commission to Mr. Hudleston, the Collector, and to Mr. Bannerman, his Head Assistant.	49–58
	Travancore Frontier	
31– 1–25	Travancore Government's claim to lands near Shencottah. From the Board. 1. Government have determined that the lands claimed by the Travancore Government as an appendage to Shencottah shall be given up to that Circar and that the collections during the period of the Asaumption shall also be paid over to that State 2. The Collector is directed to report upon, (*a*) the amount of collections from them, with a stparate statement of interest thereon at 12 % per annum; (*b*) the annual amount of the cawel fees for every year from f. 1212 up to date; (*c*) with reference to Mr. Cotton's letter of the 3rd Sep. 1816, the cession of the lands would be attended with the inconvenience stated by him, and whether as stated by him, it is desirable to get the taluk of Shencottah transferred altogether to the Company, by granting an abatement of the Travancore peshkash equivalent to the annual value thereof, including the lands in question.	65–76 296–300
	Assessment	
10– 8–25	Rates in other districts not to be applicable. From the Board. 1. A knowledge of the rates of assessment in other districts and the share taken by the Circar where a money rent is not in use, cannot afford any material assistance in determining the assessment to be fixed on the nanjah lands of this district. The rates necessarily differ in different places, and are influenced by many contingnecies, which are purely local. 2. *Crop sharing.* The proportions in which the produce is divided between the Circar and the cultivators when a money rent is not established differ also in different places and are regulated by custom and the caste of the cultivator. 3. It is equally impossible to settle any general rule of proportion between the money rates of assessment and the value of the produce.	79–95

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Urkadu	
13- 2-26	Minors—Arrears—Sale—Not authorized.	96-7
	From the Board.	
	1. The sale proposed by the Collector of certain lands, the property of the minor zemindar, for the reduction of a large balance outstanding against him, would seem to be prohibited by clause 4, section xiv, Regulation V, 1804, "No part of the zemindari proper could be exposed to sale for arrears of public revenue due thereon, while under the charge of the Court of Wards."	
	2. Although the other lands belonging to the minor are equally exempt from liability to sale for arrears, still, there is no doubt that the surplus proceeds from them should be applied to the payment of the public revenue due from the zemindari.	
	Chokkampatti	
21- 2-26	Zemindar Chinanjan Tevan's family—Pensions.	98-110
	From Government to the Board.	
	1. Government deem it proper to continue a provision for the support of the family. They are considered as having a claim rather on the liberality than on the justice of Government. In consideration of the fact that the allotments made by the poligars for the maintenance of their relatives are usually diminished in value as the degree of consanguinity becomes more remote, Government direct that, from the date of the death of the deposed poligar, Chinanjan Tevan, the allowance be reduced from Rs. 105 to Rs. 90 a month.	
	2. As the burden of this allowance either on the zemindar or on Government depends upon the mode in which the peshcash of the zemindari was settled, the Collector ought to press the point, if it should appear that the zemindar should bear it. The claim on the zemindar might be enforced, if either the original sanad of his father granting the village of Kulaiyaneri or the muchalika subsequently entered into for a commutation into money were discovered.	
	Chokkampatti	
21- 9-26	Zamindar's complaint against the Collector.	116-8
	From the Board.	
	1. The Board refers to the Collector for report the complaint of the zemindar that the management of the affairs of a certain charity choultry has been assumed by him.	
	2. It appears that the establishment has existed for 150 years and that the villages assigned for its support have been included in the poligar's permanent cowle. It was fully competent to the Collector under Regulation VII of 1817 to make enquiry respecting the appropriation of the revenues of this kind but he should report to the Board any instance of misappropriation. The assumption of the villages without the Board's sanction, was irregular.	
	Land Revenue	
11-10-27	Administration in Tinnevelly district—Mr. Campbell's observations.	126-63
	From the Board.	
	The Board communicates extracts from a report addressed to the late Governor, Sir Thomas Munro, by Mr. Campbell, who, as 3rd Member of the Board, accompanied him on his tour through the southern provinces, containing observations about the district. The Collector is asked to report on the several points referred to therein, viz.,	
	(*a*) Tuffreeks or exactions in excess of the settlement, which appear to have been very considerable;	

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Land Revenue—*cont.*

(*b*) The assessment on nanja mel punja or dry crops grown on wet or irrigated land and " vanpyre " or garden produce, and the double assessment on land producing 2 crops;
(*c*) The classes of inhabitants to whom pattahs are issued should be ascertained and exhibited in the accounts;
(*d*) The lands occupied by Mr. Hughes under the altered conditions;
(*e*) The deductions of jamabandi on account of devasthanums, maniams, etc., and receipts under the head of devasthanum revenue, karnam and tank marahs, tripany and chatrams.

Settlement 168–86

28– 4–26 Principles of—Explained.
From the Board.

1. *Wet assessment.*
The wet lands of the district are to be settled on the same principle as those which have been for some time in operation in Tanjore. The melwaram is fixed for each village. A standard price is also fixed on an average of ordinary years. The settlement will fluctuate only as the actual price may vary 10% above or 5% below that standard.

2. *Outturn.*
To adopt as the basis of calculation, the average produce of 7 years, for which alone any accounts exist, would be to perpetuate the errors which may have arisen from oversight or fraud, or from defective information. It is, therefore, necessary, that the accounts of the produce of each village should be tried by a comparison with the accounts of the produce of the adjacent lands in other villages.

3. *Soil classification.*
The lands should be divided into 6 classes, according to their soil. The Board doubts the expediency of classing the lands according to the colour of the soil, as the fertility of wet lands depends chiefly upon the abundance and certainty of the means of irrigation.

4. The assessment on account of the carr and peshanum crops should be settled separately.

5. *Commutation rate.*
The present standard price should be confirmed wherever the inhabitants may agree to a settlement on those terms. Villages in which it is necessary to obtain the consent of the inhabitants to a reduction shall be left to be settled last. The great object is to render the assessment as equal as possible. Former mistakes should be set right and existing errors corrected as the work proceeds and should not be left for correction later on.

Chokkampatti

8– 2–29 Arrears of Kadaiyanallur—Award of the Panchayat—Collector's objection. 168–98
From Government to the Board.

1. A letter from the Registrar of the Sudr Adalat, dated the 2nd instant, is forwarded in reply to the Board's reference, dated 22nd Sep. last.

2. The dispute is in respect of the arrears of rent, between the Zemindar of Chokkampatti, who had been the renter of Kadaiyanallur, and the mirasidars of the village, who were his under-renters.

3. The Collector referred it to a Panchayat in 1824, under Regulation V of 1822. On complaints of corruption among the members of the Panchayat, the Collector refused to confirm the award.

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	Chokkampatti—*cont.*	
	4. The zemindar sued the Collector in the Provincial Court, but the court was incompetent to order the Collector to enforce the decree. On appeal, the Sudr Adalat decided that this was not a fit subject for appeal and advised the zemindar to apply to the present Collector to sign the copies of the award failing which an action might be brought against him.	
	5. The Collector considers that the proceedings were irregular, that the composition of the Panchayat was illegal and that he would incur a heavy responsibility by confirming its decree.	
	6. The judges, having already passed their decision, cannot take action on the Collector's letter, but would be prepared to alter their view, if the circumstances could be proved in the course of a judicial proceeding.	
	Travancore Irrigation	
30- 6-29	Dam at Shencottah—Objection to.	200–45
	From Government.	
	1. The copy of a letter from the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated the 16th instant, is forwarded for enquiry and report, in respect of the completion of a water work at a village belonging to Travancore.	
	2. The Resident states that the work in question was an ancient one and no objections were made by the Hon'ble Company's inhabitants to its renewal until it was nearly finished. A considerable sum of money has been laid out and the Travancore Government have agreed to destroy the work if it is found to injure any part of the cultivation in the Hon'ble Company's villages.	
	3. The Government may, therefore, be pleased to direct that no further obstacles are offered by the revenue officers in Tinnevelly to its immediate completion.	
	Melmandai	
3- 9-29	Sale for arrears—Postponed.	248–50
	From the Board.	
	The Board approves of the postponement of the sale pending a reference respecting the legality of the transaction between the zemindar and Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes has rendered payment of the full demand against the zemindar for the satisfaction of which the zemindari was advertised for sale. Government will be addressed regarding the question of Mr. Hughes's qualification to hold landed property.	
9-10-29		250–7
	———From Government to the Board.	
	Mr. Hughes's right admitted.	
	Government "see no reason whatever to doubt the right of persons belonging to the class denominated Indo-Britons to hold land in the provinces;" and consider the individual in question "perfectly unexceptionable—the conduct and pursuits of Mr. G. A. Hughes having always been such as to meet the approbation and merit the support of Government."	
	Drury, Mr. G. D.	
22-12-29	Collector—Commission—Sanction.	276–81
	From Government to the Board.	
	Government are pleased to sanction the sum of Rs. 1,028-14-2 on account of commission on the net revenue derived from the pearl fishery which took place in March and April 1828 to be divided between himself and his head assistant in the proportion of 2/3 to the former and 1/3 to the latter, and the sum of Rs. 2,038-4-11¾ on account of commission to both on the net revenue derived from the pearl fishery in 1822.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Fisheries	
8 -3-30	Renting proposals. From the Board. The Board sanctions the acceptance of the offer of Rs. 70,215 by Mahomed Kasim Sahib of Kilakarai.	294
	Taxes in Kind	
5-11-30	Nelavari, etc. From the Board. The taxes are levied on nanjah lands and are still taken in kind. It will be advisable to take advantage of the introduction of fixed rates of assessment into Tinnevelly, to incorporate them with the other land revenue into one general demand. If it appears then that, by his addition, the assessment of any particular fields or villages is relatively high, there will be no difficulty in reducing it to its proper level. The abolition of taxes long paid by the people at such a time might occasion embarrassment and all of them should for the present be continued.	316–20
	Church Mission Society	
1- 8-30	Assignment of lands to—Report called for. From the Board. The Collector is asked to report on the application of Mr. Rhenius, Missionary, to Government to grant permission to hold certain lands in the name of the Society.	286–92
9- 5-31	———Minutes of consultation. From the Board. 1. The Board communicates extracts from its proceedings, dated the 23rd Dec. 1830 and the Government resolution. 2. Government resolve that, agreeably to the Board's recommendations, notice be given to the committee of the Church Mission Society that purchases of land in the provinces, without the previous permission of Government, by the society or on its behalf, will not be sanctioned. 3. Sanction will be accorded to the Church Mission Society to hold the lands required for the mission buildings referred to in the Board's proceedings, dated the 23rd Dec. 1830 and the trifling value payable on them will be remitted. Mr. Rhenius will be instructed to submit his application to Government through the committee of the Church Mission Society in whose name, if it is a corporate body, licences will be issued and not in the name of any individual missionary.	332–60
	Ministriam	
1- 4-30	Pillaiyarkulam—Claim to Lakshmi Bai Ammal—Allowed. From Government to the Board. 1. The village was granted to Kumbakonam Venkata Row in Jan. 1822 "and his next 2 heirs." Venkata Row died in 1826, having authorized his widow to adopt Srinivasa Row, son of his daughter. Srinivasa Row, having died, the widow appears to be the next heir. Upon her death, the village will revert to Government. 2. Government direct that the village be made over to Lakshmi Bai Ammal, the widow of the original grantee.	364–7
	Motarpha	
11- 2-31	Rameswaram Pagoda. From the Board. 1. Mr. Blackburn recommended on the 14th Dec. last that the levy of motarpha by the officers of Government in certain villages situated in the district belonging to the Rameswaram Pagoda, may be discontinued and the amount of the collections since the resumption in f. 1238 paid over to the Zamindar of Ramnad as the administrator of the affairs of the pagoda.	382–6

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Motarpha—*cont.* 2. The Board observes that it has been determined by the courts that motarpha can be collected legally by the Government alone, or by individuals to whom they have granted authority by special sanad. The Government have ordered the motarpha to be resumed generally. The request of the zemindar is inadmissible. 3. In all cases, where the parties do not possess sanads confirmed by the British Government, the collection of the motarpha by the holders of the villages, which is decidedly illegal, should be prohibited, and the collection should be resumed on account of Government.	
	Boundary Dispute	392–411
9- 6-34	Ramnad and Ettaiyapuram. From the Board. 1. The Board transmits copies of correspondence with the Collector of Madura for information. 2. Mr. J. Blackburn, Collector of Madura, suggests that the dispute be referred to one Collector alone with full authority. If it is the Board's pleasure, he would be glad to be relieved from all responsibility for the peace and security of the boundary and it may be entrusted to the Collector of Tinnevelly. 3. The Board directs that, according to the directions of the Government conveyed on 12th July last, the Collector should ask the zemindar if they will abide by the arbitration of the Collectors of Madura and Tinnevelly and enter into a bond to that effect. If that fails, Regulation XII of 1816 affords an easy mode of settling the question of right.	
	Chokkampatti	416–9
15-10-34	Sale for arrears. From the Board. 1. The best course for the recovery of the arrears of peshcash would be to advertise the estate for sale. The Board disapproves of the suggestion to fix the day of sale 4 or 6 months hence, as there is no ground for such an indulgence. 2. The zemindar's personal character and course of conduct appear to be such that it would be desirable to deprive him of the zemindari and thus probably remove the means by which he supports his adherents who commit outrages on the inhabitants. 3. But if he is willing to reside at Trichinopoly or elsewhere, at a distance from the district, on a small monthly allowance, there is a reasonable prospect of recovering the present arrears, from the surplus of future years.	
1-12-34	———From the Board. Government have approved of the sale of the zemindari for the large arrear due by the zemindar. The Collector is authorized to bid at the sale on account of Government, if necessary, to the extent of the outstanding balance, viz., Rs. 74,000. It is of the greatest importance to the welfare of the inhabitants that this zemindari should be brought under the direct management of the officers of Government.	436–8
	Singampatti	
6- 3-35	Succession of—Palaniachi's claim. From the Board. 1. Government observe that this case cannot be treated as an escheat. Assuming that the late zemindar was not legally married to Palaniachi and that he has left no heir, the presumptive heir to the estate would appear to be the widow of the former zemindar who died in 1826. She would probably have been in undisputed possession, but for the decision of the court in favour of the late zemindar. 2. Failing that, the title would seem to revert to her.—The proper course would be for the Collector to retain the estate until some one produces the authority of a competent court to receive possession.	440–5

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chokkampatti	
15– 1–35	Government purchase confirmed.	446–8
	From the Board.	
	Government confirm the purchase of the zemindari on their account for Rs. 8,000.	
17– 8–35	———Final disposal of.	450–7
	From the Board.	
	1. The question for determination is the manner in which the estate is to be finally disposed of, whether it should be permanently retained as a Government purchase or conditionally restored to the son of the ex-zemindar.	
	2. It would be expedient to retain the estate both on considerations of revenue and for maintaining law and order within its limits.	
	3. The Board does not approve of the Collector's recommendation to restore the zemindari to the son of the ex-zemindar, unless its management could not be adequately conducted by the Collector and his establishment or as a measure of policy to continue the succession as an indulgence to C. Valaji Pulli Tevan in deference to the ascertained wishes of the people.	
	Hughes, Mr. G. A.	
7– 9–35	Bequest of Kadalkudi and Kulattur.	458–9
	From the Board.	
	1. As there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the will of the late Mr. Hughes, the Board authorizes that the estates be registered in the names of the parties to whom they were bequeathed on their application.	
	2. The application of Ram Singh for the continuance to him in perpetuity of the grant of 2,000 chains on the terms enjoyed by Mr. Hughes has been referred to Government.	
5–10–35	———From the Board.	474–85
	Government, in their Minutes of Consultation, dated 25th Sep. last, have observed that, while Ram Singh's profligate moral character affords good ground for extreme watchfulness on the part of the local authorities, it cannot, as he is not a convicted offender, be urged as a bar to any indulgence, to which, in equity and justice, he would be entitled. Government, therefore, authorize the Collector to receive from him the usual rent for f. 1224, on account of the lands leased to the late Mr. Hughes, and to grant them anew to him at an increased rent of Rs. 3,500 a year.	
	Travancore Government	
28–12–35	Claims of—Report called for.	486–99
	From the Board.	
	1. The Collector is asked to report on the claim of the Travancore Government to obtain the removal of the Hon'ble Company's chouki at Perungudi and to the restoration of the lands as an appendage to Shencottah that were erroneously assumed by the Hon'ble Company in 1801–2.	
	2. Government have relinquished their claim on the Travancore Government for quit-rent and assessment on the garden at Courtallam.	
	Pearl Banks	
1– 2–36	Gulf of Manar—Report of Lt.-Col. W. Monteith.	502–91
	From the Board.	
	1. The Board communicates a copy of the report of Lt.-Col. Monteith, who was directed by Government to make an examination of the pearl banks and report the result through the Board of Revenue, and calls for his remarks.	
	2. Government direct Lt.-Col. Monteith "to ascertain the exact position of the banks, the quantity, age and state, as far as practicable, of the fish, so as to enable Government to form an opinion regarding the probable advantage of renewing the pearl fishery in this quarter."	502–3

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Banks—*cont.*	
	3. Lt.-Col. Monteith submits his report to the Board. To accomplish the object of a fishery, it is necessary, in the first place, to possess a good marine chart of the Gulf of Manar. Independent of the fishery, it would also be important to the trade. The Gulf of Manar in Capt. Horsburgh's Directory is said to be very dangerous. This relates to the shore and certainly no large vessel should come nearer than 6 miles. But beyond this the sea is clear of rocks and good anchorage generally to be found from 6 to 12 fathoms.	514–91
	4. None of the pearl banks properly so called have less than 5 or 6 fathoms, and generally 10 or 12. They are very little raised above the general bottom of the sea, and should more correctly be called beds. Oysters have always been found in the deep water, or from 10 to 14 fathoms.	
	5. One cause of the long intervals between the fisheries on this coast compared with those of Ceylon is that the banks are entirely cleared of oysters at each fishery, none are preserved to breed and the replenishment of the bank is both distant and doubtful. Lt.-Col. Monteith therefore recommends that in every fishery, a certain portion of the banks should be entirely preserved, the space need not be greater and 100 yards round the guard vessel would be sufficient. The place should be altered at each succeeding fishery.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
20– 6–36	Examination—Collector authorized.	592–601
	From the Board.	
	1. The Board communicates a copy of a correspondence with Government and their orders thereon.	
	2. Government concur in the opinion expressed by the Board that it is highly desirable that they should be informed of the outturn from the pearl banks off the district of Tinnevelly under the Dutch Government. They will address the Ceylon Government with this view, as suggested by the Collector.	
	3. The Collector is authorized to proceed to the examination of the banks during the next season, and in the prosecution of it to expend any sum within Rs. 1,000. The allowance of 2 boats a day to Jodi Thallaivan, is approved and he should be informed that the continuance of this indulgence, or the extension of his advantages will depend on his good conduct.	
	Zamindaris	
	Attachment of personal property prohibited.	602–8
	Extracts of the Board's proceedings.	
	Government, in their Minutes of Consultation, dated the 1st Sep. 1835, strictly prohibit the practice of attaching, in the first instance, for arrears, the personal property of the zemindars, instead of the crops. The Board will take into consideration the best mode of providing for the maintenance of zemindars whose estates are under attachment for arrears caused by adversity of season and who have no independent means of subsistence and will submit its sentiments on the subject for the orders of Government.	

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Letters sent to the Board.
1821–6.

	Poll Tax	
30– 1–182	Levy from Shanars—Abolition.	1–2
	1. The resolution of Government directing the abolition of the poll-tax has been communicated to all the Tahsildars in whose taluks the Shannars reside.	
	2. The object of the Shanars appears to be to obtain the rescission of the whole of the personal taxes paid by them which Mr. Cotton particularized as No. 76 in his list, but that which the Board referred to Government is No. 77.	—

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Poll Tax—*cont.* 8. As the Shanars are evidently resolved to obtain the abolition of all personal taxes affecting them and as Mr. Cotton's reasons for abolishing both taxes are much the same, the Collector recommends the abolition of the personal taxes.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
10- 2-21	Renting proposals. 1. The Collector submits for approval advertisements for the renting or for auction of the fishery of the southern part of the Thollayiram par. 2. The Jathi Talaivan states that the fishery may be deferred till next year, as it would enhance in value by an improvement in the quality of the oysters. He estimates that a fishery to the extent of from 2½ to 3 lakhs of pagodas might take place next year, whereas the proposed fishery of the southern part of the bank this year is only estimated at Pag. 60,000. 3. If his estimate is accurate, a fishery of any part of the bank would be inexpedient, but, on the other hand, a partial fishery is declared practicable this year.	4–10
	Alwar Tirunagari Pagoda	
16- 4-21	Officiating priests—Claim for restoration. 1. The petitioners who appear to have been the urchakas or officiating priests at the Alwar pagoda, were removed from their offices by Mr. Hepburn, in consequence of several urgees from the Tahsildar of that taluk complaining of their refractory and improper conduct in refusing to conduct the ceremonies of a festival in the usual manner. 2. Whether they were resisting innovation, or obstinately refusing the celebration of festivals in the usual manner, it would be difficult at this distance of time to decide. 3. They urge another consideration in favour of their claims that they are by virtue of instruction (உபதேசம்) peculiarly qualified for the performance of the duties in question.	12–4
	Chokkampatti	
17- 7-21	Irrigation dispute—Report. 1. On 10th February 1820, the Police Officer of Sankaranayinarkovil reported to the late Magistrate that the zemindar has cut a new channal from the watercourse which conveyed the supply to the tanks of Puliyangudi. The Magistrate issued orders to inspect the place, to stop further progress of the work and to re-open the old one. 2. From the report of Mr. Thomas, the Head Assistant, who was deputed for enquiry, it appears that the zemindar had attempted by digging a new channal to divert the course of the water on which the tanks of the sirkar villages of Puliangudi depend for supply, and that, under clause 8, section 51 of Regulation XI of 1816, it has been ordered to fill up the new channel and to allow the water to flow in its former course.	15–24
	Personal Taxes	
18- 9-21	Shanars—Exemption proposals. 1. It appears that the orders of Government of the 5th Jan. last directing the discontinuance of the taxes are intended to apply only to the taluk of Punjamahl, as Mr. Cotton recommended the abolition only to that taluk. 2. As the order stands at present, the whole of the personal taxes paid by the Shanars are repealed. The taxes payable by the Shanars of Veruthukupatti, a large trading town at the northern extremity of the district, contains nearly the whole revenue derived from that place to Government. The Shanars are the principal inhabitants of the place and carry on an extensive trade chiefly in tobacco and other articles. They are opulent and better able to bear the burden of taxation than their indigent neighbours of other classes by whom these taxes are still paid.	30–4

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Personal Taxes—*cont.*	
	3. The only source of public revenue from these people, if personal taxes are not levied, will be customs, which will bear hard upon other castes exercising the same profession. It therefore appears that the case of the Shanars requires revision.	
	4. If it is considered inconsistent with good faith to revoke entirely the concession, it may at least be limited to the taluk of Punjamahl, from where the petition for indulgence emanated.	
19- 9-21	———Assessment for f. 1230—Report.	156-8
	1. As the orders of the Board were to collect these taxes according to mamul, a reference was made to the several zemindars to ascertain the nature and rates of the taxes. They almost universally denied that any taxes were received by them. No accounts of motarpha in the pollams were to be found on the records of this province.	
	2. It became necessary to form a motarpha jamabandi for the pollams, and the rates of taxes paid in the neighbouring sirkar villages were adopted by the Tahsildars under instructions from the Collector. The total amount was Rs. 37,876-14-0.	
	3. Many objections were made by the poligars. They complained of the rates as excessive and likely to induce people to emigrate. They wanted to exempt persons of their own caste, as for instance, marawars in a marawar pollam. It is an irrational ground for exemption.	
	4. In the case of the pollams, there is no mamul to be adhered to as a guide, and the oppressive exactions of the poligars could not form a precedent to the British Government to adopt. A greater blessing could not be conferred upon the country than the judicious reform of these taxes.	
	5. It is advisable to discontinue the delegation of the levy of them to the mirasdars, and under a new rent, it is proposed to have them collected by the sirkar revenue officers.	
	Assignment of Land	
22-10-21 26-10-21	Mr. G. A. Hughes's application.	40-1
	The Collector recommends Mr. Hughes's application for a small spot of ground adjoining his indigo works at Tachanur. The revenue derivable from the land is trifling. Mr. Hughes's well-known character and useful pursuits will be a further inducement in recommending it to Government.	
	Chank Fisheries	
28-11-21 29-11-21	Interruption—Report.	48-50 54-69
	1. The chank fishery which has been carried on at Tuticorin from the commencement of the season has been interrupted by the Parawars having fled with the boats. It must produce a considerable loss to Government.	
	2. The renters' agent applied either to sanction his carrying on the fishery in the sirkar territory, or to compel the Parawars by force to return to Tuticorin and fish there. The Parawars, on the other hand, begged for permission to pursue their occupation anywhere but at Tuticorin. They have been informed that the subject has been laid before the Board.	
	3. The claim set up by the Dutch to the sovereignty over these people was not highly questionable.	
	Karivalamvandanallur	
12-12-21	Sankaranayinarkovil taluk—Renting proposals.	71-6
	1. It would be expedient to make the rent with the whole of the mirasidars, if practicable, in preference to acceding to the proposal of Ramanujam Iyengar, who offers a perpetual rent for the village of Rs. 1,060-9-8, which is very inadequate.	

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	Karivalamvandanallur—*cont.*	
	2. The Zamindar of Sivagiri is likely to use every means in his power to frustrate by intrigue any arrangement of the kind and possessing at present considerable influence in the village, may succeed in preventing the mirasidars from renting, for a time. The Collector encloses a copy of the representation from the zemindarini on the subject of the claim she alleges to the village.	
	Pearl Banks	
21–12–21 2– 8–22	Examination report.	78–96
	1. The estimated value of the produce of the oysters taken up during the examination holds out the prospect of a much richer fishery than has been known since the first undertaken for the Company. There is reason to believe that the quantity of pearl oysters on the bank is very great, and such as to render it indispensably necessary to fish it with the least possible delay.	
	2. It will be expedient to lose no time in notifying the advertisement in order that the Ceylon Government may postpone the fishery of the Manar banks which might otherwise materially interfere with the fishery on the coast.	
	3. On consideration of the two modes of disposing of the fishery, viz., renting the whole fishery, and selling by auction the produce of the boats, the Collector prefers the latter unless a very favourable offer should be made.	
	4. The Collector requests the Board's instructions for guidance, in the event of the pretensions of the Netherlands authorities to having the fishery conducted at Tuticorin being put forward. The fishery will be conducted out of Tuticorin.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
1– 2–22	Renting proposals.	86–92
	The Collector recommends the offer of Abdul Kader Maracair of Kilakarai for Pag. 1,60,500 in preference to selling the boats by lots. The latter mode might produce much more to Government. The former, however, secures to Government under the stipulated conditions a revenue unprecedented on the occasion of any former fasli. The only doubt as to the expediency of renting the whole fishery arises from the uncertainty how far the produce may fall short of the estimate, though that estimate is as much to be relied on, as any former one.	
16– 3–22		95–9
25– 3–22	———Failure reported.	
	1. The Collector reports that the pearl fishery as far as it has yet gone, has so totally failed to answer the expectations formed of it and the calculations on which the rent was founded that the renter applied to be released from his engagements and requested that the oysters fished may be made over to him at the estimated sirkar valuation per thousand.	
	2. In the peculiar circumstances of the case the Collector has taken upon himself to accede to the application.	
	3. A rigid enquiry will be instituted into the conduct of the Jathi Thalaivan who appears to have acted with unpardonable negligence or fraud.	
	Cholera	
25– 3–22	Prevalence—Report.	99–100
	To Government.	
	1. The epidemic cholera has within the last few days carried off a considerable number of persons at the pearl fishery. The number of deaths bears a large proportion to the cases	—

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	Cholera—*cont.*	
	which occurred and the local inconveniences are such as to afford little hope of the diminution of the disorder, except by the removal of those who are subject to its attack.	
	2. The disease is chiefly among the lower classes of people.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
2– 4–22	Failure—Further report.	101–12
	1. In continuation of his letter of the 23rd ultimo and in reply to the Board's letter of the 28th ultimo calling for further report and directing that the renter be kept to his engagements leaving the question of remission till the conclusion of the fishery, the Collector submits his further report.	
	2. From the produce of the fishery for the last 11 days, it appears evident that the calculations have been radically defective. A large quantity of the oysters which are upon the bank are dead.	
	3. The other obstacles to the successful prosecution of the fishery are the appearance of that dreadful visitaion, the spasmodic cholera, at the fishery and amongst the boat people and divers. It caused many to desert.	
	4. In a similar instance at Manar, the Government of Ceylon, in consideration of the complete failure, not only released the renter from his obligations, but permitted him to fish for 3 days gratuitously, as some remuneration for the expense he had incurred. The fishery will eventually have to be conducted in amani to avoid losing the produce which may remain upon the bank.	
8– 4–22 19– 7–22	———Amani management.	118–22
	The limited fishery has been taken under amani since the 4th and the circar share of the oysters taken and sold on account of Government.	
	The fishery was conducted under amani with the Board's sanction and ultimately Government were pleased to accede to the application of the renter.	
	The charges incurred on this account amount to Rs. 1,885–7–11.	
	Chank Fisheries	
19–10–22	Claim of the Dutch Government—Report.	125–6
10– 2–23		144–50
	1. The Netherlands Resident, in his letter, dated the 16th instant, protested against the chank fishery taking place out of Tuticorin and renewed a former demand.	
	2. In anticipation of the difficulties which would impede the fishery if it were conducted under the superintendence of the Netherlands authorities, Government sanctioned its taking place in the circar territory at Pinnacoil.	
	3. The object of the repeated requisitions made by them is evidently to retain their claim to the sovereignty over the Parawars.	
	Education	
7–11–22	Native colleges and schools—Statement.	126–7
	Quit-rent	
5– 1–23	Modification—Mr. Hughes's application.	133–6
	1. On a reference to Mr. Hepburn's letter to the Board of the 7th May 1808, it appears that he did not consider the lands described in the 16th paragraph as sufficiently valuable to bear the usual quitrent.	
	2. The Courtallam lands having been made over to Government with the bungalow attached to them by Mr. Hughes, the grant for these must be cancelled and with respect to the Tachinur ground, the modification of the quit-rent solicited by	—

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	Quit-rent—*cont.* Mr. Hughes is so equitable in itself and borne out by Mr. Hepburn's original report in which he did not contemplate the imposition of any rent on the ground that it cannot but be recommended to the favourable consideration of the Board.	
	Irrigation Repairs	
3– 2–23	Pillaiyarkulam—Application of Venkata Row. 1. Venkata Row, formerly the head sarishtadar, applied that the maramat works to be executed in the village granted to him in shrotriem might be done at the expense of Government. It was intended in answer that Government had not contemplated the grant of a village in shrotriem which was liable to require maramat to any extent. 2. The tank marah of the village is too trifling to keep up the repairs. The repairs to the nullah are stated to be urgent, and the amount is inconsiderable Rs. 104 (deducting the marah, Rs. 60). The amount will be advanced to Venkata Row, who has undertaken to repay it in the event of the sanction of Government not being obtained for it.	140–2
	Chatram	
25– 2–23	Construcion at Kayattar—Application of Ramalinga Mudaliar. The Collector reports that Ramalinga Mudaliar proposes to erect a choultry at Kayattar, a halting station on the road to Madura, and recommends his application for exemption from payment of rent of a small piece of nanjah mel punja which he wishes to cultivate as a garden for the supply of vegetables to the choultry.	152–7
	Sivagiri	
28– 5–23	Suit against the Collector—By the Zamindarni. 1. The Zamindarni of Sivagiri has filed a suit in the Zillah Court of Madura against the late Collector and others for recovery of a sum of Rs. 1,600 as damages sustained by her in consequence of the Nochi Annoi calwoi which conveyed water to the Kal paravu kulam and the dam appertaining thereto having been destroyed under his orders and prays that his orders may be reversed. 2. So far back as 1818, Mr. Cotton issued an order prohibiting the 2 channels which were considered to be recent. 3. The late Collector, Mr. Hudleston, issued 2 orders, one on 14th Dec. 1820 and another on 14th March 1821, the former directing the dam to be destroyed and the channel to be stopped, and the latter directing the zemindarni to allow matters to remain till a further decision should be made by a panchayat. But no panchayat had ever sat. 4. As regards the dam Mr. Hudleston, on the 19th April 1822, decided as Magistrate that no dam had for several years existed and confirmed the order he had issued as Collector. 5. The evidence only proves that the foundations of a very old dam were found underground at the place where the zemindarni wished the dam in question to be built and that the channel was newly dug. The existence of the dam after the first of these prohibitions would be a mere nullity. That the channel did not exist subsequent to the prohibition, seems very certain as the Puthur inhabitants would have certainly complained if it was renewed contrary to Mr. Cotton's orders.	159–62
	Census	
22–10–23	Report. Year. Population. 1801 ... ... 5,71,000 1817 ... ... 6,29,000 1823 ... ... 7,89,000 These accounts include the population of the zemindaris also.	169–71

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Jurisdiction	
3- 5-24	Villages encompassed by the Madura district—Statement.	178-90
	Roads	
25- 5-24	Condition of.	181-2
	1. The principal roads are 3 and their total length is about 310 miles.	
	2. *Trichinopoly—Quilon.* This is the only military route running through Palamcottah and is 130 miles in length. It crosses 3 rivers and several streams. Its northern portion is cotton ground, which is most unsuitable in the rainy season.	
	3. *Seacoast to Tenkasi.* This runs from the seacoast to Tenkasi, through Palamcottah and Tinnevelly, its present length being 42 miles. It is the most important to the trade of the district.	
	4. The third high way leads from the boundary of the district to the Ariyan Kovil pass into Travancore. It is 90 miles in length and lies on the western side of the district.	...
	5. The route to Quilon from Madras now passes through Cape Comorin. The establishment of the third road and the repairs at the Ariyan Kovil pass will open up communication with the centre of Travancore and shorten the distance by 40 miles. This would be a considerable advantage both for military purposes and for the trade between Travancore and Tinnevelly.	
	6. The estimate for repairs would amount to Rs. 13,350, exclusive of big repairs, such as of passes or of construction of bridges over large streams, etc.	
	Pillaiyarkulam	
18-10-24	Cowle granted to Venkata Row.	190-200
	Pattam Tenure	
24- 9-25	Report on.	213-25
	1. The pattam appears to be a permanent favourable grain assessment on nanja land.	
	2. The Collector explains some of his observations on the subject submitted in his letter, dated 18th February last.	
	3. The pattam is generally held by custom and it is difficult to trace the names of granters, the number of grants and the copy of sanad. It is brought to account with the melwaram of the village and it is hardly possible to ascertain the value of pattam lands.	
	Revenue and Police Duties	
16-11-25	Srivaikuntam taluk—Distribution—Proposals.	226-8
	1. The taluk of Srivaikuntam is one of the most important in the district from its extent, population and fertility. The police duties are particularly heavy, from the addition of the police of 5 zemindaris to the taluk.	
	2. There is a small number of sirkar villages in the vicinity of Vaippar belonging to the Srivaikuntam taluk but entirely cut off from it by the Ettaiyapuram Zamindari. The annual beriz of these villages is Rs. 7,000. The poligars make their own collections and their influence is not calculated to establish peace and good order.	
	3. With a view to check irregularities and to introduce among the ryots an acquaintance with the legal extent of the poligars' powers and with a view also to lessening the police duties of the Srivaikuntam taluk, the Collector requests sanction for a new taluk under the name of Vaippar taluk.	
	4. The total proposed annual increase of expense amounts to Rs. 171-15-9½. The Devasthanum Tahsildar's establishment has been reduced and at the end of the fasli such arrangements could be made as might render sufficient the services of one Tahsildar for the 2 taluks.	

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	Dutch Settlements	
24- 5-25	Factories, etc.—Transfer to the English—Proposals.	242-4
1- 6-25	To the Netherlands Resident.	
	The Collector states that he proposes to be near Tuticorin to receive the transfer on the 1st proximo. There are certain inhabitants of European descent who have been for some time under personal restraint and it is hoped that they will be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent their being an encumbrance to the English Government.	
1- 6-25	———To the British Commissioner.	245
	The Collector reports that he has received possession of Tuticorin and its dependencies from the Netherlands Chief of that settlement. As there was no means of firing a salute on the occasion in an impressive manner, the only form observed was the lowering of the Dutch flag and the raising of the English flag in its place at sunrise, and a proclamation was read to notify the change of authority.	
...	———To the Chief Secretary to Government.	246
1- 7-25	———To the British Commissioner, Cuddalore.	249-50
	The Collector reports for relief the cases of the Netherlands public servants and pensioners who have been reduced to distress by the cessation of the Dutch authority, and recommends their early return to Batavia by an application to the Ceylon Government. He adds that a vessel generally makes a voyage in the beginning of the year from Colombo to Batavia.	
	Dutch Government	
29 -7-25	List of pensioners.	254-5
	To the British Commissioner.	
	Jamabandi Report	
15- 8-26	For f. 1235.	271-300
	From the Sub-Collector, Tinnevelly.	

1. *Wet lands.*

The whole of the lands of each village is assumed to be equally productive, which is seldom or never the case. It amounts to assessing the wet lands in an inverse proportion to their productiveness.

2. *Government bear the loss.*

The interests of the Circar are sufficiently provided for under the settlement, provided there is a certainty that the settlement will be continued from year to year. But being annual and optional with the ryots, it is only adopted in favourable seasons. In an unfavourable year, the ryots revert to the obbadi or division of the crop, so that in a year of abundance the Circar only reaps an average profit and in a year of scarcity it bears the entire loss.

3. This settlement is not a step towards a fixed field assessment for there is no approximation to equality of incidence on different fields.

4. Further it does not furnish us with any detailed accounts of the produce. In fact, it often resolves itself into a mere village rent, the individual ryot still paying his contribution in kind.

5. *Punjah lands.*

These are supposed to be settled under a permanent classification and assessment, but the survey is so incomplete that this can hardly be said to be the case.

6. *Motarpha.*

Not only the zemindars but the holders of Kutgootee lands collect motarpha from persons resident, on their lands. — They have no right to do this.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Courtallam Chatram	
19- 8-26	Chokkampatti Poligar's complaint.	301-3
	1. The choultry is situated at the foot of the falls of Courtallam, a place of frequent resort for religious pilgrims.	
	2. The whole establishment appears to have been erected about 150 years ago by Chinna Nunja Tevan, a predecessor of the present poligar.	
	3. The endowments are very liberal and consist of the melwaram of 12 villages, which amounts to an annual value of Rs. 9,080 in 1825.	
	4. The original intention of the endowment was perverted and the revenue has been unfairly administered, both to the detriment of the choultry and the pagoda services, for which provision has been made.	
	5. By Regulation VII of 1817, the Collector was bound to remedy an abuse of this kind, and the poligar was called upon to produce his accounts but failed. An amin was appointed to superintend the affairs of the choultry and the management of the villages was assumed on the 16th Nov. 1825.	
	Spice Gardens	
12-10-26	Progress report.	305-10

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	Chokkampatti	
16- 2-1827	Suit against the Collector.	2-28
	1. In consequence of the court's decision that the act of the Collector in refusing to confirm the decree of the panchayat over the dispute for the arrears of rent due from the under-renters of Kadayanallur to the Chokkampatti Zamindar was unwarranted, the Collector offered to annul all his former proceedings and to investigate the case himself in the mode laid down in clause 4, section iv, Regulation V of 1882. The zemindar made no decisive answer, but after more than a year filed the present prosecution.	
	2. The charges in the plaint refer to two points, viz., the act of the ryots in withholding kists, and the act of the Collector in refusing to confirm the decree of the panchayat, but the pecuniary claim is not against the Collector. There is no sum specified as the equivalent for the damage sustained by the Collector's act. It is contrary to the rules that two distinct cases should be comprehended in one plaint.	
	3. The most equitable mode of bringing the case to a conclusion would be for the plaintiff to renew his application to the Collector under clause 1, section iv, Regulation V of 1822 for attachment of property of his defaulting under-renters. The plaintiff will thereby have an opportunity of amending some deficiency in his communication to the Collector and the defendant can exercise his right of filing an appeal against the first decision in the case. Failing these, the Collector requests that he may be authorized to defend himself in the court at Government expense.	
	Inams	
30- 3-27	Investigation into title—Temporary establishments—Requisition.	26-8
	Assessment	
30- 6-27	Second crop on dry land—Complaint of the inhabitants of Nadumandalam taluk.	31-2
	1. The petitioners state that although from the commencement of the Company's management, they had cultivated their punja lands under a fixed tenure teerwa raising one crop or two as the season permitted, they had from 1234 been taxed for the second crop.	—

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Assessment—*cont.*	
	2. On punjah lands in this district, except in the Tenkasi taluk, whatever the number of the punja crops may be, only the usual teerwa is demanded. But where, as in the present case, the second crop is tottacooru cultivated by water raised from wells or other sources, it is usual to take the full tottacooru teerwa.	
	Pattahs	33–7
8– 7–27	Provisions of Regulation V of 1882—Remarks.	
	1. With respect to the relative situation of the zamindars and their ryots, some such provisions as those under consideration seem to be absolutely necessary to protect the latter from undue exactions and unwarrantable ejections. The poligars of Tinnevelly are not to be compared in point of respectability with the ancient zamindars of the Northern Sirkars. They are almost without exception persons of very low (Marawar) caste, and many of them are of predatory habits.	
	2. Should any modification in the pattah regulation be deemed necessary, regard should be had to the relative situation of mirasdars and their under-tenants. Amongst them, there is as much unwarrantable withholding of the dues of the mirasdars by the ryots as there is of disposition in the former to oppress the latter.	
	Settlement	40–65
10– 9–27	Wet lands—Introduction of.	
	1. If, as the Board desire, we fix a standard outturn on each field for purposes of assessment there is a risk of falling back to a village rent. Smaller ryots will refuse to undertake responsibility to Government for the tax on their fields and will prefer to put themselves in the hands of the village community. The result will be quite at variance with the principles of an individual settlement.	
	2. In accordance with the Board's instructions, "the standard produce of the cultivated lands of a village being assumed upon the cultivation and produce of seven years, it has been left to the mirasdars and ryots to settle among themselves the proportion to be borne by each field."	
	3. *Soil classification.* The different kinds of soil were limited to six, as in punjah.	
	4. *Crop sharing.* The basis of the settlement being on the average produce and collection of seven years, the ryots proceeded to apportion the grain assessment per cottah of each field, according to their opinion of its productivity.	
	5. *Commutation.* The kinds of soil, the number of tarams and the assessment of each taram were thus determined; the grain assessment of each field was ascertained from its extent and the taram and kind of soil in which it had been entered by the ryots. This was converted into money under the rules laid down by Government.	
	Flood Damage	68–70
27–11–27	Report.	
	The district has been visited with a heavier inundation than has been known within memory. For three nights and three days, the whole country was under water. The loss of revenue must be very great and it is impossible as this stage to estimate it.	
	Grama Kurch	71–86
26–12–27	Mr. Campbell's observations—Report on.	
	1. There can be no doubt of the general prevalence of contributions in excess of the settlement throughout the Madras territories for defraying what are called village charges for the advantage of the village community.	
	2. Any direct attempt on the part of Government to abolish the grama kurch by making it illegal would only compel the villages to greater secrecy in their proceedings.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Inams	
26-12-27	Poruppu tenure—Grant to Ramaswami Naick—Mr. Campbell's observations—Remarks. 1. Ramaswami Naick was appointed head sarishtadar in f. 1216. On 2nd Sep. 1818, a grant of land was issued in the name of a Brahmin named Ekambarao, who was a dependent of Ramaswami Naick. The object of the cowledar was the support of certain kattalais in Vishnu pagodas. The grant was, at his request, transferred to the name of Veeraswami Naick, son of the sarishtadar, in whose name they still continue to be registered. The grant may be said to have been made to the sarishtadar under the name of another. 2. The question is whether the land was bona fide old waste as certified. The fact of the lands having been cultivated for 6 years immediately preceding is sufficiently clear, although from the statement of annual collections, the cultivation appears to have been on the decline.	86-93
	Assessment	
26-12-27	Nunja mel punja—Mr .Campbell's observations—Remarks. 1. Mr. Campbell's observations on the variable assessment of nunja mel punja and vanpayer are very just and may be extended to totacooru or garden cultivation on punja lands. 2. The present rates of teerwa not only vary in every village and with the nature of the crop, but are quite arbitrary in their amount. 3. Perhaps the simplest way of rectifying the evil will be to regulate the teerwa by the fixed nunja or punja teerwa of the lands on which they may be cultivated. The variation with the nature of the crop grown should still continue.	93-6
	Loom Tax	
26-12-27	Ambasamudram weavers' application—Remarks. 1. The whole system of motarpha taxation or rather the total want of system calls loudly for revision. The taxation is at present arbitrary and several villages have been taxed at different rates. Until detailed accounts are available, nothing can be done. 2. The inhabitants of neighbouring villages recommend that the rates in Ambasamudram should be reduced. When all are taxed at different rates, some one must be taxed higher than the rest. In Ambasamudram, it is not a recent increase, and considering that it is the greatest cloth mart in the district the tax cannot be considered a special hardship.	101-2
	Census	
27-12-27	For f. 1236—Statement.	103-4
	Village Headman	
22- 1-28	Allowances—Proposals. 1. The Collector reports on the propriety of making a suitable provision for the head inhabitants as described in clause 1, section 3, Regulation IV of 1816. 2. Out of 1,122 villages in the district, there are no less than 628 in which the head inhabitants are not in the possession of any allowance whatsoever. 3. With regard to the means of making ah adequate provision for them, they should be paid in the same way as other district servants and their allowances should be calculated on a certain percentage of the beriz of the villages regulated according to the graduated scale.	106-11
	Flood Damage	
5- 2-28	Report. 1. The Collector reports on the effects of the inundation which occurred in Nov. last. 2. The breaches of the tanks, nullahs and banks of the river amount to 1,207. The number of houses destroyed is 7,870, of cattle, 3,410 and of human beings, 123. The loss of revenue upon the carr produce will be about Rs. 62,000. 3. The issue of tukkavi to a considerable amount is necessary. The amount issued in the four taluks of Srivaikuntam, Alwar Tinnevelly, Punjamahl and Vidugramam, previous to the inundation, is Rs. 20,618 making the total amount of tukkavi for f. 1237 about Rs. 37,000.	112-21

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	Assessment	
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22- 1-28	Allowances—Proposals. 1. The Collector reports on the propriety of making a suitable provision for the head inhabitants as described in clause 1, section 3, Regulation IV of 1816. 2. Out of 1,122 villages in the district, there are no less than 628 in which the head inhabitants are not in the possession of any allowance whatsoever. 3. With regard to the means of making an adequate provision for them, they should be paid in the same way as other district servants and their allowances should be calculated on a certain percentage of the beriz of the villages regulated according to the graduated scale.	106–11
	Flood Damage	
5- 2-28	Report. 1. The Collector reports on the effects of the inundation which occurred in Nov. last. 2. The breaches of the tanks, nullahs and banks of the river amount to 1,207. The number of houses destroyed is 7,870, of cattle, 3,410 and of human beings, 123. The loss of revenue upon the carr produce will be about Rs. 62,000. 3. The issue of tukkavi to a considerable amount is necessary. The amount issued in the four taluks of Srivaikuntam, Alwar Tinnevelly, Punjamahl and Vidugramam, previous to the inundation, is Rs. 20,613 making the total amount of tukkavi for f. 1237 about Rs. 37,000.	112–21

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	Pearl Banks	
11- 2-28	Examination—Statement.	124–31
20- 3-28		153–7
	Pearl Fisheries	
24- 3-28	Results—Statement.	140–7
25- 3-28		
9- 5-28	———Charges—Report.	53–5
	Cocoanut Trees	
9 -6-28	Tax at Coilpatam.	157–61
	1. Coilpatam is the principal seaport in the district and the place from which the Company's investments are always exported to Madras. The population consists of 7,344 persons of whom 5,211 are Mussalmans, commonly called 'Labbais.'	
	2. It appears that, from f. 1211 to f. 1214, no tax was fixed on either palmyra or cocoanut trees. In f. 1215, the trees were classed and taxed. From f. 1224 to f. 1227, the produce was rented, and from f. 1227 to f. 1231, it was rented for 5 years and the rent was regularly collected.	
	3. The assessment which appears to be the most equitable is of the nature of quit-rent on lands held as sundry maniams. There is no difficulty in applying this to the topes and trees at Coilpatam.	
	Nuzzerana	
4- 5-29	Proposals to levy—Collector's objection.	193–6
	To Government.	
	1. The revenue fixed to be paid annually by the poligars was determined with reference to the resources of their estates. The demand of nuzzerana on any scale would be considered as an exaction.	
	2. The only tax approaching to it is the payment by the ryots both in grain and in money of what is known as yawenah. It was established by the Mussalman government and constituted a part of the pay of the peshcar.	
	3. This tax continued in the sirkar demand and amounted to Rs. 1,40,000 until f. 1217, when it was abolished as an impost. A fee paid by the public to a native public servant is bound to have a demoralising effect.	
	House Tax	
14- 8-29	Pallars' complaint.	201–3
	1. The Pallars had been subject to the payment of a motarpha tax called 'wodea cootum vari.' It is a fine which they paid to their headman on the commission of petty offences.	
	2. Under the Nabob's government it was levied at a fixed rate from the headman of the caste as a rent for the privilege of levying fines. Since the Company's Government, it was levied as a house tax.	
	3. In f. 1237, at the time of the settlement, the Collector considered that it could not be the intention of the Board that even Pallars holding the pattas for their lands and paying revenue direct to Government should be liable to the payment of motarpha and all Pallars who had pattahs were exempted.	
	4. The amount of revenue derived from the tax is trifling, and while other castes not holding pattahs for the lands of which they are the cultivators are exempt, there is no reason why the Pallars also should not be exempted from it. They are labourers of the lowest class and the exemption would be a most important relief to them.	
	Melmandai	
19- 8-29	Mr. Hughes's claim.	211–4
	1. The private sale or transfer of a part of the estate might not be admissible, since the entire sale of it had been advertised under the authority of the Board. The amount of all demands against the zamindar was sent by Mr. Hughes.	
	2. As the lands were assumed and advertised for public sale, they could not be disposed of by private contract, in whole or in part, without reference to the Adawlut Court.	—

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	Melamandai—*cont.*	
	3. Mr. Hughes is incompetent to purchase the lands, on account of his being a European who has not obtained the previous sanction of Government.	
	4. If it is not competent to make the transfer in his own name, Mr. Hughes requests that it may be made in the name of Ram Sing of Tuchinallur.	
	Travancore Irrigation	
1- 9-29	Canadian canal—Alterations—Collector's report.	216-8
	1. The great objection to the execution of the work desired by the Travancore Government arises from the prejudices of the mirasdars of the Shermadevi taluk, whose lands are watered entirely from the Canadian canal. They object to any alteration being made in the nullah. The completion of the work in brick and chunam to the extent desired would be attended with endless disputes between the inhabitants of Shermadevi and those of the Travancore village.	
	2. The canal runs for about 20 miles, waters nearly 8,000 seed cottahs of land in the Shermadevi taluk and is one of the richest sources of irrigation. There seems to be no objection to the continuance of the low mud bank formed with rough stones.	
	3. The Collector does not acquiesce in the request conveyed by the British Resident on the part of the Travancore Government.	
	Transfer of Registry	
4- 9-29	Lands in Kalakkadu taluk—Mr. Rhenius's application.	219-20
	The Collector requests the Board's instructions whether the lands purchased for the benefit of the Church Mission Society could be registered in the name of Mr. Rhenius, a missionary, as superintending member.	
	Zamindaris	
21- 9-29	Statement of.	222-32
	Religious Endowments	
19- 6-29	Pillaiyan kattalai—Management of.	233-5
30-11-29.		236-43
	1. The Collector reports on the respective claims of Sankaranarayana Pillai and Munga Pillai to superintend the institution.	
	2. Munga Pillai claims his right through Muthia Pillai who claimed in turn from his mother Sengamala Nachiar and from his maternal grandfather, Tirumalai Kulanda Pillai.	
	3. Sankaranarayana Pillai affirms that the superitendence descended to Muthia Pillai from his paternal grandfather, Iruvappa Pillai, after being enjoyed previously by Iruvappa Pillai's second son, Sankaranarayana Pillai, to whom Muthia Pillai was the immediate successor, and grounds his own claim on his direct descent as grandson from the aforesaid Sankaranarayana Pillai.	
	4. After making a thorough enquiry, it is found that the account given by Munga Pillai is true and that Munga Pillai, independently of any right he may derive as the adopted heir of Muthia Pillai, being the sole surviving male descendant of the original founder of the institution, has an undoubted right to the privilege of its superintendence.	
	Shrotriem	
27- 2-30	Pillaiyarkulam.	47-53
	1. Lakshmi Bai Ammal, widow of Venkata Row, prays that her adopted son Srinivasa Row having died, she may nominate another child of her daughter to hold the shrotriem or enjoy it in her own name in order to fulfil the terms upon which Government were pleased to grant the shrotriem to her deceased husband, Venkata Row, on 20th March 1820.	
	2. The Collector recommends that, in consideration of her old age and misfortune, the shrotriem may be continued in the name of the children of the petitioner's daughter during her lifetime. —	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Fisheries	
13- 4-30	Results—Report.	254-5
6- 5-30	The rent of the pearl fishery at Tuticorin for 10 days was concluded yesterday. The contractor has fulfilled his engagements and paid the full amount of his rent, Rs. 70,215. The six maniam boats were sold for Rs. 9,560 which would be remitted to the Collector in whose districts the different pagodas are situated. The total number of oysters fished by the fifty Government boats amounted to the unusual number of 66,61,990, giving the renter the melwaram of 44,41,327 oysters. Each boat averaged 12,689 a day.	257-69
	Assignment of Land	
24- 5-30	Grant of cowle to Mr. Hughes. The Collector submits to the Board the form of cowle to be granted to Mr. Hughes for a piece of land purchased by him. Cowle is not usually allowed beyond the period of eight year and in submitting a proposal in extension of the general rule for a further period of three years, it is believed that a return for the sum laid out in the improvement and restoration of the land could not be expected before the expiration of eleven years.	270-3
	Suits	
12- 6-30	For possession of Aniyaparanallur village—Srivaikuntam taluk.	276-87
23- 7-30	1. Two persons named Vallinayagam Pillai and Dharmaperumal Pillai have filed a suit against the Collector and one Sankarakumara Kone, an inhabitant of Aniyaparanallur, stating that they had purchased that village in public auction and received pattahs from the Sirkar up to 1237.	289-309
	2. The Collector has dispossessed them of certain items of punjah land and delivered them over to the first defendant and granted pattahs in his name for f. 1238.	
	3. The facts of the case are that the village was held during the decennial rent by one Ramalinga Mudali since dead, and was sold by public auction on 20th Sep. 1815 for arrears due by him in the third year.	
	4. The father of the first plaintiff became the purchaser of the rent and his name was entered in the public accounts as the headman or mirasdar of the village.	
	5. The lands of the village were always occupied by the ryots and the cultivation carried on solely by them.	
	6. After the expiration of the decennial rent the plaintiffs continued to hold in their names to the end of f. 1237 a general patta for the collection and payment of the revenues of the whole village.	
	7. During the settlement of 1238, the plaintiffs demanded the right of continuing the species of pattahs in their names as usual, but were informed that as the village was 'parambat,' and the property was vested in Government, it was not necessary to enter into any engagement with them, that they would be acknowledged as the headmen of the village and entitled to all privilleges of that office, and that a distribution of individual pattas would be made in the names of all the ryots who occupied and cultivated the land.	
	8. Numerous complaints were preferred against the plaintiffs in their assumed capacity of mirasdars for excess of collections, etc. Individual pattas were issued and maniam, etc., amounting to Rs. 360-4-5 were confirmed to the plaintiffs for their services as headmen of the village.	
	9. The Collector requests permission to defend the suit at public expense.	
	Church Mission Society	
7- 8-30	Registration of certain lands belonging to—Mr. Rhenius's explanation—Report on.	312-30
	1. There is a difference in the number of the lands specified in Mr. Rhenius's statement and in the public accounts. There can be no difficulty in correcting the errors under section 5, Regulation XIX of 1802, should sanction be conveyed for him to hold the lands.	

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	Church Mission Society—*cont.*	
	2. Mr. Rhenius appears to think that the registration of land not permanently assessed in the name and by the consent of any parties gives a right and title to that land. It was not until the propriety of registering certain lands in the village accounts which were procured by Mr. Rhenius in 1829, was questioned that he saw the necessity of securing himself against the liability of being dispossessed of all the lands obtained directly or indirectly on account of the Church Mission Society.	
	3. The title-deeds of Mr. Rhenius can have no legal effect. Wherever they may be registered, they are drawn out in the names of different persons and in some cases in the name of the Church Mission Society and still require sanction. Mr. Rhenius states that the aim of the missionary establishment has been the improvement of the natives in morality and knowledge of every description and the provision of a separate place of residence for the native Christians. It seems scarcely possible for him to do so without mingling the temporal interests of his converts with the spiritual functions of his calling, and the permission solicited by Mr. Rhenius cannot be granted without encouraging a spirit of disunion and jealousy between the native Christians and the various other sects. If the purchase of lands by Mr. Rhenius for charitable purposes is sanctioned, it is likely that other claimants would come forward for similar sanction, which would set up a precedent that all natives becoming Christians would be supported by grants of land. It is not probable that the establishment of separate communities would secure for the native Christians more protection than is afforded to them in their present state by the laws of the country.	
	Extra Revenue	
7- 9-30	Statement.	337-69
	1. The Collector submits a statement of 40 items of extra revenue under the head of nelavari. The total amount derived in f. 1238 was Rs. 18,200-2-4.	
	2. Until f. 1234, these taxes were included in the demand of land revenue in every village and the term nelavari was applied to them in order to conform to the statement prescribed in f. 1235.	
	3. The taxes proposed to be discontinued have obviously the appearance of an extra assessment upon the private stock of individuals. The most considerable of these taxes is the desha cawal fee which is levied on nunja lands and amounts to Rs. 3,054-2-5.	
	4. The items of nelavari which seem proper for retention amount to Rs. 12,805-2-3 and being paid as a portion of their rent, they are readily contributed by the people to secure their own benefit as well as the interests of Government.	
	Poligars	
18-11-30	Allowances—Succession—Statement.	352-5
	Cocoanut Topes	
10- 1-31	Taxes—Coilpatam—Application of Sheik Abdul Kader.	363-63
26- 1-31		365-9
11- 3-31		379-86
	1. The petitioner claims, on behalf of the Mahomedan inhabitants of Coilpatam, exemption from the tax usually collected on the topes on the plea that they were never subjected to this payment during the Nabob's government or for a considerable period after the cession of the country to the Company, etc.	
	2. It appears that from f. 1211 to f. 1214, a yearly tax of Ch. 80 or Rs. 169-11-2 was paid by the Shanars who climbed the trees. In f. 1215, the inhabitants were called upon to produce any documents they might possess in support of the claim of exemption, but having failed to do so, a settlement took place from f. 1215 to f. 1223. The amount varying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000 was entered in the accounts, but was not collected.	

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Cocoanut Topes—*cont.*

8. The topes were resumed by Mr. Cotton in f. 1224 and were rented in the first instance in shares to individuals and afterwards entire to various renters. The Collector's proposal for a quit-rent was long ago negatived by the Board in their letter, dated 1st Sep. 1828, on the ground that the petitioners had long since failed to substantiate their claims to the exemption solicited and that the right of the Sirkar to demand the revenue from the lands in question had been settled so far back as 1808, and that the petitioners had not questioned the justness of the decision by an appeal.

4. The bounty solicited cannot be rated less than Rs. 1,825-13-4 yearly, this being the difference between the present offer and the average amount actually realized during a period of 16 years.

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Letters to the Board.

1832-4.

Settlement

16- 1-1832 Wet lands—Proposals. 1-20

1. The Collector explains to the Board the principles on which he proposes to complete the assessment of the wet lands at a money rent which will be permanent.

2. *Grain assessment.*
The Board objects to the standard grain assessment owing to the doubtful nature of the accounts on which it is based. But, when it has undergone the test directed by the Board, it will afford the most correct data available.

3. The accounts of the average produce of seven years of 61 villages in different taluks have been compared with the accounts of the produce of the contiguous lands in the neighbouring villages at the same period, and of the produce of late years in the same villages. It is found that the produce, under ordinary circumstances, fluctuates each year by as much as 10%.

4. *Soil classification.*
The rules proposed for dividing the lands into six classes with reference to the soil were found to be impracticable. The produce varies according to the certainty and facility of obtaining water and not according to the colour of the soil.

5. *Commutation.*
No standard price can be fixed without some temporary sacrifice of revenue. The object is to render that revenue which has hitherto been artificial and variable, real and permanent, and without some concession to the inhabitants, it cannot be expected that they will ever acquiesce in the proposed arrangement.

Pattas

16- 1-32 For f. 1240—Issue. 20-46

To Government.
The Collector forwards for inspection three original pattas, with translation, issued in f. 1240 to the cultivating ryots. No change is contemplated in the current fasli in the form of pattas now in use. The pattas are delivered in person by the Collector, or by his Assistant or by the Sub-Collector within his own division and such pattas as may not, by the absence of individuals, be delivered to them in person are sent to the Tahsildars to be distributed.

Tinnevelly Pagoda

1- 2-32 Repairs—Application of the inhabitants. 45-57

1. The principal inhabitants of Tinnevelly and of the adjoining villages pray that certain repairs attended with particular ceremonies may be executed in their pagoda. These repairs are said to be necessary for the preservation of the idols and —

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	Tinnevelly Pagoda—*cont.*	
	it is proposed that the charges shall be defrayed from the tripany fund of the pagoda, amounting to Rs. 40,230. Six of the most respectable inhabitants have executed an agreement on stamp paper binding themselves to become responsible for the correct disbursement of the money.	
	2. The Collector recommends the application and states that the allowance set apart for the support of the pagoda annually amounts to Rs. 17,183–15–0 and the sum in deposit which is derived from the tripany in favour of the pagoda amount to the end of f. 1240 to Rs. 66,902–2–5.	
	Tripany Revenue	
6–3–32	For f. 1240—Statement.	60–5
	Devasthanum Fund	
4–5–32	For f. 1240—Statement.	68–75
	1. The Collector explains what constitutes the fund. It appears from the records that wet and dry lands were set apart in early times for the support of the pagodas. All lands belonging to them were assumed by the Mahomedan government 50 years previous to f. 1211 and an allowance in money substituted for their support. The servants of the Nabob's government preyed upon it with impunity. It was regulated in f. 1211 and appropriated for the daily expenses and appointed festivals of the pagodas. It then amounted to Ch. 84,712 or Rs. 1,79,691–15–4.	
	2. The records do not afford information as to the dates or authorities under which the alienations of land, etc., which form the resources of the devasthanam and tripany revenues, are made. They are of very long standing and have been enjoyed as such ever since the cession of the province to the Hon'ble Company in f. 1211.	
	Cultivation	
24–9–32	Instructions for f. 1242.	78–88
	Irrigation Repairs	
15–11–32	Expenditure—Proportionate charges on inamdars—Report on.	98–9
	1. With reference to "the mode of charging inamdars with a proportion of the disbursements made by Government in the repairs of tanks, watercourses, etc., by which sirkar and inam lands are irrigated", the Collector observes that the yarah marah tax is collected in only five villages; that only in one village called Kilapuliyur, an arthamaniam village of Tenkasi, is the muramat expense defrayed in equal proportions by Government and the inamdar.	
	2. There are many villages entirely inam irrigated by tanks of which the water is not brought through any public or common channel. In these, the benefit of expenditure is solely theirs and no assistance is received from Government.	
	3. Inam lands intermixed with Government lands are to be found in much greater proportion than entire inam lands, but from ancient usage, no demand has ever been made for the repairs necessary for Government lands, although the inamdars often reap a benefit proportionate to the extent of their possessions. The abstention from demand has probably arisen from the small proportion which the inam bears to Government land. No attention would be paid to any inamdar's request for increased means of irrigation or repairs unless it was shown to be indispensable for the benefit of the payers of revenue.	
	Rameswaram Pagoda	
14–12–32	Motarpha—Discontinuance—Application of the manager's vakil.	101–5
	1. There were three villages belonging to the pagoda as sarvamaniam. The inhabitants, however, paid deshacawal fees to the Poligar of Panjalamkurichi amounting annually to Rs. 275–12–1. On its abolition in f. 1209, they paid the amount to Government under the head of motarpha, until f. 1235, when the villages were transferred to the head of —	

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	Rameswaram Pagoda—*cont.*	
	shrotriem or cutgootah villages, in consequence of the payment being considered as tantamount to a fixed money rent. The Board approved of this measure in its proceedings, dated 8th Feb. 1827.	
	2. The amount of motarpha carried to account in these villages from f. 1238 is Rs. 1,973-6-10 and is nearly collected. The demand against the petitioner appears to rest solely on the change of heads, viz., from motarpha to cutgootah which took place in f. 1235, and that being admitted, the application may be favourably considered.	
	3. There are 101 sarvamaniam villages in the province in not one of which it is customary to collect the motarpha tax on account of Government.	
	Rhenius, Mr.	108–16
22–12–32	Personal property—Sale for arrears—Report.	
17– 5–33	The Collector encloses copy of his order to the Tahsildar and states that there is no reason other than Mr. Rhenius's clerical character and the circumstance of the whole proceedings being again brought before the Board through the Mission Committee at Madras, for hesitating to levy the arrears by distraint of the personal property of Mr. Rhenius.	118–20
	American Cotton and Tobacco	120–5
18– 5–33	Culture—Report.	
	"The novelty of the undertaking, the ignorance of the ryots of the decided superiority of these articles over the common cotton and tobacco seed of the country and of the eventual advantages they would derive from persevering in the cultivation, their great unwillingness to speculate in an untried experiment added to the state of the late seasons which are represented to have been by no means favourable even to the country cotton appear to have operated materially against the satisfactory accomplishment of this very desirable object."	
	Ettaiyapuram	127–36
6– 6–33	Mavilodai village—Dispute about possession—Report.	
	1. The Ettaiyapuram Zamindar states that certain lands of the Mavilodai village in his zamindari were claimed in 1822 by the villagers of Perunali in the Ramnad Zamindari to be their property, that the award passed by the panchayat which sat under the orders of the Collector of Madura was that the party claiming the lands should run the boundaries with the observance of some ceremonies, in the particulars of which the opponents of the petitioner had differed, that the petitioner had, however, continued in the enjoyment of them, but in Oct. 1831 and in Dec. 1832, the manager of the Ramnad Zamindari sent a body of men into the disputed village and created disturbances. Mr. Blackburne gave orders to sequester the disputed lands, which was also confirmed by the present Collector, Mr. Eden.	
	2. From the records in the office, it appears that the lands in question have for a long time been the subject of dispute between the Ettaiyapuram and Ramnad Zamindars, attended by various degrees of violence and in Oct. 1831, a serious affray took place. The violent acts complained of were repeated in March 1832 by the people of Ramnad. In Dec. 1832, a complaint was made to Mr. Blackburne that a riotous mob had assembled in Perunali and were marching towards Ettaiyapuram. The culprits were apprehended and committed to take their trial before the Court of Circuit.	
	3. Mr. Viveash visited the disputed lands in Dec. 1832, and found it necessary to appoint a committee. The committee's decision, however, determined nothing to establish the right of possession one way or the other. The Ettaiyapuram Zamindar was reported to have refused to produce any account or afford assistance in the committee's proceedings, whereas the Ramnad people produced certain accounts which were insufficient.	

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	Ettaiyapuram—*cont.*	
	4. The Collector concurs in the opinion expressed by Messrs. Viveash and Blackburne that the decree already made cannot be carried into effect and as the Ettaiyapuram Zamindar continues opposed to a new panchayat, the Head Assistants of the two districts may be deputed to meet on the spot and to investigate the claims of both parties. It would be inexpedient to withdraw the attachment on the lands in dispute before a decision is made.	
	Estates	
9- 7-34	Minors—Settlement for f. 1242.	138-47
	1. The zamindaris of Urkadu and Elumadai have been placed in possession of their respective proprietors, Cotilinga Sethurayan and Erasinnamah Naicken on 25th April and 14th May, respectively.	
	2. *Urkadu.* The net balance of peshcash outstanding amounts to Rs. 8,968-11-3 which is totally irrecoverable. There are no assets of any description of former faslis now unappropriated for the discharge of this balance. Sanction of Government may be obtained for striking off the balance from the demand.	
	3. *Elumadai.* The amount of surplus collections held in deposit in favour of the zamindar is Rs. 11,641-7-9, of which a sum of Rs. 991-7-9 is in ready money and Rs. 10,650-0-0 in Government securities. The transfer of the deposit is delayed, as the zamindar wishes to have the whole in money and states that the promissory notes are of no use to him.	
	Taxes	
25- 7-34	On tindals and lascars—Kulasekharapattanam port—Exemption.	150-
	The tax originated during the former government. The head of a family of the trading class called 'Chettis' being at Kulasekharapattanam was appointed the chief of the port under the appellation of Moopanar. He had great influence. He had donies of his own and the tindals and lascars in charge of them usually presented him with a nazer on particular days of the year. He took Kulasekharapattanam on lease and enjoyed it until the assumption of the district by the Hon'ble Company in f. 1211. On the perusal of his accounts, a reference was found to this nazer which is continued to the present date. There appears to be no reason why it should be exempted now.	
	Surandai	
19- 9-34	Arrears—Sale.	155-
	The annual peshcash amounts to Rs. 700. The arrears up to 12th Sep. amount to Rs. 598-5-1 for which the zemindari has been under attachment. The zemindar is bound by a court's decree to pay the plaintiff, Shanmugam Pillai, a sum of Rs. 5,826-5-9, of which Rs. 499-2-4 has been collected by sale of his entire personal estate. The Collector states that he is requested to collect the balance and that it is necessary to sell the entire estate.	
	Courtallam Choultry	
20- 9-34	Chokkampatti Zamindar's petition.	161-
	1. The zemindar requests that orders may be given that the income from certain villages originally allotted may be appropriated to the support of the choultry at Courtallam.	
	2. After reporting upon the present state of the zemindari and the balance due by it to Government, it is stated that the zemindar, soon after he succeeded to the zemindari, began to neglect the charities and a short time afterwards, forsook the support of the choultry altogether, and in great measure appropriated the proceeds of the villages to maintain his extravagances and low pursuits.	
	3. During the jamabandi settlement for f. 1242, under sirkar attachment for arrears of revenue, it was extremely doubtful	

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	Courtallam Choultry—*cont.*	
	what portion of the sources of these villages formerly pronounced as zemindari villages and not strictly belonging to the choultry, had been bona fide appropriated to its support and it was deemed right to carry the produce to the jama of the zemindari on the grounds that the zemindar could not be allowed to make contradictory statements to suit his purpose or nominally to alienate certain villages for a particular purpose, which he was able to evade, unless such alienation had been formally executed. The object of the zemindar appears to be to continue, so long as he is able, the alienation in its present indefinite shape, to urge it as belonging to the charity when it may be required to answer the sirkar balance, and to claim it as belonging to his zemindari, should its appropriation to the chatram be really enforced. The Collector is unable to recommend the petition.	
	Singampatti	
1-10-84	Succession—Claim of Nallakutti Rani Sankaravadiammal and Sodalamuthammal.	178-8
	1. Nallakutti Rani Sankaravadiammal is the second widow of a former zemindar and Sodalamuthammal, the mother of the last zemindar.	
	2. Sodalamuthammal claims the estate as the mother of the last zemindar to whom the estate was decreed by court and wishes her grandson Sivasubramania Tevan to be recognised as the zemindar.	
	3. Nallakutti Rani Sankaravadiammal is the widow of the former zemindar Nallakutti Sivasubramania Tevan and was placed in the management of the pollam after the demise of her husband and his first widow. Her claim would seem preferable to that of the late zemindar's sister's son inasmuch as his sister by the Hindu law lost her existence as a member of the late zemindar's family on her marrying into another. The second wife may be permitted to hold the zemindari, or recognized as the zemindar so far as to receive the kists and to issue receipts for them in her name, if the Provincial Court alone is competent to decide upon her rights.	
	Srivilliputhur	
16-10-84	Nachiarammam pagoda—Claim of Sriparankusa Ekangi.	181-8
	The applicant is the proprietor of a matam at Srivilliputhur for the purpose of executing the tripany or repairs of the pagoda of Nachiaramman. In f. 1217, at the time of the resumption of the villages alienated for the support of pagodas, etc., the proprietor was granted a monthly allowance of Cul. Ch. 9 which was continued till f. 1231, when it was reduced to Cul. Ch. 5 and fan. 6. In f. 1238, Mr. Drury discontinued the allowance on the ground that it could not be granted without the sanction of Government. The proprietor holds a deed granted by the former government and performs services to the pagoda. It is recommended that the reduced former allowance of Ch. 5 and fan. 6 or Rs. 11-14-1 a month may be continued to the petitioner and other servants of the matam.	
	Chokkampatti	
23-10-84	Sale for arrears—Report.	186-8
	Europeans	
29-10-84	Lands occupied by.	190-4
	The statement shows landed property in the possession of Europeans without formal grants, and seven individuals possessing garden houses on grants. Of the former, the lands enjoyed by the Missionary Society form the chief item.	
	Ettalyapuram	
13-11-84	Mavilodai village—Dispute about possession.	195-8
	The Collector makes a further report. The conduct of the Ettaiyapuram Zamindar throughout the long boundary dispute has been characterized by an ill-judged and pertinacious determination	

Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Ettaiyapuram—*cont.*	
	to adhere to the former panchayat decree and to resist any modification or alteration of it. He has set the authority openly at defiance.	
	Chokkampatti	199
11-11-34	Arrears—Sale—Report.	
	1. The goodness of the soil and irrigation of the lands, which from their relative position to the sirkar villages might be most advantageously incorporated in the taluks of Tenkasi and Sankaranayinarkovil, would render it a most desirable acquisition to Government at anything within one year's purchase or at any sum within the demand standing against it.	
	2. The personal character of the zemindar is dangerous and in the event of the estate being disposed of, the only hold over his conduct would be parted with. It will be necessary to call on him to give security for his good behaviour under clause 3, section viii, Regulation VI of 1827 in a sum not less than Rs. 10,000.	
		201-6
19-12-34	———Surrender.	
	1. For the security of the public peace, the zemindar has been seized and committed to the custody of the Zillah Judge. His son Carunaliah Valangipuli Tevan immediately recovered his liberty and appeared before the Collector. The most unnatural hatred seems to have been entertained by the zemindar towards this son, mainly because the zemindar wished to bring forward as his heir his illegitimate son by a dancing-girl.	
	2. There cannot be a shadow of doubt about the identity and legitimacy of Carunaliah Valangipuli Tevan. He is 21 years of age. His case is an extremely hard one and his claims are deserving of consideration.	
	3. The sale of Chokkampatti was decided on as affording the most direct and ready means of dispossessing a very criminal and obnoxious incumbent, the present zemindar, and the sole means of realizing the heavy arrears against it. Since, however, the zemindar has been taken into custody, circumstances have materially altered and the above objects can be attained by a nominal sale only without depriving the ancient family of its long established inheritance.	
	4. The simplest and most direct mode of dispossessing the zemindar is to purchase the estate on account of the Sirkar, and, if it be the pleasure of Government, to restore it and place it in possession of his son on his entering into satisfactory arrangements for the payment of the arrears.	
	Jurisdiction	207-13
30-12-34	Nadumandalam and Kalakkadu—Division of jurisdiction.	
	The Collector reports the causes for recommending a division of the two taluks into two parts each. The Nadumandalam taluk contains 225 ayen and 24 maniam villages, as well as 12 zemindaris. Its extent is above 65 miles from east to west and 40 from north to south. The ayen beriz including motarpha for the past fasli is Rs. 2,65,903-0-4. The revenue and police duties in any taluk of this size must be extremely onerous. The Tahsildar being unable to visit all the villages at the time of cultivation, an efficient check cannot be interposed to prevent the frauds and malpractices of the karnams. Srivilliputhur has always been the cusbah station of this taluk, but from its situation in the western extremity, it is inconvenient for the cutcherry of the taluk, but is well adapted for the taluk cutcherry of the western division. Sivakasi from its being a large and flourishing town offers greater advantages than any other for the taluk cutcherry of the second or eastern division which may be called the Sivakasi taluk. It is not so central as could be wished but its other advantages overbalance that in convenience, etc.	

Letters received from other departments.

1821–35.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Assignment of Land	1–7
– 8–1821	Tachinur—Mr. Hughes's application. From Mr. G. Hughes. Mr. G. Hughes of Tachinur applies for the grant of a spot of land contiguous to that on which his cotton and indigo works stand. In exchange for this land, he states that he would relinquish his land and house at Courtallam. The extent of both is nearly the same.	
	Assessment	9–13
– 1–23	Arrears—Mr. Hughes's objection. From Mr. G. Hughes. 1. Mr. Hughes offers his explanation in respect of the outstandings of the foes chargeable on two Company's grants, dated 6th July 1808, viz., one for land at Tachinur and another for the land at Courtallam. 2. The first grantee of the deeds, Mr. Charles Wallace Young, declined to receive them, under the conviction that they were not consonant with the arrangements between the Collector and himself. Mr. Hepburn was impressed with the reasonableness of Mr. Young's objection and did not enforce the acceptance of the deeds. The rate specified in the deeds was at least quintuple of what could have been drawn from it at any former period. Mr. Young was of opinion that the grants had been prepared under mistake and misconception. It has been, therefore, uniformly considered that, from 1808, up to now, all the rent claimable on the land is included in Rs. 2,000 paid annually to the Collector for the lands allotted to Mr. Young in 1808.	
	Postal	21–8
21–11–25	Mails—Plan for crossing a river by. From the Postmaster-General. The Acting Resident of Mysore has been requested to send the sketch of a plan for crossing the mails over a river by means of a rope stretched over it. The scheme is very simple and inexpensive. An experiment may be made. The fixtures on the banks would need to be very firm and some dexterity would be requisite to give the ring a free course along the cross rope.	
	Dutch Settlements	29–30
20– 5–26	Good Water Island—Report on. From the Assistant Collector. Good Water Island was an appendage of the Dutch factory at Kilakarai and is mentioned in the deed of transfer executed last year by the Netherlands Commissioner. It is situated more to the eastward than another island called Salt Water Island belonging to the Ramnad zemindari. The Dutch held it by grant from a former zemindar and its possession was connected with certain privileges respecting the pearl fishery on the Ceylon coast.	
	Sornadayam	32–8
8–10–27	Puvannai, etc.—Renter's complaint.	
12–10–27	From the Principal Collector, Madura. Rama Ayyangar, renter of Puvannai and other villages attached to the Rameswaram pagoda in Ramnad zemindari situated in Tinnevelly, complains that he has been forbidden to collect the sornadayam revenue in those villages. The Collector enquires whether any new arrangements have been made to pay the fixed revenue to the treasury, amounting to Rs. 1,143 a year. It appears that the Sirkar is only entitled to the fixed poruppu of a devasthan n village and that all advantages derivable to a village belong to the pagoda to which it is attached.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Irrigation Dispute	
19- 3-28	Travancore Government's objections.	55-62
	From the Resident of Travancore.	
	1. The Dewan reports that the Tahsildar of Shencottah has complained of the interference of some people belonging to the Hon'ble Company's villages in the neighbourhood and requests an early settlement of the case.	
	2. The case refers to the cutting of a channel by some persons of Sivanallur village to carry the water from Pudukulam tank through Vanamagaram gramam to the prejudice of Mudaliapillai Rowthan to whom the village belongs. It is clear from the enquiry that the watercourse dug by the Shencottah people was not on the ground of the Hon'ble Company.	
5- 6-28	———The Resident recommends that arrangements may be made for the adjustment of the dispute by means of a panchayat.	63-73
	Irrigation Dispute	
25- 7-28	Travancore Government's representations.	75-82
	From the Resident of Travancore.	
	With reference to the dam in Malayankulam village, which was under construction, it appears that the work existed in former times. As the inhabitants of Sermadevi will still receive the same supply of water as heretofore and as there will be no risk of injury to the revenue of the Hon'ble Company, it is hoped that there will not be any objection to the completion of the work, which is nearly finished.	
20- 7-28	———From the Acting Sub-Collector.	83
	The terms of adjustment suggested by the Dewan of Travancore should not be acceded to.	
- 8-28	———From the Resident.	85-91
	1. The Dewan is ready to meet on the spot any person deputed by the Collector to examine the case along with him.	
	2. As the Dewan intends to visit the water work lately reconstructed at Malayankulam, it is requested that supplies may be furnished on payment to him and to his followers.	
4-12-28	———Shencottah—Travancore Government's representations.	93-102
	From the Acting Sub-Collector.	
	1. It appears that the dam in question has been considerably lengthened and heightened contrary to usage, by a brick work. If this is allowed to be completed, punjah cultivation in the Sermadevi taluk to the extent of 8,000 seed cottahs of land will be greatly prejudiced and the consequences necessarily prove detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of Sermadevi as well as to those of Government.	
	2. The Travancoreans have established no right either to commence or to continue the work and until that right is proved by a panchayat or otherwise, all operations should be suspended.	
8- 2-29	———From the Resident of Travancore.	103-8
	1. The Dewan is now pledged to immediately demolish the work, if any injury to the Sermadevi ryots should result. Under such circumstances, there is no reason for the work being further delayed.	
	2. It would be satisfactory, if, in future, works of improvement on lands likely to be disputed by the inhabitants of Tinnevelly should not be undertaken without giving previous notice.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Church Mission Society	
3–11–29	Lands belonging to—Transfer of registry.	109–14
	From Mr. C. Rhenius, Missionary.	
	1. In reply to the letter, dated 8th Oct., stating that Section iii Regulation XIX of 1802 is applicable to his case, that the purchase of the land is illegal and that, therefore, the Board cannot sanction the registry of it in his name, Mr. Rhenius expresses his regret at the mistake he has made respecting the regulation. He is grateful for the kindness of the Board in advising him to apply regularly for the permission of Government to occupy those lands he has purchased or obtained otherwise, for the benefit of the native Christian congregation under the Church Mission Society.	
	2. A statemant of all lands held by the society is submitted together with his application to Government for sanction to hold them in the name of the society.	
	Assignment of Land	
12–11–29	Mr. Hughes's application.	115–7
2– 4–30	———From Mr. G. Hughes.	119–28
	Mr. Hughes applies for the grant of a piece of land in which to rear silkworms and wind silk. That land is situated on the left bank of the Tambraparni river, a sketch of which is enclosed. He states that 1¼ pagodas per cawni is the usual rate of quit-rent in this description of grant and requests that the land may be assessed at that rate.	

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Letters Sent to Miscellaneous Departments.
1823–30.

	Encroachments	
21– 7–1826	By Travancore ryots.	2
	To the British Resident, Travancore.	
	The complaint relates to the encroachment by villagers of Calaugadu attached to Shencottah on the lands of the village of Urmelalagiyan in the Hon'ble Company's territory. A portion of land which has for a long time been uncultivated has, in the present year, been prepared for a garden by some ryots of Calaugadu, which is likely to weaken the banks of the nullah close to it. The Tahsildar of Shencottah may be directed to associate himself with the Tahsildar of Tenkasi for investigation and report.	
	Assistant Zillah Judges	
18– 2–27	Appointment—Remarks on proposals.	5–8
	To the Judge in the zillah of Madura.	
	"It is out of my power to offer anything on the subject of the effects which may be expected from the re-establishment of a civil court within the district of Tinnevelly, but as Magistrate I may be allowed to anticipate that it will have a beneficial effect by holding encouragement to those who have hitherto suppressed their complaints or their evidence from oppression of being compelled to attend the zillah station at Madura. It will also disappoint the evil-disposed persons who occasionally make up false complaints before native police officers in the hope either of extorting money from those they accuse or of procuring their despatch to the criminal court."	
	Jail Building	
11–12–27	To the Assistant Judge of the Auxiliary Court.	9–10
	There is not a single building either public or private on either side of the river adapted to the purpose of a jail. There is no alternative left but building a new jail.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Munro, Sir Thomas	12–4
30–10–27	Subscription for erection of statue to.	
	To Lt.-Col. Cadell and Mr. Andrew Robertson, Secretaries to the Commissioner for Erecting a Statue to the Memory of the late Sir Thomas Munro.	
	The subscriptions paid into the treasury on account of the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Sir Thomas Munro amount to Rs. 1,822–0–9 together with a bill for Rs. 2,072 including Rs. 250, the amount received on the same account from the Commercial Department.	
	Irrigation	16–6
12– 9–27	Inspection of principal works—List.	
	To Capt. Campbell, Acting Assistant Civil Engineer, Southern Division.	
	A list of principal works is transmitted which require the immediate inspection of the Civil Engineer.	
	Irrigation Repairs	20–6
15–12–27	Change of method.	
	To Capt. Campbell, Acting Assistant Civil Engineer, Southern Division.	
	1. The persons employed in these works are almost exclusively Pullers, the slaves of the mirasdars. The consequence is, that the maramat works are carried on by making advances to the mirasdars who pay their slaves at whatever rate they please, and always contrive to appropriate a part of the money allowed to their own use. The execution of repairs has therefore come to be considered a source of annual income to the mirasdars, and it is therefore their interest to execute them in as slovenly a manner as possible with a view to a further outlay within a short period. It cannot be expected that the feeling of subjection and dependence which has been the work of ages should be obliterated in the course of a single year.	
	2. In the meantime, the work accumulates, and with a view, therefore, to the execution of the repairs which have become absolutely necessary for the cultivation of the ensuing year, as well as the gradual introduction of the tank digging caste, who will be quite independent of the mirasdars, and, by their example, stimulate others, a few of the Oddar caste who have been resident in the Ettiyapuram palayapat have been persuaded to engage themselves for the repairs in the sirkar taluks.	
	3. The rates are rather exorbitant as compared with the authorized rates but are those at which they have been paid by the zamindar. When the extreme importance of their assistance is considered, the rates are not extravagant. When they have got settled and their numbers increase so as to create competition, some reduction may be looked for.	
	Dutch Pensioners	28–32
30– 6–27	Grievances—Representation.	
	To Lt.-Col. J. S. Fraser, Special Agent, Cuddalore.	
	The Collector forwards petitions from several pensioners on the British Government, late subjects of the Netherlands Government at Tuticorin, setting forth the distress they have incurred from the stoppages of the pensions hitherto received by them from their Government, and request that, if deemed fit, their case may be brought to the notice of Government.	
	———Payment—Continuance—Sanctioned.	32–3
18– 7–27	To Mr. J. Cooq, Tutcorin.	
	The British Government have been pleased to continue the pensions formerly allowed to them by the Netherlands Government in addition to that which they receive from the British Government from 1st May 1827.	
	Rameswaram Pagoda	36–40
29– 2–27	Monarchs—Levy—Statement.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Irrigation Dispute	46–7
8–12–28	Travancore Government's action.	
	To the Resident, Travancore.	
	The improvement by means of a masonry work of the cultivation of the Mahamkulam village does not appear to be practicable without giving rise to a dispute. The Sermadevi ryots are afraid that their lands will be injured. No brick work or masonry has ever been executed on the disputed bank until now, and the work has been carried on contrary to the established usage of the country and extended beyond the limits. The Dewan may be requested to refrain from prosecuting the work. In future, whenever works of improvement may be in contemplation of the Travancore Government on lands likely to be disputed by the inhabitants of the province, some previous enquiry may be instituted in order to prevent needless obstacles to their completion.	
12– 5–29	———Canadian canal.	49–50
	Construction of dam.	
	To the Resident, Travancore.	
	The Sermadevi ryots cannot be persuaded to overcome their prejudices against the execution of the work commenced by the Travancore Government on the Canadian canal. The Dewan may be advised to relinquish the object in view.	
	Kulattur	52–3
15– 1–30	Transfer of registry.	
	To Mr. G. A. Hughes.	
	The estate of Kulattur sold by the Melmandai Zamindar to Mr. Hughes has been duly registered in his name.	
	Land Customs	67–72
17– 9–30	Renting—Operation of the system.	
	To the Board.	
	1. The Collector reports on the subject of the operation of the system of renting the land customs during the last 5 faslis and its effect on the trade of the country and on the prosperity of the inhabitants.	
	2. During ff. 1285–7, the land customs were rented on 3 years' lease to an individual renter and since f. 1238, they have been farmed by chowkis. Under both the systems, the rents have been paid punctually and no complaints were received from merchants.	
	3. The levy of land customs by renters on piece-goods, which form the chief article of trade, has not been productive of consequences injurious to the manufacture. The preparation of the public investments ceased in 1821 but the same number of loans as were then engaged have been kept in employ by the general trade of the country.	
	4. The difference between the net revenue derived from the sayer, exclusive of tobacco, betel and duty on chayroot under the amani system, which ceased in f. 1232, and that realized under the operation of the rent of the land customs in f. 1239 is in favour of the latter to the amount of Rs. 72,310–6–5.	
	Irrigation Dispute	74–7
8– 9–31	Anicut near Kanakkupillaivalasai.	
	To the Acting British Resident, Travancore.	
	1. The Collector forwards a copy of the report received from the Muzumdar of Tenkasi taluk with a request that the subject may be laid before the Travancore Government for adopting measures to prevent the inhabitants of Puthur from destroying the anicut and from taking water for their village contrary to the local usages.	
	2. The Collector found on a local inspection that a branch of the river from the anicut near the pagoda of Adavinainarkoil upon the hill flows in a northerly direction for the support of the tank of Kanakkuppillaivalasai. The distance between	

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Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Irrigation Dispute—*cont.*	
	the anicut and the village is 1 mile. The surplus water is customarily allowed for the irrigation of the lands of Puthur in the Travancore limit. It appeared that the Travancore ryots did open the anicut in question to carry water to their own land.	
	Public Buildings	
28–10–31	Occupied by the Commercial Department—Report on.	80–2
	To the Chief Secretary to Government.	
	1. The Collector reports on the value and the particulars of cotton screws, etc., of the public buildings occupied by the commercial establishment at Tinnevelly, but now placed under his charge.	
	2. The commercial buildings were occupied by the revenue establishment on 9th June 1831. The cutcherry lately occupied in Tinnevelly has been placed at the disposal of the Auxiliary Court.	
	3. Packing materials to the value of Rs. 3,797–10–1 remained in store on 30th April last, some of which were used in packing cotton, etc., and some were despatched to the Presidency amounting to Rs. 1,662–9–6 on 17th June 1831. The rest of them are in good order and may be sold by public auction.	
	4. There are 3 iron and 3 wooden cotton screws. They may be sold in public auction.	
	5. The furniture is in good order and adopted for the use of the revenue cutcherry.	
	Customs	
21– 9–33 4– 9–34	Frontier chowki at Perungudi—Travancore Government's jurisdiction.	83–126 132–55
	To the Board.	
	1. The sayer chowki at Perungudi is stated to be within the limits of the Travancore State. Perungudi is a village of this district 6 miles east of the Arambooly lines which consist of the fort walls and gate belonging to the Travancore Government. The sayer chowki is only about 40 yards east of the gate. Since Mr. Cotton's correspondence with the Resident, dated 27th November 1815, the objection of the Travancore Government to the continuance of the chowki was set at rest and the chowki has continued ever since unobjected by them.	
	2. Subsequent enquiries about the original establishment of the chowki prove that the spot on which it is situated belongs to the sirkar village of Virapandi, that it has remained there ever since the Nabob's government, but that during the Nabob's government, the inhabitants of Virapandi had alienated the punjah produce of their village for the support of a chowki near Arambooly, at the request of the Rajah of Travancore, but they continue to receive from the Travancore Government their landlord's share in recognition by that Government of their right to the land. The right of the Travancore Government to the land is extremely doubtful. It is impracticable to levy duties on the traffic into Travancore through a pass or gate, except at some point where all the roads leading to it meet. Under such circumstances, it is for Government to decide whether a case exists for its removal and the consequent certain loss of revenue.	
6– 4–33	———To the Resident, Travancore.	128–9
	The Perungudi chowki was erected at considerable expense to Government about 30 years ago, and it has remained there ever since, with the exception of a few months. Besides the high road from Madras to Travancore, there are 3 other roads which converge at this point. Its removal to any other place would involve the certainty of a loss of revenue, as there is no station to which it could be removed.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Cotton, Tobacco, etc.	
17-10-35	Cultivation—Answers to questionnaire.	164–95

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

1. *Cotton.*

The country cotton is invariably cultivated on the dry or punjah land. It does not appear that the American cotton planted in Tinnevelly produced a remunerative crop. From the little that is known about it, the American cotton is generally stated to be decidedly the best in every respect. The bourbon cotton was first introduced into Tinnevelly in 1808 and 1809 by the late Mr. Young and afterwards continued to the present day by the late Mr. Hughes. It is believed that Mr. Hughes succeeded in the undertaking and sent small quantities of it to England, where it was received on an equality with the cotton of the island.

2. *Tobacco.*

The tobacco grown in the northern parts of the district is considered to be of a superior quality. It is principally exported to Travancore and some to Madura. The Shanars are the principal tobacco cultivators of the district and are persons of some substance.

3. *Turmeric.*

It is not cultivated to any considerable extent in Tinnevelly and generally speaking only in the river taluks.

4. *Chayroot.*

This grows in Tinnevelly spontaneously. It is never cultivated. Its production amounts annually to 500 candies, the first sort sells at Rs. 50 a candy and the inferior ones at the rates between Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 a candy.

5. *Coffee.*

Coffee was first introduced into Tinnevelly at the same time as nutmeg and clove plants when the Hon'ble Company's spice gardens were established on the Courtallam hills in 1798. The Tinnevelly hills are well adapted to its cultivation.

Taluk Cutcherry.

9-12-35	Construction of.	197–200

To the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.

The mantapam which stands in front of the Alagiammal pagoda was built by some of the former Hindu Rajahs, and is not made use of for any ceremonies. The stallatter and others connected with the pagoda have no objection to its being converted into a taluk cutcherry. An estimate is forwarded for Rs. 174-5-8 for building a record room and a treasury room in another mantapam which is outside the walls and in front of the Iswaran pagoda at that place. The stallatter's mahazarnamah shows that there is no impediment to the pagoda by occupying this mantapam for public cutcherry.

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Letters from the Engineering Department.

1827–35.

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Letters from the Marine Board.

1818–29.

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(1) Letters to the Board.
1821.

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	Revenue	
16- 1-1821	Land and sayer statement. The comparative statement of collections in land and sayer revenue in the first 6 months of ff. 1229 and 1230 shows an increase of nearly Rs. 90,000 under land revenue and of upwards of Rs. 8,900 under that of sayer.	2–4
	Inams	
17- 1-21	Maniam—Restoration application of Venkatachalam, son of Dasama Naick. 1. The first mention of the maniam claimed by the petitioner is found in an enoyatnamah of Mr. Hepburn's, dated 6th April 1806, to the Tahsildar of Srivaikuntam that Dasama Naickan of Mappilaioorani, having established a well and flower garden for the accommodation of travellers, should be paid a sum of Ch. 80 per annum, allotted for the Nainar kattalai at Tiruchendur, out of the deshacawul fees of Melavattam but kept in amanat for the support of the charitable institution. The maniam ceased to be made jari from f. 1225. 2. The ground under which Mr. Cotton rejected the petitioner's claim is not tenable in the face of his predecessor's grant. But the grant appears to have been irregular inasmuch as it went to direct a fund allotted to a special purpose, the Nainar-kattalai at Tiruchendur pagoda to a payment for a totally different purpose on the presumption that the sum being in amanat was available for a different object.	4–7
	Sibbendy Sepoys	
24- 1-21	Establishment statement.	8–10
	Pensions	
9- 2-21 26- 3-21	Raghunatha Rao—Continuance—Application of his son, Ramaswami Rao. The petitioner, Ramaswami Rao, is the son of the late canongoe, Raghunatha Rao. He states that the pension received by his deceased father was the sole means of support of the family. There is no prospect of his request being complied with as the pension was merely intended as a life pension. His application is submitted.	14–29 45–6
	Uttumalai	
14- 3-21	Attachment for arrears. 1. The zamindar solicits the release of his zamindari from attachment on his furnishing security for the payment of the arrears due, amounting to Rs. 72,167-7-6 by annual instalments of Rs. 1,750 and for the due discharge of the current kists as they become due. 2. His application is inadmissible not only in itself but on account of the very questionable nature of the securities offered. The subdivision and sale of the zamindari seems preferable to a continuance of the present mode of management, and the immediate adoption of this measure is recommended. The liquidation of the arrear in any other way, judging from the collections of the years of attachment, which seldom exceed the fixed annual peshcash, may be pronounced as hopeless. A comparative statement between the settlement of f. 1228 and that of f. 1229 is submitted.	32–8

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs	39–44
22– 8–21	Renting proposals. 1. The increase in the sunkum collections having been progressive, the average amount of the last 3 years is a basis of calculation very favourable to the renter, and when the probable amount embezzled is taken into consideration, the collections of f. 1229 would have been a very fair standard for the amount of the intended rent. It may be desirable rather to commence the system of rents at so moderate a sum as will rather admit of augmentation than require reduction in future years. 2. The existing rules will sufficiently protect the merchant from the exaction of duty twice, as the production of a rowanah must prevent any further demand in the event of its corresponding with the goods for which it is granted. 3. The frauds in the customs department may be estimated at 25 per cent. and to obviate such an acknowledged evil, much may be sacrificed.	
	Customs Exemption	58–60
19– 4–21	Penalties for improper levy of duty. All goods under the value of Re. 1 purchased for the consumption of the buyer and not for sale are exempted from duty. A severe fine of Rs. 10 should be declared in the cowle to be payable by the renter, if it is established by a summary enquiry by the Collector that he has levied duty on such articles.	
	Chank Fishery	60–4
21– 4–21	Remission application. 1. The renter, Abdul Kader Maracair, claims a remission of Rs. 3,500 being the proportion of one month and a half rent on the ground of interruption occasioned by the interference of the late Mr. Vanspall, Netherlands Resident at Tuticorin. 2. The mode of estimating his loss is inadmissible and he is not entitled to the extent of his demand.	
	Moyensahtehs	64–7
21– 4–21	Statement.	
	Agricultural Advances	69
15– 5–21	Estimate for f. 1231. Advances for cultivation, Rs. 52,500. ,, for salt manufacture, Rs. 850.	
	Stationery	83–4
19– 6–21	System of supply. 1. However advisable the fraudulent practices prevailing at the presidency offices may have rendered the proposed arrangement, it cannot be applicable with advantage to out-stations. There are not the same inducements to the embezzlement of these articles at places where the disposal of them must be difficult and often impracticable from there being no demand. 2. If instances have been found in which sufficient attention has not been paid by Collectors to economy in the consumption of stationery, the preferable measure would be to direct a more vigilant control over expenditure by those who had been inattentive to it and to limit the supplies furnished to them to the quantity which it is found by experience and comparison they ought to require. 3. The probable monthly sum required to provide the necessary supply of stationery is Rs. 85.	
	Customs Duty	85–7
23– 6–21	On dyeing—Renting proposals. The Collector requests to be authorized to invite proposals either for the rent of the dyeing duty or for compounding for the payment of it by the dyers on an average of the last 3 years. The dyers have represented that they are subject to great inconveniences from the present mode of levying those duties and their statements appear to be well-founded. A statement is enclosed showing the gross collections for the last 3 faslis, the average of which amounts to Rs. 806-5-7.	

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Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chank Fishery	
16- 7-21	Renting proposals for f. 1231.	89-90
	The Collector recommends the proposal of Abdul Kader Maracair for acceptance. His conduct in respect to the balance of rent in f. 1229 remaining unpaid and to a balance of Rs. 4,319-13-4 on account of f. 1230 has not been strictly correct. Adverting, however, to the uncertain result of all amani management, preference may be given over it to his offer, which amounts to Rs. 28,291-10-8.	
	Chayroot	
16- 7-21	Renting proposals for f. 1231.	91-2
	1. The highest offer is that of Devanayagam Pillai as vakil of Parametti Maracair being Rs. 2,545-7-8 higher than that of the last year. It is recommended.	
	2. An offer of Rs. 400 for the rent of the chayroot on 5 of the 7 islands in the vicinity of Tuticorin has been received. As the source of revenue is trifling in amount and nothing was derived from it in ff. 1228 and 1229, it appears expedient to accept the offer.	
	Settlement Report	
...	For f. 1230.	108-12
	1. *Land revenue.* A comparison of the jama for ff. 1229 and 1230 shows that there is an increase in f. 1230 of Rs. 57,044-3-10.	
	2. *Devasthanam revenue.* Of the fixed revenue of Rs. 1,79,691-15-4, Rs. 1,71,709-11-7 has been collected up to the end of the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 7,982-3-9, which is less than that at the end of f. 1229 by Rs. 5,248-2-8.	
	3. *Tripani beriz.* Of Rs. 17,628-9-5 which is the fixed beriz, a sum of Rs. 14,710-1-2 has been levied within the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 3,118-8-3.	
	4. *Maramat fund.* The demand was Rs. 37,615-4-6, the collections Rs. 35,067-5-7 and the balance Rs. 2,547-14-11.	
	5. *Karnams fund.* The demand was Rs. 35,676-3-1, the collections Rs. 34,852-11-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 823-7-9.	
	6. *Assumed chatram lands.* The demand on account of them was Rs. 7,460-10-8, the collections Rs. 5,850-6-8 and the balance Rs. 1,610-8-7.	
	7. *Disputed lands.* The beriz on account of the lands in dispute with the Travancore Government was Rs. 2,435-8-1, the collections Rs. 2,210-10-0 and the balance Rs. 224-9-1.	
	8. *Extra revenue.* The total balance was Rs. 16,306-15-4.	
	9. *Grain export.* In regard to the possibility of the exportation of grain by sea from Tinnevelly, the only mart to which the merchants of Tinnevelly could look is the island of Ceylon. "The difficulties opposing the navigation thither at those periods of the year when the grain would be ready for exportation are such as to deter any dealer in grain from embarking on the speculation." "The competition with Bengal and Tanjore exports of rice must be encountered at the termination of it."	
	10. *Fall in prices.* The extraordinary state of the grain market is to be ascribed to the operation of the present lease. When the lease was formed, the data upon which the commutation of grain was to be calculated were monopoly prices which a free market would never afford on an average of 10 years to the	

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Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement Report—*cont.*	
	renters. In the triennial leases, the same causes produced, by Mr. Hepburn's acknowledgments, the same effects (a fall of 29 % in the price of grain). The resources of the country have been impoverished in the attempt to realize the rent, causing the people to become averse to the system of rents. (Report incomplete.)	
	Chokkampatti	
7- 8-21	Jurisdiction over certain hills—Claim.	117-21
	1. The zamindar complains against the Collector's order prohibiting him from enjoying the produce of certain hills on the north-western extremity of his pollam, which he contends to belong to him.	
	2. It would seem that the cognizance of the case lay with the Collector of Ramnad, but the case is a boundary dispute and to admit that the hills, the produce of which, was sued for, were in Chokkampatti, would have been to beg the question at issue. The Collector of Tinnevelly appears to have fully as much jurisdiction as the Collector of Ramnad in the matter.	
	Extra Revenue	
23- 8-21	Report for f. 1230.	121-8
	The total collections amount to Rs. 3,94,575-12-7 which is an increase beyond the gross collections of the last fasli by Rs. 7,463-10-4.	
	Survey and Assessment	
24- 8-21	Answers to questionnaire.	128-32
	1. All the lands in the district have been measured. It was commenced by Mr. Parish in f. 1213 and finished by Mr. Cochrane in f. 1213.	
	2. The whole of the land has not been classed and assessed. The only wet land classed and assessed is the village of Perunkulam in the Srivaikunta taluk. The whole of the punjah lands have been classed and assessed.	
	3. The classification and assessment have not undergone any revision by subsequent Collectors to Mr. Hepburn, but have by the ryots. A revision appears necessary.	
	Chank Fishery	
29- 8-21	Interruption—Report.	134-5
1- 9-21	1. In conformity with the Board's instructions that the fishery should be carried on in all respects as in 1818, it was deemed necessary to attempt to conduct it in Tuticorin. The jathi thalaiven, boat owners and divers who are out of Tuticorin decline entering the place until their complaints are redressed. They state that they have suffered grievous injuries from the Dutch and that they would not under any consideration trust themselves in their power.	137-40
	2. It appears necessary to determine whether the requisition of the Dutch authorities to conduct the chank and pearl fisheries at Tuticorin is to be complied with or not. There is means of conducting the fishery independently of them, but serious obstacles are likely to ensue unless force be resorted to, which it is the wish of the Netherlands authorities to adopt.	
	Cultivation	
10-10-21	Carr produce—Decrease—Statement.	159-61

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(2) Letters to the Accountant-General and Civil Auditor.

1821.

221-336

These pages relate to accounts of a routine character.

(3) Letters to Different Departments.

1821.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Postal Routes	
25- 1-21	To Quilon—Establishment proposals.	349-50
26- 4-21	To the Post Office Committee. In respect of the establishment of a tappal direct to Quilon via., the Ariankaval pass, the danger from wild beasts will interfere with the carrying into effect of this arrangement, villages are not met with at 6 mile intervals, sometimes they are 10 or 15 miles apart. The stages can be fixed in spite of them, as the runners may have huts by the roadside. There is no doubt that the runners ought to deliver their loads in much less time than they generally do. The establishment will be regulated by the age laid down for the runners.	390
	Cotton, Mr. John	
20- 8-21	Late Collector of Tinnevelly—Commission, etc. To Mr. John Cotton. 1. There is little doubt that his mode of calculation is the right one. The amount therein specified as due will be paid to Vengu Mudaliar as desired. 2. With regard to the civil fund, his subscriptions will be deducted from all commissions.	377-8
	Postal Routes	
5- 6-21	To Quilon—Establishment proposals. To the Post Office Committee. The Palamcottah tappal would be taken 40 miles out of the direct route from Madura to Palamcottah, by being taken to Puliari. The Collector recommends a list of stages by another route which is shorter than the present route from Madura, by 19 miles. The Resident in Travancore will have runners stationed from Puliari to which place the Tinnevelly runners will convey the Quilon mails.	418
14- 6-21	———To the Collector of Madura. Under the new arrangement for the Palamcottah and Quilon tappals, it will be necessary that the former should be separated at Vembakottai. The Collector wishes to know whether an English writer could be stationed at Vembakottai which would obviate the necessity of his having one there.	418

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(4) Letters sent to the Netherlands Resident at Tuticorin.

1821.

	Salt	
17- 1-21	Supply to the Netherlands servants.	473
	Chanks	
21- 8-21	Kayalpattanam—Nuisance from. 1. In consequence of the inconvenience sustained by the post-holder at Kayalpattanam from the chank renter's gomastah keeping the chanks in the neighbourhood of his residence, the gomastah will be required to remove them to a less inconvenient situation.	474
6- 4-21	2. *Punnakkayal.* The chanks will be ordered to be removed immediately from the proximity of the post-holder's residence.	474-5
16- 4-21	3. The gomastah of the chank renter has represented that he will be subjected to an expense of Rs. 500 by the removal of the chank from its present situation, but, notwithstanding this, he has been peremptorily required to remove them to a place not offensive to the Netherlands factory.	475

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chayroot	477-8
19- 6-21	Customs duty.	484-5
30-12-21	The Tahsildar of Srivaikuntam has reported that the Netherlands Resident has rented the chayroot of the islands called Naila Tanni Tivu and another to a lubbai merchant at Kilakkarai for Rs. 638. The choukidar of Tuticorin has reported that the Resident has declined to allow the payment of customs duty on chayroot on its passing the chouky at Tuticorin on the ground of its being the produce of islands claimed by the Netherlands Government. The Resident is requested not to interfere in the collection of the customs duties, but to leave the question of rights to be determined by the respective Governments, as otherwise, the existing state of relations would be interrupted.	

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(1) Letters to the Board.
1822. 1-284

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(5) Letters to the Netherlands Resident.
1822. 539-47

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(1) Letters to the Board.
1822.

	Palmyra Trees	
3- 1-1822	Accounting and classification—Report.	2-8
	1. The land of the taluk of Punjamahl is principally planted with palmyra topes, its sandy soil and vicinity to the sea rendering it peculiarly fitted for their culture. It appears that no accounts of the number and classes of these trees has been taken since f. 1215. During the interval of 10 years, great changes would have taken place in the condition of these plantations.	
	2. As the only means of making an accurate examination of the resources of the taluk and of combating the depreciation of them, it is necessary to ascertain their present state. The expense of census is estimated at Rs. 632-1-11 which is less than in f. 1215 by Rs. 1,022-6-10.	
	Inams	
7- 2-22	Mamul maniams—Rules—Modification proposals.	21-2
	The Collector proposes that the rules regarding mamul maniams adopted at the suggestion of Mr. Young, require some modification. A number of the maniams held upon a prescriptive tenure from generation to generation are for services in the pagodas, others are for the instruction of Brahmins in the Vedams and Puranams, some few to village schoolmasters and, some for the support of hereditary bands and physicians. To limit the allowances enjoyed for thousands of years to the present holders would be a most unpopular measure and attended with so little pecuniary advantage to Government. All such should be excepted from the operation of the rule. All maniams granted in the condition of any religious or charitable service should be perpetual and those only temporary which were granted simply for the support of the original holder in idleness.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Fishery	
8- 4-22	Maniam boats—Claim of Madar Sahib.	55-6
	The petitioner stated that he had not enjoyed the privilege for the past 24 years or since 1797 beyond which no accounts of the pearl fisheries are forthcoming. The number of maniam boats being confined by the terms of the advertisement to those which were "usual", to admit an additional one to be an ordinary member would be inadmissible. The length of time during which the petitioner had not enjoyed his right is double the period limited in law courts for the recovery of property.	
	Turnbull, Mr. William	
10- 4-22	Assistant Surgeon—Bill of expenses—Transmission. To Government.	56-7
	The Collector forwards for sanction the bill of expenses submitted by Mr. William Turnbull, Assistant Surgeon, for Rs. 32-0-0 incurred at the pearl fishery for the cholera hospital.	
	Tombs	
23- 4-22	Panjalamkurichi—Repairs.	61-2
	The zamindar of Ettaiyapuram long ago reported that the tanks erected to the memory of officers who fell at Panjalakurichi, were in a state of dilapidation and proposed at the same time to repair them at his own expense. Although the intentions of the zamindar were very creditable, it was considered that the repairs of such memorials should only be executed at the public charge, particularly as the estimated expense was very moderate. The tombs have been repaired, and a statement of expense amounting to Rs. 47-8-0 is submitted for sanction.	
	Pearl Fishery	
13- 5-22	Release application of renter Kandappa Chettiar—Remarks.	70-4
13- 7-22	———The Board considered that a relaxation from engagements could alone be admissible under extraordinary circumstances, otherwise, it would be a dangerous precedent. The present case is fully substantiated. The fishery has unquestionably failed. The Government of Ceylon saw reason on an occasion to annul the engagements formed, and they would not have done so except as an unavoidable measure.	87-8
	Thiruvaduthurai Mutt	
7- 6-22	Vethalai Urani—Nadumandalam Taluk—Restitution application.	75-7
	1. The petitioners seek for restitution of the village formerly enjoyed by them on a fixed rent of Ch. 165 per annum.	
	2. It appears that they had held the village under the Mahomedan government and that they lost possession by being absent at the period of the formation of the triennial lease. Mr. Cotton suggested that the party should be left to seek its rights by action in the court, and Government seemed to set the question at rest for the Statute of Limitation would now exclude the case from the cognizance of the courts. Mr. Hepburn however held a favourable view of the rights of the petitioners, when the matter was first brought before him.	
	3. The present condition of the village is widely different, the cultivation having been doubled during the decennial lease. The petitioners' vakil has been advised to make a dharkast for the village bearing some proportion to its present value. The Collector recommends that they should pay at least Ch. 800 a year for it, which would leave a considerable surplus.	
	Pepper Smuggling	
3- 7-22	A quantity of pepper has been smuggled into the town of Kadaiyanallur, weighing 108 tolas and 50 palams and valued at Rs. 460-4-10. The culprits have not been traced. The goods are detained pending the Board's orders.	83-6

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Ghayrcot	
13– 7–22	Renting proposals for f. 1232.	91–2
	The offer of Kader Meera Pillai, of Kayamalai, being the highest, is recommended. It amounts to Rs. 22,336–5–10 which exceeds the rent of last fasli by Rs. 7,467–14–1.	
	Settlement Report	
16– 7–22	For f. 1231.	93–102
	1. *Land revenue.*	
	The total ayen revenue was Rs. 17,75,260–5–11 which is a decrease below that of the previous fasli of Rs. 11,717–6–8.	
	2. *Devasthanam revenue.*	
	The amount of fixed revenue collected was Rs. 1,63,920–1–4 leaving a balance of Rs. 15,771–14–0 considerably more than what existed at the end of fasli 1230.	
	3. *Tripani heriz.*	
	It amounted to Rs. 18,250–4–1 and the balance to be collected was Rs. 4,715–8–1 up to 30th of June.	
	4. *Karnams merah.*	
	It was Rs. 85,169–4–8 of which Rs. 999–10–2 only remained due on the 30th ultimo.	
	5. *Assumed chatram lands.*	
	The demand amounted to Rs. 7,681–9–5, of which the balance due was Rs. 2,198–15–1.	
	6. *Disputed lands.*	
	The beriz of the lands in dispute with the Travancore Government amounted to Rs. 2,180–14–5, the balance of which was Rs. 913–12–6.	
	With reference to the propriety of transferring to the entire control of the Travancore Government not only of the lands entered as " zuft villages " but also of the taluk of Shencottah, it is requested that the necessary documents may be furnished with a view to make an arrangement with the Resident. The interests of both states are prejudiced by the unsettled state of the lands on the frontier, which occasions frequent disputes of irrigation and facilities for smuggling, etc.	
	7. *Extra revenue.*	
	The total balance outstanding on the 30th of June was Rs. 27,668–13–0.	
26– 7–22	———5 years' lease for ff. 1232–6.	117–26
	1. The Collector reports on the settlement of 96 villages in the Shermadevi taluk at an average reduction of $14\frac{12}{44}$ per cent. below the amount of the decennial lease.	
	2. *Assessment.*	
	Calculation.	
	The average cultivation and produce of the years of amani which were taken as the basis of the decennial lease form the standard of the present settlement. The monopoly prices assumed in the decennial lease were found quite unsuitable to a free market and the quantum of reduction only remains for consideration on examination of the bazaar prices.	
	In regard to the Tanjore settlement, the Collector states that the principle of a standard grain rent cannot be applicable to Tinneveily the irrigation of the district being too uncertain to admit of it. The 7 years' average is a tolerable criterion.	
	Extra Revenue	
2– 8–22	Report for f. 1231.	127–33
	Comparative statement.	

Fasli.	Rs.	A.	P.
1230	4,23,296	10	8
1231	4,71,758	0	4
Increase ...	48,461	6	1

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Census	
18- 8-22	Report for f. 1231.	188-9

	Rs.
Males	2,83,719
Females	2,81,238
Grand total ...	5,64,957

	Chank Fisheries	
6- 9-22	Renting proposal of Mr. Hughes.	146-50
	The Collector reports the acceptance of the offer of Mr. Hughes for Rs. 32,000.	
	Settlement Report	
14-10-22	For f. 1231.	166-72
	1. *Settlement period.*	
	A settlement for the present fasli only would have been attended with great difficulties and disadvantages to Government. Unless it were more equitable to the people, it would possess no superiority in itself over a settlement for a moderate term of years.	
	2. The difficulties which would have opposed the introduction of a settlement for one year only into the district arise chiefly from the regulation of price.	
	3. The advantages of a settlement for a number of years over an annual one are material. If the price of grain assumed for the rent be sufficiently moderate to secure the mirasdars from serious loss and at the same time not so low as to sacrifice the rights of Government, the benefits of a fixed demand will be secured. Another benefit is that while a reversion to the amani system is thereby avoided, the mirasidars' engagements need not press heavily on the people, if a fair allowance, is made, at the close of each fasli by remission for unforeseen disappointments from depreciation of prices, etc.	
	Theft	
27-11-22	At Tinnevelly Taluk Cutcherry—Report.	186-7
	It appears that the pay of the Nadumandalam taluk establishment amounting to Rs. 2,832-7-0 was delivered over to a guard who had escorted a remittance from Srivilliputhur to the Huzur Treasury on the 25th. They halted as usual in the town of Tinnevelly and the money was deposited at the cutcherry of the Tahsildar. The sepoys who conducted it neglected to keep any watch during the night in consequence of which a bag containing 2,500 milai fanams was found missing.	
	Rainfall Report	
27-11-22	The north-east monsoon rains have fallen with unusual violence from the early part of the month and there is reason to apprehend considerable injury to the standing carr crops. 67 tanks and 12 channels are reported to have burst.	187-9
	Customs	
10-12-22	Chayroot—Renting proposals for f. 1232.	192
	The renter of the chayroot has made a proposal for the rent of the land customs on this article for the sum of Rs. 4,165. It is recommended as being adequate.	
	Settlement Report	
10-12-22	1. *Commutation rate.*	193-215
	It would defeat the intentions of Government to commute the melwaram of the district at the price which obtained last fasli. In Tanjore the adoption of the price which obtained in f. 1229 reduced the demand for f. 1230 by 5 per cent. as the price in f. 1229 was 33¼ per cent. below that assumed during the recent lease. Further, there is a difference of 17¾ per cent. between grain prices in Tanjore and Tinnevelly districts.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement Report—*cont.*	
	2. *Period of settlement.*	
	A rent for a short term of years has been preferred to an annual settlement. It is impossible to conclude an annual settlement which shall be at once equitable and adequate, in the present state of the grain market. The mirasidars, having borne all the losses incidental to the depressed state of the market during the decennial lease, are entitled to benefit by the present improvement in prices.	
	Pearl Fishery	
26–12–22	Travancore Government's lien.	227–8
	The Collector reports that the Travancore Government have leased out the right of fishery in certains parts of the coast where pearl banks are supposed to exist. Inconvenience may occasionally be caused by the renter's inducing the Tinnevelly divers to engage in his attempt and leave the coast when their services may be required. The jathee thalaiven has been desired to use his influence to prevent any emigration of divers.	
21–12–22	————Results—Discrepancies in accounts—Explained.	228–34
	(2) Letters to the Accountant-General. **1822.**	237–326
	These pages relate to accounts of a routine character.	
	(3) Letters to the Civil Auditor. **1822.**	328–57
	(4) Letters to Different Departments. **1822.**	
	Postal Routes	
12– 1–22	Repairs—Etimate.	377–8
	To the P.M.G.	
	It being otherwise impossible to secure the punctual conveyance of the mails across the various hill torrents, and nullahs during the rainy season it is necessary to have a few catamaran men stationed on a small monthly allowance, at the places specified in the statement. On an inspection of the roads on the new tapal route, repairs to a certain extent appear to be indispensable. Sanction is requested for the estimate of expense amounting to Rs. 27–15–8	
	Cholera	
15– 8–22	Epidemic at fishery.	412
	To Mr. William Turnbull, in Medical Charge of the Zillah.	
	Several cases of cholera having recently occurred at the fishery near Tuticorin, the immediate attendance of a medical officer is requested with ample provision of anti-cholera medicine, in conformity with the orders of Government conveyed in their minutes of the 9th Feb. 1821.	
	Stamp Paper	
10– 8–22	Sales for f. 1231—Statement.	468–9
	The total quantity sold is 75,919 and the total valde amounts to Rs. 26,349–1–0.	
	Minakshi Pagoda	
23–11–22	Endowments—Dispute over the village of Uppaneri—Report on.	526–7
	To the Collector of Madura.	
	1. In his report, the Tahsildar of Nadumandalam attributes the institution of the kattalai to one Manakavalaperumal Pillai and not to have originated with the ancestors of Dalavoi	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Minakshi Pagoda—*cont.*	
	Teetarappa Mudaliar of Tinnevelly. The documents in the cutcherry appear to establish the right of the family of Dalavoi Mudali to the village of Uppaneri.	
	2. The object in wishing the village to be attached appears to be merely to ensure the due fulfilment of the endowment annexed to the village, which is permanently charged with a small quit-rent. Teetarappa Mudali has been informed that the village must be attached under Regulation III of 1817, if he does not regularly send the kattalai amsam to the Madura pagodas.	
	(5) Letters to the Netherlands Resident at Tuticorin.	
	1822.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
1– 3–22	Dutch claims.	540–1
	1. The Netherlands Resident renewed his demand for the boats brought away from Tuticorin by the Parawars who fled from there, and required that the pearl fishery shall be conducted at Tuticorin.	
	2. It would be wholly unjust and unauthorized to send the boats away from the chank fishery whilst employed at it. A serious loss of revenue would result to the British Government. As regards conducting the fishery at Tuticorin, no orders have been received from Government and it would not be practicable.	
	Chanks	
20– 6–22	Nuisance at Punnaikkayal.	545
	Regarding the removal of the chank godowns, a considerable expense amounting to Pag. 100 would be incurred by the removal at this time. From the westerly wind blowing at present, the Netherlands post-holder's residence being situated to the west of the chank godown, the offe ive smell cannot reach his house. The agent promises to export the chanks within 10 days. Mr. Stork may be asked whether he is at present annoyed by the smell.	

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(5) Letters to the Netherlands Resident.
1823. 379–95

(1) Letters to the Board.
1823.

	Chokkampatti	
2– 1–1823	Attachment for arrears—Reported.	1–2
	1. Finding repeated demands for payment of a large arrear due by the zamindar, on account of the rent of certain sirkar villages granted to him during the decennial lease, a totally ineffectual, the Collector reports that, as the only means of enforcing the	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chokkampatti—*cont.* liquidation of the balances, he has directed the attachment of his zamindari in accordance with a muchilika executed by him pledging the zamindari as security for the due fulfilment of his engagements. 2. A statement of the proposed establishment of the amin is submitted, the total monthly cost of which amounts to Rs. 83.	
	Chokkampatti	
28- 1-23	Zamindar's suit against the Collector and others—Report. 1. The Collector reports on the petition filed by the zamindar against himself and others in the Zillah Court of Madura. It is set forth in the petition that he forcibly ejected him from the possession of 97 kotahs of land in the village of Kadaiyanallur in the Tenkasi taluk which he held under a deed of sale from certain mirasidars of that village. 2. The question appears to be whether upon the statement of the plaintiff and the production of a deed of sale, the regulations required that his proprietary right to the land should be at once admitted, or whether the Collector was authorized to refer him to a civil court to prove his claim against the mirasdars who denied the sale and their having subscribed the deed. 3. As the whole transaction was disputed by the mirasdars, the zamindar could only be considered in the light of an under-renter of the village until he had substantiated the sale in a civil court. The suit which has been instituted is entirely groundless.	18-22
	Settlement Report	
15- 2-23	1. *Term of settlement.* The Tahsildars have been directed to notify to the mirasdars that the settlement is to be made for the current year. 2. *Basis of settlement.* "The average produce of the 7 years amani for F. 1211-7 appears to afford suitable data for the purpose, but the cultivation of the current fasli, as far as the accounts have been received, is found considerably to exceed that of the period above-mentioned. The most advantageous mode of calculating the melwaram to Government would therefore seem to be to take the actual cultivation of the year and assume the average produce of the years of amani upon which the decennial lease was formed." (Sic).	54-8
	Elephants	
23- 2-23	Destruction of crops—Preventive measures. 1. Owing to the annual incursions of herds of wild elephants in the lands adjacent to the western hills, more particularly in the Nadumandalam taluk, the crops are destroyed and occasional loss of lives occurs. Some measures should be adopted to extirpate them. 2. An indent for fire-arms with which the people could be supplied is enclosed. The Collector requests that he may be authorized to entertain on fixed pay a certain number of hunting peons in the parts of the district infested with elephants during that period of the year when they usually descend from the hills. 3. They are said to have been driven south from the Dindigul hills by the exertions made there to destroy them, and the nuisance has increased within the last 2 years.	58-60
	Elayirampannai	
23- 2-23	Pensions—Increase—Report. 1. The Collector explains the grounds on which an increase to the pension has been recommended. 2. The poligar, having been concerned in the Poligar Rebellion of 1799, was banished to Penang. The Zamindar of Gollappatti appears to have been sent to Ramnad only on account of his blindness. At the time of the petitioner's banishment, a separate allowance of 80 pagodas a month appears to have been	60-1

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	Kayirampannai—*cont.*	
	made to his family. After his return from Penang, he received 6 pagodas a month for his support, which he represents to be inadequate.	
	3. The circumstances of his banishment do not appear to have been different from those of the Gollappatti zamindar. The difference of peshcush payable by the petitioner was St. Pag. 660. It is recommended that the allowance should be equalized with that of the zamindar of Gollapatti.	
	Assessment	
7- 3-23	Standard of—Discussed.	74-6
	There are lands now cultivated with more crops than they produced under the old amani system. Of these, the taladi or carr lands formerly bearing a single crop but now bearing also a peshanum crop should be assessed with half the jumma for the second crop. 'Nanjah mail punjah' cultivated with a wet crop should pay three-fourths of the full jumma. With these allowances for the inferior produce, it is hoped that the settlement will be generally agreed to by the mirasdars.	
	Chank Fisheries	
10- 3-23	Remission statement.	77-9
	The statement furnished by the heirs of the renter, who died 3 months ago, exhibits remission amounting to Rs. 12,508-0-1, leaving a sum amounting to Rs. 15,783-10-7 as the revenue to be realized. After checking the account, the amount of remission is reduced to Rs. 8,505-2-3 and the revenue remaining is Rs. 19,786-8-0.	
	Saptur	
20- 3-23	Arrears—Recovery of—Arrangements.	60
	The balance of peshcash for ff. 1230-2 amounts to Rs. 9,562-15-5. The zamindar has paid Rs. 3,500 and has furnished security for the liquidation of the remainder by the end of June.	
	Chokkampatti	
22- 3-23	Dispossession of Kadaiyanallur—Suit against the Collector and 41 others.	80-5
	1. The zamindar has declined any reference on the merits of the case to any other tribunal than the court. He has been acquainted with the Board's intention to remunerate him should the purchase be substantiated for any loss which has been actually incurred.	
	2. The only capacity in which the plaintiff was originally in possession of the land ceased to be operative at the end of f. 1231 and the list of mirasidars in which the fact of the purchase is inserted cannot be considered to be a document of much value, as neither of the parties concerned in the transfer appeared at the taluk cutcherry to attest it.	
	3. Since drafting the letter, the zamindar has intimated his willingness to submit his document and other proofs to the summary investigation desired by the Board.	
	Opium	
23- 3-23	Consumption—Report.	85-6
	The consumption of opium in the district is so trifling as to be scarcely worth mentioning, the use of it being confined to a few towns inhabited by the Labbais on the coast and by the Shanars. The importation in f. 1231 was but 5 viss.	
	Chokkampatti	
28- 3-23	Dispossession of Krishnapuram—Suit against the Collector—Defence.	
	1. The actions relate to the recovery of the village of Krishnapuram in the taluk of Tenkasi. The ground of complaint seems to be that the plaintiff has been prevented from retaining possession of the lands which he had acquired by purchase from the mirasidars, having originally held under rent from them from f. 1226 to f. 1231, similar in fact in every respect to that of the action for the lands in Kadaiyanallur.	

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	Chokkampatti—*cont.*	
	2. There are sufficient grounds to defend the suit. Any adjustment of the claim between him and the mirasdar by the panchayat is not to be expected. As a consequence of compromising the action, the lands should be replaced in the possession of the plaintiff and the mirasdars left to pursue their claim by a civil action.	
3– 4–23	————Arrears—Payment—Reported.	92
	The zamindar having paid the balance due, on account of the villages of Kadaiyanallur and Krishnapuram, of Rs. 22,624–9–4, the attachment has been ordered to be released.	
	Hudleston, Mr. J. B.	
7– 5–23	Collector—Death reported.	101
	Mr. Hudleston died yesterday evening.	
8– 5–23	————The Head Assistant Collector, Mr. E. Bannerman, reports that he has taken over charge of the balance of cash in the treasury, amounting to Rs. 6,38,107–13–9.	102
	Chokkampatti	
9– 6–23	Suit by the zamindar against the Collector.	112–3
	The zamindar has declined to compromise in case 91. All attempts to make a reasonable compromise failed and there seems to be a spirit to give annoyance on the part of the zamindar which will always prevent his compromising such affairs unless considerable advantages be insured to him thereby.	
	Chank Fishery	
10– 6–23	Renting proposals for f. 1223—Advertised.	113–5
	Irrigation Dispute	
14– 6–23	Deviar river—Nochiammai calvoy canal—Destruction—Suit by Varaguna Ramapandia Chinnathambiar Rani Virama Nachiar.	117–20
	1. The suit is filed by Varaguna Ramapandia Chinnathambiar Rani Virama Nachiar as plaintiff against Collector for recovery of Rs. 1,000 as damages, in consequence of the Collector's order to destroy the Nochi Annai calvoi which conveyed water to her Cal Paravu column lake from the Daviar river and the anai pertaining thereto.	
	2. The question seems to be whether the late Collector in consideration of Mr. Cotton's order and the evidence that the channel has not existed since will be in the opinion of the court justified in having issued the above orders.	
	3. That the channel was newly cut at the time of the Collector's order appears from the statements of several people. The circumstance of the Puthur mirasdars not having complained that Mr. Cotton's order was disobeyed by the zamindar until the affair came to the notice of the late Collector will convince the court that it had not been disobeyed in the interval and that the late gentleman's order carried with it no innovation. The channel did not exist in the interval, and any false evidence adduced to the contrary will, of course, be refused.	
	Inland Customs	
23– 6–23	Renting proposals for f. 1233.	123–4
	1. The sums offered for the several choukis put up to sale separately amount to Rs. 1,75,600 and the highest sum offered when put up collectively is Rs. 1,74,000.	
	2. The average gross collections of the 3 faslis preceding amounted to Rs. 1,87,930–13–1. Of the two offers, the renting of the customs collectively is preferable to renting separately, as it will avoid the annoyance and trouble of disputes between contiguous renters, which the latter system will occasion.	
	Chank Fishery	
14– 7–23	Renting proposals for f. 1233—Statement.	151–2
	If no proposals greater than Rs. 36,500 have been accepted at Madras, the Collector requests to be authorized to accept either the 2nd or 3rd offer shown in the statement amounting to Rs. 38,500 and 40,750, according to the validity of the security offered.	

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	Pamban Passage	
19- 7-23	Improvement to.	133-4
	The chief benefit which is likely to arise is the very great facility which it will offer to the coasting trade of the peninsula, much will be saved in point of actual distance, and when the state of the winds and currents prevent the native craft from getting round Ceylon either from the north or south, they will find an easy passage along the shore availing themselves of the land and sea breeze and sheltered from the heavy sea by the island of Ceylon. The present expense of unshipping and reshipping the cotton, which is the chief export, at Adams Bridge amounts, according to Mr. Sullivan, to about Rs. 700 annually. It is not unreasonable to expect that easier access to Tinnevelly might create some import trade.	
	Collector's Cutcherry	
1- 8-23	Transfer proposals.	136
	1. The cutcherry at present occupied is a private dwelling house. It is situated in Palamcottah on the south side of the Tambraparni river. It cost the Government Rs. 7,630 to purchase and repair it. There is in the town of Tinnevelly on the north of the river a public building long in use as a cutcherry, and better adopted for this purpose from its extent and vicinity of the residence of native servants. It was formerly used as a court house, and it may be occupied as a cutcherry both on account of the convenience of the native servants and the additional security which the sepoys and guards will give to the town of Tinnevelly.	
	2. Mr. James Munro, the Collector, begs to offer a proposal to the Government that he may become the purchaser of the present cutcherry for a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be paid by 10 monthly instalments.	
	Settlement Report	
12- 8-23	For f. 1232.	138-43
8-22-23		168-70
	1. *Collections.*	
	The melwaram of the car crop was collected at the reduced rate proposed for the 5 years settlement; the melwaram on the peshanum harvest now collected has been fixed upon the 7 years' average and its value computed at the rate of 12½ cully fanams per cottah.	
	2. *Results.*	
	The punjah cultivation has increased considerably in the course of the year.	
	Tentage	
18- 6-23	Allowances—Statement for f. 1232.	143-6
	The total amount drawn by the Collector and his assistants is Rs. 1,428.	
	Extra Revenue	
23- 8-23	Statement for f. 1232.	150-3
	Sea Customs	
12-11-23	Charges statement.	161-5
	(2) Letters to the Accountant-General, 1823.	173-247
	(3) Letters to the Civil Auditor. 1823.	249-74
	(4) Letters to Different Departments. 1823.	
	Irrigation Repairs	
10- 1-23	Statement of charges for f. 1231.	280-)
	To the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.	
	The total charges for f. 1231 amount to Rs. 14,749-10-1.	

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	Postal Delays	302
23- 8-23	Letters to Madras. To the P.M.G. The tappal from Tinnevelly to the Presidency does not appear to reach its destination with any regularity. The cause of the delay may be enquired into. Letters from Madras, unless the roads are heavy from rain or the rivers swollen, reach the place on the 4th day whereas letters sent from Tinnevelly to that station have taken 7 and sometimes 8 days to arrive there. A letter sent on the 6th instant to the address of Lt.-Col. C. S. Buxton at Madras did not reach him until the 17th, being 9 days.	
	Postal Complaint	343–4
18 8-23	By Mr. Newlyn. To the P.M.G. 1. It appears that Mr. Newlyn has a reasonable ground for complaint. The first error of the despatch of a letter from an inland station, post not paid, to a station beyond the frontier has been visited upon the writer of the letter who cannot be expected to know intimately the minute regulations of the post office, whilst the real offender, the post office writer of Palamcottah, has, for the present, escaped. 2. If upon the discovery of the error at the G.P.O., the letter had been forwarded to its place of destination with instructions to the Collector to recover the payment due upon it, all that is due to the public service would have been satisfied and the private inconvenience sustained by the return of the letter might have been avoided. 3. The second postage paid by Mr. Newlyn may be ordered to be returned to him, while the post office writer's conduct will be taken notice of.	

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(5) Letters to the Netherlands Resident.

1823.

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(1) Letters to the Board. 1824.	1–110
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(5) Letters to the Netherlands Resident. 1824.	349–58

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(1) Letters to the Board.

1824.

	Cholera	1–2
11–1–1824	Report. Several cases of cholera have occurred in the course of last month on the coast, which, from the negligence of the police officer were reported only yesterday. A native practitioner has been sent to the town of Kayalpattanam where the deaths have chiefly occurred amounting to 47 in one month. A supply of Europe medicines particularly calomels and opium or laudanum should be sent either from the Presidency or the medical stills at Trichinopoly.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Scarcity	4-6
3- 2-24	Apprehension—Not justified. 1. There are no grounds for apprehending a want of grain, though there may be a small deficiency. 2. The census in last year estimated the number of the inhabitants at 7,88,000. At 3 cottahs 4 marakals and 4 padis of grain, it would require 25,32,857 cottahs of grain and for seed 1,09,016 cottahs, amounting in all to cottahs 26,41,873, above which quantity was produced last year. 3. The estimated produce for this year is 18,92,379, making a deficiency below the average demand of 7,49,494. This deficiency is not so great as to justify an apprehension of famine, though it must cause privation, but the estimate of loss by failure of water is made to meet the worst contingency.	
	Season Report	6-8
15- 2-24	Fortnightly. There is no apprehension that the nanja crops will fail to mature. The average price of paddy for the last 3 years from the 1st to the 10th of Jan. per cottah is Rs. 3-3-6, and for the same period of the current year is Rs. 3-9-7.	
	Arunachala Rao	9-16
10- 3-24	Naik Sarishtadar—Resignation. Arunachala Row, Naik Sarishtadar, has resigned his situation. The Collector proposes further arrangements in that situation in the office.	
	Irrigation Repairs	21-2
18- 3-24	Estimate for sanction. It is desirable to do maramat before the close of the fasli to the extent of Rs. 58,610.	
	Collector's Commission	23-4
24- 3-24	Statement for ff. 1224-32. The total amount of commission drawn by Collectors and Head Assistants from ff. 1224-32 is Rs. 52,481-3-7.	
	Uttumalai	25-6
...	Recovery of arrears—Measures. 1. The zamindar, after vague attempts at delay, has finally proposed that his zamindari should be released from attachment upon his giving security for the full payment of the present debt in 10 years, as well as the regular payment of his annual peshcash. 2. The person who consents to give security is of good character, and proposes not to give security for the whole sum but annually for the investment of the debt and the peshcash for that year. If this proposal were accepted, there is reason to believe that its conditions would be finally fulfilled, and it is the only prospect for the recovery of the debt without depriving the poligar of his zamindari. (Letter incomplete.)	
	Customs	52-4
12- 7-24	Renting proposals for f. 1234. Proposals have been received for renting these branches of revenue collectively in each taluk for Rs. 53,230. The proposals for the rent by separate taluks seem to be much more eligible, even if they did not exceed the offer, as in the present instance they do considerably.	
	Settlement Report	57-63
12- 8-24	For f. 1223. 1. *Assessment.* The jamabandi amounts to Rs. 17,65,590-11-0. 2. *Results.* The total result is that the jamabandi of f. 1233 falls below that of f. 1232 in the sum of Rs. 82,308-15-10.	
	Chank Fishery	64
23- 8-24	Renting proposals for f. 1234. Mahomed Kasim Saheb Marakkayar of Kilakarai offers a sum of Rs. 43,500 which is recommended.	

Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Tentage	65
25- 8-24	Statement for f. 1233. The total amount drawn by the Collecor and Acting Collector is Rs. 1,036-4-0.	
	Accounts	67-70
8- 9-24	D.C.B. statement for f. 1233. 1. *Permanently settled revenue.* Demand. Rs. 1,70,827 11 11 — Receipts. Rs. 84,940 1 6 — Balance. Rs. 85,887 10 5 2. *Land revenue.* 12,83,755 0 5 — 3,82,418 11 4 — 8,51,336 5 1	
	Extra Revenue	74-5
18- 9-24	Comparative statement for ff. 1232-3. The current decrease is Rs. 20,062-4-5.	
	Customs Choukies	103-5
10-12-24	Renting proposals for f. 1234. In reference to paragraph 1 of the Board's letter of the 29th of March, the Collector states that only one year has passed since the introduction of the renting system with respect to its operation, there is no appearance of impediment to the inland trade, and in comparison with former years, the complaints against choukidars for exaction, and from them for evasion of duties, are less enormous.	
	(2) Letters to the Accountant-General.	111-99
	1824.	
	(3) Letters to the Civil Auditor.	201-26
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	1824.	
	These contain covering letters, requisition for rowannahs, correspondence on lottery, etc.	
	(5) Letters to the Netherlands Resident.	
	1824.	
	Salt	349
29- 1-24	Supply to Netherlands servants—Order issued. The usual order to the salt amildar of the southern division has been issued to deliver the salt for the consumption of the Netherlands servants at the stations of Punnaikkayal, Manapar and Cape Comorin for the ensuing 6 months from 1st Jan. to 30th June next being 30 marakals and 8¾ measures for each station. It is requested that the stipulated price of Rs. 7 a garce may be paid.	
	Dutch Boundary	350-4
27- 5-24	Enquiry requested. The Tahsildar of Srivaikuntam and the contractor of chayroots have reported that the subjects of the Netherlands Government have dug chayroot and built houses within the boundary of the Hon'ble Company's territories and offer molestation to the merchants who have hitherto had intercourse with Tuticorin. It is not improbable that some misconduct has been shown by the natives either on one side or the other. It is requested that a good understanding may be preserved until the position of the boundaries which is under reference is finally adjusted. —	

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(1) Letters to the Board.
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(2) Letters to the Accountant-General.
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(4) Letters to Different Departments.
1825. 350–461

(1) Letters to the Board.
1825.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Estates	
10– 1–1825	Minors—Management under the Court of Wards—Report for ff. 1231–3. 1. Of the minor zamindaris which appeared in the last report Alagapuri and Mannarkottai have been restored to their respective proprietors who have attained the prescribed age of 18. 2. The other zamindaris to which the report has reference are Urkadu, Talavankottai, Elumadai and Surandai. 3. *Urkadu.* The peshcash is Rs. 12,950. The balance of peshcash up to the end of last month is Rs. 10,833–0–1. The peshcash has fallen into arrears from f. 1229. 4. *Talavankottai.* The peshcash is Rs. 2,800. It has fully paid and the balance of f. 1229 is now reduced to Rs. 526–6–10. 5 *Elumadai.* The peshcash amounts to Rs. 3,675. The balance of peshcash up to the present date is reduced to Rs. 1,113–7–1. 6. *Surandai.* The peshcash is Rs. 700. The time of the minority of the incumbent will expire on 1st Nov. 1825. It will be advisable to continue the estate under the protection of the Court for the short period.	1–6
	Settlement Report	9–18
18– 2–25 16– 4–25	For f. 1233—Explanation. 1. The Collector feels much concerned to find that the settlement founded upon the same rules with that of f. 1232 is found to be defective, 6 months after its conclusion has been reported. 2. The necessity for collecting extensive and minute information for fixing a permanent money rent has compelled him to offer to the ryots a settlement this year similar to that of f. 1233. 3. *Loss to Government.* The Collector has granted no remission. But Government has sustained a loss of Rs. 63,517. The amount represents the value of grain in excess of the 10 per cent. increase in price on the standard price. 4. *Renters' objections.* It is true that objections to the rent made by mirasdars have not been recorded. It certainly would not have been prudent to seek publicly for objections to an arrangement which had the sanction of the Board. The reason generally assigned for preferring the amani division of the crops to a rent, was the fear of responsibility in case the crop should fall short, and, of course, when the rent was accepted, it was with the hope of profit. Had the Collector, when the terms of the rent were first rejected, entered into a discussion of its merits with	50–4

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement Report—*cont.* the objector, and given the smallest encouragement that refusal would insure an abatement of the favourable terms offered, every mirasdar, who was not engaged to the rent, would have held out against it and the Collector would have been then compelled to consent to the arrangement throughout the district, viz., a division of the produce, which the Board was desirous of obviating by every reasonable concession.	
	Moyenzabitahs	26–36
26– 3–25	Statement.	
	Revenue Establishments	37–48
28– 3–25	Extraordinary expenses—Statement of.	
	Bribery	55–61
23– 4–25	Jeevan Row, Head Sarishtadar. Jeevan Row has been convicted of three distinct acts of bribery. On 20th Sep. 1824 evidence was taken which justified the order suspending him on the 21st.	
	Advances	62–3
26– 4–25	For cultivation and for manufacture of salt—Estimate for f. 1235.	
	1. *Cultivation.* Estimated for last year ... ... Rs. 80,000 0 0 Proposed disbursements this year ... ... 70,000 0 0 Decrease ... 10,000 0 0	
	2. *Salt manufacture.* Estimated in last year ... ... 350 0 0 Proposed disbursements this year 350 0 0	
	Varah Marah Fund	64–8
27– 4–25	Receipts and disbursements for ff. 1231–5—Statement.	
	Salt	69–71
2– 5–25	Retail prices—Statement. The highest profit on the sale of a garce of salt has been Rs. 26, and the average profit Rs. 13 in some taluks. From f. 1211 to f. 1233, the sales have fluctuated very much. As long as the monopoly price remained at Rs. 105, the sales gradually increased. After its reduction to Rs. 70, the sales continued to increase and the export to decrease, so that during the last 5 years of its reduction, the sales have increased in a greater proportion than at any other period of the trade.	
	Chank Fishery	79–84
16– 5–25	Renting proposals—Advertised.	
	Abkari, Betel, Sayer and Tobacco	89–94
30– 6–25	Renting proposals for ff. 1235–7—Statement of.	
18– 7–25	The Collector refers to his letter of the 30th of June in which the whole district amounting to Rs. 4,90,000. The average of the last 6 years' net collections is Rs. 1,09,271–5–8. The Collector refers to his letter of the 30th of June in which he has explained the reasons for wishing to exclude the present petitioner, Subramania Pandithan, from the rent. There was a balance against him for ff. 1232–4 amounting to Rs. 8,965–9–5 and it is therefore evident that his security has been insufficient. The number of complaints made since the commencement of the fasli against Subramania Pandithan and his under-renters for extortion and other illegal acts amount to 17.	101–8
	Bribery	108–11
30– 7–25	Jeevan Row—Late Head Sarishtadar—Complaint against the Collector. 1. Geevan Row's complaint casts reflections on the motives of the Collector's complaint, alieges actual ill-treatment in person and property and gives an exposition of the benefits which have resulted from his own activity and integrity.	140

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	Bribery—*cont.* 2. The first allegation may be passed over without serious notice. With regard to the second, it would appear from the documents that his house was regularly searched and nothing but written documents were taken from it. Jeevan Row was desired to quit his own house, and walk, attended by a peon, to the nearest pagoda. This was done in order to deprive him of opportunities for intrigue. The plunder of his house is evidently an invention, he and his family had means of informing the Collector of it. 3. He has ascribed effects to his own exertions which certainly originated from other causes. The increased revenue of f. 1232 arose from an unusually abundant fall of rain at seasonable periods, which enabled the ryots to extend their cultivation and the sole cause which operated to any extent in f. 1233 in favour of the revenue was the high price of grain raised by a failure to a certain extent of the annual crop.	
	Chanks	111-2
2- 8-25	Renting proposals—Statement. The Collector reports that Mr. Hughes is informed that his offer for 3 years has been accepted. It amounts to Rs. 1,35,000 for 3 years.	
	Travancore Frontier	118-8
4- 8-25	Settlement of disputes. 1. Although these lands have been under the Hon'ble Company's Government for more than 20 years, frequent disputes have arisen between the inhabitants of the different parts of territory and disputes have been very frequent between the inhabitants of the Tenkasi taluk and those of the Travancore villages, the possession of which has always remained with Government. 2. The adoption of the proposal urged by Mr. Cotton for establishing the Hon'ble Company's authority in all lands on the eastern side of the ghats will, no doubt, render the police duties of the taluk less difficult and, at the same time, is likely both to increase the receipts of customs, which are now frequently evaded, and tend to an extension of cultivation, which at present is opposed by disputes of occupation in land and water.	
	Accounts	120-2
16- 8-25	Miscellaneous charges for f. 1234—Remarks.	
	Settlement Report	144-57
21-10-25	For f. 1234. 1. The amount of the beriz is Rs. 17,20,160-10-11. The jumma of the present fasli as compared with that of the previous one shows a decrease of Rs. 45,490-0-1 and is less by Rs. 21,303-10-8 than the average annual jumma of the preceding 23 years. 2. Three causes contribute to raise or lower the revenue, viz., the extension or decrease of cultivation, the proportion of the crop to the extent cultivated and the fluctuation of price. The first and second of these causes were comparatively favourable, but to the third cause, the fluctuation of price, the comparative decrease is to be attributed.	
	Travellers' Bungalows	
28-10-25	Construction on the southern road from Madura to Quilon—Proposals. Sanction has been accorded to the proposal submitted on the 22nd Nov. 1822 for the erection of 6 buildings for the accommodation of travellers on the southern road which passes from Madura through Palamcottah by Cape Comorin to Quilon. It would serve the purpose if one were erected at Srivilliputhur on the road from Madura through the Ariyankavu pass to Quilon. This route is coming into use and requires some accommodation. One of the bungalows already sanctioned may perhaps be dispensed with. At any rate, it would be more useful if it is erected close on the eastern side of the position occupied by the Aramboly pass.	

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	Customs and Salt	
28–11–25	Moyenzabitahs—Statement.	175–82
	Bribery	183–204
5–12–25	Jeevanrow, late Head Sarishtadar. The object of Jeevanrow's deposition is to deny all knowledge of the papers found in his house. Depositions are submitted showing the form which was observed in searching his house. The depositions will show that these papers came into the Collector's possession on the morning of 21st Sep. 1824, they were on that day sealed in a box with the official seal in his presence, and in the presence of the acting Head Sarishtadar and of the English Head Writer. The box has only been opened in his presence accompanied by one of the persons above-mentioned, after frequent examination of the seal in the meantime.	
	Elephants	
29–12–25	Establishment for shooting of. Sanction is requested for the amount of annual expenditure incurred on the establishment for shooting the elephants in the Nadumandalam taluk for f. 1234 of Rs. 901–9–2.	218
	(2) Letters to the Accountant-General.	
	1825.	215–324
	(3) Letters to the Civil Auditor.	
	1825.	326–47
	These relate to routine accounts.	
	(4) Letters to Different Departments.	
	1825.	
	Maramat Works	
14– 1–25	Statement of expenditure for f. 1233. To the Civil Engineer, Southern Division, Trichinopoly. The total charges for the maramat works executed amount to Rs. 19,882–2–5.	355–6
	Postal Establishments	
17– 2–25	Head peons or overseers of the runners—Abolished. To the P.M.G. The head peons or overseers of the runners have been struck off as they were entirely useless. There were frequent complaints from the runners that they did not receive their full pay. There was strong reason to suspect that they combined with the former post office writer in defrauding the runners of their pay. As an experiment, they have been struck off and other peons have been employed from a different part of the establishment to distribute the pay monthly and occasionally visit the station. This prevents combination to defraud the runners and renders them more alert.	362
	Postal	
14– 3–25	Ferries. To the P.M.G. 1. The mails are at present transported across the Tambraparni by means of a small boat built of wood. The establishment of boatmen is 5, and the boat is never employed in transporting passengers to the delay of the tappal. It plies without difficulty in the highest floods. 2. To ensure an establishment of basket boats, 2 small boats and 2 men and a boy would be required. The basket boat not being in use in the district, it would be necessary to procure boatmen from a distance.	371

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	Postal—*cont.* 3. The monthly expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 26–5–4, which differs very little from that already incurred. When it is considered that the change in method will produce so little actual saving and will considerably detract from the accommodation offered to the public by the use of the boat when not employed in the duty for which it is especially engaged, the introduction of the new practice need not be pressed.	
	Panchayat	
11–5–25	Collector's power to summon—Regulation V of 1822. To the Register to the Provincial Court, Southern Division, Trichinopoly. 1. In a case of dispute as to the proprietary right in land, the Collector desired the parties to appear before him. One of them preferred an investigation under the provisions of cl. 2, sec. xv, Reg. V of 1822, to which the other party objects. 2. In section vii, Regulation XII of 1816, the Collector can order a panchayat even if one party dissents. Similarly, clause 2, section xv, Regulation V of 1822 will authorize him to assume that power as a munsif which he is allowed to delegate to a native officer, and consequently, if one party asks for a trial by a panchayat of which the Collector himself acts as munsif, the other party is bound to accede to that mode of trial. A decision on the point is requested.	398
	Postal	
6–7–25	Renting system—Proposed. To the P.M.G. 1. The present system of conveying the public mails under the detailed control of the Collectors gives rise to many difficulties. 2. The Collector suggests fixing certain rates of charge and then proposing an annual rent for the conveyance of mails in each district. 3. This practice is believed to obtain in England and a native disposed to exert himself for his own interest would be better able to appreciate and to enforce those minute arrangements which are required in the department than one who enjoys a monthly salary.	414
	Postal Runners	
5–8–25	Increase of pay. To the P.M.G. 1. The increase of runner's pay to Rs. 5 monthly seems to be very desirable. It is indispensable to their health and efficiency that they should be well fed and well housed. 2. A post on alternate days would certainly be sufficient between Tuticorin and Palamcottah and celerity of communication on that line is not of particular importance.	421–2
	Communications	
17–11–25	Madura to Palamcottah—Report on. To the P.M.G. There are only 2 travellers' bungalows in the district both of which are on the road from Madura to Palamcottah, one of them at Virudunagar and another at Sattur. The distance between the two places is 18 English miles. The rate of dawk travelling is 1 cully fanams or " 2 fanams 43 6/10 " for 10 miles. For a complete set of bearers, etc., it would cost 50 fanams. The Ariyankavu pass bearers may be had after a few hours' cottah to the Aramboly lines, a traveller cannot depend upon obtaining bearers without 3 days' previous notice, excepting at Palamcottah, on the road to Quilon from Madura though the Ariyankavu pass bearers may be had after a few hours' notice at Srivilliputhur.	451

Letters to the Board.

1826.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement Report	
21- 1-1826	For f. 1234—Certain deviations explained. 1. If it be resolved that the excess of Rs. 32,582-1-7 shall be returned, there will be no difficulty in making the restitution, but the expediency of such a measure is doubtful. Whatever explanation may be given to the mirasdars of the motives of such a restitution, they will conclude that under no circumstances can they be called for a larger revenue than the sum which they will have paid after the restitution is made. 2. The various modes of settlement, whether in grain or money, whether in rent or amani, whether for 1 year or for a term of years were made for the purpose of ascertaining the most just terms for a permanent settlement. But we need not consider that the deviations from the exact intentions of Government which took place in one of these experiments should be looked upon as a breach of the Government's pledge. 3. That the jumma has annually decreased from f. 1232 to f. 1234 is undeniable. It does not necessarily follow that this decrease is the consequence of mismanagement or decline in the resources of the district. It is rather to be attributed to the lenient policy of the Company's Government which has brought about a gradual reduction of the revenues of the district.	2-9
	Bribery	
20- 8-26	Head Sarishtadar, Jeevanrow—Proceedings against—Reply to the Board's objectoins. 1. The Board's objections are that, (*a*) no opportunity was granted to Jeevanrow to cross-examine the witness upon whose testimony, decisions were passed; (*b*) The only cause of deviation from the usual form was the correct; (*c*) the documentary evidence is not valid; and (*d*) the Collector was too ready to listen to the suggestions of Vengu Mudali. 2. The Collector submits as follows on each point:— (*a*) In fact, the opportunity of cross-examination was never refused, after the examination of the witnesses was finished. He probably felt that the communication of the witnesses' evidence was enough for his purpose and that nothing could be gained by cross-examination. (*b*) The only cause of deviation from the usual form was the absence of a Brahmin for swearing the deponents. The depositions were taken late at night and to prevent witnesses from comparing their evidence, the deponents were sworn after examination. It the oath be of any estimation in the opinion of those to whom it is administered, it must be equally binding whether he swears that he has deposed truly or that he will depose truly. (*c*) The objection to the validity of the documents appears grounded upon the omission of the searches of Jeevan Row's house to give a list of the papers. The papers were delivered into his hands, at a distance of 8 miles from the house within 2 hours from the commencement of the search. There could be no opportunity for forging so many papers in good and bad English. (*d*) It did not appear to the Collector that he was concerned with the motives of Vengu Mudali, the informer, but with the truth of his information. It was not general imputations of corruption but specific instances of it were brought to his notice. Vengu Mudali did not	13-22

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	Bribery—*cont.* profess to have given any bribe or to have been witness to any such transaction but pointed out those who had been. This was mere information, not evidence, and, therefore, it was not recorded.	
	Chokkampatti	
18- 4-26	Complaint against the Collector for refusal to confirm a panchayat decree—Remarks.	9-11
	1. The Panchayat met on 5th May 1824 and gave its decree on 7th Dec. 1824. On 4th Dec. 1824, a remonstrance was received from one of its members charging Ramaswami Iyer, and others, whom the Collector appointed, with corruption on 13th Sep. 1824. Had he pursued the course, at this juncture, laid down in clause 1, section ix, Regulation XII of 1816, his proceedings would not have been open to the prospect of justice for the weaker party and gave his decision, dated 9th June 1825.	
	2. As soon as he was made acquainted with the opinion of the Provincial Court, he proposed that he should be instructed either to call the parties and offer to them a revision of the proceedings either by proceeding the course under clause 4, section iv, Regulation V of 1822, by making a summary enquiry, or by following up the charge of corruption against the panchayat under clause 1, section ix, Regulation XII of 1816. Of these two modes the former seems most consistent with the intention of the Regulation and best calculated for securing speedy justice to both parties.	
11- 5-26	———Transfer of the village of Mavadicahl—Complaint of. The zamindar complains that the Collector has illegally transferred to the possession of the mirasdars of Kadaiyanallur, a village of the name of Mavadicahl, in Oct. 1825 for the express purpose of adjusting some of the numerous boundary disputes which invariably arise wherever the lands of the Sirkar and a poligar are conterminous. The mirasdars of Kadaiyanallur have verbally reported a late encroachment made upon their village by the poligar. The copies of the investigation proceedings are submitted.	34-6
	Customs Duty	40-2
7- 6-26	Piece-goods—Proposals.	
	1. The duties collected on piece-goods have gradually increased for the last 10 years, being chiefly collected on exports from the diartict. The proposed reduction might give the manufacturer a little more employment or it might cause the employment of more hands but the actual gain would go to the merchant.	
	2. The weavers are mostly hired labourers. The merchant who wants cloths would not give better terms if the duties were reduced.	
	3. The proposed reduction of duty would be generally beneficial, though the manufacturers would not be much relieved. As the customs are rented for 3 years, of which the first only is about to expire, it would be difficult to introduce the change for the next 2 years.	
	Chokkampatti	44-50
14- 6-26	Lands in Tirumalainayakkanpudukkudi—Assumption—Complaint of. The agent positively refused to carry on his case before the Collector or to institute a suit in the court, within a reasonable time. The Collector cannot again interfere in the matter until the complainant applies to him.	
	Accounts	50-6
17- 6-26	D.C.B. statement explained.	
	Karnams	55-7
22- 6-26	Sentences passed under Regulation IX, 1822. —	

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	Karnams—*cont.* 1. The Board has directed that unless karnams have resources independent of their pay, a fine should not be imposed upon them exceeding the amount of 6 months or at the utmost of 12 months' pay. 2. The introduction of such a rule will render a great part of the Regulation useless, as far as the district is concerned. It is not to be supposed that the offence of which the karnam is convicted, is the only one of which he is guilty. Where guilt can be legally affixed, it should be followed by a severe punishment. As regards karnams, the Regulation is lenient. The few examples lately made under the Regulation seemed to have produced a salutary impression.	
	Advances	
26- 6-26	Agricultural—Estimate for f. 1236. Rs. Advances for cultivation ... ... 70,000 Advances for salt manufacture 350	58-9
	Estates	
1- 7-26	Of the disqualified proprietors—Report for f. 1234. 1. The number of estates of disqualified proprietors remains the same as last year, viz., Urkadu, Talavankottai, Elumadai and Surandai. 2. *Urkadu.* The peshcash is Rs. 12,950. The balance of peshcash against the estate at the end of f. 1234 amounts to Rs. 12,498-8-3. The amin was found to be rather a burden than a benefit to the zamindari and his duties were, in consequence, transferred to the manager, thereby effecting an annual saving of Rs. 210. 3. *Talavankottai.* The peshcash is Rs. 2,800 and the jumma for f. 1234 is Rs. 3,667-10-10. The total balance against the estate is Rs. 237-9-3. As the minority of the heiress will expire on 14th Sep. next, it is requested that authority may be given to restore the zamindari at that time. 4. *Elumadai,* Peshcash, Rs. 3,675. Jumma, Rs. 6,020-14-10. The balance against the estate amounted to Rs. 6,811-11-1 of which a sum of Rs. 1,000 has since been collected to the end of April last. 5. *Surandai.* The peshcash is Rs. 700. The jumma for f. 1234 is Rs. 1,217-10-4. A balance of Rs. 2,594-9-9 is due against the estate.	62-6
	Bribery	
5- 7-26	Jeevanrow, Head Sarishtadar. 1. In compliance with the Board's instructions, the fine collected from Jeevanrow has been repaid to his authorized agent with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the date of levying the fine to the date of its repayment. 2. In regard to his reinstatement, the Collector adds, "I do not wish to pass a harsh opinion upon him, particularly as he has been acquitted; but the circumstances I have mentioned above, to which I could if necessary add many others have so entirely destroyed my confidence in him that I should consider his restoration to his former situation here as detrimental to the interests of the district."	66-70
	Customs Duty	
15- 7-26	Grain—Expediency of abolition. 1. The export of rice and paddy by sea from the district has been so trifling that it would be very difficult to draw a conclusion on the subject of abolishing the custom from the data in hand. The situation of Tinnevelly is unfavourable for the export of such an article; the market for it to the north on	71

Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Customs Duty—*cont.*	
	both sides of the peninsula obtain their supplies from intermediate ports, and, of course, at a cheaper rate, so that trade in grain is not likely to be an extensive speculation in the district.	
	2. The low price of grain has been held forth as causing difficulty in the collection of the revenue. But the real truth of the assertion appears to be that the selling price was only less than that at which grain was estimated by the Collector. The mirasdars who were the persons with whom the complaint originated, could easily show that they had so much grain on hand, while the price of the day was low and such an excuse would always be favourably received under a lenient government in an unsettled district.	
	3. It appears that even annual estimate of the price of grain has hitherto been too high, and that the prosperity of the district will be best consulted by a reduction of it, but the immediate consequence of what has been called a low price has hitherto only been the delay of collection beyond the usual time, a heavy balance has never arisen from that sole cause.	
	Uttumalai	74–6
19– 7–26	Arrears—Arrangements for recovery.	78–9
2– 9–26	The security which the zamindar produced was the same as that of last year but it was refused, as the instalments were not regularly kept up. The zamindari is put under attachment. The annual peshcash is Rs. 27,219–8–0, and the total balance against the zamindari up to the end of f. 1235 is Rs. 58,359–5–10.	
	Pillaiyarkulam	
4– 8–26	Encroachments beyond the extent of shrotrium of Venkatarow—Complaint of the mirasdars.	
	1. The object of the Board appears to be to relinquish to Venkatarow the whole of Government demands on a determinate extent of land. It was calculated that Venkatarow would annually receive Rs. 1,750. He was not entitled to remission in adverse seasons, or subject to an increased demand when the season was favourable, or the produce upon the determinate extent of land more valuable from any accidental cause. It does not appear to have been the Board's intention to relinquish any portion of the Government dues to Venkatarow on any lands not within the determinate extent. If this is the case, it would be necessary to recall former orders and to substitute others in which the extent of land from which Venkatarow is to derive benefit shall be accurately laid down.	
	2. No determinate extent of land has been pointed out to Venkatarow as the source of his emoluments, and the mirasdars complain that he exercises authority and derives profit by collecting and carrying to his own account the sirkar dues brought under cultivation, subsequent to the date of his obtaining a shrotrium.	
	Settlement Report	99–120
1–10–26	For f. 1235.	
	1. *Assessment.*	
	The amount of beriz is Rs. 17,63,082–13–2 which is Rs. 42,922–2–3 more than the beriz of the preceding fasli, and Rs. 22,506–2–0 more than the average amount of the annual beriz from the acquisition of the Company.	
	2. The principles on which the annual rents have been concluded subsequent to f. 1231 have already been explained in the respective reports. It was shown that two modes of settlement were offered to the mirasdars, either a division of the actual produce, or a commutation of an assumed produce at a rate which depended upon a standard price modified by the current price of the year.	
	3. The assumed produce was calculated upon the cultivation and produce of 7 amani years, viz., from f. 1211 to f. 1217	

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Settlement Report—*cont.*

inclusive. The standard price was fixed upon an average of the prices of a certain number of years in the decennial lease. The current price was fixed upon the best information the Collector could obtain of the actual selling prices in the markets of the year.

4. For the 3 years preceding f. 1235, it had been the practice, where the mirasdars chose to commute for money, to take a muchulika from a few leading men of the village. This was a sufficient security to the Sirkar, but it left room for arrangements between the leading mirasdars who signed the muchulikas and those of less influence, in which the inferior mirasdars were exposed to disadvantageous bargains and no progress was made towards a distinction of individual rights.

5. The Collector wanted to distribute individual pattas, if possible, both as a security to the cultivators from exorbitant demands of the mirasdars and from the hope that by so doing some advance might be made towards the introduction of the permanent field settlement. Individual pattas limiting the demand against each ryot have been generally distributed throughout the district.

6. *Collections.*

The balance of land revenue outstanding on 30th Sep. Rs. 2,83,005-6-2. It is hoped to collect Rs. 2,51,296-12-5 by the end of Dec.

Extra Revenue 124-9

1-11-26 Statement for f. 1235.

1. *Salt.*
The receipts compared with those of f. 1234 are increased by the sum of Rs. 18,005-15-11, which must be attributed entirely to the improved method of management introduced by the Sub-Collector, Mr. Kindersley, which has already been reported on 1st Oct. last.

2. *Sayer.*
The decrease in the sayer compared with the beriz of last year is Rs. 31,242-1-10.

3. *Customs.*
There has been no material fluctuation deserving particular notice.

4. *Abkari.*
There is a decrease in the beriz in comparison with that of last year of Rs. 1,524-9-0.

5. *Chank.*
There is an increase of Rs. 1,500 in favour of f. 1235.

6. *Stamp paper.*
The sale of stamp paper has decreased by Rs. 1,179 in comparison with the preceding year.

7. *Motarpha.*
There has been an increase compared with last year of Rs. 4,631, chiefly arising from a more careful investigation of this source of revenue.

Convict Labour 133-5

3-11-26 Employment of—Proposals.

In regard to the expediency of employing a large body of convicts in forming a new tank, the Collector observes that he does not conceive any benefit likely to arise from undertaking a new work of this nature, until such old tanks and channels as were formerly in use are restored. There is now a large public work sanctioned in Tinnevelly in which the labour of a large body of convicts might be very beneficially employed, viz., the repair and the partial rebuilding of one of the most important anicuts, across the Tambraparni river, at the village of Suttamalli. This will not only avoid the risk attending an experiment on a new work, but woul be an actual saving of expense.

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	Encroachments	136–9
18–11–26	Proposals to check the conduct of the poligars. 1. The encroachments which are continually made on the lands of each other, and in a greater degree upon the lands of the sirkar villages present a source of frequent and increasing injustice. When the sunnuds of permanent settlement were distributed in A.D. 1803 by Mr. Lushington, there was inserted in the margin of each a list of the villages of the pollam, and this, the only authentic document, is in the possession of the poligars, and there is no certified copy of it in the office. 2. The only mode which seems likely to correct past abuses of this nature, and to check them for the future is that, in every case of disputed boundary in which aggression is made on the sirkar lands, the Collector should without delay resume the land whenever he finds it entered in a village ayacut and supported by the accounts either of the taluk or under cutcherry, leaving the aggressor the option of appealing to the Zillah Court, or by his silence acquiescing in the decision. This summary mode of procedure does not appear to be contrary to the general tenor of the regulations.	
	Walker, Mr. J.	
20–11–26	Assistant Collector—Appointment as Register to the Zillah Court of Madura. Mr. J. Walker requests that his joining time may be extended to 31st Jan. next.	139
	Embezzlement	142–3
1–12–26	Of public grain—Preventive measures. 1. An offence very frequent in this district, and one which exposes the Sirkar to very serious and often irrecoverable loss, is the embezzlement and fraudulent misappropriation of public grain of which by far the largest proportion of public revenue consists in Tinnevelly. 2. An extensive power granted to Collectors in Regulation IX of 1822 provides abundantly for the punishment of all acts in which public money is the subject of depredation, but there is no authority for punishing depredations on grain. Public grain is essentially public money and, in districts where the revenue is received in kind, it stands in need of the same securities for safe custody.	
	Moyen sabitahs	
14–12–26	Statement for f. 1236.	144–51
	Compulsory Labour	
15–12–26	Employment at certain Hindu festivals. To Government. 1. It has hitherto been usual at certain Hindu festivals to issue a circular order to Tahsildars directing them to procure the attendance of persons for the purpose of drawing the raths. The order objected to directed the Tahsildars to make known throughout their taluks that certain festivals would be celebrated at certain times, but no order was given as before to procure the attendance for drawing the raths. 2. General enquiries on the subject show that the attendance caused by the interference of the sirkar servants is frequently reluctant and sometimes the consequence of compulsion, and that no adequate compensation is ever made to the persons employed. No exemptions are granted for the performance of this service. 3. The order objected to has been public for 2 years, and in no instance, has the progress of the rath been impeded. As a Magistrate, it was his duty to oppose the exaction of labour in every shape. 4. In compliance with the instructions, the order objected to has been recalled, and the former custom has been directed to be observed.	151–68

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Zamindaris	
15–12–26	Management under the Court of Wards—Settlement for f. 1235.	169–721
	1. *Urkadu.*	
	The balance of peshcash against the zamindari to the end of f. 1235 is Rs. 15,756–11–4, which is less than that of the preceding year.	
	2. *Talavankottai.*	
	There is a balance of peshcash due to the Sirkar of Rs. 79. The release of the zamindari will be proposed as soon as the heiress's vakil appears at the cutcherry with the permanent sanad. The heiress was married in August 1825.	
	3. *Elumadai.*	
	There is no balance of peshcash against the zamindar.	
	4. *Surandai.*	
	There is a balance of peshcash due amounting to Rs. 406–8–7.	

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	Surandai	
2– 1–1827	Restoration to the proprietor—Report.	1–3
	The estate has been put in possession of the proprietor, Subramania Shuluva Thaven, on the 16th ultimo. At the date of the delivery, there was no balance due from or to the Sirkar and the arrears due from the ryots to the estate amounted to no more more than Rs. 53–10–8.	
	Spice Plantations	
5– 1–27	Outstanding balance from 1794 to 1814—Statement.	
	The plantations being cultivated by the Sirkar without any intermediate rent, the existence of the balance can only be explained by the cost of cultivation exceeding the value of the produce sold. The balance *after* deducting the receipts is Rs. 9,012–0–10.	
	Monro, Mr. J.	
10– 3–27	Collector—House at Palamcottah—Offered for sale.	9–18
	Mr. Monro offers his house for sale for the accommodation of an auxiliary zillah court, which is to be established. If the valuation exceeds Rs. 8,000, he offers it for Rs. 8,000. If it is less, he requests that he may be made acquainted with the valuation and allowed the option of consenting to the sale at that rate.	
	Treasure	
12– 3–27	Transport of—Proposals.	18–5
	1. The object of the Deputy Adjutant General's memorandum is to reduce the strength of the escort and at the same time to afford more effectual security, and these ends are to be attained by the use of boxes of a particular size and construction which shall generally be carried on carts, but are adapted to saddle bullocks when the use of them is unavoidable.	
	2. The treasure from Tinnevelly has for the last 5 years been carried on carts, and as the improvement of the high roads is now an object of general attention, it is not probable that carriage bullocks will ever be required. A few spare carts and cattle always accompany every party.	
	3. There does not appear to be any advantage in throwing responsibility upon the O.C. the escort; if an instance of inattention should occur, it would always be subject to notice as a military officer.	

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	Dismissal	17–21
16– 3–27	Tahsildar, Ramaswami Mudali. 1. Under the Nabob's government, several vexatious demands were made at unequal rates from mirasdars under the terms of yavunah calvai vari and tugreer. "At the suggestion of Mr. Hepburn, all these irregular demands were in a great measure equalized and committed, in the establishment of karnam and yarah marah funds." 2. But in the cusba of Sermadevi, a rich, populous and well-cultivated village, at the special request of the mirasdars, a quantity of grain equal to 2¼% of the produce was detailed from the melwaram for the purpose of supporting certain ceremonies in pagodas and other village expenses not otherwise provided for. 3. As no regular arrangement had been made for the expenditure of this collada wagai, which was not received in the public accounts, in contradistinction to the melwaram or collava wagai, it was a common source of embezzlement and misappropriation. 4. In f. 1232, Mr. Hudleston established a table of charges for regulating this expenditure, and all deviation from it was prohibited. 5. In neglect of this, Ramaswami Mudali applied the collada wagai to unauthorized purposes. 6. It was however made with the concurrence of many of the mirasdars of the village for the use of which it was granted, and could not therefore be considered as fraudulent. 7. The Tahsildar was found guilty of deliberate misappropriation of the public money and dismissed.	
	Courtallam Chatram	
30– 3–27	Attachment of lands—Report.	25–6
15– 6–27	The settlement of the question is solely delayed by the Chokkampatti Poligar. The Collector requests orders as to whether he can retain the lands under attachment or restore them to the zamindar. He feels strongly convinced of the justice of the attachment and that the lands are in fact chatram lands.	78–4
	Accounts	
18– 4–27	Revenue charges—Miscellaneous—Revised statement for f. 1235.	38–46
	Zamindaris	
26– 4–27	Minors—Settlement for f. 1235. 1. *Urkadu.* The actual balance at the time of closing the accounts was Rs. 15,756–11–4. 2. *Talavankotta.* A balance of peshcush of Rs. 79 only remains due, which will be collected when the accounts are settled. The heiress has not yet sent her agent to settle her accounts. 3. *Elumadai.* It is not possible to substantiate the former amin's assertion that the arrears due to the estate were chiefly sums expended for the benefit of the estate. The former amin has absconded and the question can be settled as soon as he is discovered.	46–54
	Service Inams	
14– 5–27	Exclusion from the jurisdiction of the courts—Report. 1. The proposal made by a late Collector of Bellary appears to be that all service inam lands and fees in money and kind should be excluded from the jurisdiction of the courts, on the ground that they are not private property but remuneration for service performed. 2. There are very few instances in Tinnevelly of suits in court for the restoration or retention of service inams of any description. Where lands, or fees in money or kind, are held as remuneration for current public service, it is generally allowed that the Collector has the right to give such orders as he	61–3

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	Service Inams—*cont.*	
	deems conducive to the public benefit without reference to the opinion of a court, either by increasing or reducing the number of incumbents where the extent of the duties requires it.	
	3. The existing custom with regard to the control of service inams seems to be sufficient without the introduction of any new rules. The Collector exerts the power of imposing different degrees of punishment according to the necessity of the case, and, if the sufferer conceives that he has met with injustice in the measure of the punishment, he has no difficulty in laying his case before the Board of Revenue.	
	Advances	
18- 5-27	Agricultural—Estimate for sanction for *f.* 1237.	64-5
	Rs. A. P.	
	Advances for cultivation. 80,000 0 0	
	,, salt manufacture. 350 0 0	
	There is an increase in the estimate of advances for cultivation of Rs. 10,000 above that of the preceding fasli. The distress suffered by many of the poorer ryots in the last season renders it advisable to make this advance.	
	Monro, Mr. James	
24- 5-27	Collector—Death reported.	66-7
	The Sub-Collector in charge reports the sudden death of Mr. James Monro yesterday afternoon, after a few days' illness. He has taken charge of the keys of the cash chest, and the result of the examination will be reported to-morrow.	
25- 5-27	————The balance of cash in the treasury is Rs. 4,30,455-8-5, a statement of which is submitted.	
	Sivaganga	
10- 7-27	Management—List of establishment for sanction.	78-9
	The zamindari was attached on the 22nd ultimo in consequence of the heavy balances outstanding against it amounting to 86¼% upon the peshcash. The charges of establishment amount to Rs. 247-8-0 a month, which when compared with the estimated heriz of the estate amounting to Rs. 1,06,060-9-8 will not appear greater than is absolutely necessary for its efficient management.	
	Accounts	
11- 7-27	D.C.B. form—Certain alterations proposed.	80-7
	1. The demand, collection and balance accounts of land revenue have hitherto been kept under 5 different heads besides the ayen, viz., devasthanam, karnams marah, tank marah, tripani and chatram, so that, in order to ascertain the balance, for instance against a particular taluk or village, a comparison of all these different items becomes necessary involving a great deal of circuitous calculation and unnecessary waste of time and labour.	
	2. To obviate this evil, it is proposed from the commencement of the ensuing fasli to exhibit these items separately under the head of ayen, in the demand only, but in the collection and balance, to unite the whole indiscriminately with the ayen. It may seem at first sight that this combination of the different items in the vasul baki account might lead to confusion in the jumma kurch account. But it will be seen that they have no real connection with each other. A statement of the amount of jumma for 5 years from f. 1232 to f. 1236 is submitted. The maximum average of 5 years would be the amount for 1 year.	
	Temples	
18- 9-27	Contributions to—Application by certain Christians.	96-4
	1. Certain Christians pray, through their vakil, for exemption from certain customary contributions to a heathen pagoda which they consider to be inconsistent with their religious profession.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Temples—*cont.*

2. Contributions of this kind are very general throughout this district and are levied without reference to sect or caste from Christians, Mahomedans and Hindus of all descriptions indiscriminately.

3. So far from being voluntary subscriptions, they have always been entered in the jamabandi and subsequently deducted and set aside for the support of the institution to which they were originally appropriated.

4. It appears that a Christian might as well object to cultivate land in a devasthanam village because the melwaram was to be appropriated to the support of an idol.

5. If the tax is remitted to Christians for conscience' sake, there can be no doubt that the Mahomedan contributors will become equally scrupulous and the followers of Vishnu and Siva begin to doubt the propriety of contributing to the support of each other's temples.

Settlement Report

15- 9-27 For *f.* 1236. 94-116

1. *Current revenue up to* 31*st August.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	15,91,851	3	10
Collection	10,84,006	11	10
Balance	5,07,844	8	0

The value of melwaram grain at the same date is Rs. 20,00,000, leaving a money balance of Rs. 3,07,844-8-0. The greater part of this will be realized in the current and ensuing month.

2. *Preceding fasli.*

The balance outstanding at the commencement of f. 1236 was Rs. 14,72,255-14-8. The amount of collections within the fasli was Rs. 6,07,087-10-8, leaving a balance still outstanding of Rs. 8,65,168-4-0, of which a sum of Rs. 44,054-7-3 is irrecoverable, Rs. 2,33,484-4-0 doubtful and the remainder of Rs. 5,87,629-8-9 recommended for remission.

3. *Results.*

Owing to the unfavourableness of the season and of the prices, there has been a decrease in the jumma below that of f. 1235 of Rs. 88,365-1-6, without allowing for the beriz of the village of Karuvanallur which has been added this year to the number of sirkar villages.

4. *Prices.*

The average of prices throughout the season has not been so favourable as the average of f. 1235. They began to fall about the month of March and continued low till June, in consequence of the great influx of grain both, by sea and land, from Madura and Ramnad. The variation in the course of the year has been very considerable, ranging from Rs. 29-10-0 per garce in the cur, to Rs. 15-5-3 in the peshanum.

Collections

24- 9-27 Excess payment—Refund application of Ghulam Hussain Kutaly—Report on.

1. At the commencement of f. 1232, from a misconception of the Board's orders, a quinquennial lease was concluded in several villages by the then Collector. Ponnangani, the village in question, was rented to one Ratnagiri Pankan, the petitioner becoming his security. The subsequent orders of the Board induced the Collector to resume the rents and to conclude a waramgu settlement with the mirasdars upon the 7 years' average.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Collections—*cont.* 2. Previous to the resumption of the lease, the renter and his security had reaped a part of the lands and the mirasdars enjoyed the remainder. 3. After the conclusion of the wulungu settlement, the only way to adjust the matter was to proportion the demand against the renter and the mirasdars according to the quantity of land enjoyed by each. But instead of this, the demand for the whole amount of the original rent seems to have been enforced against him. The surplus collections from the petitioner amounts to Rs. 45-2-5. This has been repaid to him and an acquittance taken from him.	
	Extra Revenue	
1-10-27	Statement for f. 1236. There has been a net increase in the revenue above that of the preceding fasli of Rs. 4,619-8-10. The total amount of balances proposed for remission is Rs. 82,511-12-9.	120-31
	Karuvanallur Temple	
11-10-27	Tinnevelly taluk—Pagoda allowance—Tusdeck—Submitted for sanction. A statement of the pagoda expenses amounting to Rs. 1,676-12-4 per annum from the commencement of f. 1236 is submitted for sanction. It appears that the village had been usurped by the Zamindar of Sivagunga and its resumption was directed under date the 6th Sept. 1821. The tusdeck fixed for f. 1236 for the confirmation of which sanction is requested exceeds the tusdeck proposed by Mr. Hudleston by Rs. 54-0-8 but is Rs. 99-14-2 below the average expenditure of the previous 5 years.	135-7
	Government Securities	
18-10-27	Claim as heir. 1. Petitioner's father, T. Ramalinga Mudaliar, died intestate on 31st Jan. 1824, leaving considerable real and personal property. The petitioner, his eldest son, Subbiana Mudaliar, was then 24 years of age and his younger and only brother about 10 years of age. 2. A large portion of the property was invested in Government securities. On the objection of the Accountant-General to recognize the petitioner's claim to the property on the ground of the absence of proof of his being the eldest son and of the non-existence of any will, Government decided on 27th Feb. 1827 that on giving a bond of indemnification in respect of the promissory note No. 3257 of 1822-3 for Rs. 1,64,200, the amount may be paid to the petitioner and his brother. 3. The petitioner prays that his signature as guardian on behalf of his younger brother in respect of other Government promissory notes may be accepted to enable him to draw interest on the other notes.	139-48
	Service Inam	
30-10-27	Sesha Iyengar's application. 1. The petitioner, Sesha Iyengar of Srirangam in Trichinopoly, complains of the resumption by the present zamindar of Uttumalai of certain lands granted by his father, the late zamindar, to the petitioner's father in perpetuity. 2. The lands in question were granted to procure the benefit of prayers in Ranganathaswami temple. The gift is dated 1784 A.D., 19 years previous to the sanad-i-milkiyat-istimarar. This alone precludes the zamindar from resuming the lands in question. The zamindar was at best at liberty to oust the present incumbent and substitute a person able and willing to perform the duties annexed to the enjoyment of the lands. 3. No public proceedings have taken place relative to the alienation further than its confirmation by Mr. Cotton. The lands, having been excluded from the assets of the zamindari at the time of the permanent settlement, have been converted into a public grant and any neglect on the part of the grantee in the fulfilment of its terms should have been brought to the notice of the public authorities.	148-50

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Embezzlement	
8-11-27	Amin Boothalingam Pillai's appeal. The Collector forwards a petition of appeal from Boothalingam Pillai with the proceedings held on his trial. Boothalingam Pillai was found guilty of embezzlement and ordered to pay Rs. 169-15-0, the sum he embezzled from the collection together with a fine of Rs. 100 for the said offence, in failure thereof to be imprisoned in the jail at Madura for 3 months.	152-66
	Loans	
	Legal rate of interest—Proposals for reduction of. 1. The subject may be considered from two aspects, viz., (*a*) as it affects the collection of public revenue, and (*b*) as it affects the private money dealings of individuals. 2. *Public revenue.* Every outstanding balance must be considered as an involuntary loan by the public to the individual, and if the legal interest does not exceed the bazaar interest, it is a bare remuneration for the use of the public money. If the legal interest exceeds the usual rate of interest required in the bazaar, the excess may be considered as a fine for the delay of payment and a stimulus for punctuality. 3. Should its collection in any instance bear hard upon an individual, the demand for the interest, as well as for the principal, can always be remitted by the proper authority. 4. *Private dealings.* Generally speaking, each in his own case is the best judge of his need for money and, therefore, of the price that he can afford to pay for its use on the one hand, and of the risk he incurs in lending it, and therefore, of the price at which he can afford to advance it, on the other 5. To determine the rate of interest by law is of course only to fix the maximum, which, in order to avoid cramping the dealings of the most respectable persons, should always be considerably higher than the usual or average rate of interest. If the legal rate approaches too near to the average rate, frequent transgressions of it or the stagnation of trade, must be the consequence. If it is very much above the average rate, it is a dead letter. (Letter incomplete.)	171-2
	Zamindaris	
6-12-27	Minors—Settlement report for f. 1236. 1. Two minor zamindaris, Talavankottai and Surandai, which were under management in f. 1235, have been made over to their respective proprietors under the orders of the Court in the course of f. 1236. Urkadu and Elumadai remain to be reported upon. 2. *Urkadu.* *Beris.* The total jumma amounts to Rs. 14,611-13-3 being Rs. 298-11-7 more than the jumma of f. 1235 and Rs. 119-0-9 above the average jumma of the 5 preceding years. 3. *Collections.* The collections amounted to Rs. 9,726-6-8 and Rs. 2,000 have subsequently been realized, leaving a balance of current revenue on the 1st of November of Rs. 2,885-7-0. The collections of arrears within the past fasli amounted to Rs. 1,780-2-5, of which Rs. 1,626-8-10 were realized by the sale of melwaram grain on hand and Rs. 95-14-3 were collected on sundry items. The total balance of peshcash is Rs. 19,563-13-4 being Rs. 3,807-2-0 more than that at the end of the previous fasli. 4. *Elumadai.* *Beris.* The total demand is Rs. 7,247-9-0 being Rs. 1,369-4-2 above the jumma of f. 1235 and Rs. 1,676-8-9 above the average jumma of 5 preceding faslis.	178-88

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Zamindaris—*cont.*	
	5. Collections.	
	The collections of current revenue were Rs. 6,174–14–11, and the remainder Rs. 1,072–10–1. The collections of arrears amounted to Rs. 1,698–3–6. There is no arrear of peshcush due.	
	Stamp Revenue	
12–12–27	Statement of collections.	184–90
	Pearl Banks	
22–12–27	Examination—Results reported.	197–200
	The weather was so unfavourable at the time of the examination as to prevent its extension to three other banks which it is proposed to fish. But the trial made last year justifies the expectation of a good fishery this season. Still, it would not be prudent to invite proposals for renting the fishery till the examination is completed. This will probably be by the 10th of January, when a report will be made.	
	Assessment	
26–12–27	Punjah and betel cultivation.	201–6
	(Previous page missing.)	
	1. Certain ryots of Karivalamvandanallur complain that the rates of teerva on punjah and betel cultivation which had been fixed by Mr. Hudleston in f. 1232 were considerably raised by the late Collector in f. 1235 and their property was attached to realize the increased demand.	
	2. The village in question was resumed in f. 1231, in having been previously but not uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the Zamindar of Sivagiri. In f. 1231, the tarams as they existed previously were retained and the rates of teerwa fixed in the neighbouring cusba of Sankaranayinarkovil adopted. In f. 1232, the ryots complained that the tarams were oppressive and the lands were classified with reference to the tarams obtaining in the neighbouring villages, which had been subjected to a regular survey. There was a considerable reduction in the extent of cultivated lands in the higher tarams and a proportionate reduction in the beriz of the village. In f. 1235, suspicion arose of the correctness of the revised classification. Recourse was had to the remedy of *Evu taram*. The proportion of cultivation in each taram, that existed in some previous year, was asumed as the due proportion for the current year. The jamabandi for f. 1235 was made according to the extent of the cultivation of f. 1231. The result was an increase of Ch. 207–9–44 or nearly one-third upon the teerwa, as per karnams' accounts.	
	3. The manner of settlement of the punjah lands was almost universal in the taluks of Nadumandaiam and Sankaranayinarkovil, in the latter of which the village of Karivalamvandanallur is situated, and a retrospective remedy seems out of the question. But the raising of the betel tax from 28 to 55 chuckrums and the assessment of the sadugal were unjustifiable. Muthumada Pillai's account should, therefore, be adjusted at the old rates of Ch. 28 for ff. 1235–6 and a remission be made to him of the difference between these rates and of the assessment of the sadugal in full, viz., Ch. 52–9–9¼ or Rs. 112–4–1.	
	Talaivankottai	
28–12–27	Debts—Sale of Darukapuram—Application of the zamindarni to stay the sale.	211–2
	1. Maruda Nachiyar, the zamindarni, prays for interference to stop the sale of Darukapuram, a katgutah village, in satisfaction of a decree of the Provincial Court in favour of the zamindar of Chokkampatti. After the sale of the personal property of the petitioner, there still remains a balance of Rs. 5,440–12–0 to be paid in satisfaction of the court's decree.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Talaivankottai—*cont.*	
	2. The Chokkampatti Zamindar is very anxious to possess himself of the village which is of considerable value. The character of this person is well known and it is extremely desirable that his means of doing mischief should not be increased by further acquisitions of landed property. The sanction of Government may be obtained for satisfying the claim of the Chokkampatti Zamindar upon the petitioner by her executing a bond binding herself to pay off the loan of Rs. 5,440–12–0 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum in 8 years, on pain of forfeiting to Government her zamindari together with the kutgutah village.	
	8. The zamindari is by no means rich, and the loss of the kutgutah village would not only straiten the circumstances of the petitioner but, in unfavourable seasons, would deprive her of the means of making good her pesheash. Should the proposal of a loan be objected to, and in the event of its being brought to the hammer, it should be purchased on account of Government should it go for a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,500.	

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Letters to the Board.
1828.

Pearl Fisheries

15– 1–1828	Services of fishers—Arrangements to secure—Report on	1–8
28– 8–28	1. The Collector submits his observations on the arrangements which it will be proper to make for securing to this and the Ceylon Governments the services of the pearl fishers.	18–9
	2. The season for fishing the banks is necessarily limited to the kind of lull that usually takes place, both in winds and currents, between the two monsoons.	
	8. It appears by the advertisement of the Ceylon Government that the fishery at Arippu is expected to commence on the 5th Feb. and is to be continued for 30 days. As the Ceylon fishery this year is upon a very limited scale, only 60 boats, it is not probable that there will be any necessity for a supply of boats " from our " coast in addition to their own.	
	4. Whether the fishery takes place at Tinnevelly or not is still a matter of uncertainty, depending upon the result of the further examination of the banks.	
	5. The formal announcement of the fishery at Arippu by this Government would be construed into an abandonment of fishery on this coast and should only be made in case of its being really given up.	

Revenue Records

5– 2–28	Arrangements of—Additional establishment applied for.	10–8
	The arrangement of a branch of the revenue records, viz., the survey accounts will soon be completed as far as regards the villages and taluks. But in the Huzur, the immense mass of accounts, both paper and cadjan, on various subjects, heaped together without reference to date or matter, renders it absolutely impossible to attempt doing anything with them without the assistance of an additional sibbendi for the express purpose. The total monthly cost of an additional establishment would be Rs. 175–0–0.	

Assessment

28– 3–28	Money rent—Introduction in certain areas—Reported.	19–20
	1. The proposition to receive the Government share of the produce in money by a field settlement in a few villages was first made at the commencement of the carr cultivation of f. 1237. It appears that the ryots paying revenue of Rs. 5,46,278 of a nanja beriz of Rs. 10,51,074 have readily agreed to the proposed money-rent.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Assessment—*cont.*	
	2. *Advantages.*	
	In the division of the produce, only as much grain is cut in one day as can be thrashed out and divided between the ryot and the Government. But with a permanent money-rent, the ryots find that they can cut at least four times as much of their crops in one day as under the old system of dividing the produce, and they are free from the interference of the sirkar servants.	
	Pearl Fishery	26–33
31– 3–28	Interruption—Report.	
8– 4–28		
	The pearl banks have not been found to be so richly clothed with oysters during the last 4 days as there was reason to expect. The weather too has undergone a change. The circumstance of the pearl fishery being in operation off Manar has, besides withdrawing all the great merchants, induced some of those who are present to send a part of their capital thither on speculation. No exertion shall, however, be wanting to give encouragement to all those who are on the spot.	
	Criminal Statistics	
3– 4–28	Regulation IX of 1822—Persons charged under—Statement for 1824–7.	34–8
	Jurors	39–48
18– 4–28	Appointment—Answers to questionnaire.	
	To the Government.	
	1. The appointment of jurymen from among the natives would be a great innovation upon all the previous usages.	
	2. It would involve an enquiry into the character, connections, relations, as well as the customs of all the natives who might be deemed fit for the purpose. It would be a difficult and delicate duty to ascertain these points	
	3. The evils to be apprehended are not likely to be diminished until the principles of morality are more generally respected among the whole people than they are at present.	
	4. The natives are diffident in the exercise of their judgment on matters in which they are not personally interested. They are bigoted in their ancient customs and prejudiced against new projects.	
	5. "This question seems to imply that the natives at present have not confidence in our administration of criminal justice. I am not disposed to believe the appointment of jurymen from among them would be likely to improve it."	
	6. Unless a native is personally interested in a trial before the criminal court, the necessity of attending it as one of its members would no doubt be considered vexatious.	
	7. There is perhaps no other mode of guarding against the evil anticipated in the constitution of a native jury than by calling upon its members to make oath that the prejudices of caste shall not operate for or against a prisoner and by punishing any instance of false verdict on the part of a juryman by so severe a penalty as to render him an example to all who may be required to act in the same capacity.	
	8. If appointed at all, a jury ought to be possessed of all such powers as are established by the English law to render it complete.	
	9. It would not be possible to appoint jurymen from all castes of Hindus in this province, because, from the very great difference which exists in the customs and character peculiar to each, they could not sit indiscriminately nor could an unanimous opinion ever be expected of them.	
	10. "We could look only to the castes of the highest rank among Hindus."	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Jurors—*cont.*	
	11. Mahomedans and Hindus meet together in the common concerns of life and might no doubt be compelled to associate as members of a jury; but when called upon to try the guilt or innocence of offenders belonging to either sect, it would require a much greater degree of refinement in either to conceal its prejudices than can be expected from the natural characters of both.	
	12. " My sentiments have been offered without reserve, under the firm persuasion that in the present state of Indian society, the natives cannot be called to be members of a court of criminal justice. A jury of natives would always labour under the prejudice of caste, and be suspected of bias, and hence arises, in my opinion, an insuperable objection to their appointment."	
	Pearl Fishery	
22- 4-28	Results reported.	49-51
	Moyenzabitahs	
21- 5-28	Revised statement.	54-9
	Under the Board's instructions to reduce the charges of his establishment to the utmost extent compatible with efficiency, the Collector submits a revised moyenzabitah showing a reduction to the extent of only 6 $\frac{5}{16}$ per cent.	
	Advances	
28- 5-28	Agricultural and salt manufacture—Estimate for *f.* 1238.	62-3
	Rs. A. P.	
	(*a*) Advances for cultivation. 80,000 0 0	
	(*b*) Salt manufacture. 350 0 0	
	The estimate is, in both cases, the same as that in last year.	
	Extra Revenue	
10- 6-28	Sayad, betel, tobacco and abkari—Renting proposals for *f.* 1238.	65-75
	Chanks	
25- 6-28	Tariff—Proposals for reduction.	79-80
	1. The chank is not sold by wholesale and is not an article which passes from hand to hand, and, therefore, it is exceedingly difficult to fix a fair valuation upon which the duties may be levied in future.	
	2. The cause of the depreciation in the value of the Tinnevelly chank is said to be the discovery in Ceylon, of vast quantities of the article in the sands near Jaffna.	
	3. At the pearl fishery at Pinnacoil 3,370 chanks were sold by auction at the rate of Rs. 161 per thousand.	
	4. Neither a Calcutta price current nor any document that could be considered impartial in determining the tariff valuation with reference to the present state of the market has been procured, but considering the urgency of the case and its importance to the present renters, the Collector recommends a deduction from the present tariff valuation of the chank of 25% and that the 1st sort shall be rated at Rs. 118-2-0 and the 2nd sort at Rs. 87-8-0 a thousand. The tariff will then exceed that of Madura by 12½%, which is about the proportion in which the Tinnevelly chanks are considered to exceed in value those taken on the Ramnad coast.	
	Revenue and Police	
8- 7-28	Miscellaneous charges—Statement for *f.* 1236.	82-9
	Zamindaris	
16- 7-28	Maniyachi, Settur and Vadimitta—Attachment of.	90-2
	1. These zamindaris have been attached on account of arrears of peshcash.	
	2. *Maniyachi.*	
	The total balance up to 12th July 1828 is Rs. 7,346-13-9. The monthly charges of the proposed establishment is Rs. 40-8-0.	

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Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Zamindaris—*cont.*	
	3. *Settur.*	
	The total balance up to 12th July 1828 is Rs. 2,040-8-0 and the monthly charges of the establishment is Rs. 40-8-0.	
	4. *Vadimitta.*	
	The balance up to 12th July 1828 is Rs. 953 and the monthly charges of the establishment is Rs. 23.	
22- 7-28	———Saptur and 5 others—Attached for arrears.	98-9
	The following 6 zamindaris have been attached for arrears of peshcash noted against them up to 17th July 1828.	

	Balance. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Saptur	6,289	2	10
2. Chokkampatti	5,113	2	11
3. Sennelkudi	1,400	0	0
4. Kadambur	1,200	8	6
5. Singampatti	700	0	0
6. Sundaiyur	415	0	0

	Darukapuram	
23- 7-28	Sale of—Measures—Further report.	100-2
	1. The Collector reports what measures have been taken, since the 28th Dec., in satisfaction of the decree of the Provincial Court in favour of the Zamindar of Chokkampatti against the Zamindarni of Tulaivankottai, and whether any attempt has been made to sell the kutgootah village of Darukapuram.	
	2. It appears that the grandmother of the Zamindarni of Tulaivankottai is now in custody in the zillah jail at Madura and that the zamindarni herself, who was too ill to be removed then, has again been required by warrant, to go to jail. No attempt has been made to bring to sale the kutgootah village. The zamindarni's address about her distressed situation is forwarded. She states that she is provided with the sum of Rs. 3,000 for the liquidation of the balance and solicits assistance to the amount of Rs. 2,440 to be repaid in conformity with the bond executed by her in December last. A second bond may be executed by the zamindarni and the period of repayment be fixed for 2 years. It may be added that the current peshcash has been regularly paid and that there is no demand outstanding against the estate.	
	Karuvanallur Temple	
30- 7-28	Accounts for ff. 1190-2—Statement of	103-8
	Suits	
31- 7-28	By the Chokkampatti Zamindar against the Collector—Findings reported.	109-11
	1. The Sudr Adaulut directs the zamindar to apply to the Collector to sign the copies of an award of a panchayat which the late Mr. Monro as Collector did not think proper to do and thinks that, if the Collector does not sign the award, an action may be successfully brought against him.	
	2. The court overrules the provisions of section 8, Regulation VII of 1816 and considers that the signing and delivering of the copies of the award at a period later than 3 days from the Collector's receipt of it on the 13th Dec. 1824 a slight irregularity in form, arising from other past irregularities. If these provisions are set aside in favour of the zamindar at a period of 8 years and 8 months from the date of the receipt of the decree of the panchayat, the Collector is equally entitled to a favourable construction of Regulations V and VII of 1816, and to be allowed to ascertain if the panchayat was assembled in strict conformity with those regulations, the panchayat not being as laid down in section iii, Regulations V and VII of 1816, composed of respectable inhabitants, but one person being an amin of the assumed estate of the zamindar and, therefore, disqualified to become a member of the panchayat. In the event of an action being brought against him, he requests that he may be allowed the privilege of defending it at the public expense.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chank Fishery	111
31- 7-28	Remission—Sanction applied for. Sanction may be obtained for the sum of Rs. 8,750, being the amount of remission allowed to Mr. G. A. Hughes, Agent of Messrs. Scott and Co., of Calcutta, renters of the chank fishery on this coast from f. 1235 to f. 1237, on account of the late pearl fishery at Manar.	
	Chayroot	111-4
31- 7-28	Renting proposals—Petition of Swaminath Pillai—Remarks. 1. The Collector offers his explanation as to why the chayroot farms had been given to Pichathambi Marakkayar on terms below what were offered by the petitioner, Swaminatha Pillai, of Kayalpatnam. 2. The rent of the duty on chayroot, amounting to Rs. 11,650 was remarked upon for the notice of the Board in the statement of proposals for the rent of the different branches of extra revenue, under date 10th June last. Swaminatha Pillai, who made the offer, never appeared either to offer security or to pay the deposit at the time of bidding. His complete disappearance rendered it necessary to receive and recommend the other proposal.	
	Treasury	115-9
6- 9-28	Statement of cash balance.	
	Settlement Report	119-33
15- 9-28	For f. 1237. 1. *Money rents.* The number of villages settled under the annual money rent amounts in all to 815 exceeding the number brought to account in the last year by 73. The net jumma of the wet lands of these villages amounts to Rs. 5,24,624-8-0. 2. *Amani.* In the villages under amani, the sirkar share of the produce amounts to Rs. 3,23,634-10-8. The revenue on the punjah lands amounts to Rs. 3,86,209-14-1, and is brought to account upon the principles which have prevailed upon the actual extent of land cultivated, according to the accounts produced by the karnams. 3. *Collections.* The Government demand of f. 1237 amounts in all sources of land revenue to Rs. 15,11,377-3-7 of which Rs. 9,99,481-11-5 were collected up to 12th July and Rs. 11,16,075-11-6 or Rs. 73¾ per cent. up to the end of August, leaving a balance outstanding to the same date of Rs. 3,95,301-8-1. There is a balance of melwaram grain in store of f. 1237 valued at Rs. 1,04,265-1-3. 4. *Remission.* In the 4 tanks of Vedugramam, Srivaikuntam, Alwar Tinnevelly and Panchamahl, in consequence of the inundation of Nov. 1827, remission to the full extent of 20% of the gross produce was deducted from the Government share in favour of the ryots to the amount of Rs. 1,459-6-5 in cases where the lands were again cultivated. In cases where the lands were only partially damaged, remission of 10% has been allowed amounting to Rs. 1,680-7-10. The principle of remission was also extended to punjah lands and palmyra topes. The total decrease by remission allowed in consequence of the inundation does not exceed Rs. 4,984-13-11, which is considerably below the sum calculated at the time. 5. The total decrease in all sources of cultivation amounts to Rs. 1,52,593-5-5. 6. *Prices.* The variable state of the season and the incessant torrents during 3 successive days from the 23rd to 25th of Nov. produced the disastrous effects reported under date the 5th Feb. 1828. The fluctuation in the prices of grain will be found to be still more unfavourable than in the previous year. The variation in value between the highest and the lowest price is, in the case of carr. Rs. 19-11-9 and in the case of peshanum, Rs. 15-5-1¼.	

Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Travellers' Bungalows	
26-10-28	Construction.	137-8
	To the Government.	
	1. Two public bungalows for the accommodation of travellers are erected on the high road from Madura at the villages of Virudhunagar and Sattur on the bank of the river of that name. Materials are being collected for the construction of 2 more bungalows on the road which will be built immediately after the monsoon at the village of Kovilpatti and Kayattar. One bungalow is now being constructed on the high road from Palamcottah to Quilon at the village of Nanguneri and another is erected at Srivilliputhur on the road to Quilon by way of the Ariyankavu pass.	
	2. Peons have been stationed at each bungalow to furnish supplies to travellers and in the event of more than the usual supply being necessary, an intimation is forwarded to the office, and measures are adopted to meet the emergency.	
	Agricultural Advances	
5-11-28	Additional disbursement.	139-40
	The Collector requests that special sanction may be obtained for the sum of Rs. 20,366-13-8 being the amount of additional tuccavi advanced to the ryots in f. 1237, in consequence of the inundation which took place in November 1827. The general sanction was given by Government on 29th February 1828 as conveyed in the Board's letter, dated the 3rd March 1828.	
	Customs	
17-11-28	Sales of confiscated goods—Report on.	141-2
	1. The Collector reports how the amounts realized by the sale of confiscated goods are distributed in the district and the precise share which is paid to the parties entitled to receive it, in places where the customs are rented.	
	2. If goods pass the limits of a chowki, clandestinely, the person immediately connected with the chowki seizes them and reports to the renter who communicates the circumstance to the Huzur. The seizure is reported to the Board under whose sanction, the Tahsildar is directed to dispose of the article and remit the sale proceeds to the huzur treasury; out of these the amount of duty leviable on the article is paid to the renter, and one-half of the remainder is paid in 2 shares to the Collector and the Head Assistant and the rest is equally divided between the informant and the officer making the seizure. No deviation from the provisions of section xx, Regulation I of 1812 has been made, and the precise share paid to each party is in accordance with this section. When the informant or officer making the seizure is not forthcoming, the amount of his share is usually held in deposit and at the end of the year carried to the head of sevoy jumma.	
	Extra Revenue	
20-11-28	Statement for f. 1237.	143-6
	The sources from which this revenue is derived are salt, sayer, sea-customs, abkari, sundry small farms and licences, stamps, motarpha and anchorage. The total collections are:—	

Fasli.						Rs.	A.	P.
1236	...	...	...	...	...	5,81,616	7	6
1237	...	...	...	...	...	5,51,755	11	6
				Decrease	...	29,860	12	0

	Sattur	
6-12-28	Death of the Zamindar.	149-54
	1. Vadamalai Tiruvana Thaven, the zamindar, died on the 3rd October 1828. The report was delayed in consequence of the difficulty of ascertaining the age of his son, Muthuswami Thaven, who inherits the estate, which is declared by the family to be not less than 19 years.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settur—*cont.*	
	2. The appearance of this person did not warrant the belief that he was more than 16 years of age. The depositions of the uncle of the heir and of the Brahmin who wrote his nativity do not appear to be worthy of credit.	
	3. Upon these grounds it is recommended that the estate may be taken under the protection of the Court of Wards. The peshcash amounts to Rs. 12,540-3-0 and at present there is no arrear.	
	Chank Fishery	
5-12-28	Renting—Mr. Hughs's proposal accepted.	155-6
	1. Mr. Hughes offers to pay into the treasury Rs. 15 for every 1,000 chanks actually fished on monthly returns from the custom house at Tuticorin, at the same time engaging, in the event of the Board not being disposed to accept his offer, to deliver up to the custom house at Tuticorin the chank that may have been fished at the rate of Rs. 25 a thousand.	
	2. There seems no prospect from the present state of the trade, of the offer of more profitable terms than those now submitted by Mr. Hughes, nor is it expected that under amani management, a fishery would yield a produce at a cost below Rs. 25 a thousand.	
	3. The average quantity of chanks fished at the rate of Rs. 15 a thousand will yield Rs. 10,285. Th export duty leviable at a rate not exceeding Rs. 80 per thousand, viz., 4,388 will amount to Rs. 14,673.	
	Singampatti	
18-12-28	Death of the Zamindarni.	157
	1. Vali Sodalaimuthu Ammal, the zamindarni, died on the 10th instant. She had succeeded to the estate on the death of her husband, Nallakutti Sivasubramania Taver, on the 21st Oct. 1926.	
	2. She had no children, but there is a second widow of the late Nallakutti Sivasubramania Taven who claims the right to hold the estate. Perusami Tevan, a first cousin of the deceased's husband, also claims the estate upon the plea that the deceased made it over to him by will. There are no grounds upon which the claims of the surviving widow can be refused, and the deceased had no right to dispose of the estate by will. It is, therefore, recommended that Sankaravudi Ammal, the surviving widow, may be nominated as the zamindarni. The peshcash is fixed at Rs. 8,050.	
	Minor Zamindars	
18-12-28	Settlement report for f. 1237.	158-66
	To the Court of Wards.	
	1. *Urkadu.*	
	(*a*) *Collections.*	
	The total collections during the fasli amount to Rs. 9,541-11-1. Of the current revenue, Rs. 4,503-15-5 were collected within the fasli and subsequent collections to the end of November amount to Rs. 6,000-5-4, leaving a balance for f. 1237 of Rs. 4,181-6-11.	
	2. The amount of arrears at the commencement of f. 1237 was Rs. 6,617-15-5 of which Rs. 5,037-11-8 were collected within the fasli, leaving the sum of arrears now outstanding of Rs. 1,579-3-9.	
	3. Of the current peshcash Rs. 12,950, the sum of Rs. 3,169-13-9 was paid within the fasli and of Rs. 5,330-7-2½ up to the end of November from the assets of the year, leaving a balance on that account of Rs. 4,449-11-1. The arrears of peshcash up to the same period amount to Rs. 16,643-3-3, making a total balance of peshcash of Rs. 21,092-14-4.	
	4. There is an increase in the settlement of Rs. 54-0-5 above that of f. 1236, and an excess above the average jumma of the 5 preceding years of Rs. 496-10-4.	

Date	Abstract.	Page number.

Minor Zamindars—*cont.*

5. *Elumadai.*

Collections.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 6,135-4-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 716-4-10 to be collected in January.

6. The arrears of settlement due to the end of f. 1236 amounted to Rs. 6,639-6-6 of which Rs. 3,496-14-0 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,148-8-6 at the end of Nov.

7. The peshcash of Rs. 3,675 is fully realized.

8. There is a net decrease in the settlement of Rs 390 but an excess above the average of the jumma of the 5 preceding years of Rs. 924-3-0.

Settlement

16-12-38 Permanent and annual—Demand, collection and balance statement for f. 1237. 166-77

1. *Sivagiri.*

The peshcash was fixed at Rs. 56,000 and the assets were computed at Rs. 1,10,960-8-0. It was assumed in June 1827 for the balance of peshcash due for f. 1236 of Rs. 48,650, the balance of the current peshcash on the 12th July for f. 1237 was Rs. 25,898-7-11, and on the 30th Sep. of Rs. 18,584-10-6. Of the arrears for which the estate was assumed, the sum of Rs. 17,597-11-1 is collected. The total arrears outstanding at the close of September including interest amount to Rs. 58,187-8-10. There is little prospect of an adjustment of the dues of Government and no other course seems to be left but the sale of the estate for the discharge of the arrears against it.

2. *Uttumalai.*

The peshcash of Uttumalai amounts to Rs. 27,219-8-0 of which Rs. 6,040-7-1 were collected within the fasli and the collection up to the end of Sep. of Rs. 12,025-10-1, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,153-6-0. This zamindari was last assumed in July 1826 for arrears of peshcash of Rs. 58,353-5-10. The total arrears outstanding including interest amount to Rs. 91,928-10-6. Any expectation of realizing this balance upon the present assets of the estate is entirely hopeless.

The deterioration in the resources is to be attributed to the mismanagement of the zamindar. There seems no other means of securing the interests of Government than by the extreme measure of distraining the estate.

3. *Maniyachi.*

This estate was attached in July last for arrears of current kist of Rs. 7,346-13-9 and the outstanding balance, including interest amounts to Rs. 6,823-0-1 on 30th Sept. The attachment will be continued.

4. *Money rent villages.*

Of the balance in money rent village up to the end of Sep. the sum of Rs. 63,311-1-7 is due by the mirasdars and ryots. It is deemed recoverable.

5. *Amani villages.*

Of the balance due up to 30th Sep. Rs. 1,41,492-0-4 are deemed recoverable. The grain in store was valued at Rs. 95,000, of which Rs. 45,000 have since been collected.

6. *Doubtful money rents.*

The sum of Rs. 4,998-14-9 is due on lands which have been cultivated on the limits of zamindari villages and are disputed by the zamindars. The collection must be considered doubtful until the disputes are settled.

7. *Irrecoverable money rents.*

The amount of revenue fixed upon the excess in the measurement of cultivated lands and of an increase in the demand upon poruppu lands and also of the demand of tax levied on the privilege of climbing palmyra trees form the item of Rs. 1,239-7-9 which is irrecoverable. —

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Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Extra Revenue	
22–12–28	Balance outstanding at the close of f. 1237—Statement of. These items are sayer, abkari, chank cats'-eye and stone rent and motarpha. The total balance amounts to Rs. 1,14,892–4–0, of which Rs. 29,120–13–3 is recoverable and Rs 85,271–6–9, irrecoverable.	178–81
	Drury, Mr. G. D.	
23–12–28	Collector—Hands over charge of the treasury to Mr. J. C. Wroughton. Mr. Drury encloses receipt for the amount of cash in the treasury given by Mr. J. C. Wroughton on delivering over charge to him on the 23rd instant. The balance amounts to Rs. 3,55,575–2–3.	182

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Letters to the Board and Government

1829.

	Land Revenue	
10– 1–1829	Balances for f. 1237 outstanding on 31st December 1828—Statement of.	12–5
	Revenue Servants	
28– 1–29	Extra—Statement of charges for f. 1237.	16–7
	Chokkampatti and Talaivankottai	
2– 2–29	Attachment—Statement of charges, etc. 1. *Chokkampatti.* The balance of peshcash is Rs. 3,500 and the monthly charges of the proposed establishment amount to Rs. 28–8–0. 2. *Talaivankottai.* The balance is Rs. 350 and the monthly charges of the proposed establishment is Rs. 14–8–0.	18–9
	Drury, Mr. G. D.	
21– 2–29	Receives charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate from	24–5
28– 2–29	Mr. J. C. Wroughton. The balance of cash in the treasury amounts to Rs. 5,61,079–0–0, for which a receipt has been passed to Mr. J. C. Wroughton.	
	Chokkampatti and Talaivankottai	
10– 3–29	Attachment for arrears—Report. 1. *Chokkampatti.* The balance of peshcash is Rs. 4,500, and the monthly charge for the proposed establishment is Rs. 38–8–0. 2. *Talaivankottai.* The balance of peshcash is Rs. 824–14–9 and the monthly charge for the proposed establishment is Rs. 14–8–0.	26–7
	Arrack Renter	
20– 4–29	Complaint of loss—Remarks. 1. Tirukuttalam Panditha, arrack renter for f. 1234, complains that he incurred a loss of Rs. 5,112–0–4 in consequence of arrack not being manufactured in the Nadumandalam taluk and in some of the poliput villages as usual and states that orders were not issued for the recovery of the arrears due by his sub-renters amounting to Rs. 3,000. 2. It does not appear that the licence he received was given with any reserve in respect of the taluk of Nadumandalam and the poliput villages. In the list of stills furnished to him by the Collector, 3,000 was entered as the number to be worked for the amount of his rent. He represented that only 2,154 stills were in use and for 846 less, he claimed a remission of Rs. 5,112, which could not be admitted. It was his own affair to make up the number of stills according to his contract. 3. No interruption appears to have been made to his attachment of the property of the defaulting sub-renters under the provisions of Section x. Regulation I of 1820.	33–5

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Arrack Renter—*cont.*	
	4. The circumstance of the renter having made a deposit of Rs. 4,400 at the time that his property was not worth more than Rs. 54 leads to a suspicion of fraud and requires explanation before a final decision of his case is arrived at.	
	Zamindaris	
27- 4-29	Demand, collection and balance—Statement of.	38-41
	The zamindaris shown in the statement are Urkadu, Elumadai, Sivagiri, Avudaiyapuram and Uttumalai.	
	Zamindaris	
12- 5-29	Arrears—Attachment recommended.	43-5
	The following 7 estates are recommended for attachment for arrears of peshcash, viz., Kadambur, Alagapuri, Surandai, Sennelkudi, Melmandai, Sandaiyur and Vadimitta.	
	Advances	
20- 5-29	Agricultural and salt manufacture—Estimate for f. 1239.	47

	Rs.	A.	P.
Advances for cultivation	70,000	0	0
Advances for salt manufacture	350	0	0

There is a decrease in the estimate of first item of Rs. 10,000 below that of f. 1238.

	Treasury Deposits	
27- 5-29	Statement of.	48-56
	Agricultural Advances	
30- 5-29	Disbursements made after 1st June—Entry in accounts—Instructions solicited.	57-8
	The Collector requests instructions in what manner any disbursements made after the 1st of June next may be entered in the demand, collection and balance of that month. The charge could not be entered under the head of current demand of f. 1238, as it will form an item of demand of f. 1239. Hitherto it had been usual to make the advances required in part on submitting the estimate for sanction and the sums disbursed were charged in the accounts after the commencement of the fash under the head of "Extraordinary"; such, however, not being a general rule, the instructions of the Board are solicited.	
	Zamindaris	
3- 6-29	Arrears—Payment—Attachment released.	63
	The arrears of peshcash due by the following five zamindaris have been paid and the attachment has been discontinued. The zamindaris are,	
	1. Kadambur.	
	2. Surandai.	
	3. Sennelkudi.	
	4. Melmandai.	
	5. Vadimitta.	
	Arrack Renter	
4- 6-29	Release on personal security—Recommended.	59
	The Collector recommends the release on personal security of Sodalaimuthu Pillai, the defaulter in the arrack rent of the pearl fishery at Punnaikkayal, having ascertained that he is totally destitute of all means to pay the demand of Rs. 562-4-0 which is the sum of arrears due by him. As there has appeared no suspicion in his conduct, his release may be sanctioned and the Collector may be permitted to write off the amount of Rs. 562-4-0 in the public accounts.	
4- 6-29	————Report on conduct.	59-65
	Tirukuttalam Panditha, the defaulter, has been in confinement for so long a period that it is difficult to follow up an enquiry to prove the fraudulent disposal of the collections of his rent. His denial, however, of any existence of the pattahs and muchalikas of his sub-renters is very suspicious, as without them he could never realize the arrears stated to be due by them of Rs. 3,000.	

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Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Arrack Renter—*cont.*	
	The conclusion is that he appears to be the agent of some persons whose names have never appeared and by whom he is supported in persevering to deny any means of discharging the balances due by him. No security was taken for the fulfilment of the renter's engagement with the Government. The defaulter will be detained at the cutcherry until the Board's orders are received.	
	Establishments	65–9
8– 6–29	Reduction—List of.	
	A list is submitted showing the reduction of establishment in the huzur and taluks, making an annual total of Rs. 17,733 or 11⅛% below the amount of the moyenzabitahs sanctioned for *f.* 1236.	
	Chokkampatti	71–2
26– 6–29	Attached for arrears of peshcash.	
	The balance of arrears due is Rs. 3,996–7–1 and the monthly charge of the proposed establishment is Rs. 38–8–0.	
	Zamindaris	76–7
4– 8–29	Saptur and Singampatti—Attached for arrears of peshcash.	
	1. *Saptur.*	
	The balance of arrears of peshcash is Rs. 1,337–0–0 and the monthly charge for the proposed establishment would be Rs. 13–8–0.	
	2. *Singampatti.*	
	The balance due is Rs. 1,050 and the monthly charge for the proposed establishment would be Rs. 13–8–0.	
	Elumadai	81–2
7– 9–29	Minor zamindar's marriage expenses—Sanction requested.	
	To the Court of Wards.	
	The Collector submits a copy of a petition from the mother of the minor zamindar and recommends that, as a sum of Rs. 1,060–9–8 is considered to be necessary, sanction may be accorded to disburse the amount from the surplus collections which are held in deposit on account of the estate.	
	Settlement Report	85–118
26– 9–29	F. 1238.	
	1. *Assessment.*	
	The settlement has been formed upon the wet lands paying a money-rent as in the previous year and upon those under amani upon the usual division of produce.	
	2. *Collections.*	
	The total collection of the current revenue up to 15th of September is Rs. 12,99,775–13–10 or 86$\frac{2}{64}$ per cent. of the demand, which will be deemed satisfactory in comparison with the collection of land revenue of former years.	
	The collection on account of peshcash within the fasli amounted to Rs. 2,78,011–3–8 and to the end of August, Rs. 2,92,536–14–10.	
	The demand upon the lands which are disputed by the zamindars amounts to Rs. 4,989–6–8 and upon certain lands claimed by the Travancore Government to Rs. 174–13–5, the collection of which, until their matters are finally settled, must be considered doubtful.	
	The sum which may be deemed irrecoverable amounts to Rs. 2,564–15–6, which is recommended to be written off from the demand of f. 1237.	
	3. *Remission.*	
	Remission was granted only on entire fields in which the produce had actually failed from the want of water.	
	4. There is an increase in the revenue in this fasli amounting to Rs. 2,15,433–9–4 above that of f. 1237.	
	5. *Prices.*	
	The adverse nature of the season has occasioned an increase in the average price of grain of As.4—9¼ per cottah. —	

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Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Extra Revenue	
23-10-29	Statement for f. 1238.	124-33
	The items of revenue comprise salt, sayer, sea customs, abkari, sundry small farms, sattamps, motarpha, fish rent and chayroot rent. The total amounts to Rs. 6,86,281-14-1 which is a net increase of Rs. 1,16,243-3-8 above that of the previous fasli.	
	Chank Fishery	
8-11-29	Renting for f. 1239.	134-5
	Mr. Hughes proposes to take the rent of the chank fishery for f. 1239 on account of Messrs. James Scott and Co., Calcutta, on condition of paying Rs. 20 for every thousand chanks actually fished. As there is no probability of rendering the article of chanks more valuable as a source of revenue in the present depressed state of the market, Mr. Hughes's proposal is recommended for sanction. The nature of the proposal will exclude altogether any right to remission under old usages for a pearl fishery either at Manar or on this coast.	
	Military Bazaars	
7-11-29	Demand for taxes.	139-41
	1. Major Williamson, Commanding the 3rd Rt. L.I. at Palamcottah, considers that the demand of taxes is not applicable to regimental line bazaars.	
	2. The demand was made during the settlement of f. 1238 and was fixed upon the same principles as on the shops of persons residing in the fort of Palamcottah. It was not known that these bazaarmen were connected with the regiment. It cannot be stated that bazaarmen who are registered as attached to a regiment stationed at Palamcottah, although apparently not included in the instructions of the Board, dated 26th August 1822, should be liable to the payment of motarpha. Instructions of the Board are solicited as to the propriety of levying the tax from the parties entered in the accounts of f. 1238 previous to the dates of the registry. It is expedient that authority should be given to fix the limit of a bazaar in which persons registered as attached to a regiment for the purpose of supplying articles of consumption. A copy of the register may be furnished for the use of the office to prevent the demand of the tax being made from them.	
	Dismissal	
7-11-29	Amin—Boothalingam Pillai—Appeal.	141-9
	Boothalingam Pillai was dismissed on the 10th Feb. 1825 on suspicion of fraudulent conduct. There are debits and credits for and against Boothalingam Pillai in the accounts of Avudaiyapuram, which ought never to have appeared in the accounts of the estate in any shapes.	
	Government Securities	
18-11-29	Claim by heir.	151-6
	To the Government.	
	1. Under instructions from the Government under date 2nd Nov. 1827, an application was made to the Accountant-General for the payment of interest on two promissory notes Nos. 10725 and 10726, dated 17th May 1827, for Sic. Rs. 10,000 which had been granted to the petitioner, Tirumanam Sulochanam Mudaliar, on behalf of himself and his minor brother.	
	2. The Accountant-General, under date 23rd Dec. 1828, returned these promissory notes and informed the Collector that these were not inserted among the bonds for the payment of interest due on which thee specific authority of Government was conveyed to that office under date 2nd Nov. 1827.	
	3. The sanction of Government may be obtained for the payment of interest due on them, for which the applicant has already given the requisite security.	

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Date.	Abstract	Page number.
	Tirunadi	
30-11-29	Settlement report for f. 1238.	164-7
	1. *Collections.*	
	The collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 5,546-7-7 and subsequently to the end of Oct. to Rs. 6,110-1-2 leaving a balance of Rs. 533-6-7.	
	A balance of Rs. 4,308-0-7 was outstanding at the end of f. 1237 on account of arrears. The total collections up to the end of Oct. of Rs. 1,893-8-8 leave a balance on this account of Rs. 2,414-7-11.	
	The peshcash has been paid and there is no arrear against the estate.	
	2. *Zamindar's allowances.*	
	In the charges for the subsistence of the zamindar's family, there is a decrease of Rs. 215-12-4, and of the sibbandi expenses, of Rs. 215-12-4.	
	3. There is a decrease in the settlement below that of f. 1237 of a sum of Rs. 208-1-3, but the beriz however exceeds the average of the jumma of the last 6 years in the sum of Rs. 562-1-3.	
	Fraud	
30-11-29	Shroff, Kumarasami Chetti.	168-82
	The Collector forwards the appeal with his remarks.	
	Kumarasami Chetti was the late shroff in the taluk of Nadumandalam and his conduct was brought to the notice of the Board in the list of persons for July, convicted and confined under Regulation IX of 1822. It was proved by the public accounts and by his own statements that he, in the capacity of head shroff, had made false and fraudulent entries in the cash accounts. He appears to be a man of no integrity and totally undeserving of public confidence.	
	Account	
28-12-29	IDC.D. annual statement.	165A-91

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1830.

	Treasury	
10- 1-1830	Cash balance—Report.	6
	The balance of cash on the 10th of Jan. 1830 amounts to Rs. 1,98,433-14-2.	
	Chank Fishery	
16- 1-30	Renting for f. 1239—Mr. Hughes's proposal accepted.	6-9
	The probable outturn of the fishery, as appears from the estimate, amounts to 4,72,600 chanks or Rs. 9,456, provided it is continued to the end of May and provided also that there is no pearl fishery either at Manar or elsewhere. If there should be a pearl fishery at Manar or elsewhere, the chank fishery will necessarily be discontinued or much interrupted for 2 months and a reduction of 1,44,000 chanks or Rs. 2,880 must be made in the estimate which will reduce the probable outturn to 3,28,600 chanks or Rs. 6,576.	
	Pearl Banks	
1- 2-30	Report on the examination of.	10-8
	The Jathi Talaivan considers that a fishery may be held with advantage for 10 days at the rate of 50 boats a day. A statement of the result of the examination together with the translation of his report and of the muchalika entered into by his son on his behalf and the heads of the divers is submitted.	

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Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Zamindaris	
10– 2–30	Arrears of peshcash.	19–20
	The zamindaris concerned are Sennalkudi, Chokkampatti, Singampatti and Sevvalpatti. The arrears amount to,	

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Sennalkudi	700	0	0
(2) Chokkampatti	1,039	15	2
(3) Singampatti	700	0	0
(4) Sevvalpatti	560	0	0

The charges of the proposed establishment is estimated at Rs. 13-8-0 a month for each zamindari.

	Urkadu	
26– 4–30	Minor zamindar's nuptial ceremony.	45–6
	To the Court of Wards.	
	The Collector submits a copy of the application of Adi Lakshmi Ammal, the mother of the zamindar, and recommends that a sum of Rs. 1,000 may be disbursed on account of the marriage of the minor.	
	Public Buildings	
12– 5–30	Accommodation for the Collector and subordinate officers.	47–8
	1. The usual place of the Collector's residence at the Huzur is at a village about 3 miles from the town of Tinnevelly in which the Huzur cutcherry is situated. The Head Assistant occupies a house distant about 2 miles from it. Both are compelled to use tents during the period of the settlement to facilitate public business. For nearly 8 months in the year, it has been usual for the Collector and his Assistants to reside in the eastern and western taluks of the district on which occasion tents are always employed on the public service.	
	2. The chief station of the division under the charge of the Sub-Collector is Sermadevi. Proper accommodation is provided for his establishment at that place and at the place where the Sub-Collector has usually resided in the neighbourhood of Palamcottah and within the limits of the Sermadevi taluk.	
	Land Revenue	
27– 6–30	Balances outstanding up to the end of f. 1237 and closed to the end of f. 1238.	62–71
	The preparation of this statement has been postponed by the necessity of examining individually the accounts of each defaulter from f. 1213 to the end of f. 1237, a period of 25 years.	
	The outstanding balances may be classed as,	

	Rs.	A.	P.
Recoverable	40,854	5	0
Doubtful	27,988	8	1
Irrecoverable	2,39,899	13	7
Total ...	3,07,742	10	8

	Revenue Defaulter	
30– 6–30	Subramania Pandithan.	72–5
	The total amount of arrears due by Subramania Pandithan for ff. 1232–4 is Rs. 6,050–5–8 for which he has been in confinement since 30th May 1826. It is recommended that he may be released on his muchalika, binding him on pain of being remanded to jail to give a full statement of his circumstances every 6 months, and to pay whatever he can in liquidation of the demand against him.	
	Coffee	
7– 9–30	Exportation to Trichinopoly.	77–8
	The Collector requests that he may be allowed to consign a quantity of 100 maunds of coffee, the produce of the Hon'ble Company's spice gardens at Courtallam to the Collector of Trichinopoly, who may be directed to receive charge of the same and sell it on account of Government. There is no demand for this article at Tinnevelly and being of an excellent quantity, it may	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Coffee—*cont.*	
	be expected to be disposed of with advantage, under the proposed arrangement. The total value *including* charges amounts to Rs. 554-2-4.	
	Maniyachi	
23- 9-30	Attached for arrears of peshcash.	81-2
	The entire zamindari has been attached for the recovery of the balance of Rs. 3,034-11-11 due on the 20th instant. The total monthly charges of the proposed establishment amount to Rs. 37-4-0.	
	Coffee	
8-10-30	Exportation to Madras.	83-4
	The Collector states that it did not appear to him to be of advantage to recommend the transfer of so small a quantity as 5 candies of coffee to Madras for sale, when there was a prospect of realizing more by a sale at Trichinopoly than the net amount brought to account after deducting the charges of the Commercial Department at Madras, viz., Rs. 63-5-9½ per candy.	
25-10-30	————The Collector explains that the coffee produce of the Government gardens at Courtallam was not sent to Madras on a former occasion, as the Madras price did not hold out the prospect of a favourable sale of the quantity which was not sufficiently large.	88
	Settlement Report.	
25-10-30	F. 1239.	89-141
	1. *Assessment.*	
	The *principles* of the settlement which were followed in the last and *previous* faslis have been continued in the present year both in the *money-rented* and amani villages.	
	(*a*) *Money-rented villages.*	
	The total number of money-rented villages was the same as in the last fasli. The settlement amounts to Rs. 7,74,927-10-0. The instructions of the Board under date 15th Aug. 1825 have been attended to; since f. 1235 it has been a rule of the settlement that the ryots should not be allowed to hold their lands on a money-rent unless they paid it both for the *car* and *pesh*anum crops. In the villages in which *more than half* the inhabitants consent to the money rent, a settlement by a division of the produce will be discontinued. Where the parties interested have felt themselves secure from any loss on account of variation in produce and price, it has not been found difficult to overcome all the objections that may be urged against the money rents.	
	(*b*) *Amani villages.*	
	These villages comprise some of the largest and richest in the district. The cause of the increase in the amani villages noticed in the Board's *proceedings* on f. 1238 may be explained by the actual produce of the year being brought to account in them, and this is always subject to variation according to the state of the season and maturity of the crop, while, in money-rented villages, the produce is brought to account according to the standard grain assessment fixed upon the average of 7 years. In the jumma, there is a total decrease of Rs. 14,859-9-10 below that of f. 1238.	

2. *Collections.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	14,68,180	8	2
Collections within the fasli	11,09,471	7	9
Balance	3,58,709	0	5
Collections up to 31st August	1,70,132	5	11
Balance	1,88,576	10	6

Peshcash.

The collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 2,49,137-2-4 and up to 31st Aug., ' Rs. 2,82,990-13-8.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Settlement Report—*cont.*

Remission.

(*a*) *Money-rented villages.*

This amounts to Rs. 33,128-5-7 on the extent of seed cottahs 2,228-4-5½ which were destroyed by drought.

(*b*) *Amani villages.*

The scarcity of rain and the interruption in the progress of the peshanam harvest rendered it necessary to obtain a correct account of it. The loss sustained by drought, although it does not form an item of remission, amounts on the extent of seed cottahs 1,577-16-5 to Rs. 17,254-5-9.

3. *Results.*

Financial.

The land revenue shows a net decrease of Rs. 80,244-3-1 below that of last fasli, chiefly owing to the continuance of an adverse season.

Revenue Defaulters

22-10-30 Confinement of. 141-5

1. Every measure of rigour has been hitherto avoided in the collection of the revenue in the taluk of Kulakkadu, in consequence of the unfavourableness of the season during the last 3 years. In some instances, however, it has been found that unless measures of compulsion are enforced there is no hope of realizing the public revenue. While the defaulters are in possession of lands which they continue to cultivate, it is not to be supposed that they could be entirely without the means of adjusting their accounts if they were willing to do so. In the case of Picha Mudali, there can be no doubt of fraud and in all the other cases, the securities are not available. On these grounds, the defaulters have not been released from confinement.

2. The acting Sub-Collector has stated the authority by which he has acted in putting up the land for sale for arrears without the sanction of the Board. The instructions of the Board on the point will be attended to hereafter. With reference to the proceedings of the Sadr Udalut, dated the 12th March 1823 communicated under date 27th July 1829, it was thought that no application for the sanction of the Board to sell lands for the recovery of arrears of revenue was necessary.

Extra Revenue

1-11-30 Statement for f. 1239. 145-59

The statement comprises 7 items, viz., salt, sayer, sea customs, abkari, sundry small farms and licences, stamps and motorplus. The total collections amount to Rs. 6,74,564-10-4 which show a net decrease of Rs. 11,717-3-9 below the collections of f. 1238.

Chank Fishery

8-11-30 Renting for f. 1240. 160-6

1. The proposals offered by Mahomed Kasim Saheb Marakkayar of Kilakarai to take the rent for a period of 3 years do not appear to be acceptable as there is a reasonable expectation that the value of the article may improve and the highest sum offered, viz., Rs. 11,600 for every year does not hold out the prospect of realizing such revenue as may be derived from this source before the expiration of the term proposed.

2. Mahomed Kasim Saheb Marakkayar had exceeded the offer of Mr. Hughes on condition of paying a fixed amount for every thousand chanks actually fished. When the rent was put up for sale on the 5th instant, the only person who appeared as his purchaser was his vakil. His proposal to rent the fishery for one year on condition of paying Rs. 21 for every thousand chanks actually fished on the terms of the previous fasli is recommended for sanction.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Fire	
20-11-30	Taluk cutcherry at Tiruchendur.	167-70
	1. The Collector regrets to report that a fire broke out in the Taluk Cutcherry of Punjmahl at Tiruchendur on the 7th instant in the room in which the district servants have always been accustomed to transact business and that all the records which were in daily use including the accounts of the treasury, devasthanam, maramat, tukkavi, etc., have been almost entirely destroyed.	
	2. On receiving information of this occurrence, the head sarishtadar was deputed to enquire into the extent of the injury and also to examine the taluk treasury. He has reported the balance of cash on the 13th to be Rs. 5,373-15-10 and there is no reason whatever for doubting the correctness of the account.	
	3. Copies of all the general accounts may be made from the huzur records. Some of the most important accounts of the taluk showing the receipts and disbursements during 8 years or from fl. 1232-9 had been brought to the Huzur for examination and comparison with the annual accounts of the treasury and are therefore safe.	
	4. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. It is stated that the muzumdar did not quit the cutcherry until 11 o'clock in the night of the 7th. The fire broke out at 2 o'clock in the morning. It may be attributed to some mismanagement in the disposal of the lights which had been irregularly used until so late an hour.	
	Drury, Mr. G. D.	
25-11-30	Collector.	173
	Mr. G. D. Drury applies for permission to proceed to the Presidency on leave of absence for 1 month on urgent private affairs.	
	Zamindaris	
1-12-30	Urkadu and Elumadai—Settlement report for f. 1239.	174-90

1. *Urkadu.*

Collections.

(a) *Current revenue.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	16,210	12	1
Collections within the fasli	12,459	1	5
Balance ...	3,751	10	8
Subsequent collections to the 20th November	2,878	5	10
Net balance ...	873	6	10

The Collections within the fasli show an increase of Rs. 1,202-2-11 above the gross collections of f. 1238.

(b) *Arrears of former years.*

The arrears amount to Rs. 6,867 of which a sum of Rs. 3,445-12-8 has been collected during the year and the sum of Rs. 1,150-5-10 has been struck off from the assets of the estate. The net balance outstanding against the zamindari amounts to Rs. 2,270-15-11.

(c) *Peshcash.*

The amount of peshcash is Rs. 12,950. A sum of Rs. 9,977-2-8 was realized within the fasli and subsequent collections up to 20th November amount to Rs. 2,444-12-5, leaving a balance of current peshcash of Rs. 527-15-11 which is in the course of liquidation.

The arrears of peshcash outstanding at the close of f. 1238 amounted to Rs. 20,653-5-9 of which Rs. 3,083-7-0 have been collected within f. 1239, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,569-14-9.

Results.

The total settlement amounts to Rs. 16,210-12-1 which is an increase of Rs. 975-5-1 above that of f. 1238 and of Rs. 1,818-4-6 above the average jumma of the last 7 years.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Zamindaris—*cont.*

2. *Elumadai.*

Collections.

(*a*) *Current revenue.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	6,585	14	3
Collections up to 20th November	6,470	6	1
Balance ...	115	8	2

(*b*) *Arrears of former years.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Arrears	3,534	6	10
Collections up to 20th November	1,618	10	8
Balance ...	1,915	12	2

(*c*) *Peshcash.*

The current peshcash of Rs. 3,675 has been fully realized.

Results.

The total settlement amounts to Rs. 6,585-14-3 which is a net decrease of Rs. 57-0-6 below that of f. 1238 but is an increase of Rs. 424-3-0 above the average jumma of the last 7 years.

The surplus revenue in favour of the zamindar on 20th November amounts to,

	Rs.	A.	P.
In ready money	1,495	1	9
In Government security	6,390	0	0
Total ...	7,885	1	9

Chokkampatti

24-12-30 Attachment—Released. 193-4

The arrears of peshcash have been paid and the attachment has been withdrawn.

Drury, Mr. C. D.

31-12-30 Collector—Delivers over charge of the treasury to Mr. A. Mellor, acting Sub-Collector. 194

The receipt of Mr. Mellor's is enclosed for the sum of Rs. 2,200-8-3, being the amount of the balance in the treasury on the 31st instant.

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Letters to the Board and Government.
1831.

Zamindaris

3- 2-1831 Talaivankottai and Sandaiyur—Attached for arrears of peshcash. 7-8

	Balance due.			Monthly charges of proposed establishment.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Talaivankottai	350	0	0	11	4	0
(2) Sandaiyur	525	0	0	11	4	0

Census

7- 2-31 *For fl.* 1236-9. 10-3

Fasli.	Total population.
1236	7,66,746
1239	8,50,885
Net increase ...	84,139

The increase in the population may be attributed to the district not having been visited by any epidemic disease during the period and the decrease in the poliputs to the irregular treatment of the poligars forcing the inhabitants to take refuge in the sirkar villages.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Embezzlement	
14- 2-31	Stamp gomastah.	14-22
	Hayat Ali reported to the Huzur on the 16th March 1830 that he examined on the 8th March the stamp papers which remained with his gomastah, Kistna Row and found a deficiency of 135 papers the value of which was Rs. 372-8-0. He was directed to send the gomastah to the Huzur, but he reported that the gomastah had absconded. The darogah neglected to report the circumstance to the Huzur from the 8th to the 16th March. A peon was sent on the 20th March 1830 with a warrant to apprehend Kistna Row wherever he could be found. It being understood that Kistna Row was a native of Tiruvattur, a village in the North Arcot district, a letter was addressed to the Principal Collector of North Arcot on 23rd June 1830, but no answer has as yet been received. A house in which Kistna Row was living together with some of his property was attached and estimated at Rs. 104-3-7.	
	Suit against Government	
16- 2-31	Naduvayal—Sitarama Naicken of Tinnevelly *v.* the Collector and 3 others.	22-38
	1. The plaintiff sues the Collector and 3 others to recover seed cottah 2-3-1 of cowle lands in the village of Naduvayal in the Tenkasi taluk, together with compensation for loss sustained by ejection from possession to the value of the peshanam produce of f. 1239.	
	2. It appears that the land in question is a part of land included in a cowlenamah obtained by Mohabullashaw, father of Rylnanshaw Begum, 3rd defendant, in f. 1206 from the Nabob for cultivating seed cottahs 28½-0-4 of waste land in Kodikurichchi and Naduvayal in the Tenkasi taluk on a favourable tenure for performing certain religious ceremonies. On complaint made to the Collector that the land mentioned in the cowle was not appropriated to its original purpose and that the above-mentioned fragment had been illegally alienated and was enjoyed by the plaintiff as his private property contrary to Regulation XII of 1817, the land was by order of the Collector placed under the control of the 3rd defendant agreeably to the cowlenamah. The plaintiff claims to hold the land on the original tenure though entirely unconnected with the heirs of the person to whom the hereditary cowle was granted. Sanction is requested to defend the suit at the public expense.	
	Revenue Defaulters	
5- 3-31	Confinement of—Statement explained.	44-6
	The four persons whose names are entered in the return of revenue defaulters for the quarter ending 31st Dec. 1830 are confined in the jail of the Auxiliary Court at Tinnevelly for a breach of contract and are considered revenue defaulters.	
	Extra Charges	
10- 3-31	Statement for f. 1240.	47-8
	Revenue Collections	
2- 4-31	Recoverable and irrecoverable balances—Statement explained.	50-7
	1. *Recoverable balance.*	
	A sum of Rs. 40,354-5-0 was entered in statement No. 1 which accompanied the Collector's letter of the 25th Aug. 1830 as the amount of the recoverable balance of land revenue outstanding to the end of f. 1237. Rs. 12,215-11-1 were stated to have been collected in f. 1239 which reduced the balance to Rs. 28,138-9-11. Further collections up to 15th March 1831 amount to Rs. 510-5-0 and the remainder, Rs. 27,628 is due.	
	As the greater portion of this sum is due by cultivating ryots who are considered capable of discharging it, should the season be more favourable than that of the last 3 years, and as a recommendation for striking off a demand is always attended with the disadvantage of setting a bad example discouraging the punctual collection of the revenue and relaxing the energies of the ryots, it was thought advisable to continue the demand for the present and the sum was accordingly entered under the head of recoverable balances.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Revenue Collections—*cont.*	
	In recommending that the balance arising from the non-collection of money due for grain given on credit should be struck off, there is, further, the important objection that every remission of this nature tends to confirm the ryots in their determination to adhere to the amani system and though the greatest part of the balance forming this item will be found eventually irrecoverable, it should not be remitted till it has been proved that it will not be collected at least in part during the present peshanum harvest.	
	2. *Doubtful balances.*	
	Of the sum of Rs. 547-8-5 explained to have been collected in f. 1239, on account of the doubtful balance of Rs. 27,988-8-1, Rs. 240-11-7 were realized on certain lands which are in dispute between the ryots of the sirkar villages and those of the different zamindaris under the first head of demand, which amounted to Rs. 20,400-11-4, and the remainder, Rs. 306-12-10 was collected on account of the second item amounting to Rs. 2,207-10-2, viz., balance due by a resumed outgutah village from f. 1225 to f. 1237.	
	Appeal	
6- 4-31	**Tarufdar**, Chokkanatha Pillai—Tentirupperai village—Tiruchendur taluk.	58-64
	1. The Collector reports that, Chokkanatha Pillai was in conjunction with 8 other persons charged by the Tahsildar of Alwar, Tinnevelly taluk, with having made fraudulent entry by estimating the produce of an extent of cottahs 168-6-44 of nanjah land at the reduced quantity of 269 7/8 cottahs of paddy, whereas the actual outturn under the personal superintendence of the Tahsildar amounted to cottahs 442-1-6.	
	2. The parties were summoned and examined at the Huzur and it was proved by the accounts and their reports that they had wilfully reduced the estimate with a view to defraud the Government of the produce above the quantity inserted in their estimate. The fraud was prevented by the Tahsildar's immediately proceeding to the spot and superintending the harvest.	
	3. The petitioner and 3 others were fined Rs. 20 and the remaining 5 persons, Rs. 10 each. They have all paid the fine.	
	Bandiyur	
2- 5-31	Attachment for arrears of peshcash.	88-9
	The balance due is Rs. 1,400 and the monthly charges of the proposed establishment amount to Rs. 12-8-0.	
	Adrasse	
25- 5-31	Agricultural and manufacture of salt—Estimate for f. 1241.	96
	For cultivation the amount proposed to be disbursed is Rs. 60,000 which is a decrease of Rs. 10,000 below that of the last fasli and for salt manufacture, it is Rs. 350.	
	Zamindari	
28- 5-31	Singampatti and Surandai—Arrears of peshcash—Attachment.	93B-7

	Balance.			Monthly charge of establishment.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Singampatti	3,045	0	0	14	8	0
2. Surandai	210	0	0	2	0	0

	Brown, Mr. George	
30- 3-31	An European by the name of Mr. George Brown is detained in consequence of his having arrived at Tinnevelly without a passport. He states that he had applied for assistance at the Police office at Madras and had been received into the hospital at Madras. Permission is requested to furnish him with a passport to proceed to Cochin according to his request.	99-101
	Septur	
6- 6-31	Death of the Poligar, Sankaralingam Kumiah Naickan.	101-2
	The poligar died on the 26th April 1831, leaving 4 wives and 2 male children. The eldest is the son of the 3rd wife and is reported to be 15 years of age. His name is Nagasami Naickan and he seems qualified and entitled to succeed his father. The estate has been under attachment since the 4th Aug. 1829 for arrears of revenue.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Mellor, Mr. A.	108-6
22- 6-31	Head Assistant. 1. The Collector reports the duties of Mr. Mellor at the factory at Tinnevelly, his place of residence in the discharge of them and whether they have interfered with his duties in the Revenue Department. 2. Mr. Mellor's duties were confined to the transmission of the usual cash accounts and reports of the factory to Madras. The balance of cash of which he received charge amounted to Rs. 2,562-7-9. He visited different villages in the southern taluks after he took charge of the factory. He states that the charge did not interfere with his revenue duties. 3. Mr. Mellor has been called upon to refund the allowance he received as acting Sub-Collector during the period for which he became entitled to receive the allowance granted to all subordinates, whenever they are in charge of a district for a period of not less than 3 months. The Civil Auditor is of opinion that no person is authorized to receive two allowances for deputation at the same time. But as acting Sub-Collector the charge of the district necessarily devolved upon Mr. Mellor; he still retained the office of Sub-Collector for which as Head Assistant of Madura, he received the additional allowance of Rs. 10½ per diem. Under the construction of the Civil Auditor, after acting as Sub-Collector in charge of the entire district for the period of 3 months, his appointment as acting Sub-Collector ceased, and he could only then draw his allowance as Head Assistant of Madura. This view has in fact enabled Mr. Mellor only to receive Pag. 2 instead of Pag. 5 a day, to which he was entitled under the orders of Government, dated 26th July 1825. Mr. Mellor's case is deserving of consideration by Government.	
	Inland Customs	114-6
12- 7-31	Devadanam—Renting proposals. Having discovered that the parties who tendered proposals for the rent of the general inland duty at the chowki of Devadanam, had entered into a combination with a view to defraud the Government and their engagements sanctioned by the Board on 6th June 1831 being proved to be collusive, it is requested that sanction may be accorded to grant a cowle and execute a muchalika with Devanayagam Pillai to whom the farm has been resold for Rs. 5,150 being Rs. 1,250 *more* than the amount entered in the statement submitted to the Board on 28th May 1831. It is presumed that no collusive engagements in the rent of the general inland duties can be considered binding on the Collector and for the better security of this branch of revenue and for its just realization, it was found necessary to withhold the cowle from Subramania Pillai and to resell the farm at public auction.	
	Chank Fishery	116-9
15- 7-31	Renting proposals for f. 1241—Notified.	
	Accounts	—
...	System of. The Collector submits the information required respecting the system of accounts observed in the treasury and furnishes a list of accounts kept in the treasury in the native language from the original chitta to the monthly account current with a specimen of each in the native language corresponding with the accounts kept in the sarishtadar's department. Every account in the treasury is open to the inspection of the sarishtadars whose strictest scrutiny is required into every item of receipt and disbursement and without whose knowledge and examination no charges of any description whatever are ordered to be made from the treasury. At the same time every order issued by the Collector for the disbursement of public money is countersigned by one or both of the sarishtadars who are held responsible for the correctness of every account of or belonging to the treasury.	
	Commission	186-7 212-7
20- 8-31 12-11-31	Statement for f. 1240.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Re-appointment	
15- 9-31	Late Head Sarishtadar.	138-9
	After an attentive perusal of the records, it is difficult to offer any objection to the re-appointment of Jeevan Row. He was removed from his office in July 1926 and is fully qualified to conduct the details of his department. But, although his scenner has long been dead, the connections of this man and the persons employed under him still reside in the district, and his return may possibly revive party feelings, which would prove embarrassing to the office and injurious to the public interests.	
	Treasure	
17- 9-31	Means of conveyance.	140-3
	1. There are three ways of remitting treasure, by bullocks, by carts or by camels. The conveyance of treasure by bullocks is objectionable and decidedly unsafe. Bullocks cannot carry more than Rs. 4,000 each, the expense of carriage is therefore increased by their number; they also require a large escort to guard them with security.	
	2. Carts have been found most useful in sending remittances from the district. The expedition of the conveyance depends on the rate at which the escort marches daily, which seldom exceeds 15 miles a day. An estimate of charges in a remittance of 1 lakh of rupees to the Presidency as shown in the statement comes to Rs. 277-13-4 and it does not seem practicable to improve this mode of conveying treasure from this district.	
	3. Camels afford the means of remitting treasure with greater expedition and with much less expense than any other. The roads, however, are not adapted to them. In the wet season, the heavy black soils on the road to Madura would be impassable for them. 7 or 8 camels are sufficient to carry 1 lakh of rupees and when they can be used with safety, they may be considered in every respect the most suitable for the conveyance of treasure.	
	Settlement Report	
20- 9-31	F. 1240.	144-68
	1. *Assessment.*	
	(*a*) *Money-rented villages.*	
	It will be satisfactory to perceive a greater willingness on the part of the inhabitants generally to hold their lands on a money rent and this is indicated in the addition of 88 villages since last fasli, to the number settled on a money rent. The favourable state of the season and the expectation of a good peshanum harvest encouraged the inhabitants to accept the terms of the money settlement.	
	(*b*) *Amani villages.*	
	The total number of villages which now remain under the amani system of management amounts only to 173.	
	2. *Remission.*	
	The Board considers the principle upon which remission is allowed in the district, as explained in the settlement report for f. 1239, to be less judicious than that followed in Tanjore. The lands in Tanjore are cultivated under one and the same source of irrigation, kept up through various channels from the river Cauvery, but in Tinnevelly the wet lands of many villages are brought under cultivation from 3 different sources, viz., channels, tanks and wells. The rule which has been followed in this district is the same which is said to prevail in Madura, South Arcot and the Baramahal and is perhaps the least liable to objection and less open to imposition and fraud than any other. When the source of irrigation fails, by which the land is cultivated and the crop is in consequence destroyed, remission is allowed. It is perhaps on this account that in Tanjore a reference is made to the whole cultivation of a ryot, as it is probable that no part of his cultivation can suffer without injury or risk to the whole from its depending on one source of irrigation.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement Report—*cont.*	
	8. *Results.*	
	(*a*) *Financial.*	
	The total settlement for f. 1240 amounts to Rs. 24,66,933–1–0 which is a decrease of Rs. 1,20,402–7–4 below that of f. 1239. Deducting the pearl fishery of f. 1239 of Rs. 99,683–9–10, the net decrease is only Rs. 20,718–13–6.	
	(*b*) *Prices.*	
	The prosperous termination of the peshanum harvest and the rich produce of every description of grain have operated materially against the prices of the fasli. The influx of grain from Madura and from Travancore, and the addition to the number of villages settled in terms of money rent, thereby rendering the realization of the produce more necessary for the payment of kist, have also tended to depress the price. The fall of prices amounts to 10½ per cent. below the prices of f. 1239. The average current selling prices fall short of the standard rate of commutation by 7½ per cent.	
	Extra Revenue	
24–9–31	F. 1240.	189–96
	The items comprise salt, sayer, sea customs, abkari, sundry small farms and licences, stamps and motarpha. The total amount is Rs. 6,94,014–12–10 which is a net increase of Rs. 19,450–2–6 aboove that of f. 1239.	
	Talaivankottai	
8–10–31	Arrears.	199
	The darrears of peshcash have been paid and the attachment has been withdrawn.	
	Zamindaris	
24–10–31	Urkadu and Elumadai—Settlement report for f. 1240.	204–11
	1. *Urkadu.*	
	(*a*) *Collections.*	
	Current revenue.	

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	14,258	14	2
Collections	9,784	15	6
Balance ...	4,473	14	8

Arrears.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	6,022	8	7
Collections	2,945	12	2
Balance ...	3,076	12	5

Peshcash.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	12,950	0	0
Collections	7,539	6	2
Balance ...	5,410	9	10

There is an arrear of peshcash of Rs. 18,022–15–1 to be recovered from the surplus produce of future years.

(*b*) *Results.*

The settlement shows a decrease of Rs. 1,951–13–11 below that of f. 1238 and of Rs. 476–12–7 below the average of the last 5 years.

2. *Elumadai.*

(*a*) *Collections.*

Current revenue.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	6,871	8	0
Collections	6,281	10	6
Balance ...	589	6	6

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Zamindaris—*cont.*

Arrears.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	3,533	10	6
Collections	1,857	15	6
Balance ...	1,675	11	0

Peshcash.

The amount of current peshcash has been fully paid and the amount of surplus collections is carried to the credit of the minor estate.

The amount of surplus fund in favour of the minor on the 12th July 1831 amounts to Rs. 9,669-6-9.

(*b*) *Results.*

The settlement amounts to Rs. 6,871-3-0 which shows an increase above that of last fasli of Rs. 285-4-9, and exceeds the average jumma of the last 7 years by Rs. 576-15-11.

Peraiyur

28-11-31 — Nattawar inams. — 217-24

1. On an examination of the ayacut accounts, it appears that certain punjah lands are entered as manians originally granted for the performance of the duties of the headman in the villages of the petitioners respectively. The names of the nattawars are not specified but in f. 1212 in which the deed of permanent settlement was issued to the zamindar, the names of each nattawar and the extent of land exempted from the payment of public revenue in their favour are entered in the accounts.
2. The zamindar seems to have considered the lands alienated by the Government and exclusive of which the permanent assessment of his estate was fixed, as a private gift resumable and transferable at will, and claims a right which is not exercised by the other zamindars, while by the usages of the country, the claims of the petitioners to the office of nattawar by hereditary right cannot be denied.
3. The petitioners were ejected by the zamindar in f. 1237 from their offices in 22 villages and other persons were appointed by him and placed in possession of the manian lands without any authority whatever. Section 7, Regulation XXXI of 1802 provides that persons holding exempted land are not liable, after the land has been permanently fixed, to ejectment, except by a decree of the court. The zamindar's action is illegal and the petitioners are entitled to be restored to their offices of nattawar.

Sennalkudi

5-12-31 — Arrears. — 225

The arrears have been paid and the attachment is discontinued.

Sevvalpatti

8-12-31 — Zamindar's death. — 225-8

The zamindar, Sami Naick, died on Friday the 15th Nov. 1831. His widow, Nagammal, requests that her eldest son, Subba Naick, of 16 years of age may be recognized as heir to the estate and that her brother-in-law and uncle to the heir may be appointed as manager during the minority. The Collector supports her request. The annual peshcash of the estate amounts to Rs. 6,296-8-0 and there are no arrears outstanding against it.

Kadambur

28-12-31 — Manager's death. — 232-9

1. The manager, Semboli Pandia Tadea Talaivan, died on the 24th Nov. last. On the death of Kumaraswami Tadea Talaivan, the late zamindar, in Jan. 1819, he was appointed as manager of the estate, as was reported on 28th June 1819. He paid the peshcash of the estate and receipts were passed in his name. Since his death, three parties have appeared to claim the estate, viz., Gomathi Muthu Nachiyar, the daughter of the late zamindar, Ramuthalavachi, the widow of the late manager, and his nephew, Seeni Vellala Chudamani Tadea Talaivan. There are no objections to the claim of Gomathi Muthu Nachiyar, the daughter of the late zamindar. It is —

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Kadambur—*cont.*

recommended that receipts may be granted for the peshcash to her, leaving the other claimants to establish their right before the proper tribunal.

2. The annual peshcash of the estate is Rs. 3,830.

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Letters to the Board and Government.

1832.

Charitable and Religious Endowments

4- 1-1832 — 3-4

The statement shows the amount value of money and land set apart for the support of pagodas and charitable institutions. The allowances in money comprise all sums paid from the district treasury for the support of pagodas according to the amount fixed for the charges of each pagoda in f. 1211. The allowances in land comprise all land omitted from the settlement of land revenue and remissions made on account of looms, shops and oil-mills.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ready money allowances	1,81,398	11	6
Land	1,75 395	3	0
Average land revenue for the last 10 years ...	18,86,354	5	11
Percentage of			
(1) Ready money allowances			9½
(2) Land			9⅓

Zamindaris

7- 1-32 — 4-19

Arrears.

1, *Urkadu*,

The estate is under the management of the Court of Wards and the arrears amount to Rs. 22,968-15-2.

2. *Bingampatti*.

The estate was assumed on 28th May 1831. A balance of Rs. 3,875-11-3 is due. The zamindar is now confined in the zillah jail of Madura for private debts.

3. *Chokkampatti*.

The entire zamindari was attached under date 28th Feb. 1831. The total arrears amount to Rs. 6,306-7-1. This zamindar is remarkable for the irregularity with which he has always paid his kists. He keeps up a large establishment from his personal resources and is engaged in instituting suits in the civil court against the inhabitants of the circar villages adjoining his zamindari for lands which he claims from them on various pretences.

4. *Peraiyur*.

The entire zamindari was attached on the 19th June 1830. There is an arrear of Rs. 7,004-8-5. The balance is due to the arbitrary conduct of the zamindar towards his ryots in endeavouring to exact their rents on a new scale of measurement to which they will not consent and also to his ejection of the hereditary headmen of his villages.

5. *Maniyachi*.

The whole zamindari was recommended to be attached under date 23rd Sep 1830. The arrear due is Rs. 2,896-2-9.

6. *Naduvakurichchi*.

The estate was assumed on 30th March 1830. There is an arrear of Rs. 2,961-7-9 which is due to the conduct of the zamindar who has been disbursing large sums in marriage ceremonies, etc., which he should have appropriated for the payment of his kists.

7. *Saptur*.

The whole estate was assumed on 11th Feb. 1830. The balance due is Rs. 4,192-15-7. This is to be attributed to disputes in the late zamindar's family and to the interruption of cultivation in consequence.

8. *Uttumalai*.

The total balance at the end of f. 1235 amounted to Rs. 58,359-5-10. The zamindar's security was found insufficient and the estate was assumed. The arrears are due to:—

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Zamindaris—*cont.* (*a*) The litigation of the sons of the deceased zamindar. (*b*) The release of the estate from attachment on security being given for the payment of the arrears and current revenue. But these were not actually paid. (*c*) The ruinous state of the tanks upon which a large portion of the wet lands depends for irrigation and for the repairs of which nothing had been disbursed. (*d*) The general neglect of the interests of the inhabitants by the zamindar, many of whom have deserted to other villages. The total balance of peshcash is Rs. 94,723-8-2. 9. *Sivagiri.* The estate was attached in June 1827. The settlement in f. 1240 amounted to Rs. 41,763-8-4 of which Rs. 41,046-1-3 were collected up to 31st Dec. 1831. The immediate cause of the arrear is to be attributed to the injury the principal tanks from their neglected state sustained during heavy floods in f. 1236. From the want of funds, no repairs have been executed. The inhabitants are entirely controlled by the zamindarni's husband and are in constant attendance upon him in hunting excursions. 10. *Arudaiyapuram.* It was placed under attachment in Dec. 1823. There is an arrear of Rs. 9,179-10-2. The cause of the arrear is that the right of succession was disputed on the death of the zamindar in 1823. There are 2 claimants to the estate and, in consequence of their dispute, the inhabitants have been discouraged from keeping up their cultivation.	
	Bandaiyar	
9– 1–32	Arrears—Payment. The arrears of peshcash have been paid and the attachment has been discontinued.	20
	Motarpha	
10– 1–32	Collection in inam villages. 1. A statement is submitted of the number of villages held on maniam tenure in which the privilege of collecting the motarpha is allowed on account of the maniams either to the individual to whom it is granted or for the purpose for which the alienation of the village is made by sanads and by mamul. 2. Motarpha has been collected in the zamindaris and in the katgutah villages since f. 1237, without exception and the proprietors have been prohibited from interfering with the demand made from all persons paying motarpha within their respective estates.	20–2
	Drury, Mr. G. D.	
8– 2–32	Collector—Delivers over charge of the district to Mr. A. Mellor. Under instructions, Mr. G. D. Drury delivers over the charge of the district and submits the receipt for the amount of cash in the treasury given by Mr. Mellor, acting Sub-Collector. The total amounts to Rs. 2,56,853-1-6.	28–9
	Talaivankottai	
4– 2–32	Attached for arrears. The balance due is Rs. 700 and the monthly charges of the proposed establishment will amount to Rs. 15-8-0.	29
	Heraldist	
4– 2–32	Arrears—Payment.	51
	Extra Charges	
11– 2–32	Estimate for f. 1241.	55–7
	Promissory Notes	
5– 3–32	Transfer into the 4% loan and payment of interest—Application of Tirumalam Sulochanam Mudaliar and another. 1. The applicants are holders of a promissory note of the Supreme Government No. 3257 of 1822-3—for Sic. Rs. 1,64,200. The note was advertised to be discharged on 13th June 1831. It was presented to the Collector for transfer into the 4% loan opened on 7th June 1831. The date of application was 15th Aug. 1831. The Collector	40–4

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Promissory Notes—*cont.*	
	made a reference to the Accountant-General on the 17th of August and the bond was forwarded to him on 8rd October to certify the transfer. The Accountant-General certified the bond on 29th October and after further correspondence, he ante-dated it to 9th October, the date on which the bond reached his office.	
	2. The applicants request that an acknowledgment may be issued to them dated on the day of their application, viz., 15th Aug. 1831, as also the broken interest from the date of the subscription to 30th April 1832 be discharged as specified in the 7th clause of the loan advertisement. The necessity of the bond being sent to the office of the Accountant-General is not shown in the loan advertisement of 7th June 1831 on which account alone this delay has arisen. Their application is recommended.	
	Zamindaris	
12– 3–32	Arrear statement.	45

	Balance.	Monthly charges of proposed establishment.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Settur	2,100 0 0	14 8 0
2. Sandaiyur	700 0 0	14 8 0
3. Surandai	140 0 0	9 0 0

	Collector's Commission	
23– 3–32	On account of estates under management during f. 1240—Statement.	46–8
	Commission at 1¼ per cent. on the net collections of Rs. 6,986–3–10 is Rs. 104–12–8.	
	Chank Fishery	
14– 4–32	Remission—Application of Mahomed Kasim Saheb Marakkayar.	51–2
	1. The applicant is the chank renter of this coast for f. 1244, and, in consequence of the pearl fishery at Manar, solicits the usual remission of the sum of Rs. 8,345–5–0 agreeably to the terms of the 5th clause of the advertisement.	
	2. The rent of the chank fishery for f. 1241 amounts to Rs. 11,500 of which the applicant has already paid Rs. 4,600 in December and January last. He requests permission to withhold the balance of Rs. 6,900 and that the sum of Rs. 1,445–5–0 may be returned to him to complete the amount of remission, viz., Rs. 8,345–5–0.	
	Saptur	
21– 4–32	Arrears—Payment.	58
	Zamindaris	
15– 5–32	Vadimitta, Gollapatti and Maniyachi—Attached for arrears.	63–4

	Balance.	Monthly charges of proposed establishment.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Vadimitta	1,050 0 0	18 8 0
2. Gollapatti	807 4 0	12 12 0
3. Maniyachi	1,570 6 0	38 8 0

	Revenue Arrears	
21– 5–32	Report on.	65–70
	Owing to the lateness of the peshanam harvest in the district, the settlement is never concluded until after the expiration of the year. The amount of balance to which attention is called is on account of the current demand, nearly the whole of it being due from the zamindaris held under attachment for many years past and from the taluks under amani.	
	Loom Tax	
29– 5–32	Ff. 1231–40—Statement.	73–4
	Sennalkudi	
13– 6–32	Attached for arrears.	74–5

	Rs. A. P.
Balance	700 0 0
Monthly charges of the proposed establishment ...	14 4 0

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Kazi	
26- 6-82	Office of—Report on.	76–8
	1. The office of kazi does not appear to have possessed at any time much consideration in the district and at present has become totally ineffective and almost unknown. The few incumbents who retain the office in the principal towns in the district employ themselves in the celebration of the nuptials and funeral ceremonies which they may have occasion to perform in the immediate neighbourhood.	
	2. With reference to the question "how far the kazis, when they are influential and intelligent men, may be rendered more serviceable in checking abuses in the yoomiah and inam departments," it does not appear that they possess influence even over the Mahomedan inhabitants who lie scattered over the district. All cases of abuses in either the department of the yoomiah or inam are investigated at the Huzur. It does not appear that any deviation from the rule in favour of the kazi would tend in any way to check abuse or be attended with advantage.	
	Revenue Servants	
16- 7-82	Vedachalam Mudaliar, Huzur cash-keeper—Explanation.	83–8
	1. In writing the letter in question, the cash-keeper had no intention of misleading the court. He made no report of the drunkenness of the guard, which he would have done had he observed it. His communications with the native officers on duty at the treasury are confined to a few words. It is perfectly possible for the circumstance to have escaped his notice as the riotous part of their conduct appears from the evidence to have commenced after his leaving the treasury.	
	2. Vedachala Mudaliar has been a public servant for 20 years during 3 of which he has been employed as cash-keeper and his correctness and diligence have been acknowledged by his several masters. Under the circumstances, his explanation may be considered satisfactory.	
	Chank Fishery	
25- 7-82	Renting proposals for f. 1242—Notified.	89–91
	Blackburne, Mr. J.	
25- 7-82	Acting Collector—Takes charge of treasury from Mr. A. Mellor.	91
26- 7-82	The balance of cash taken charge of amounts to Rs. 91,615–10–3.	92
28- 7-82	———Received charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate from the Sub-Collector, Mr. Mellor.	93
	Singapuri	
4- 8-82	Attached for arrears.	94–5

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance	70	0	0
Monthly charges of proposed establishment	0	0	0

	Embezzlement	
6- 8-82	Grain in store—Proceedings against Thandavamurtia Pillai and 2 others, karnams.	96–111
	1. It is customary to leave the cultivation of the villages that have not been rented, to the inhabitants, but the inhabitants cannot get excess in harvest, as it is under the direct superintendence of the Government officers. The Government share is being received in kind, and being heaped on the spot is left in charge of the village watchers. On its being stored in granaries, it is made over to the karnam's care with instructions to sell it as quickly as he can. On intimation or suspicion of fraud, proper officers are immediately sent to measure the quantity in kind and if there appears sufficient grounds, the defaulter is proceeded against under Regulation IX of 1822.	
	2. In the cases in question, the embezzlement is effected at the moment of conversion of grain into money. No man will so far commit himself as to acknowledge the conversion and subsequent embezzlement by inserting it in the accounts.	

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Blackburne, Mr. J.

8- 8-32 Acting Collector—Application for increase of allowance. To the Government. 112-5

Mr. Blackburne is permitted to draw an allowance of Rs. 500 a month while acting as Collector and Magistrate. This extremely small remuneration bears particularly hard upon him. During a service of 17 years, his pay and allowances have never exceeded Rs. 1,500 a month. He has held several offices as Superintendent of Police at Madras and Resident at Tanjore. He states that it would not militate against the rules established for acting allowances to permit him to draw the Superintendent's salary of Rs. 1,500 a month and deputation allowance of Rs. 525 a month making a total of Rs. 2,025 a month, which is still far below the full emoluments of this office arising principally from a higher extra revenue. The following comparative statement of the relative remuneration made to the present Collector and Sub-Collector and the proposed remuneration to himself is submitted for consideration.

Name.	Designation.	Period of service.	Monthly pay and allowances.
		Yrs.	Rs. A. P.
Mr. Eden	Collector	13	2,934 6 3
,, Mellor	Sub-Collector in charge	8	1,936 10 8
,, Blackburne	Acting Superintendent, Madras Police, and Collector.	17	1,750 0 0

Chank Fishery

9- 8-32 Reduction of Tariff—Application of Mahomed Kasim Saheb Marakkayar. 115-6

1. The Madura tariff exhibits only one class of chanks, valued at Rs. 56 per 1,000. The Tanjore tariff distinguishes them into 5 classes, in which the Manar and Tuticorin chanks are valued at Rs. 105 per 1,000. While in the tariff of this district, they are divided into a first and second class valued respectively at Rs. 115 and Rs. 85 per 1,000. From ff. 1226-31, the fishery was rented by the petitioner. In f. 1232, he was outbid by Mr. Hughes but again obtained the rent for the two following years. Mr. Hughes again outbid him in f. 1235 and kept the rent for 6 years, when he appears to have ceased to retain it in consequence of the small profits, while, last year, it once more fell into the hands of the petitioner.

2. As the shell is disposed of mostly at Calcutta, there is no means of disproving the petitioner's assertions as to the selling price. This article was reduced in valuation in the new tariff in 1828 from Rs. 157½ and Rs. 116 to Rs. 115 and Rs. 85 respectively.

Mellor, Mr. A.

18- 8-32 Sub-Collector—Applies for a month's leave. 116-7

Settlement Report

20- 7-32 F. 1241. 118-47

1. *Assessment.*

(*a*) *Money rented villages.*

The mirasdars of 4 villages held under amani in f. 1240 have accepted the terms of the money rent. The total number of villages settled under a money rent in f. 1241 amounts therefore to 918 being 5 villages more than the number entered under that head in f. 1240. Advantage was taken in the preceding fasli of the abundance of the harvest to induce the ryots to agree to the commutation price and a large amount of revenue was carried to the money rent. The present fasli was not a season in which the attempt could be made with any prospect of success.

(*b*) *Amani villages.*

There is a total decrease of 5 making the number of amani villages amount to 168.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Settlement Report—*cont.*

2. *Collections.*

(*a*) *Land revenue except peshcash.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	10,48,819	12	4
Collections within the fasli	6,09,691	6	1
Balance ...	2,89,188	6	3
Collections up to 15th July 1882	51,774	14	3
Balance ...	1,87,363	8	0

A comparison with f. 1240 of the collections shows that though the beriz is small, the collections are comparatively high in proportion to that beriz being an increase by 11¼ per cent. upon the collections of last year and that the balance is only 17¼ of the demand which is a decrease of 11¼ per cent. upon the balance outstanding at this period in f. 1240.

(*b*) *Peshcash.*

The collections amount to Rs. 2,31,158–12–11 and a balance of Rs. 1,13,129–3–1 remains due.

3. *Results.*

Financial.

A comparison of the total revenue derived from land and all other extra sources between ff. 1241 and 1240 shows a net decrease in f. 1241 of Rs. 4,11,620–0–3.

Extra Revenue

30- 7-82 F. 1241. 153–65

The items of extra sources consist of salt, sayer, sea custom, abkari, sundry small farms and licences, stamp and motarpha.

Fasli.	Rs.	A.	P.
1240	6,94,014	12	10
1241	6,61,644	12	5
Decrease ...	32,370	0	5

Zamindaris

30- 7-82 Urkadu and Elumadai—Settlement report for f. 1241. 168–80

1. *Urkadu.*

(*a*) *Collections.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	20,289	0	6
Collections	16,203	7	0
Balance ...	4,085	9	6

Arrears.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total	10,564	2	7
Collections	6,410	11	3
Balance ...	4,153	7	4

Peshcash.

The whole amount of the current peshcash was fully paid. The arrears at the commencement of the fasli amounted to Rs. 25,907–7–3. The collections made within the fasli amounted to Rs. 7,720–7–5 which reduced the balance to Rs. 18,186–15–10.

(*b*) *Results.*

The settlement of the Urkadu Zamindari for the current fasli exceeds that of last year by Rs. 6,030–2–4 and the average jumma of the 7 preceding years by Rs. 5,622–5–8.

2. *Elumadai.*

(*a*) *Collections.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	6,173	2	1
Collections	5,155	12	6
Balance ...	1,017	5	7

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Zamindaris—*cont.*

Arrears.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total at the commencement of the fasli ...	2,892	2	9
Collections	1,060	7	4
Balance ...	1,831	7	5

Peshcash.

The current peshcash of Rs. 3,675 has been fully realized and the amount of surplus collections of Rs. 1,220-6-4 is carried to the credit of the minor estate.

(*b*) *Results.*

The settlement amounts to Rs. 6,173-2-1 being Rs. 698-0-11 less than the jumma of the preceding year. It falls short of the average beriz of the last 7 years by Rs. 413-11-5.

Kadamber

14- 9-32 Gomathimuthu Nachiar, proprietrix—Report of death. 181-204

1. Gomathimuthu Nachiar died on the 19th instant. At the time she was recommended to be put in possession, two of the present applicants, viz., Ramu Thalavachi and Sinivellala Chudamani Tadia Talaven were left to establish their rights before a proper tribunal. Ramu Thalavachi is understood to have instituted a suit in the Southern Provincial Court, and pending the decision of that Court and from the very distant relationship of Sinivellala Chudamani Tadia Talaven to the last proprietor of the zamindari, it is recommended that Tangamah Nachiar, the mother of Gomathimuthu Nachiar, may be acknowledged as proprietor.

2. The annual peshcash of this estate amounts to Rs. 3,630. There is no balance against it.

Revenue Remission

17- 9-32 Application of certain ryotdars of Ottappidaram. 204-7

1. The petitioners claim remission of tax,
   (*a*) on certain punja cultivation dried up;
   (*b*) on land not cultivated;
   (*c*) due from cultivators who have died or deserted;
   (*d*) on account of excess above the current price, it having been fixed upon nanja produce dependent on wells;
   (*e*) on trees that were unproductive amounting to Rs. 2,200.

2. The village accounts show the settlement for f. 1241 amounted only to Rs. 2,158-14-10, whereas the petitioners claim a remission of Rs. 2,200. Two of the petitioners appeared at the cutcherry and corrected their statement that the total amount of their claim for remission is only Rs. 663-8-0. The settlement on the punja was made on the extent of land actually brought under cultivation according to the accounts furnished by the Tahsildar. The revenue on punja is always settled in ready money. The public records do not corroborate the testimony of the petitioners that the punja crops failed in ff. 1214 and 1215 or that remission was allowed on them.

During the settlement, it was discovered that small portions of land were left out from each plot amounting in all to 6 $\frac{11}{16}$ chains from 153 plots, which were carried to account. This the petitioners state to be the land left unculivated, which assertion is groundless.

The petitioners have failed to prove that the tax has been demanded on cultivators deceased or who had deserted.

No deviation from the general rule has been made in fixing the price upon the nanja produce.

It does not appear from the village accounts, that any of the trees upon which a tax has been demanded in the last fasli have been unproductive.

Zamindaris —

18- 9-32 Alagapuri, Vadimitta and Surandai—Arrears—Payment. 208-9

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pavali	
20- 9-32	Zamindar, Swami Avalappa Naik—Report of death. 1. The zamindar was put in possession of the zamindari under a precept from the Zillah Court of Madura and is supposed to have met with his death by murder on 29th June. The parties supposed to have been concerned in the case are committed to take their trial before the Court of Circuit at Madura. 2. The deceased has left 2 wives, 5 children and a brother. It is recommended to recognize Pachamuthu Avalappa Naik, a boy of 7 years of age by the first wife, as zamindar and the appointment of Puchilinga Naik, brother of the deceased, as manager in concurrence with the arrangement proposed by the 2 widows. The estate may be placed under the superintendence of the Court of Wards during the minority of the zamindar. A sum of Rs. 23 monthly or Rs. 276 annually is proposed for the subsistence of the minor together with an establishment for the management of the estate amounting annually to Rs. 276. 3. The annual pesheash is Rs. 2,800 and there is no balance against it.	209–12
	Appeal	
27- 9-32	Peshcar, Alagiriswami Naik. 1. The petitioner was acting as peshcar of Brahmadesam. On 29th September 1828, he was ordered to do the duty of the Tahsildar of the same taluk which he continued to perform till 11th May 1829. During this period, he drew only the monthly pay of his own appointment as peshcar, viz., Rs. 21. 2. The new Tahsildar in about 3 weeks after his appointment complained against the petitioner of wilful neglect of duty and one Ayyamperumal Pillai brought out a charge of bribery against Alagiriswami Naik. After enquiry, it was found that there was no ground for dissatisfaction with the late peshcar but that he had been very active in his former duties. 3. It is therefore recommended that the petitioner be allowed to receive the sum of Rs. 470–11–4, the difference between the pay of peshcar and that of the Tahsildar of the lowest class from 1st Oct. 1828 to 11th May 1829.	218–21
	Paddy Seeds	
2–10–32	Supply to the Revenue Commissioner in the Kandiyan Provinces.	221–2
18–10–32	To the Government. 1. The Collector states that there is not the slightest prospect of his being able to procure even a small quantity, owing to the scarcity of the crop of last year. 2. A memo. of the mode of cultivation will be forwarded to Madras.	224–7
	Chank Fishery	
25–10–32	Renting proposals for f. 1242.	230–2
30–10–32	No offer has been received excepting the one from Mr. Hughes proposing to pay Rs. 10 for every thousand chanks fished. This offer, in the absence of competition, is too unfavourable and it is recommended that the fishery may be held under amani.	
	Kumadai	
25–10–32	Surplus collections of Rs. 1,000 in f. 1241—Subscribed in the 4 per cent. loan.	231
	Extra Revenue	
15–11–32	Sayer, for f. 1241—Collector's explanation. Ramiah and Pandian Pillai, the original renters of the Virudhunagar sayer chowki, failed to pay the kist of January and March 1832. The rent was offered for sale for Rs. 2,940 being the amount of the balance to the end of the fasli at the rate of Rs. 588 per mensem. Rs. 2,970 were bid for it by Subramania Pillai and Draviam Pillai and the old renters were held responsible for the deficiency of Rs. 870. They possess no property of any kind and absconded in July and were sent to the jail of the Auxiliary Court at Tinnevelly. They are not deserving of any indulgence being granted to them.	237–9

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Gollappatti	
5-12-32	Arrears of peshcash—Payment.	241
	Singampatti	
5-12-32	Arrears of peshcash—Payment.	242
	Settlement Report	
5-12-32	F. 1241—Collector's explanation. 1. The Board has observed that the particulars of the gross decrease and increase under the head of nanja revenue given in the 13th para. of the report do not agree with those stated in the succeeding paras. 14 and 15 nor with the accounts accompanying the report. It will be seen that they cannot be made to agree in particulars though they are the same in the total. The general result of the settlement is usually given in the body of the report, and the decrease and increase of the several sources of the revenue are explained consecutively. In para. 13, therefore, the total decrease and increase of the total nanja is shown, while in paras. 14 and 15, the particulars of them are exhibited. 2. The Board's instructions regarding the collection of the kists due on lands held on favourable tenure have been attended to and the amount shall be collected as soon as the holders are able to pay it. The indulgence of a somewhat distant payment is the utmost boon that they could justly expect, but as the payment has been suspended, it will no doubt be felt as a hardship and the collection will be with difficulty realized, for the people are very poor.	242-7
	Chank Fishery	
14-12-32	Expediency of an annual fishing. The various purposes for which chanks are used in Bengal being entirely destructive, viz., at the cremation and burial of the dead of the higher classes, in giving fresh waters, in being buried on the erection of certain walls and buildings and in the manufacture of perishable trinkets, the possibility of fishing annually all the spots being precarious and the consequent little probability of exhausting them, and the certainty that, if they are kept back here, they will be supplied from Ceylon and other places, make it expedient to recommend the continuance of the fishery annually if circumstances admit.	249-57
	Accounts	
15-12-32	Discrepancies explained.	258-62
	Season Report	
31-12-32	1. From the surplus waters remaining in the tanks and by an additional supply from the fall of rain in the first half of October, the lands were prepared and sown for the great harvest. The industry of the inhabitants was stimulated by the assistance of the revenue officers. 2. The entire failure of rain during the second half of October, during November and within the last 36 hours has greatly disappointed the hopes of very many of the inhabitants. But if the providential rain which has fallen within the last few hours has been general in the district, the recovery of the crops may be reckoned upon. The river is gradually rising and the selling price of paddy has been Rs. 113-8-0 per garce.	263-6

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Letters to the Board and Government.

1833.

	Ramaswami Ayyar	—
7-1-1833	Head Sarishtadar—Claim to higher scale of allowances. 1. The Board observes that the Collector had miscalculated the period of service.	3-6

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Ramaswami Ayyar—*cont.* 2. The certificate of Mr. Sullivan, a former Principal Collector of Coimbatore, shows that the applicant held the post of joint head sarishtadar, having been previously head sarishtadar to the Sub-Collector and deputy sarishtadar to the Principal Collector. At the time he was designated joint head sarishtadar, his pay was increased to Rs. 250 a month being the full pay of a head sarishtadar. 3. In respect of "approved good conduct," there can be no doubt that such was Mr. Sullivan's opinion from his continued promotions and the encomiums he has passed upon him. It was at Mr. Munro's urgent request that he was transferred to Tinnevelly. Mr. Drury's testimonial was submitted on 26th September last. Mr. Mellor recorded approbation of his conduct from the period of his reinstatement in office. The best examples of his abilities are the successes that attended the measures carried on under his direction for the substitution of a field assessment for the average assessment per cottah, a work that required no slight degree of patience, discrimination and knowledge of accounts. He bears a high character for strict integrity.	
	Bishop, Mr. J. P.	
21-10-33	Head Assistant—Resumes charge of his office. Mr. Bishop resumes the charge of his office and is put in charge of the revenue details of the taluks of Ponjamahl and Alwar Tirunagari. At his request, he has been relieved of the police duties of these two taluks and of Kalakkadu, as he has taken charge of the Auxiliary Court. He has also been given charge of the salt, to which will be added the police of another taluk if he finds sufficient leisure for it. He will hold a stationary cutcherry in certain Marawar villages bordering on the 3 first named taluks in order to suppress outrages committed there.	3-9
	Sivagiri	
24- 1-33	Arrears—Rani Veerammal Nachiar's application for 15 years' time. 1. The Collector differs from that of his predecessor who recommended the harsh measure of sale of the estate. He supports the Rani's prayer for forbearance for a period of 15 years. 2. The husband of the proprietrix is an extravagant man. Her statements that the losses were occasioned by floods and that the commutation price of paddy was high are borne out by the records. 3. She offers to pay Rs. 78,000 annually for 15 years in addition to the present peshcash until the arrears are cleared off.	12-20
	Elumadai	
25- 1-33	Birthday celebrations of the heir. To the Court of Wards. The Collector forwards the application of Pennayammal, mother of the minor, to spend Rs. 100 and adds that disbursements on account of the marriage of the heir were sanctioned by the Court on 14th September 1829.	21-2
	Blackburne, Mr. J.	
30- 1-33	Acting Collector—Delivers over charge of the treasury to Mr. R. Eden. Mr. Eden's receipt is submitted for the balance of cash in the treasury amounting to Rs. 1,95,729-12-0.	23-4
	Theft	
30- 1-33	Treasury cash. 1. On 24th November 1832, a bag of Rs. 500 was purloined by the sentry on guard when being carried from the treasury to the taluk of Nadumandalam. The case was investigated without success and was then handed over to the cutwal of Tinnevelly, Singarappa Naick, who discovered one of the sentries to be the thief. He was committed to the criminal court. Rs. 398 have been recovered. 2. The cutwal has served with great credit since 1809. It is necessary to reward him by a sum of Rs. 100 under the power vested by section x, Regulation XIII, A.D. 1832.	24-6

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Maniyachi	
30- 1-33	Security for arrears. The zamindar tenders competent security for the payment of Rs. 5,438-5-0 in 5 instalments during f. 1242. The attachment is released.	26
	Zamindaris	
7- 3-33	Surandai and 4 others—Attached for arrears. The following account shows the arrears and the monthly charges of the proposed establishment:—	27-8

	Arrears.	Establishment.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Surandai	210 0 0	9 0 0
2. Gollappatti	700 0 0	12 12 0
3. Alagapuri	140 0 0	9 0 0
4. Singampatti	1,400 0 0	14 8 0
5. Melmandai	665 0 0	9 0 0

	Zamindaris	
14- 3-33	Gollapatti and 3 others—Arrears. The arrears due by Gollappatti, Alagapuri, Singampatti and Melmandai have been paid and the attachment has been withdrawn.	29
	Chank Fishery	
20- 3-33	Amani management for f. 1242. Brahmanayagam Pillai, who proposed to pay Rs. 15 per thousand for all chanks fished during f. 1242, has absconded and no traces of him can be found. The fishery is, in consequence, continued under amani. Sanction is requested for the disbursement of Rs. 12,370 on account of the wages of the divers, etc.	29-34
	Revenue Defaulters	
5- 4-33	Pandian Pillai and Ramien—Release from confinement. The two defaulters have entered into an engagement to pay yearly Rs. 100 from f. 1243 and as it appears that they have no means of satisfying at present the demand against them, their further confinement is considered to be unnecessary.	37
	Mellor, Mr. A.	
6- 4-33	Sick leave. Mr. Mellor applies for leave for 5 months on sick certificate. Mr. Bishop, the Head Assistant, is placed in temporary charge of the Sub-Collectorate.	37-8
	Appeal	
9- 4-33	Karnams—Kavalkurichi village, Uttamalai Zamin. 1. The particulars of the case were brought to the notice of the Board in the return of persons charged under Regulation IX of 1822 for the month of Oct. 1832. 2. The Collector transmits copies and translation of the deposition taken from the petitioner and of an extract from the proceedings of the late Collector, dated 26th October 1832. Mr. Blackburne, the late Collector, found the karnam guilty of fraud to the extent of Ch. 105 in the revenue derivable for f. 1241, from certain lands of nanja mel punja, punjah and palmyras, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 42 and in default of payment, to be confined in the jail of the Zillah Court for 3 months. 3. The petitioner appeals to the Board that the Collector's order is unjust and requests that the sum of Rs. 42 already levied may be repaid and that he may be reinstated in his office.	38-50
	Ramaswami Iyah	
27- 4-33	Head Sarishtadar—Indiscreet behaviour. 1. The Collector forwards to the Board the original letters with their translations from Subba Row, vakil to Ramaswami, late head sarishtadar and states that by their means, a most mischievous intrigue has been substantiated.	82-86

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Ramaswami Iyah—*cont.*

2. Ramaswami Iyah, the head sarishtadar, deputed a native named Subbarow to Madras as his vakil to present petitions to the Government and the Board for his reinstatement. He promised Subbarow Rs. 4,000 if he regained his employment. He caused a sowkar of Tinnevelly named Mangapatti to forward a hundi for this amount upon Narrain Chetty at Madras. Some time later Subbarow, on the strength of this transaction, forged a hundi for Rs. 6,000 purporting to be drawn by Mangapatti upon Narrain Chetty, and the forgery came to light when the latter applied to Mangapatti for payment.

3. At the time of the enquiry, Ramaswami produced the 7 original letters herein enclosed. It is clear that the head sarishtadar has been the dupe of a nefarious intrigue and his being engaged as principal in a transaction of this nature indicates a total absence of that integrity without which he cannot but be considered a most unfit person for the important and responsible situation he fills. Sanction is requested for his removal, and for appointing in his place, Govindarow, the Naib sarishtadar.

Advances

8– 6–83 Agricultural and salt manufacture—Estimate for f. 1243. 67

	Rs.	A.	P.
For cultivation	67,500	0	0
For salt manufacture	350	0	0

The amount in the 2 items is the same as in last year.

Cotton

11– 6–83 Purchase for the China market. 86-91

1. The Collector acknowledges the receipt of a copy of a letter from the Government, dated 4th June 1883, directing that the Collector may be instructed to purchase on account of the Government as much of the cotton of the district fit for the China market as possible at rates not exceeding the prices stated, viz., from Rs. 16 to Rs. 17½ per candy for the first sort and Rs. 15 per candy for the second sort and further directing that the poor of the district may be employed in clearing it previous to its despatch to Madras. A report on the subject is submitted.

2. The cotton or the raw material of it should always be distinguished under 2 different heads, parthi and panji. Parthi is cotton immediately after it is plucked, before the seeds are extracted or it has undergone any process of cleaning by the grower. It passes into the hands of the broker, who generally also cleans it. It seldom reaches the merchants until the seeds have been extracted and it has been cleaned. It is then termed 'panji.'

3. From 3½ to 3$\frac{1}{16}$ candies of parthi or uncleaned cotton will produce 1 candy of panji or cleaned cotton ready for the screw. The prices quoted in the letter of the 16th of May relate to parthi or uncleaned cotton, but it would be impossible without houses on the spot and an establishment to receive parthi to give it the first and great cleaning. The only process of cleaning that ever took place at the commercial factory was a slight cleaning before the cotton was put into the screw. The 1st and 2nd sort of parthi would cost from Rs. 15 to Rs. 16½ and of panji from Rs. 49 to Rs. 56 a candy. As there is a great demand for the article by the houses at Madras whose agents are purchasing it at the prices mentioned, and as a delay of 15 days would perhaps defeat some financial object of the Government, the Collector submits that the Board will consider that he has acted judiciously in proceeding to the purchase of cotton at the rates specified.

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Zamindaris	
11- 6-33	Kadambur, Gollapatti and Sevvalpatti—Arrears statement.	91-2

	Arrears.	Establishment.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Kadambur	379 0 0	9 12 0
2. Gollapatti	350 0 0	9 12 0
3. Sevvalpatti	875 0 0	13 4 0

14- 6-33	———The arrears have been paid and the attachment is withdrawn.	93
	Urkadu	
14- 6-33	Cotilinga Sethurayar attains majority. The zamindar attained the age of 18 on 15th March 1833 and became entitled to take charge of the estate. The total demand of Government against the estate to the end of May last, both on account of current and arrears, is Rs. 19,328-14-7 and the assets or balance of settlement in favour of the zamindar is Rs. 9,845-1-8, the whole of which is considered recoverable. No estate being responsible for arrears accumulated during its management by the Court of Wards, permission is requested to place the zamindar in possession.	93-4
	Cotton	
6- 6-33	Purchase for export to China. 1. Since the despatch of the letter of the 11th instant, more recent advice has been received about the price of the cotton. The Collector awaits orders. In the taluk of Nadumandalam, the principal cotton centre, the price of the first sort including hire for bullocks and for cleaning is Rs. 60-14-7. The first sort of cotton is the only kind usually exported to China. 2. The dealers offer to procure and deliver 1,000 candies within 8 months and 2,000 more within 8 months, but the price varies every week and a rise in price is also expected. It is ascertained from the agents of the Madras houses that they have purchased large quantities at these prices and are commissioned to go beyond it.	94-7
	Customs Renter	
7- 8-33	Devanayagam Pillai—Arrears. 1. Devanayagam Pillai was the renter of the chowkis of Ambasamudram, Alwarkurichi, Puliari and Panpuli for the preceding fasli and he has allowed balances to accumulate for f. 1242 to the sum of Rs. 12,024-10-0. As he offered the same security for f. 1243, it became necessary to resell the chowkis on the 22nd ultimo for a sum of Rs. 5,200 less than the total amount of the first offer. The deposit of one month's kist now in the huzur treasury to the credit of the defaulter amounts to Rs. 2,384 which being carried to account reduces the amount of the deficiency between the first and second sale of the chowkis to Rs. 2,816, the recovery of which appears to be doubtful. 2. The purchasers of the four chowkis at the second sale deposited 2 months' kist in lieu of security and pattas have been granted to them for f. 1243.	107-10
	Singampatti	
12- 8-33	Arrears. The balance of peshcash due is Rs. 1,050 and the monthly expenses of the proposed establishment are Rs. 14-8-0.	111-2
	Alagapuri	
28- 8-33	Arrears. The arrears of peshcash have been paid and the attachment is discontinued.	116
	Misconduct	
31- 8-33	Naib sarishtadar, Govinda Row. Within the last 15 days suspicions have arisen regarding the character of Govinda Row, the naib sarishtadar, and he has been	116-9

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Misconduct—*cont.*	
	suspended pending the results of the enquiry, which is now proceeding. The Collector requests that the Collector of North Arcot may be addressed to allow Venkatapah, the Naib sarishtadar of the district, to take charge here as acting head sarishtadar of the district.	
	Chank Fishery	
25- 9-33	Amani management for f. 1243.	122-6
	An estimate of charges is submitted for sanction.	
	Rs.	
	Monthly charges for establishment, ... 77	
	Hire of divers at Rs. 25 a thousand on 5 lakhs of chanks fished under amani in f. 1242 ... 12,500	
	Smuggling	
7-10-33	Salt fish.	126-9
	A statement is submitted of salt fish recommended for confiscation which passed the frontier chowki of Puliari.	
	Manjyachi	
28-10-33	Arrears—Securities—Property attached.	130-3
	The Collector submits a statement showing the property of the security which has been attached for the arrears still due amounting to Rs. 2,525-10-0 and requests sanction to sell such part of the land as is necessary to realize this balance.	
	Settlement Report	
28-10-33	For f. 1242.	134-80
4-11-33	1. *Assessment.*	
	The settlement for f. 1242 was concluded upon the same principles as those of former jamabandis.	
	(a) *Money-rented villages.*	
	The total of olungu villages is now 930. Twelve were added during the year at the request of the mirasidars. The settlement amounts to Rs. 6,16,476-6-1 and exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,71,365-1-10 above the beriz of f. 1241.	
	(b) *Amani villages.*	
	The total number of amani villages has fallen from 168 in f. 1241 to 159 in the current fasli. The settlement amounts to Rs. 2,55,009-15-8 being an increase above the settlement of f. 1241 by Rs. 1,55,199-0-6.	
	The total demand of land revenue amounts to Rs. 11,43,882-6-11.	
	The revenue assigned to pagodas, maniams, etc., amounts to Rs. 2,57,218-10-9.	
	The peshcash amounts to Rs. 3,44,288.	
	2. *Collections.*	
	Rs. A. P.	
	(a) Land revenue up to 30th September 1933 or 94$\frac{11}{16}$% of the demand 10,77,575 14 1	
	Balance ... 66,256 11 10	
	or 5$\frac{5}{16}$% of the demand.	
	(b) Deposits, devasthanam, tripani, etc. or 98$\frac{11}{16}$% of the demand 2,53,824 15 9	
	Balance ... 3,693 11 0	
	or 1$\frac{5}{16}$ of the demand.	
	(c) *Peshcash.*	
	Collections up to 15th of October ... 2,80,958 13 8	
	Balance ... 63,330 2 9	
	3. *Remission.*	
	The total remission in money-rented villages amounts to Rs. 23,466-0-1 and in poruppu villages to Rs. 209-14-2 and the estimated loss of crops in amani villages to Rs. 2,656-12-8.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement Report—*cont.*	
	4. *Results.*	
	(*a*) *Financial.*	
	The gross revenue of the district amounts to Rs. 23,61,654-9-0 and the gross collections within the fasli to Rs. 23,39,875-8-6.	
	(*b*) *Prices.*	
	Prices have risen to An. 18¼ per cottah above the average prices of the preceding year.	
	Embezzlement	
9-11-33	Late Tahsildar of Nadumandalam.	213-5
	To the Board.	
	The case of Dava Row, the Tahsildar of Nadumandalam, came to the notice of the Board in the monthly return of persons tried under Regulation IX of 1822 for the month of November 1828, wherein he was charged with having embezzled the public money to the amount of Rs. 1,017-2-6, by means of a person called Chinnia Pillai, who was not in the public service and secondly, with having made false and fraudulent entries in the public cash accounts of the taluk that the amount aforesaid has been brought to the account on 30th September 1828. He was sentenced to refund the sum of Rs. 1,017-2-6 and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or to suffer imprisonment for 12 months. The petitioner paid the whole amount adjudged against him, viz., Rs. 1,517-2-6.	
	Chanks	
27-11-33	Sale of.	220-2
	1. 5,30,348 chanks were fished under amani in f. 1242. They remain unsold in the godowns at the port of Tuticorin. The total disbursements made on this account amount to Rs. 11,703-14-7.	
	2. Every exertion has been made to dispose of the chanks but no offer has been received for them. It would be advisable to send them to Calcutta, the only quarter where there appears to be a market for them. No native vessel can sail there till March and the freight, etc., is estimated to cost Rs. 24¼ per 1,000 chanks or Rs. 12,866-7-8 for the whole of 5,30,348 chanks. If a vessel can be engaged cheaper at Madras, it might be sent down to Tuticorin as early as the season would permit.	
	Bishop, Mr. J.	
30-12-33	Takes over charge of the treasury from Mr. R. Eden.	227-8
	The receipt is submitted showing that the balance of cash in the treasury on the 30th instant is Rs. 2,49,188-4-8.	
	Eden, Mr. R.	
30-12-33	Collector—Applies for sick leave.	228-9
	Mr. Eden applies for leave for 4 months to proceed to the Nilgiris on sick certificate.	
	Embezzlement	
30-12-33	Karnam of Kottapatti, Srivilliputtur taluk.	229-33
	1. The particulars of this case were reported in the return of persons charged under Regulation IX of 1822 for the month of March 1833.	
	2. The vakil of one Pallanadu Naicken, mirasdar of Kottapatti, brought a complaint in the huzur stating that Arianayagam Pillai, the karnam of the village, had committed fraud by omitting to enter in the jamabandi account of f. 1241 Ch. 18 f. 3½ due to motarpha revenue. On investigation, it was fully proved that the karnam had embezzled Ch. 82$\frac{11}{17}$ equal to Rs. 17-9-0 out of the collection made on account of loom and personal taxes. He was sentenced to pay Rs. 35-2-0 being double the amount embezzled by him and dismissed from his situation.	

Letters to the Board and Government.
1834.

Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Mellor, Mr. A.	
28- 1-1834	Sub-Collector—Assumes charge of the district. To the Government.	1-2
	Sevvalpatti	
2- 1-34	Zamindar—Attains majority—Report. Subbiah Naik, the heir of the estate, completed his minority in Nov. last, and the management was transferred to him from his uncle, Perumal Naik. There is no arrear outstanding against the estate.	8
	Assignment of Land	
8- 1-34	Sanction requested. The petitioner applies for a small grant of land, the produce of which he wishes to apply to charity at a pallivasal near Sermadevi. The land is waste punja 15/32 chains in extent and remained uncultivated except in f. 1235 when a taram of An. 12-8 per chain was fixed upon it. It is recommended that the applicant's request may be granted.	8-9
	Remission Petition	
28- 1-34	Watrap—Remarks. On the report of the taluk authorities who inspected the crops which had suffered from drought in ff. 1241-2, remission was granted, and not withheld, as stated by the petitioners. The ryots of the village are notorious and troublesome and complaints preferred by them have frequently been rejected as false. Their assertion in the present instance is not worthy of credit.	10-1
	Inam	
23- 1-34	Ragunathapuram—Mahomed Magdum's claim. 1. It appears that the katgutah village had been under the enjoyment of one Mahomed Yakub up to f. 1211 and on his demise, his second son, Kader Saheb, was put in possession of it. After f. 1215, his 3rd son enjoyed it till f. 1230. In f. 1241, Mr. Drury issued an order to put the petitioner in possession. Shaik Muedum, the present possessor, having objected, Mr. Mellor issued an order on 25th June 1832 to prepare the patta in the name of both. Mr. Blackburne passed an order on 24th Sept. 1832 to prepare the patta in the name of Shaik Muedum in whose name the pattas had been granted for ff. 1236-40. 2. Shaik Muedum produces a copy of a razinamah said to have been executed by the petitioner renouncing his right. An appeal to the civil court to prove the razinamah appears to be the only way of settling the claim.	11-2
	Revenue Remission	
23- 1-34	Elinganaickenpatti—Refund of—Complaint of Palanikumaru Elinga Naicken. 1. The village was held under katgutah tenure ever since the Mahomedan government at a favourable assessment. 2. In consequence of arrears from f. 1222, it has continued under amani management ever since. The net balance up to f. 1232 was reduced to Rs. 6,075-14-1. In f. 1237, the balance was recommended for remission, along with the general balance of the district. 3. The reasons for requiring the petitioner to refund an amount which has been already remitted are that no arrear on a favourably assessed village should properly be given up as hopeless. 4. It cannot be considered hard upon the petitioner to require him now to pay it by degrees from the surplus produce of future years and which the resources of the village in the present instance would enable him to do.	12-5

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Bishop, Mr. J. F.	
28- 1-34	Acting Sub-Collector in charge—Hands over charge of the treasury to Mr. A. Mellor. The balance of cash for which Mr. Mellor passes receipt is Rs. 1,40,435-7-6.	15-7
	Misconduct	
18- 2-34	Naib sarishtadar, Govinda Row—Minutes of Mr. Eden. 1. The Sub-Collector in charge transmits copies of a letter and of a minute relative to the case of Govinda Row. 2. Mr. Eden states that there are circumstances in the case which appear to require explanation and that it is particularly desirable to remark upon the point regarding the value of 185 cottahs of land (1st charge) in the village of Vasudevanallur which Govinda Row is fully proved to have received and which the Collector values, after personal inspection of the land, at from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. A perusal of the proceedings will show that it was impossible to entertain a doubt of his guilt and corruption. 3. The head sarishtadar, Ramaswami, was less qualified as regards capacity, intelligence and other requisites. Govinda Row was the efficient sarishtadar and he was in everything but name the head sarishtadar and was so regarded by the rest of the cutcherry. In such a state of things, it is impossible that Ramaswami, with only a very small part of the cutchery as his adherents, would venture to be the principal in getting the poruppu cowl of Vasudevanallur granted.	18-27
	Wroughton, Mr. J. C.	
19- 2-34	Acting Collector—Assumes charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate from Mr. A. Mellor.	29-30
	Sandalyur	
8- 3-34	Arrears—Payment. The arrears have been paid and the attachment has been discontinued.	31
	Zamindaris	
5- 3-34	Vadimitta and Maniyachi—Attached for arrears.	31-4

	Balance.			Monthly establishment charges.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Vadimitta	1,050	0	0	14	4	0
2. Maniyachi	2,450	0	0	25	0	0

	Vadimitta	
14- 4-34	Attached for arrears.	37-8

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance	1,050	0	0
Monthly establishment charges	26	12	0

28- 4-34	———Zamindar, Muthukumarasami Maniagar—Death reported. 1. The death of Muthukumarasami Maniagar, the zamindar, took place on the 10th March last. 2. He left a will that the management of the estate should devolve upon the eldest son by the first marriage, by name Muthuvenkatachalasami Manisgar. 3. But should the parties disapprove of the proposed arrangement, the proceeds of the estate are to be divided into 8 shares, 2 of which are to be enjoyed by the 5 sons of the first wife and the grandson, and the one-third by the only son of the second marriage. The eldest son may be recognized as the zamindar. 4. The annual peshcash of the estate is Rs. 5,554-8-0.	41-4

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Misconduct	
7 -5-34	Naib sarishtadar, Govinda Rao—Appeal.	45-60
	1. The Collector submits the appeal petition of Govinda Rao, late naib sarishtadar, protesting against the proceeding and decision of the Collector. The petitioner requests that the Board may be pleased to restore him to his situation, return the fine levied and give him his pay from the date of suspension.	
	2. The Board is already in possession of the principal points connected with the investigation as shown by the monthly return of persons tried under Regulation IX of 1822 for the month of December 1833.	
	Agricultural Advances	
22- 5-34	Estimate for f. 1244.	82
	The estimate amounts to Rs. 59,000 which is the same as in last year.	
	Chanks	
30- 5-34	Sale—Mr. Baggott's proposal.	85-7
	1. All the chanks now in store were fished during ff. 1242-3. The quantity received in store this year amounted to 3,02,399 chanks which makes a total of 8,32,747 chanks. The total disbursements in both years amount to Rs. 19,644-12-7.	
	2. The average cost of chanks now offered amounts to Rs. 28-8-10 per thousand for which Mr. Baggott proposes to pay over and above Rs. 2,500 giving a clear profit to Government of Rs. 3 a thousand. His proposal is recommended.	
	3. Mr. Baggot is the agent of a mercantile house in Colombo who has commenced large speculations in cotton and other produce of the district and, if the present offer be accepted, it may probably be an inducement to them to speculate more largely in future and it would afford to Government the opportunity of again giving employment to the divers who are at present without it and are suffering considerable privations.	
	Extra Revenue	
21- 6-34	Statement for f. 1242.	92-112
	1. The items of extra sources of revenue are salt, sayer, sea customs, abkari, sundry small farms and licences, stamps and motarpha.	
	2. The total amounts to Rs. 6,15,809-12-4 which shows a decrease of Rs. 45,835-0-1 below that of f. 1241.	
	Customs	
21- 6-34	Perungudi chowki—Removal to be postponed.	115
	As the question whether the Perungudi chowki is within the Travancore limits is open to doubt and as its removal from its present site will considerably affect the interest of Government, the Collector requests that the question may be kept in abeyance until further enquiry and report is made.	
	Pearl Banks	
27- 6-34	Examination—Results.	119-23
	1. An examination was made of the pearl banks on the coast in February and March last. The Jathi Talaiven who conducted it is of opinion that the banks will be in a fit state to be fished next year. A copy and translation of his report is forwarded.	
	2. Sanction is requested for the expenditure incurred of Rs. 164-9-5.	
	Inam	
2- 7-34	Ranganathapuram—Mahomed Muedum's claim—Further report.	125-7
	Neither Shaik Muedum nor Mahomed Muedum appears to be in possession of the original grant, but the village is entered as katgutah from the beginning of the Company's Government. The Collector is of opinion that Mahomed Muedum, the petitioner, is unquestionably the heir to the village and it might be	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Inam—cont.

safely placed in his possession leaving Shaik Mucdum to prosecute in a civil court any claim he may possess arising out of a razinamah which he states was executed by Mahomed Mucdum renouncing his right.

Suit against the Collector

2– 7–34 — Zillah Court of Madura—O.S. No. 252 of 1833—Defence. — 127–34

1. The Collector requests sanction to defend the suit at the public expense. One Ayuvaiyan of Watrap has preferred it against the Collector and 16 others. He is notorious for preferring these sorts of complaints.

2. The allegations in the plaint are that the plaintiff did not agree to the system of money rent in common with the 200 out of the 430 sharers of the village, that he considered that the lands would be held under amani, that the Tahsildar, Subramania Pillai, retracted the order of the Collector to keep them under amani, that his crops perished, that he left his lands waste on this account between ff. 1239–43, that some of the defendants attached some brass vessels from his house on the plea of there being a balance against him and that the 1st defendant did not investigate the matter although he had addressed him on the subject several times. He requests that the amount of Rs. 32, being the value of the brass vessels and the batta charges may be recovered from the defendants.

3. The case for the defence is as follows:—

The allegations in the plaint are false. The plaintiff states that he has only 2¾ shares in the village, while he actually possesses 3¾ which can be proved by the public accounts. Between ff. 1239–42, the lands were actually cultivated and entered in the jamabandi accounts and part of the teerwa has already been paid. His assertion that some of the defendants had carried away his property is completely incorrect. The plaintiff is notorious for preferring false complaints and has, on several occasions, been punished for it. The suit may be dismissed with costs.

Chanks

... — Exportation to Calcutta—Proposals. — 135–6

The Collector explains that although Mr. Baggott's proposal to offer Rs. 3 per thousand chanks is not sufficiently advantageous to accept, it is still the only proposal which has been received, notwithstanding the repeated advertisements issued. The chanks are likely to sell well in the markets of Calcutta, the only place to which they are exported and where they are in great estimation. These appear to be largely consumed as will appear by the very high prices fixed upon them by the appraiser in Calcutta, viz., from Rs. 12½ to Rs. 500 per thousand. It would be expedient to export the chanks now in store to Calcutta, consigning them to some of the houses at that place.

Zamindaris

6– 8–34 — Singampatti and Melmandai—Arrears. — 137

	Balance	Monthly charges
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Singampatti	1,053 0 0	14 4 0
Melmandai	183 0 0	10 12 0

Chank Fishery

30– 8–34 — F. 1244—Amani management—Estimate of charges. — 145–8

An estimate of the proposed establishment to hold the fishery under amani is submitted for sanction amounting to Rs. 59–8–0 a month and the hire of divers amounting to Rs. 12,500 on 5 lakhs of chanks actually fished under amani in f. 1242 at Rs. 25 a thousand.

Smuggling

9– 9–34 — Dates—By Arab Saheb of Calicut—Remarks. — 148–50

It was found that a boat named Samuthoni belonging to Mira Mathur Abdul Rahman, a merchant of Kulasekharapattanam, contained on board 20 bags of dates clandestinely secreted and they were seized. This article has been confiscated.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Sandaiyur	
29- 9-34	Arrears—Payment.	157
	The arrears of peshcash have been paid and the attachment is discontinued.	
	Sivagiri	
28- 9-34	Arrears—Liquidation—Proposals.	157-72
	1. The Collector submits an offer from the zamindarni of that pollam through her husband for the liquidation of the heavy balance outstanding against the estate.	
	2. The peshcash was fixed at Rs. 56,000 and the assets were computed at Rs. 1,10,960-8-0. The last attachment took place in June 1827, for an arrear due for f. 1236 of Rs. 48,650. The arrear at present amounts to Rs. 1,43,714-13-9, which including the interest makes a total of Rs. 2,22,180-0-11.	
	3. The present proposal of the zamindarni is to pay down in ready money Rs. 16,167 which amounts to one-eighth or 12½% of the principal or arrear of Rs. 1,29,335-2-4 up to f. 1242 and to discharge the remainder of Rs. 1,13,168 in 12 years or between ff. 1244-55 at the rate of Rs. 9,431 per annum, in addition to the current annual peshcash of the year. The zamindarni proposes to make a deposit of Rs. 9,431 as security for the punctual yearly payment to that amount on account of arrears, and also to tender ample security in land and houses in the sum of Rs. 15,000 for the regular discharge according to the monthly kists of the annual current peshcash amounting to Rs. 56,000 and to renew both the security and the deposit at the commencement of every year.	
	Settlement Report	
8-11-34	For f. 1243.	184-220
	1. *Principles of assessment.*	
	There has been no variation in the principles of settlement except as regards remission. New heads have been opened in statement C to distinguish the revenue derived from the waste lands brought under cultivation on cowle and also to show fully the details of remission granted on lands of which the produce has either entirely perished or been defective.	
	2. *Money-rented villages.*	
	The number of villages on which a ready money settlement was concluded amount to 1,041 being as many as 111 villages more than the number that remained under this head in f. 1242. The system of money assessment not only relieves the ryots from various inconveniences necessarily belonging to the amani system but also sets them free from the harassing supervision of the sircar servants.	
	The jumma on account of money-rented villages amounts to Rs. 8,45,790-10-5 exhibiting an increase above the settlement of the preceding year of Rs. 1,40,149-9-5.	
	3. *Amani villages.*	
	The number still under the amani system amounted to 49 villages only, which are large and rich and in which the mirasdars are sturdy and obstinate.	
	The jumma from the quantity of melwaram actually shared exhibits Rs. 1,51,392-1-3. The result shows an excess in favour of f. 1243 of Rs. 7,546-12-6 above that of f. 1242.	
	4. *Collections.*	

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	13,24,984	0	5
Collections up to 15th Oct. 1834 ...	12,99,504	0	8
Balance ...	25,479	15	9

The collections show an increase of 1$\frac{1}{4}$% above and the balance shows a decrease of 1$\frac{1}{4}$% below those of the preceding fasli.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement Report—*cont.*	
	5. Remission.	
	Mr. Eden, the Collector, observes that " there can be no doubt that remissions should be granted on well-founded and uniform principles, but this must always presuppose something like a fair and correct assessment. In Tinnevelly, it is notoriously high and very unequally distributed and until a fieldwar assessment can be introduced apportioning finally in Tinnevelly the Government demand on each field moderately and at such rates as the lands may at all times be able to discharge with ease, etc., and also until the numerous complicated tenures now prevalent have been reduced into as few as possible, it would appear very doubtful whether it be possible to frame any general rules, the application of which would not be open to great objections, and so long as the present unequal distribution exists, a continuance of the practice of allowing remission on crops which have perished or yielded a slight produce will be found perhaps the best adapted to the particular circumstances of the country." " It does not appear to me any good would be answered by multiplying instances of the inapplicableness of the Tanjore system of remission for Tinnevelly, because all the objections that can be urged against it will be formed to resolve themselves into the same point—the high and extremely unequal distribution of assessment in Tinnevelly."	
	6. Financial results.	
	The result of the settlement shows a net increase of Rs. 1,66,500-2-7 above that of f. 1242.	
	7. Prices.	
	The current selling prices exceeded those of last year in every taluk. The chief cause is that the demand for grain from the neighbouring districts has been very great and no paddy or rice has been imported this year as has usually been the case in former years. The fluctuation between the extremes amounts to Rs. 18-4-0 in the car and to Rs. 46-15-10 in the peshanum.	
	Extra Revenue	
18-11-54	For f. 1243.	228-45
	The items of extra revenue comprise salt, sayer, sea customs, abkari, sundry small farms and licences, stamps and motarpha. The total amounts to Rs. 5,84,806-15-6, which is a net decrease of Rs. 31,000-12-10 below that of f. 1242.	
	Tinnevelly Temple	
1-12-54	Ashtabundanum charges—Mahazar.	258-9
	The Collector transmits a petition with translation addressed to the Board by the principal and most respectable inhabitants of the town praying for sanction of Rs. 350 actually disbursed in the celebration of certain pujas which are stated to have been performed in the pagoda in January last in commemoration of the anniversary of the Ashtabundum that took place in Jan. 1833. The petition is recommended particularly as there is a sum of Rs. 22,950-4-5 due up to the end of f. 1242 held in deposit in favour of the Tinnevelly pagoda.	
	Motarpha	
9-12-54	Kuruvikulam village—Sankaranayinarkovil taluk—Remarks.	261-2
	1. On enquiry, it appears that the petitioner, the katgutahdar, Ramalinga Naikan, as well as his ancestors had been in the habit of collecting the motarpha up to f. 1236 on the ground that it is included in the assets upon which the quit-rent was fixed.	
	2. When this source of revenue was enforced by the Collector on account of Government in f. 1237, the petitioner produced an authenticated copy of a sanad granted by the Nabob, and his village was exempted. He continued to enjoy it until f. 1241.	
	3. In consequence of orders from Government dated 11th Feb. 1833, the claim on behalf of the Sirkar for motarpha has generally been enforced in all the villages where the sanads in favour of the incumbents had not been confirmed by Government.	

Letters to the Board and Government.

1835.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Embezzlement	
17- 1-1835	Patta mirasdar—Amarandu village. 1. The Collector forwards the original petition of appeal, with translation, preferred by Kuppar Ayyengar, the patta mirasdar of the village of Amaranadu in the taluk of Nadumandalam, against the decision passed against him under Regulation IX of 1822. 2. In his proceedings, dated the 17th Aug. 1833, the Collector found Kuppar Ayyangar guilty of embezzlement and sentenced him to pay Rs. 29-2-8 being double the amount embezzled by him.	5–13
	Melmandai	
28- 1-35	Arrears for f. 1244—Report. Balance ... ... Rs. 190 A. 0 P. 0 Proposed establishment charges 14 4 0	14–5
	Extra Revenue	
26- 1-35	F. 1243—Statement explained.	16–9
	Revenue Servants	
5- 2-35	Venkat Row, head sarishtadar, and Sulochanam Mudaliar, naib sarishtadar—Appointment of.	24–5
	Sivagiri	
21- 2-35	Arrears. The Collector promises a report on the conclusion of his enquiry with a view to ascertain more correctly the resources of the zamindari. But it shall be eventually determined whether to bring the estate to the hammer or to continue it under attachment. The tanks and watercourses in most of the nunjah villages urgently require to be put under repair during the present season. An estimate is submitted for sanction for an immediate outlay of Rs. 7,679-1-4. The estimate was formed by the superintending maistry and has been revised at the huzur. The estimated advantages of the above repairs are Rs. 12,654-10-2.	33–4
	Uttamalai	
21- 2-35	Arrears. The aggregate sum due up to 31st October last is Rs. 1,89,217-5-9 exclusive of interest. The Collector states, "I shall very shortly have the honour of submitting my sentiments as to the best mode to be adopted for the realization of these heavy arrears, but am waiting for a personal interview with the zamindar." "It is desirable not to lose the present season in effecting the necessary repairs to the tanks and watercourses." Sanction is requested for disbursing Rs. 7,883-6-7. It is estimated that an additional quantity of 1,634 seed cottahs of land will be brought under cultivation yielding an increased annual revenue of Rs. 12,758.	34–3
	Hughes, Mr. G. A.	
3-3-1835	Zamindar of Kulattur and Kadalkudi. Mr. Hughes died on the 26th of February. An extract from his will regarding the disposal of his landed property has been forwarded by his executors and will be reported on.	43
	Inams	
4- 3-35	Darmaroikulam and Kallevetti—Complaint of Kumarayee. 1. The petitioner is the mother and guardian of Sundara Doss Tevan, residing in the Settur zamindari. While the zamindari was under zuft, the pattas of the petitioner were respected and the amount entered in them was collected and carried to the jamabandi accounts. From the report of the zuft amin, it appeared that one of the pattas of the petitioner for 20 seed cottahs of land in Darmaroikulam was granted to be enjoyed in perpetuity and the other for 16 seed cottahs of land in Kallevetti only for a specific time, viz., for ff. 1234–41. The last mentioned land together with some others similarly situated were ordered on 7th June 1834 to be kept under amani from f. 1244.	44–5

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Inams—*cont.*	
	2. As the zamindari was subsequently released from attachment and is now under the management of the zamindarni, the petitioner should seek redress in a civil court if she feels satisfied that the grant for the two pieces of lands are in perpetuity. The present zamindarni persists in refusing to act up to her father's agreement to the petitioner, who seems to have been a woman kept by his father.	
	Defalcations	
16– 3–35	Gopal Pillai.	45–55
	1. The petitioner, Gopal Pillai, is a man of some property acquired by a long course of fraud and crime. His frauds with Palamcottah pagodas as well as in the revenue have long been rumoured.	
	2. When the petitioner became aware of an investigation into these abuses, he attempted to transfer the whole of his movable property to Madura and to abscond. But he was ordered to be produced and was required to furnish security to the amount of Rs. 10,000. On his absolute refusal, an order was issued to the Tahsildar to attach his property to that amount. During the period of enquiry, he was kept in the cutcherry, but under no rigorous confinement.	
	Saptur	
17–3–35	Arrears.	57–8
	1. The Zamindar of Saptur has rented out his zamindari to Ettaiyapuram for 11 years from f. 1241, the cowle having been made out in the name of one Appavu Naicken, a dependent of the latter.	
	2. *Cholapuram.*	
	The balance due from the ryots of Cholapuram for the realization of which the zamindar solicited assistance relates to ff. 1240–2, but it would seem the Zamindar of Saptur can have no authority to attach the property for the balances of ff. 1241–2 as, under section 2, Regulation XXVIII of 1802, that authority, after the zamindari was rented out, becomes vested in his under-farmer, viz., Appavu Naicken. The distraint of the property being, therefore, illegal, its release has been ordered.	
	Extra Revenue	
18– 3–35	Arrears for f. 1243.	58–65
	The old balances remaining unpaid to the end of f. 1243 amount to Rs. 74,171–9–8, which consists of the sums outstanding for 18 years, i.e., from f. 1225. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 57,646–0–1 may be considered as irrecoverable and is recommended for remission.	
	Appeal	
25– 3–35	Salt chowkidar.	68–77
	1. In the extract of the proceedings of the Collector, dated 17th Dec. 1834, it is stated that, with a view to check fraud and introduce regularity into the sales of salt in Tinnevelly, orders were issued in 1828, directing that each heap was to contain only 10 garce of salt and no more, and that such heaps were to be numbered consecutively and to be sold in rotation, etc. But, from information received at the Huzur, it appears that these orders have not been observed, whilst in the taluks, the attention of the Collector was particularly attracted to an unusual excess, as exhibited in the accounts of actual sales, of 4 garce 70 marakals in the heap No. 12 of the eastern platform of the Kayalpattanam factory manufactured in 1833 and sold in 1834, and an excess of 8 garce 5 marakals in No. 15 manufactured also in 1833, an excess hitherto unprecedented.	
	2. It was proved that Chinnaswami Naicken, who was the chowkidar at that time, wilfully heaped up an excess in 4 heaps with a view to misappropriate the proceeds, entering in the public accounts that they contained only 10 garce of salt each. He was sentenced under clause 4, section 5 of Regulation IX of 1822 to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or, in default, to be confined in the zillah jail for 12 months.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Molle, Mr. William Macquarie	
31- 3-35	Assistant Collector—Leave for 18 months—Application. The Collector transmits an application from his Assistant, Mr. W. M. Molle, requesting leave of absence for 18 months to proceed to New South Wales on urgent private affairs.	78
	Karnams	
7- 4-35	Allowances—Statement.	79–80
	Sivagiri	
7- 4-35	Arrears.	81–91

1. Government have declined to sanction the terms of the arrangement proposed by the zamindarni on the grounds that in the present state of the zamindari, she will not be able to realize the necessary amount.
2. The Collector gives in detail his reasons for expecting that the resources of the estate, even if calculated under the average beriz per seed cottah hitherto obtained under a zuft management, are sufficient to enable the zamindarni to extricate herself from her present encumbrances "If upon the information now supplied should Government still consider that the zamindarni would be unable to act up to her proposal, I beg leave to submit my opinion that the estate under an efficient management by the Collector would, even at the minimum rate of estimating its future resources I have assumed, be able to liquidate the whole of the arrears, together with the sum now to be laid out by Government on repairs and providing an allowance for the zamindarni's family at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount of peshcash, within 27 years." "I can have no hesitation in recommending it should be taken under the management of the Collector in preference to its being sold."
3. The following statement shows the assets of jumma at the time of forming the permanent settlement, the jumma obtained for ff. 1236–43 and the expected amount of jumma.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Assets of the permanent settlement	1,10,960	8	0
(*b*) Under zuft management, average for ff. 1236–43 ...	46,060	0	2
(*c*) Estimated revenue after the repairs made—			
Cultivated in f. 1243 in nunjah.	51,113	4	0
Expected increase	19,913	2	5
Total ...	71,026	6	5

Convict Labour

10- 4-35	On public works.	93–5

1. On a careful perusal of the letter from the Military Board at Calcutta and its enclosures, two points arise, (*a*) whether convicts might be beneficially employed in the performance of large and expensive works such as maramat and (*b*) how far it would be possible to employ them with advantage in the execution of ordinary earth and masonry works to the tanks and watercourses performed annually in the provinces.
2. Advantage might be derived in employing convicts on works which could engage 200 convicts or more. Such works, however, are few.
3. The ordinary maramat repairs of the district give little scope for the employment of convicts in large numbers.

Assistant Collectors

10- 4-35	Messrs. Mellor, Bishop and Limond.	95–7

1. *Mr. Mellor.*
His general conduct and temper has been good, his disposition and behaviour towards the people with whom he was brought in contact, conciliatory and his application to business, satisfactory.

Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Assistant Collectors—*cont.*	
	2. *Mr. Bishop.*	
	He was the Head Assistant and " I have always had reason to think highly of his temper, patience and discretion. His zeal for the public service and his kind disposition and behaviour towards the natives have always appeared to me conspicuous. Mr. Bishop has a good knowledge of the vernacular of the country."	
	3. *Mr. Limond.*	
	He joined the district in Aug. 1833 and has since qualified himself for the highest increase of allowance in Hindustani and Malayalam. His temper, disposition and behaviour towards the people is extremely good and, by greater experience, he is likely to prove a valuable public officer.	
	Sandalyur	
24- 4-35	Attachment for arrears.	60-1
	The balance is Rs. 700 and the monthly charges of the proposed establishment amounts to Rs. 14-4-0.	
	Estates	
7- 5-35	Management—Commission—Statement.	102-3
	The Collector forwards a statement of the estates under the management of the collectorate liable to a charge for commission at 1½% on the net collections from f. 1232 to f. 1243.	
	Elumadai.	
	The total collections for ff. 1232-43 amount to Rs. 67,135-15-7 and the commission at 1½ per cent. thereon amounts to Rs. 1,007-0-8.	
	Private Bungalow	
16- 5-35	Collector's refusal.	111-5
	1. The Collector reports that he has purchased a small thatched bungalow on the seacoast at Tiruchendur, the quit-rent of which has remained unpaid from the date of the grant.	
	2. It would appear that the quit-rent on this bungalow has never been paid by any of " my predecessors " in consequence of the bungalow being situated on land already under a lease or engagement to the inhabitants of Tiruchendur as a katgutah, which tenure was in existence up to f. 1239.	
	3. The bungalow is a common thatched one of little value, but as it is in " my possession," having purchased it on " my first arrival " in the district, " I have deemed it imperatively necessary, where I am interested, to submit all the above circumstances for your decision." " Should it appear to your Board fair and just, I propose paying up all arrears of quit-rent that may now become due since the katgutah tenure was first broken or from f. 1239, which includes arrears accumulated for 4 years when in the possession of other Collectors and previous to its transfer to me."	
	4. " Should your Board . . . consider me by the regulations for the recovery of quit-rent to be responsible for all the arrears that have accumulated since the date of the grant or Sep. 1803, I trust I cannot be deemed unreasonable in soliciting your recommendation to Government that I may be allowed to sell the bungalow for the benefit of Government in lieu of all demands thereon."	
	Extra Revenue	
30- 5-35	F. 1245.	119-34
	The several items of extra revenue are sayer, betel and tobacco farms, chayroot, abkari and hill rent. The total revenue amounts to Rs. 2,58,910 which is an increase of Rs. 17,075 above that of f. 1244.	
	Venkat Row	
3- 6-35	Alleged Tahsildar of Panjalamkurichi—History of service.	185-6
	1. A perusal of the old records does not show exactly what situations Venkatrow filled in the district.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Venkat Rao—*cont.*	
	2. With respect to his assertion that he was a Tahsildar in a taluk called Panjalamkurichi, it is to be observed that Panjalamkurichi never existed except as an inconsiderable polipat, which, after the termination of the poligar war, was broken up and the greatest proportion thereof incorporated into the Ettaiyapuram zamindari.	
	3. It is possible Tinnevelly Venkat Row might have been employed there as a temporary amin.	
	Misconduct	
15- 6-35	Tahsildar of Nadumandalam taluk, Dava Row.	156-57
	1. The Collector forwards the records of enquiry into the case of Dava Row, the former Tahsildar of Nadumandalam taluk.	
	2. Dava Row states that he received a strict order, dated 22nd Sep. from the Huzur in which it was stated that he would be dismissed from his situation if he did not collect certain money.	
	3. Consequently, large sums were collected and " as I thought it proper not to keep them in the taluk, I included the amount in the remittance of the 30th Sep. and forwarded it to the Huzur, and I have never appropriated even a cash of it to my own use."	
	Nagalapuram	
24- 6-35	Pensions—Saturappa Naicken alias Chinna Zamindar.	162-4
	1. The Collector reports on the petition No. 945 of 1834 submitted to the Board by Saturappa Naicken. On the transfer of Eravappa Naicken, father of the petitioner and former proprietor, as a prisoner to Bencoolen, a pension of Cul. fan. 15¾ per diem was granted for the subsistence of his family which was continued up to 1816 and then suspended in consequence of a dispute in the family.	
	2. Mr. Cotton, the former Collector, having investigated the matter, issued an order, dated 23rd Oct. 1818 directing the cash-keeper to pay the whole amount of pension to Peria Zamindar, the son by the first wife, but to see that the petitioner, the son by the second wife, received therefrom Ch. 11 per month at the time of payment which had been agreed upon by both parties.	
	3. It seems that Mr. Wroughton, when in charge of the district, on application from the son of Peria Zamindar, deemed it advisable to direct that he should receive the whole pension on the ground that a decision in the case had been obtained in the court, whereas the decision in question merely upset the right of a third party claiming the pension and has no reference whatever to the claim of the Chinna Zamindar to the portion of chuckrums as formerly decided by Mr. Cotton.	
	4. There seems to be not the least doubt that Chinna Zamindar has an unquestionable right to his portion of the pension. To prevent constant complaints, it was expedient that he should be paid direct instead of through the son of Peria Zamindar.	
	Misconduct	
30- 6-35	Deputy sarishtadar, Sulochanam Mudaliar—Report.	165-8
	1. The acts of oppression complained of, if founded on fact, could not have been committed without the deputy sarishtadar " being in possession of influence and power, as foreign to his situation as incompatible with the just exercise of mine."	
	2. The petitioners Annasami Mudali and Rama Iyengar are the two executors of the late Vengu Mudali's estate, who have continued in the management of large alienations made by Vengu to the Palamcottah pagodas and regularly registered as such in the Collector's office. The embezzlements committed by the petitioners are very expensive, the parties in question have grown rich and profligate by a long course of malversation.	
	3. Pagoda abuses can only be brought to light by the examination of long and complicated accounts and the deputy sarishtadar was selected for that part and he has fulfilled it most uprightly.	

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	Misconduct—*cont.* The petitioners are the parties who appear in the monthly returns of persons charged, etc., under Regulation IX of 1822 and their case is not yet closed; but they have formally admitted having sold two of the alienated and registered pagoda villages to Mr. Rhenius and having misappropriated its receipts.	
	Jamabandi	168–79
30– 6–35	Hukumnamahs for f. 1245.	
	Assignment of Land	179–200
8– 7–35	Tachchanallur Ram Sing's application—Report. 1. The object of the grant originally made to Mr. Young was to benefit the trade and resources of the country by introducing the cultivation of foreign articles. It was afterwards continued to Mr. Hughes till the expiration of the last charter for the same purpose, both grantees being well-known to be scientific and well-known individuals. 2. The two points for consideration are, firstly, whether the object of the grant will in any shape be accomplished if renewed to the petitioner and secondly, whether the character of the petitioner is such as to merit any indulgence or whether such indulgence would not be abused to the vexation and detriment of those villages within whose boundaries the land is situated. 3. With regard to the first point, it is only necessary to glance at the use to which in late years the lands in cowle have been converted by which it will appear that the avowed object for which they were granted has been almost totally lost sight of when nominally in possession of the late holder, Mr. Hughes, but in reality under the uncontrolled management of the petitioner, Ram Sing. They have been converted into a source of undue profit to the holder of the cowle. 4. *Ram Sing.* In regard to the character of the petitioner, which is by far the most material subject for consideration, it must be stated that Ram Sing is a person of the most profligate and dangerous character and that the renewal of the grant to him would be highly inexpedient for the good of the district and only extend his means of doing harm.	
	Customs Servants	200–1
7– 7–35	Chinnasami Naicken, late chowkidar at Kayalpattanam—Refund of fine. With reference to para. 4 of the extract from the Board's proceedings, dated 20th April 1835, the Collector states that Chinnasami Naicken was never placed in confinement as he had paid the sum of Rs. 500 adjudged against him, and requests sanction to refund the amount to him.	
	Sandalyur	202
10– 7–35	Payment of arrears. The arrears of peshcash have been paid and the attachment is discontinued.	
	Temple Management	204–60
11– 7–35	Embezzlement by Gopal Pillai, etc. 1. With reference to the Board's letter of the 25th of June forwarding for report a petition from Gopal Pillai, the Collector reports as follows. 2. The Collector explains the cause of the inundation of petitions within a space of 14 days. Gopal Pillai, Annasami and Ramiah had been guilty of vast abuses in the pagoda allowances and resources. They made every attempt to tamper with the naib sarishtadar, who was deputed to examine the accounts, but without success. 3. In the present petition, Gopal Pillai solicits the Board " to issue speedy orders to the Collector to liberate him from mohsulis and to release his dwelling house alone, because his families are under great inconvenience for want of residence, etc." Little reliance can be placed upon this allegation. The petition	

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Temple Management—*cont.*

is dated the 6th June, but upon a representation made by Gopal Pillai on the 26th May, the mohsuli peon was immediately withdrawn and an order was issued to the Tahsildar to release to him all such parts of his dwelling house wherein there was no attached property.

4. It was the common talk of the town that, whilst the preliminary enquiry was going on, Gopal Pillai, Annasami Mudali and Ramiah, fully conscious of their responsibility, had removed the greatest part of their personal property to Madura and that Gopal Pillai had endeavoured to abscond with the remainder.

5. As the proceedings in the case are very voluminous and bulky, a synopsis is submitted in the first instance.

Misconduct 269–97

18– 7–35 Tahsildar, Agobala Mudali.

1. On the 6th Sep. 1834 a complaint was made by Veerabadra Pillai, representative of the late karnam Kulandaivelu of Sammandapuram, that the deceased had met his death by the violence of 2 taluk peons, that the report made by the Tahsildar to the Huzur was partial and untrue and that the report of the village munsif which contained a true statement of all the circumstances was withheld by the Tahsildar.

2. It was proved on enquiry that every exertion had been made to hush up the case, by withholding the mettu peon's report as well as all mention of it and by the unaccountable delay of 19 days in sending the parties to the Huzur. Independent of the collateral proof, it can hardly be reconciled with the established usage and every day practice that in so serious a case as this the village munsif should have omitted to make any report whatever to the taluk on the subject and there seems every reason to believe that he did make such a report.

3. It must be added that Agobala Mudali is a person of very indifferent character and was dismissed from the Tahsildarship of Vedugramam in 1819 for embezzlement and seems to have got into office again in 1832.

Temple Management 297–301

23– 7–35 Embezzlement by Annasami Mudali and Ramiah.

There seems to be some misapprehension regarding the petitioners, Annasami Mudali or Ramiah, being under restraint and their property under attachment. The utmost restraint that they have ever suffered was the surveillance of a peon whose duty was strictly limited to seeing that they attended the cutcherry till they gave in their answers to the charges against them, which was on the 6th of May.

Chokkampatti

1– 8–35 Pagoda allowances—Deductions—Objection—Appeal of the karnams —Report. 303–8

1. The Collector submits his report on the statements of the karnams, viz., that when the zamindari was previously under attachment, they were allowed to make deductions from the collections to defray the expenses of the pagoda and their own pay, that on the arrival of the amin to attach the zamindari in 1833, he ordered that the pagoda ceremonies should be conducted as usual and that no order has been since issued prohibiting the usual practice.

2. The entire estate has never remained under attachment for a whole year at any time previous to f. 1241 and the practice regarding the deductions alluded to by the petitioners can therefore never have been permitted by the sanction of the Sirkar, for the obvious reason that in all cases of temporary attachment of an estate, the establishment deputed for the purpose confines itself to the duty of realizing the balance for which the attachment is made, without interfering with the local arrangements of the zamindar as regards the pay of the establishment of his estate.

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	Chokkampatti—*cont.*	
	3. In f. 1241, the settlement seems to have been made in a very loose and imperfect way, without enquiry or regard to the interests of Government and the accounts rendered by the zamindar became the foundation of it. From the gross settlement of f. 1241 amounting to Rs. 12,583-10-4, a deduction of Rs. 5,770-5-4 for the pagoda and karnams' pay was made at the time of the settlement. The deductions were improper, having been made from the villages, the revenues of which are strictly included in the assets on which the permanent settlement was fixed. The amount of peshcash on the zamindari is Rs. 25,550, the gross settlement of f. 1241 amounted to less than one-half thereof, and by the above deductions having been made from the settlement, the Government resources dwindled to less than one-fourth of the peshcash.	
	4. The pay of the karnams of Chokkampatti has never been regular or uniform when the estate remained in the hands of the zamindar or till f. 1241, when it was resolved that they should be paid uniformly at Rs. 8 each a month. The karnams cannot be considered justified in taking their pay out of the collections as they did in f. 1242 without authority or the orders of the amin even.	
	Bird, Mr. Charles J.	
5- 8-35	Leave application.	308
	The Head Assistant, Mr. C. J. Bird, has applied for leave of absence for 6 weeks to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs.	
	Spice Gardens	
12- 8-35	Courtallam—Renting proposals from Mr. Huxham of Quilon.	311-2
	1. Mr. Huxham proposes keeping up the gardens entirely at his own expense paying Rs. 200 to Government annually free of all charges. This offer appears to be advantageous except as regards the period for which the lease is required to be extended, as 12 years seem a longer period than it would be advisable to rent them for. His offer for a lease of 5 years at Rs. 200 per annum may be accepted.	
	2. The gardens have never paid their expenses. In early days, that is, in ff. 1216-31, the average receipts were Rs. 1,271-14-1, while the charges amounted to Rs. 2,359-8-0. No better success had attended them in late years; for in ff. 1232-44, the receipts were on an average Rs. 1,045-6-1, while the expenses amounted to Rs. 1,948-6-6 a year.	
	Temple Management	
15- 8-35	Embezzlement by Rama Iyengar and Annasami Mudali, executors.	319-60
	1. The Collector submits a synopsis of the proceedings in the case of Rama Iyengar and Annasami Mudali, who were the legally appointed executors to the estate of Vengu Mudaliar under letters of administration to them granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.	
	2. In Nov. 1827, Vengu addressed the Collector explaining his motives in making the alienations and requesting that the same might be publicly registered as the property of the pagodas and choultry and that they may be taken under the care of the Sirkar. His request was complied with by making the requisite registry.	
	3. Vengu's alienations in villages, lands and bungalows to the pagodas amounted to 11 in number. They were allowed to remain under the care and exclusive superintendence of Vengu during his life and, at his demise, the superintendence of them, according to his will, was continued to his executors, Rama Iyengar and Annasami Mudali.	
	4. In consequence of strong grounds of suspicion that the most valuable part of these alienations had been illegally and fraudulently conveyed to others by Vengu's trustees, they were sent for and examined on the subject in Dec. last, when it was	

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	Temple Management—*cont.* fully elicited from them that they had during their management sold 2 villages to Mr. Rhenius in the name of one Asirvatham Pillai and had conveyed under a deed of transfer 8 villages to Arunachala Mudali at Madras and 2 villages to Sundaram Iyer on condition that Arunachala Mudali and Sundaram Iyer should suspend all proceedings against them in regard to certain claims on them. The causes assigned by the defendants for their fraudulent conduct are extremely frivolous and cannot be deemed justified.	
	Chank Fisheries	360-2
17- 8-35	F. 1245—Prposals invited. In submitting the draft of an advertisement for publication, the Collector requests sanction for the charges to be incurred in holding the fishery under amani. The cost of the proposed establishment a month ... ... Rs. 59 8 0 The hire of divers at Rs. 25 per thousand on 5 lakhs of chanks to be fished under amani ... Rs. 12,500 0 0	
	Rhenius, Mr.	363-70
20- 8-35	Charges against him prover to be false. 1. The Collector submits his report on petition No. 696 of 1834 explaining the grievances of certain inhabitants against Mr. Rhenius and others. 2. One complaint is that Mr. Rhenius has taken possession of 2 chains of land belonging to one Periathambi Nadar, one of the petitioners and others for the realization of the teerwa due, on which the property of the mirasdars has been attached and that Mr. Rhenius has erected churches in the villages of Apparkulam and Pudur and is doing mischief to the mirasdars. 3. Some of the petitioners whose signatures were affixed to the petition were sent for and examined. They have entirely denied their having signed it and the statements of others differ altogether from the subject of the petition.	
	Cultivation	
29- 8-35	Hukummamah, for f. 1245.	371-88
	Extra Revenue	388-409
29- 8-35	F. 1244—Report. The items relate to sayer, salt, sea customs, abkari, sundry small farms and licences, stamps and motarpha. The total amount derived in f. 1244 is Rs. 6,18,474-8-2 which is a net increase of Rs. 33,665-3-8 over that of f. 1243.	
	Religious Inam	410-4
31- 8-35	Tamaraikkulam—Gafur Saheb's claim. The Collector reports on petition No. 883 of 1834. The petitioner has an inam land of 2¼ seed cottahs of nunjah land in the village of Tamaraikulam in the Kalakkadu taluk. A certificate for a life tenure only was granted by Mr. Hudleston, the former Collector. The petitioner now claims that it may be considered as on an hereditary tenure, because it was originally granted for defraying expenses in his aushoor khana during the Mohurum feast. It appears that this inam was granted 62 years ago to an ancestor of the petitioner named Bava Saheb and that the petitioner and his father have performed the services in Kalakkadu taluk up to 40 years ago and afterwards in Tinnevelly. This inam seems to have been granted for a specific purpose and the request of the petitioner is not inadmissible according to the Board's order, dated 14th Feb. 1822. The value of the melwaram of this land does not amount to more than Rs. 55 a year.	
	Eden, Mr. E.	
2- 9-35	Collector—Leave for 1 month on urgent private affairs—Requisition.	415

Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Collector's Commission	
2- 9-35	For the management of Ellumadai—F. 1243—Statement. The commission due to the Collector at 1¼% on the net collections of Rs. 3,178-6-9 amounts to Rs. 47-10-10.	416
	Settlement Report	
12-10-35	For f. 1244.	419-500
	1. *Ayan villages.* The number of ayan villages in this fasli is 1,083, as against 1,090 in the previous fasli. There is a decrease of 8 villages in Nadumandalam taluk which have been hitherto improperly entered as ayan. They are, however, sarva inam villages.	
	2. *Amani villages.* The number of amani villages in this fasli is 33, which shows a decrease of 16 villages below that of f. 1243.	
	3. *Volungu villages.* The nanja lands of 146 out of 790 volungu villages have been settled as in the previous faslis upon a fieldwar grain assessment. In the other 644 villages, the settlement for nanja lands has been made upon the village standard melwaram by multiplying it with the total quantity of land cultivated.	
	4. *Remission.* The rules to be observed in making remissions inculcated in the Board's proceedings, dated 4th July 1833 and 30th Oct. 1834, evidently have relation to villages where no fieldwar assessment obtains, but wherever a fieldwar assessment is in operation, it is quite clear that the conditions of their muchalika on going into volungu have been fulfilled on the part of the mirasdars and that they have the strongest possible rights to expect the conditions on the part of the Sirkar should be strictly observed towards them. The observance of those conditions will also much facilitate the extension of the fieldwar assessment by evincing that the system of remission agreed on one of the conditions of the volungu has been acted up to.	
	5. In allowing remissions for drought and short produce in the villages where the fieldwar melwaram has not been determined, the orders of the Board have been observed, viz., to direct that, when a ryot claims remission for drought or short produce on any of his land in villages where the whole nanjah land cultivated is assessed according to the average standard melwaram of the village, the total outturn of all his nanja lands, car and peshanum is to be ascertained, the melwaram of which taking thereto 5% from the ryot's share is to be valued according to the current selling prices. The list so determined is to be compared with the amount of the beriz the ryot has to pay to the Sirkar and, when the decrease is more than 30% on the amount of the nanja beriz of the ryot, the difference is to be remitted to him.	
	6. Remissions were confined to such ryots as pay to the Sirkar the usual rate of melwaram and were not granted to those who are enjoying higher rates of kudivaram.	
	7. *Prices.* The jambandi price of car in f. 1244 is 11$\frac{25}{64}$ pies less than that of f. 1243 and of peshanum it is less by Rs. 2-2-$\frac{33}{64}$.	
	Chank Fisheries	
14-10-35	Renting proposals—F. 1245. Mr. Baggott made the highest offer, viz., Rs. 9,000 for 3 years or at the rate of Rs. 3,000 a year. In the present state of the market, there seems little likelihood that a better offer will be obtained. The present tender is recommended for acceptance.	501
	Temple Management	
22-10-35	Embezzlement by Gopal Pillai—Appeal against conviction. — 1. The appeal is against the decision passed on the petitioner under Regulation IX of 1832. The petitioner has entered very partially into the merits of the case " preferring the course he has previously adopted of making numerous allegations some of which have a portion of truth blended with much falsehood."	501-75

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	Temple Management—*cont.*	
	2. The chief documentary evidence in this case are the pagoda accounts from 1802-26 which are referred to in the decision, and in which the petitioner is distinctly entered as the "naut curnum Gopal Pillay." In his appeal, the petitioner endeavours to substitute for himself his brother, Periathambia Pillai, while the accounts would clearly show that the petitioner is entered therein quite distinct from his brother, Periathambia Pillai, whose name is also mentioned in the same accounts as holding another office in the pagoda.	
	Chokkampatti	
30-10-35	Settlement report for f. 1244.	577-84
	1. The estate was purchased on account of Government in Dec. 1834.	
	2. *Assessment.*	
	The total nanja cultivation is seed cottahs 1,409-3-$\frac{1}{4}$ and the beriz of it is Rs. 15,468-4-11, while the cultivation in f. 1243 was seed cottahs 1,429-2-7$\frac{3}{4}$ and the beriz Rs. 15,818-8-6.	
	3. The beriz of several items amounts to Rs. 34,122-8-8, which is a net decrease of Rs. 8,052-6-7 below that of f. 1243.	
	4. *Collections.*	
	There has been collected to the 3rd Oct. Rs. 26,172-0-11, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,840-8-9 which will be collected very shortly.	
30-10-35	————Management—Proposals.	585-94
	1. The Collector reports on the Board's proceedings asking whether "it would be expedient to retain the estate both in consideration of the revenue and police for the purpose of maintaining the authority of Government and of the laws within its limits, unless there are circumstances connected with the estate which would prevent its management being adequately conducted by the Collector and his establishment or it should be deemed expedient as a measure of policy to continue the succession as an indulgence to Karunaliah Valangipuli Tevan in deference to the ascertained wishes of the people."	
	2. The serious evils that have hitherto affected the revenue and police of the estate may be ascribed to the individual and profligate character of the ex-zamindar and by his dispossession and removal to a distant country, these may be said to have been obviated.	
	3. The estate is considered as the chief seat of the marawar class. The cultivating classes have been much oppressed and driven from their homes by the ex-zamindar, and they would without doubt prefer a circar management to any other. An efficient control by the Collector may be maintained without difficulty, "but the many failures I have witnessed of a circar management in old hereditary zamindaris render me cautious in expressing a decided opinion on this point."	
	4. Karunaliah Valangipuli Tevan is an extremely intelligent young man and is certainly regarded as the head of the family by all the adherents and followers, particularly since his father's removal to Ghooty. The result of all enquiries shows that he is able and prepared to act up to the conditions proposed.	
	5. Chokkampatti is the most valuable estate, after Ettaiyapuram, in the district. "The extirpation of an old hereditary estate under any circumstances is an unpopular act, but I am by no means prepared to state there are any circumstances which would prevent its management by the Collector nor do I think its restoration to Caroonaliah Valanghy Poolie Tavan as called for as a measure of political expediency."	
	Eden, Mr. R.	
27-11-35	Delivers over charge of the treasury to Mr. J. F. Bishop. The balance of cash amounts to Rs. 2,87,325-12-8.	601-2
	Bishop, Mr. J. F.	
27-11-35	Receives charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate from Mr. Eden.	603

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Betel	
16-12-35	Increase in collections—Report.	606-9
	1. The large increase in the collection of the duty on betel in the town of Tinnevelly and its neighbourhood during the present year under amani in comparison with the amount at which it was sold in f. 1244 has excited attention.	
	2. The probable cause of the increase has been enquired into and it appears that, with the sanction of the amin, a system of monopoly has been carried on, giving such a profit to the party monopolizing the sale as enabled him to employ a larger extra sibbandy. The amin denies his partaking in any of the profits. How far this is true remains to be ascertained.	
	3. The increase of the revenue derived was effected by the employment of a large sibbandy who kept the strictest surveillance to prevent smuggling.	
	4. The sibbandy allowed by the sirkar consisting of 20 peons is undoubtedly far too small in number to ensure the collection of duty on all the betel consumed. It appears that the merchant who had the monopoly employed an establishment the pay of which amounted to Rs. 565. Rs. 130 is now allowed as the pay of the sirkar sibbandy.	
	5. It seems advisable that the checks adopted by the merchant to prevent the removal of betel from the gardens without the amin's pass and the production of the same at the cutcherry should be continued and a considerable increase made in the number of watching peons.	
	6. The amin has stated that with 50 peons and 20 mettu karnams whose pay and godown rent amount to Rs. 190 per mensem, the present average collection will be realized and that without this addition, the revenue must necessarily decrease.	
	7. The monopoly system has been put a stop to and as a precaution the number of peons and mettu karnams required by the amin has been employed in the gardens, etc., to prevent frauds in the meantime.	
	Sivagiri	
22-12-35	Zamindarni, Varaguna Ramapandia Chinnathambiar Rani Veerammal Nachiar—Death reported.	609-10
	1. The zamindarni died on the 14th Dec. 1835. She has left 2 sons and 2 daughters, of whom the eldest is a boy of about 17 years of age. His name is Varagunaramapandia Chinnathambiar.	
	2. Before her death, the rani requested that, owing to her son being young and inexperienced, her estate might be made over to her husband, who in fact held the management of the pollam during her lifetime. Her request is supported by the eldest son. The attendance of the father and son has been desired.	
	3. Meanwhile, the estate has been in the undisputed management of the husband.	

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Letters from the Board and Government.
1822.

(The volume contains the original signatures.)

	Village Rents	
4- 2-1822	Collector's statement.	
	1. *Rent to fluctuate with prices.*	
	The Board observes that the new rent is precisely the same as the decennial lease, but the Collector says that the rent "will be modified in amount according as the allowance for difference of prices may render necessary." His statement gives no estimate of the revenue to be derived from the new settlement and the Board cannot pass any opinion on the subject until it knows the result of the proposed modification and the grounds upon which it is founded.	
	2. *Price registers.*	
	Accounts of the selling prices of grain have been kept at too few villages. The Collector will lose no time in issuing the necessary orders for their preparation in future, at so many towns or villages as may be necessary to obtain correct information of the selling price of grain throughout the district.	

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	Village Rents—*cont.*	
	3. *Standard outturn.*	
	The Board transmits a copy of the correspondence with Government and Mr. Cotton, Collector of Tanjore, respecting the fixing of a grain amount for each village, which is in progress in the province of Tanjore. The Collector is requested to report on the expediency of adopting a similar arrangement in the Tinnevelly district. The amount can only be fixed in villages when the cultivation has reached its proper standard and a wide variation in the annual produce is unlikely.	
	Chank Fisheries	
7- 3-22	Renting proposals for f. 1232.	83-4
	It appears that in all fisheries the chanks have been sold by auction on account of Government and that the terms of the present advertisement are "that all chanks taken during the fishery shall be the exclusive property of Government."	
	The Board authorizes the Collector to dispose of them as usual by public outcry, as Abdul Kader Marakkayar's offer is too low.	
18 3-22	———1. The Board acknowledges the receipt of a letter, dated the 9th instant, forwarding the proposals of Abdul Kader Marakkayar of Kilakarai to rent the fishery for 10 years at Rs. 30,350 a year.	87-8
	2. Government should not sacrifice the advantage of competition for so small an increase over the average rent of the last 21 years.	
22- 7-22	———1. As a copy of the advertisement has not been transmitted, the Board is not aware whether the terms preclude the Collector from accepting any offer made subsequent to the 12th July, but should this be the case, that of the Marakkayar although very advantageous cannot be admitted.	99-100
	2. The amount of this offer however sufficiently shows that it would be very inadvisable to accept the proposal of Mr. Hughes for 3 years as, if the rents are left open to annual competition, they will in all probability rise much higher.	
	3. The Collector is asked to explain why the advertisement for proposals was not sent this year to be published in the Government gazette, and is desired that it may never be omitted in future, as it may tend to produce many more competitors for the rent of the fishery.	
	Arcot Rupees	
10 6-22	Weight of.	101
	The Board requests the Accountant-General to furnish a statement of the standard weight of the Arcot rupee, under which the sub-treasurer should reject it.	
31- 7-22	———The Accountant-General replies that the weight of the old Arcot rupee is 176 2/5 ths of a grain and the weight remedy was at the time of that coinage 1½ gr. over and under the rupee.	101-4
	Chank Fisheries	
26 8-22	Renting proposals for f. 1232.	105-6
	1. Under the circumstance of the terms of the proclamation inviting proposals limiting their receipt to the 11th July, the offer of Marakkayar Thambi Marakkayar of Kilakarai cannot be accepted.	
	2. The Board authorizes the Collector to accept the offer of Mr. Hughes for Rs. 32,000 for the present year and, provided he refuses to undertake for less than 3 years, to accept the offer of Salininah Marakkayar for Rs. 30,525 for f. 1232.	
	Settlement Report	
29- 8-22	F. 1231—Board's proceedings.	109-26
	1. *Remissions.*	
	The Board observes "that keeping large balances hanging over the renters cannot fail being most prejudicial to the prosperity of the country. The remissions should therefore be made on a liberal scale, for though they will not, as could be wished, go direct to the inferior ryots, they will	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Settlement Report—*cont*.

still extend to many, and must have the effect of stimulating industry and of promoting the extension of cultivation." At the same time, the relinquishment of the Government demand should not be general and indiscriminate. The Collector should make a particular enquiry into such cases and regulate his demand accordingly.

2. *Money rents*.

The Board has often expressed its anxiety that money rents should be adopted and the objectionable practice of making a division of the produce, avoided. The Board is disappointed that the Collector has not endeavoured to make an arrangement for receiving only a certain portion of the melwaram grain.

3. *Zamindaris*.

The Board agrees that some indulgence should be shown to defaulting zemindars, when the delay has arisen from the failure of the crops, or other untoward circumstances.

4. *Fluctuating commutation rate*.

By the rule laid down by the Government, the Government share of the produce was to be commuted into money at the market price of the year, and the settlement was not to be raised in the next year, unless the price of grain rose 10 per cent., nor lowered, unless it fell 5 per cent.

"These terms were so favourable to the mirasdars that the Board supposed they should have preferred them to entering into conditions for a term of years. By so doing, they must be exposed to considerable risk, and with regard to the advantages to Government of a fixed, over a variable demand, it may be observed that they are of little weight and, in fact, merely nominal, for, although the demand may be fixed, it will seldom be realized, and it has been seen that the collection under this fixed demand has been as variable, as they were under a variable one."

"The Collector in concluding the settlement of the other villages under his immediate management, will consult the wishes of the mirasdars, and if, after explaining to them the favourable terms under which the settlement for 1 year will be secured to them, in the succeeding years, they should still prefer a settlement of from 2 to 5 years, he will proceed accordingly."

Chank Fisheries

30- 9-22 — Mr. Hughes's offer. — 127

Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. have, under date the 28th instant, engaged to make good the rent of Rs. 32,000 for the Tinnevelly chank fishery granted to Mr. Hughes for the current year.

Settlement Report

24-00-22 — F. 1231—Board's proceedings. — 129-35

Assessment.

(*a*) *Money rents*.

The Board is anxious to fix a moderate money rent on a given extent of each description of land. All discussions regarding price or produce would then be obviated. The Board hope to effect this object by means of the survey which has been made of the lands in Tinnevelly. Meanwhile the settlement should be conducted according to the fair and liberal principles laid down by Government in their letter of the 10th July 1821.

(*b*) *Period*.

The Collector will endeavour to form a settlement for 1 year on the principles already so often adverted to and should he not be able to effect this, he should conclude it for a longer period, but as little beyond 1 year as possible rather than revert to the system of dividing the crops.

Letters from the Board and Government.

1824-7.

Date	Abstract.	Page number.
	Assistant Collectors	
5- 1-1824	Revenue and police duties.	1-2
	It is very objectionable that young assistants should be entrusted with the revenue and police management of one or more taluks, before thy have had, by a residence in the provinces, an opportunity of acquiring some experience and observing in what manner the various duties of Collector and Magistrate ought to be discharged. Till then, they can learn more by attending the cutcherry of the Collector and the Sub-Collector than by attempting to perform the duties which they have been never taught. The Governor in Council has therefore been pleased to resolve that no Assistant Collector shall be entrusted with the management of a taluk until he has resided at least for a year in the provinces, nor at any period with more than two taluks and that Collectors should always report to the Board and the Board to Government when any assistant is put in charge of a taluk or when his charge is extended.	
	Regulation IX of 1822	
10- 5-24	Returns of offences tried under—Form explained.	7-10
	Jaghirs	
10- 6-24	Form of cowle prescribed.	11-26
	Customs	
8- 8-24	Exemption—Duty on home-made cloths.	27-34
	From the Board to Government.	
	1. The letters received from the several Collectors show that a considerable loss of revenue will result from the orders of Government, dated the 22nd August last, exempting from duty all home-made cloths. It is apprehended that, in addition to the relinquishment of the duty, which has hitherto been collected on home-made cloths, the above orders will be productive of considerable frauds on the cloth revenue in general, and that the persons entitled to benefit by the liberal intentions of Government will at all times be subjected to great and unavoidable annoyance.	
	2. The principal inconvenience is said to arise from home-made cloths being at present without any chops so that until the weaver of them can prove that they have not been exposed for sale, he is liable to detention and examination by the customs servants. The Principal Collector of the ceded districts recommended that all cloths, the produce of the ceded districts, or imported into them from the Company's possessions should pay a town duty of 2½ per cent, ad valorem; at present the duty is 5 per cent. Another evil attending the present order is that all cloths passing under the denomination of home-made are exempted from duty, whatever be their value.	
	3. The Board is of opinion that the best way to protect the cloth revenue would be to make all cloths liable to pay duty and require them to be chopped, leaving it to the revenue authorities to determine in what cases the chops should be fixed without the actual levy of duty.	
21- 5-24	———From Government to the Board.	34-42
15- 6-24		53-5
	1. Government could not pass such a regulation as suggested without previous sanction from the authorities in England.	
	2. The Governor in Council entertains no apprehension that the offers for the rent of the land customs will fall when the privileges of the renters are defined, and all cause of complaint on their part and on that of individuals liable to pay duty on cloth will be done away with. In places where it has been the usage of the country that the cheap cloth of cultivators should be exempt from duty, a stipulation to that effect should be entered in the renter's cowle; and it is the duty of the Collectors to take care that any stipulation of this nature is enforced and also that the choukies are conveniently situated so that it may not provide a hardship to individuals.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Government Building	
18–11–24	Magistrate's department. The Collector is authorized to rent an additional building for the accommodation of the Magistrate's department at a rent not exceeding Pag. 15 a month. He is requested to communicate with the Commercial Resident in regard to the disposal of the building referred to in the copy of a letter from Government to the Commercial Resident which is enclosed.	75–90
	Patam Tenure	
27– 1–25	Information called for. 1. The Board observes that the information contained in the Collector's letter of the 19th November last is not sufficient to enable the Board to decide on the propriety of interfering with what appears a long established practice, and asks him to forward a statement showing the number of patam grants, with the extent and value of the lands held under them, the date of the grant and the name of the grantor with any difference beween the extent entered in the grant and the actual measurement since made. 2. The Board also requires the Collector to furnish information on certain points relating to the settlement made in f. 1233.	83–9
	Trade Statements	
14– 2–25	Form amended. The statements of trade hitherto furnished not containing the precise information necessary to enable the Reporter of External Commerce to carry the instructions into full effect, the Board desires the Collector to furnish in future the statements of the trade passing the frontier chowkies in such amended forms as may be sent by that officer.	91–5
	Chokkampatti	
21– 2–25	Acts of oppression—Complaint of the Puliangudi *mirasidars*—Report called for. "The explanation offered in the 3rd paragraph of your letter is a satisfactory refutation of that part of the petitioners' complaint which accuses you of denying them justice on the spot and compelling them to resort to the Presidency for redress, as it appears no representation was ever made to you by them either in person or vakil." "In expectation of the result of the investigation which, you state in the 5th paragraph to be in progress, would before this have been communicated to them, the Board have not yet addressed the Government on the subject,"	97–100
	Prince of Wales Island	
4– 3–25	Power-of-attorney. From Government. 1. The Secretary to Government transmits to the Collector copy of a despatch from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Prince of Wales Island and desires that he will notify to the inhabitants of the district the advantage which authentication by his signature or that of the Zillah Judge will give to the powers-of-attorney sent to that island and that he will affix his signature to such instruments when presented for the purpose by the persons who grant them. 2. The Acting Secretary to Government, Fort Cornwallis, in his letter, dated 10th December 1824, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, states that as a very large number of the natives of the southern part of the Coast of Coromandel are in the habit of taking up their residence in that island for a period of years, leaving their families in their own country, whither they occasionally go to visit them, it frequently occurs that persons apply to the court of judicature stating themselves to be agents of persons entitled to administer to the estates of those who have died possessed of property. The Governor in Council considers that the mode of giving authenticity to the powers-of-attorney produced, as proposed by the Registrar of the Court would be highly beneficial to both parties.	103–9

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement Report	
21- 3-25	F. 1233—Board's observations.	111-25

Assessment.

Settlement period.

The Board, in its letter, dated 6th November 1923, confined their observations to such points as would lead to a correct system in future, and the particular attention of the Collector was drawn to the letter from Mr. Hill, Secretary, dated 4th March 1923, wherein the principles on which the settlement was in future to be formed were clearly defined. It was pointed out that the "settlement should be formed annually and not for a term of years. The leading principle of the settlement makes this necessary, since an annual adjustment of the price of grain has to be made, etc."

In regard to the objections of the mirasidars to an annual rent, the Collector has observed that the cause generally assigned for "preferring the amani division to a rent was the fear of the responsibility in case the crop should fall short." "It certainly would not have been prudent in you to seek publicly for objections to an arrangement which you conceived to have the sanction of the Board as a temporary substitute for a permanent settlement." "Where an option is left to the ryot, he will always postpone his decision until the crop is sufficiently advanced to allow of his judging which is most to his advantage." "This mode of settlement cannot but occasion confusion in the accounts; a rent should be made for the whole year or not at all."

	Estates	
28- 3-25	Minors—Review.	127-9

1. *Urkadu.*

It does not appear that the name of the manager has hitherto been submitted for sanction. As appointments to that office require the approval of the Court of Wards, care should be taken in all future cases of a vacancy to obtain the confirmation of the Court.

2. *Talaivankottai.*

The Court has the satisfaction of observing that the balance has been reduced to Rs. 520-6-10. It sanctions the disbursement of Rs. 175 for funeral expenses on the death of the minor's mother.

3. *Elumadai.*

With respect to the appointment of the guardian and manager of the minor, the Court has to make the same remarks as on that of the manager of Urkadu that the situations are such as require sanction.

4. *Surandai.*

As the minority of the minor will expire on the 18th of November, the Court approves of the suggestion that the estate should remain under the protection of the Court of Wards until the expiration of that period.

	Nagalapuram and Pudur	
14- 4-25	Division of lands—Statement—Board's observations.	181-5

1. The Board acknowledges the receipt of the Collector's letter of the 15th March reporting the wish of the joint proprietors of the permanently settled estates of Nagalapuram and Pudur, to make a division of the lands and forwarding for the confirmation of the Board, statements of which the original in the native language is said to have been presented by the authorized vakil of the party.

2. The statements purport to show the actual and average collections of ff. 1280-2 and the amount now proposed to be fixed in perpetuity as the public assessment of the respective subdivisions, but it does not appear that the Collector has satisfied himself of the accuracy of the data by requiring from the karnams of villages accounts of the produce and of the charges attending the management of the lands to be divided, as prescribed by section vii, Regulation XXVI of 1802.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Nagalapuram and Pudur—*cont.*	
	3. Neither is it shown that the amount of the permanent revenue proposed to be assessed on each division bears the same proportion to the actual value of such division, as the total amount of the permanent land tax bears to the actual value of the entire lands previously to such division, as directed by the section immediately preceding.	
	Buildings	
13– 6–25	Punnaikkayal—Demolition of. The Board authorizes the Collector to pull down the building in the village of Punnaikkayal lately transferred to his charge by the Netherlands Resident at Tuticorin and to dispose of the materials on the public account.	168
	Profession Tax	
20– 6–25	Shanars—Complaint of Souri Nattan, their Vakil. It is represented by the petitioner, that the taxes directed to be abolished by the orders of Government under date the 5th Jan. and 23rd Feb. 1821, continue to be levied from the Shanars. It is also stated in another petition that the delay in liquidation of these taxes has been followed by much abuse of authority on the part of the Tahsildar of Punjmahl. The Board desires the Collector to make the necessary enquiries and report on the matter.	165–6
	Extra Revenue	
7– 7–25	Proposals. The Board authorizes the Collector to accept the proposals recommended by him in his letter, dated the 30th of June.	169–72
	Settlement Report	
18– 8–25	For f. 1233—Board's observations. 1. The Board has not, at present, the requisite information to enter upon the consideration of the question of the patam lands. It must also defer its remarks on the spice gardens and the cat's-eye mine until the promised reports of the Collector are received. 2. In reference to an observation of the Collector that his time had been much occupied with the introduction generally of a fixed field assessment, he was informed that this was a work which he was not prepared to undertake, and on this important subject, the Board addressed him at length, calling for particular information and furnishing him with forms of accounts necessary to give him instructions in making the assessment. 3. *Collections.* It is satisfactory to know that the collections within the fasli on account of current revenue and former balances were made without the sale of a single article of property. The balance of current revenue outstanding on the 12th July was Rs. 5,06,319–6–3 since reduced to Rs. 4,881–5–3.	177–93
	Traveller's Bungalows	
17–11–25	Srivilliputhur—Construction—Authorized. The Board authorizes the Collector to erect one of the 6 bungalows of which the sanction of the Government was obtained under date the 22nd Nov. 1822 at Srivilliputhur, instead of the place originally intended. The Collector is asked to report the station where a bungalow may be dispensed with and the number which has been completed and the stations where erected.	202–3
	Wild Elephants	
4– 1–26	Charges for destruction of. From the Government. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council grants sanction for actual charges to the amount of Rs. 901–0–2 incurred in f. 1234.	212

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chokkampatti	
27- 3-26	Zamindar's complaint.	245-6
	The Collector is asked to report on the petition of Valangia Pillai Tevar, the zemindar. He will explain, with reference to the extract of the proceedings of the Provincial Court, therein alluded to, on what grounds he has deemed it inexpedient to give effect to the decision of the panchayat, and what measures have been adopted by him in consequence. The Provincial Court has given it as its opinion that the petitioner should prosecute the Collector for damages. The Government and the Sudr Adaulut have given their opinions, on a separate reference, that the decision of the majority of a panchayat is that of the panchayat itself and, if bribery is the ground on which the decision in question is objected to, the regulations law down the course to be pursued.	
	Regulation IX of 1822	
20- 7-26	Revenue malversation—Sentences passed under.	263-6
	1. The Board acknowledges the receipt of the letter from the Collector, dated 22nd of June.	
	2. It is still of opinion that the fines imposed upon the several parties in the case in question are excessive and that they should be reduced, according to the instructions communicated already, which are applicable to all cases in which parties convicted under Regulation IX of 1822 have not resources, independent of their official emoluments and not to be limited to cases in which karnams alone are concerned.	
	3. The Board does not concur with the Collector in his observation that this regulation is lenient as regards karnams, since it provides that, in aggravated cases, they in common with all other parties charged with the offences enumerated therein, may be brought to trial before the courts of circuit, and sentenced to imprisonment for 5 years with hard labour.	
	4. With reference to his observation that none of the parties in the cases in question has conformed to that part of the regulation which points out the legal mode of obtaining relief from the sentences against them, the Board points out that, under section ii, Regulation III of 1823, it is "competent to the Board of Revenue, whenever they may see fit, to order that any judgment passed under Regulation IX of 1822, be not carried into execution, and to pass such further order on the case as to them may seem equitable and just."	
	Uttumalai	
10- 8-26	Release from attachment—Authorized.	279-81
	1. The Board adverts to the fact that this pollam has been under attachment from f. 1225, when the arrear was only Rs. 47,862 until f. 1233, when in place of being reduced, the arrear had increased to Rs. 59,763 and refers to the correspondence which passed in 1824, when the Board, in consequence of the Collector's representation of the difficulty of managing polipat lands, complied with his request that he might be authorized to restore the estate to the zemindar upon his giving security for the regular discharge of the peshcash and the payment of arrears by stipulated instalments.	
	2. It is a matter of regret that the Collector should have proceeded to the extreme measure of attaching the zemindari again, before any additional arrear had accrued. The Board desires, as the best means of securing the interests of Government, that the Collector will release the estate from attachment, provided the persons who were security to the zemindar last year, are willing to continue so, on the same terms, for the current year.	
	Estates	
24- 8-26	Of Minors—Report for f. 1234—Court of Wards remarks.	283-7
	1. *Urkadu.*	
	The Court regrets to observe that the balance of peshcash due at the close of f. 1234 was considerably greater than at the close of f. 1233. "This is a growing evil which your best endeavours should be used to repress."	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Tolkas—*cont.*	
	2. *Talaivankottai* The Court considers the report on this estate as satisfactory. As the minor is a female, it will be necessary for the Collector with reference to clause 2, section iii, Regulation V of 1804, to report of her ability and discretion to manage her own affairs, to enable the Court to judge of the propriety of putting her in possession of her estate when she becomes of age. As her minority will expire on the 14th proximo, the requisite report should be submitted without delay.	
	3. *Surandai.* This zemindari should be immediately put in possession of the proprietor, as his minority has expired, and there is only a small balance of peshcash remaining due after deducting the amount in deposit. A report should be submitted, as soon as the measure is carried into effect, with statements showing exactly the situation of the estate in respect to the ryots, on the one hand, and to the Sirkar, on the other, at the time of its delivery.	
	Ejoo Cultivation	
19-10-26	Enquiry—Report called for.	203–4
	1. With reference to the Collector's letter under date the 15th Dec. 1825 submitting information relative to two palms of foreign origin found in a private garden in Tinnevelly and supposed to be the ejoo tree, the Collector is informed that the Company's botanist has pronounced his supposition to be correct.	
	2. The Board has understood that it grows indigenously near Courtallam. The Collector is asked to make enquiries and report as to whether there is any considerable number of trees and whether he can procure a supply of the seed for the use of other districts.	
	Regulation IX of 1822	
11-12-26	Revenue malversation—Objects explained	303–4
	1. As the object and intention of Regulation IX of 1822 is to provide for the punishment of malversation in revenue affairs, it may be applied in strict conformity with the spirit of the regulation to cases of embezzlement and fraudulent misappropriation of grain, as well as of money, constituting public revenue, provided the embezzlement be committed by persons of the classes or descriptions specified in clause 3, section ii.	
	2. In petty cases of embezzlement of grain by other classes, the Board thinks that the offenders may be punished on conviction, under the general regulations for the administration of justice in criminal matters either by the Magistrate or the subordinate native officers of the police according to circumstances and that it will be necessary only in aggravated cases to commit the offenders for trial before the Criminal Judge.	
	Chekkampatti	
18-12-26	Sanad—Transmission.	305–8
	The Board transmits the original sanad received from the poligar's vakil at Madras, and desires the Collector to cause a copy to be taken for the record.	
	Spice Gardens	
7-12-26	Cultivation—Report.	311–5
	From the Board to Government.	
	The Collector appears to have paid great attention to the improvement and extension of the spice plantations, and he is of opinion that should the cultivation of the spices be considered an object of importance, it may be extended almost without limit.	
...	———From Government to the Board.	315–6
	As the spice gardens in the Tinnevelly district are not attended with any considerable expense and the cultivation may be extended and improved with some advantage, the Governor in Council is of opinion that they should be kept up.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement Report.	
8- 2-27	For f. 1235—Extract from the Board's proceedings.	323–95

1. *Alternative modes of settlement.*

Regarding the nanja villages, the Collector observes that subsequently to f. 1231, "two modes of settlement have been offered to the mirasdars, either a division of the actual produce, or a commutation of an assumed price, at a rate which depended upon a standard price modified by the current price of the year. That price depended upon the cultivation and produce of 7 amani years, ff. 1211–7. The standard price was fixed upon an average of the prices of a certain number of years in the decennial lease."

2. *A village settlement to be ryotwari.*

The order of Government was that the settlement should be made with each individual mirasdar, the Board having previously explained that "the settlement was not to be made in the shape of a lease with any particular mirasdar for a whole village, but must be concluded with all the mirasdars of the village and the amount to be paid by each must be afterwards defined according to their respective shares."

3. *A village settlement made in ff.* 1232–4.

But the Collector reports that "for the three years preceding f. 1235, it had been the practice where the mirasdars chose to commute for money to take a muchalika from a few leading men of the village binding them to pay at a certain rate for the produce of the village." Thus it appears that on the introduction of the new settlement, the very error was committed, which the Board had endeavoured to guard against.

4. *Pattahs issued.*

In f. 1235, the settlement was made in a manner more conformable to the instructions of the Government. A muchalika appears to have been taken from the head mirasdars as usual but individual pattahs were issued limiting the demand against each ryot.

5. *Accounts called in.*

The Board thinks it of importance that the preliminary measure should be taken without delay, and resolves to direct the Collector to issue immediate and peremptory orders for transmission to his cutcherry within a certain date of every account relating to the survey, etc., which ought to be forthcoming in the taluks and the villages. The object in view in calling for the accounts need not be stated. When the accounts are collected, they should be marked in such a manner that there may be no possibility of doubt as to their identity in future. Afterwards such as are necessary for the transaction of current business should be returned to the Tahsildars and karnams to be kept by them until there is leisure to compare and examine them; the rest may be retained in the Collector's cutcherry.

6. *Submission of accounts.*

The Collector should commence with an examination and comparison of the accounts of the Nadumandalam taluk. Having completed this, he should submit to the Board a specimen of the accounts for a few villages with a particular report on the subject. The Board will then be able to judge what further measures would be necessary to give full effect to the original survey and classification so far as it went and to extend it to those lands which were not before included in it, and also enter with advantage on the question whether it will be expedient to continue Mr. Hepburn's reduced assessment as the standard for the future or to revert to the higher rates established by Mr. Cochrane. In the meantime, the settlement should be made according to Mr. Hepburn's assessment wherever it can be effected.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement Report—*cont.*	
	7. Tax administration.	
	The Board has frequently had occasion to observe a great want of method in the administration of the affairs of this province and the review of the transactions of the past year does not lead them to conclude that there has been any considerable improvement in this respect.	
	Estates	
19– 2–27	Under the Court of Wards management—Report for f. 1235—Review.	397–411
	1. *Urkadu.*	
	In the Board's letter, dated the 24th Aug. 1826, it was pointed out that the circumstances under which arrears were collected in f. 1233 in anticipation of the current revenue should have been explained. In his letter under reply, it appears that in the last fasli also there was a collection on account of outstanding balances of Rs. 4,895–14–6, but no explanation has been offered on the subject.	
	The Board reminds the Collector that the report on his promised enquiry into the malversations practised in the zemindari adverted to in its letter, dated 24th Aug., has not yet been furnished.	
	2. *Talairankottai.*	
	The heiress being now married, the report called for on the propriety of putting her in possession of her estate when she should become of age is rendered unnecessary. It is presumed that her husband is of age and properly qualified, in which case, should the estate be still held under amani, the Collector will, without further delay, deliver it up without requiring the production of the permanent sanad.	
	Suit against Sub-Collector	
19– 8–27	For possession of Nangaimoli village, Srivaikuntam taluk.	415–20
	1. Mr. Kindersley, the Sub-Collector, in his letter, dated the 26th ultimo, applied for authority to defend, at the public expense, the suit filed against him in the Zillah Court of Madura.	
	2. The plaintiff complains of the interference of the Sub-Collector in ejecting him from the possession of a half share of the village of Nangaimoli which he had held uninterruptedly for a period of 15 years, viz., ff. 1221–35 and for which he has regularly paid the sirkar kists.	
	3. It appears from Mr. Kindersley's report that the plaintiff did in fact obtain possession of the half-share of the village in question at the period stated, with the sanction of the Collector and that he held it until he was ejected at the close of f. 1235 by the order of the Sub-Collector.	
	4. The reason assigned by the Sub-Collector for ejecting the plaintiff is that the condition on which the lands were originally put into his possession under the authority of the Collector, viz., the payment of the arrear due by the 2nd defendant for ff. 1218–9 had not been fulfilled by him.	
	5. The plaintiff, however, denies the condition and claims the land solely on the deed of transfer executed in his favour by the 2nd defendant, which he alleges was recognized and admitted by the local authorities at the time.	
	6. Mr. Kindersley does not refer to any regulation as warranting these measures and has exceeded his powers in ordering them to be carried into execution.	
	7. On the whole, therefore, the Board concludes that this is not a case which ought to be defended on the part of Government. This decision may be communicated to Mr. Kindersley and, at the same time, he may be informed that the best course will be to file an answer in his own name, stating simply the facts of the case as he is concerned, without mooting the important question stated in the 4th paragraph of his letter, which would not be fairly brought to issue under the circumstances of this case. Whatever may be the result of the suit, the Board will be prepared to address	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Suit against Sub-Collector—*cont.*	
	Government to hold him harmless on the consideration that his measures had no other object but the public good.	
	8. Mr. Kindersley should be informed of the irregularity of addressing the Board directly in this instance.	
	Settlement	420–34
20– 8–27	For f. 1235—Review.	
	From Government to the Board.	
	1. *System defective.*	
	No good system of revenue management appears ever to have been established in Tinnevelly. The system, such as it is, is calculated to keep the Collector in ignorance of the state of the district. There are no detailed accounts or even abstracts in his cutcherry that could be depended upon. Too much is left to the karnams.	
	2. *Orders misunderstood.*	
	The present Collector has begun to correct these irregularities. But the orders of the Board regarding a money settlement have been entirely misunderstood. The orders to fix a money rent upon the average produce and prices of a number of years have been interpreted to mean that after ascertaining the average of any village, the whole of the lands of the village, whether good or bad, are to be assessed at the same rate, instead of being assessed according to their relative produce. The mistake was, however, discovered before any bad effects could result from it and measures are now in progress in the district to reform its hitherto defective revenue system.	
	3. *Mr. Kindersley.*	
	The Governor in Council fully concurs in the high opinion expressed by the Collector and the Board of the services of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Kindersley.	
	Jail Building	424–6
27–11–27	Construction proposals.	
	From Government.	
	1. The Secretary to Government transmits for information and guidance the copy of a letter addressed to the Joint Criminal Judge of Madura.	
	2. With reference to his letter, dated the 27th ultimo to the Provincial Court for the Southern Division, stating the necessity of a jail being built at the station of the Auxiliary Court or of some suitable building being allotted for the security of the prisoners, a copy of which has been submitted to Government, the Joint Criminal Judge is directed to ascertain and report, in communication with the Collector, whether any, if so, what building on the same side of the river as the court house can be used as a jail; and if there should not be any at the disposal of Government, the terms on which any private property may be rented for the purpose.	

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Letters from the Board and Government.

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(The volume contins original signatures.)

	Haravanallur	1–2
7– 1–1828	Temple allowances—Report.	
	It appears that no grant or other document exists in confirmation of the alleged alienation of the revenues of the village in support of devasthanam establishments, but that the claims of the pagodas in question, rest on the authority of "long established usage recorded in the circar accounts." It is observed that in fixing the amount of the tusdeek, the average expenditure of the last 5 years has been taken as the standard, but it is well-known that the ceremonies of a pagoda, however insignificant, can be multiplied to any extent with the increase of the funds available. The Collector will submit a statement of the charges during ff. 1190–3 and report on the present condition of these edifices.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Fisheries	8–8
11– 1–28	The Ceylon Government—Arrangements with. 1. The Collector is asked to report on the arrangement which it will be proper to make for securing to this and the Ceylon Government the services of the pearl fisheries of the district. 2. In their letter to the Board, the Government desire that the Collector may be authorized to communicate direct with the Ceylon Government on the subject of a joint arrangement to put off one fishery till the other is over. A copy of the letter addressed to the Ceylon Government is transmitted for information.	
	Loom Tax	9–10
17– 1–28	Immediate reduction—Considered inexpedient. It appears that the loom tax in the village of Ambasamudram is higher than in any other village in Tinnevelly but that the same rates of assessment which now prevail have been in force since f. 1211. It is not therefore considered that the case of the petitioners is of so urgent a nature as to call for an immediate reduction of the tax. Pending the revision of this branch of revenue throughout the district, the Board concurs with the Collector in thinking it to be inexpedient to make any partial alterations in the rates of the professional taxes which have hitherto obtained.	
	Pearl Fisheries	11–31 47–60
27– 1–28 18– 2–28	Ceylon Government—Arrangements with. Should the final report of the state of the banks on the Tinnevelly coast be such as to render it advisable to fish them in the present season, the Ceylon Government should be informed that no assistance can be afforded to the fishery at Arippoo by the Tinnevelly boats, without detriment to the fishery on the coast. Should the proposed fishery be undesirable, the advertisement of the Ceylon Government regarding the fishery at Arippoo will be immediately published, and that Government informed of it. The Tinnevelly fishers should then be encouraged to proceed to Arippoo to assist in it.	
	Minor's Estates	33–41
4– 2–28	Court of Wards management, f. 1236—Review. 1. *Urkadu.* The settlement amounted to Rs. 14,611–13–3, which exceeded the average jumma of the 5 preceding years by Rs. 119–0–9. The cultivation appears to have been considerably extended during the late season, but the low price of grain depressed the amount of the actual revenue. The Court notices with much regret that since the estate has been under its superintendence, the balance of peshcash against the zemindari has been progressively increasing and that at the end of f. 1236, so large a sum as Rs. 19,563–13–4 had accrued against it. From the result of the immediate management of the former Collector, the available assets were computed by the Special Commission to be Rs. 10,862–8–0. The Court desires an explanation of the fall in collection. 2. *Elumadai.* The gross settlement amounted to Rs. 7,382–6–0, the deductions on account of pagoda and village charges to Rs. 134–18–0 and the net jumma of the year to Rs. 7,247–0–0. The increase in the sum above the demand of the previous fasli is Rs. 1,869–4–2 and the excess over the average jumma of the last 5 years is Rs. 1,676–8–9. It is satisfactory to observe that in this zemindari, a fixed money assessment on the nanja lands had superseded the practice of dividing the produce. It must render the ryot more independent and give more encouragement to industry and improvement than where the amani system obtains. 3. The zemindaris of Talaivankottai and Surandai have been handed over to the proprietors on their coming of age.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement	
28- 5-28	For f. 1236—Extract from the Board's proceedings.	78–102
	1. *Amount of settlement.* The net settlement of the year amounts to Rs. 20,19,005-1-0 and falls short of the jumma of f. 1235 by Rs. 86,365-1-6. The revenue of the lands under the immediate management of the Collector amounted to Rs. 12,66,135-7-7. The proportion thereof derived from lands settled under an annual money rent was Rs. 6,95,536-13-4 and that yielded by lands under amani, Rs. 5,70,598-10-3.	
	2 *Money rents in wet villages.* The money rented nanja villages are stated to have been generally settled on precisely the same principles as in f. 1235, that is, an individual settlement was formed by applying to the fields cultivated by each ryot, the average grain assessment assumed for the village commuted into money at a fixed valuation modified to a certain extent according to the current prices of grain.	
	3. *Dry villages.* In the punjah assessed villages, the rates of teerwa in force in f. 1217 were adhered to and applied according to the accounts and classification of the lands cultivated given in by the karnams checked by those of the turufdars.	
	4. *Zamindari collections.* In regard to the zemindari balance, one principal object of the permanent settlement was to ensure the punctual discharge of the public dues in all seasons and under all circumstances, sacrifice of revenue being made to attain this end.	
	5. *Ryotwari collections.* In the case of the ryotwari settlement, it is proper under circumstances of so adverse a nature as those of last year, that all necessary forbearance should be shown in the collection of the circar dues. It should be borne in mind that the revenue of the fasli should be realized from the produce of the particular year, and that to delay its collection till after the succeeding harvest must trench upon future resources and perpetuate the arrear.	
	Chanks	
5- 6-28	Tariff rates—Revision proposals. Before an advertisement is published, it is necessary to determine whether the present tariff valuation of chanks shall be continued without change or shall be altered. It appears that the present valuation was fixed in 1809. The Board understands that of late the article has become depreciated. The tariff valuation ought to be the price at which the chanks can be sold wholesale in Tinnevelly. The Collector is asked to make the necessary enquiry and to submit the rates to be fixed for the future.	103–4
21- 7-28	A reference will be made to Bengal to ascertain the tariff valuation of chanks at the Calcutta Custom House and their selling prices at present and during the last 5 years.	107–8
	Pending the reference, the Board desires that duty be collected on chanks exported by Mr. Hughes on account of the late contractors, and by others, at the present tariff valuation, but that the amount paid be kept in deposit in order to an adjustment according to the valuation which may be determined hereafter.	
	Shrotriemdar	
21- 8-28	Venkata Rao—Adoption of Srinivasa Rao by his widow—Recognised. The Board transmits the copy of a letter from Government conveying authority for the recognition of Srinivasa Rao, who has been adopted by the widow of Venkata Rao, as successor to the shrotriem provided the adoption has been formally completed.	128–5

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chanks	
10-11-28	Tariff rates—Recommended. From the Board to Government. 1. Under date the 22nd April last, the Collector submitted an application from the Agent of Messrs. Scott and Co., the renters of the chank fishery on the coast, for a return of half the amount of duties levied on the chanks exported by them in ff. 1235-6 on the ground of the excessive valuation thereof in the export tariff. The Collector was directed to make enquiries respecting the present market value of chanks and to submit the rates. 2. The Collector proposed to reduce the tariff valuation of the first sort to Rs. 118-2-0 and of the 2nd to Rs. 87-8-0. The Board now proposes to fix the valuation at Rs. 115 for the 1st sort and Rs. 85 per 1,000 for the 2nd sort and recommends it for sanction.	149-52
25-11-28	——————Sanctioned. From Government to the Board.	153
	Settur	
22-12-28	Management by the Court of Wards—Not considered expedient. In reply to the Collector's letter of the 3rd instant, reporting the death of Vadamalai Teruvana Tevan, Zemindar, on the 3rd October last and the succession of his son Muthusami Tevan, the Board observes that it does not appear that there is any particular necessity to take this estate out of the hands of the zemindar's relations and, as the young man is not more than 2 years below his majority, it is not expedient to interfere. The Collector will have the estate under the same management as before he took cognizance of it.	155-6
	Singampatti	
29-12-28	Succession—Board's instructions. Presuming that the 2nd widow of Nallakutti Sivasubramania Tevan is resident in the zemindari and ready to take possession in succession to the 1st widow, whose death is reported, the Board considers that she should be recognized as the zemindar, notwithstanding the opposite claim, so far as to receive kists from her and to issue receipts in her name. She will, however, be made distinctly to understand that the Provincial Court alone is competent to decide upon her right to the permanent possession of the property.	157-8
	Vadimitta	
- 1-29	Arrears—Attachment not approved. With reference to the letter dated the 5th instant reporting the attachment of the zemindari bearing an annual beriz of Rs. 5,554-8-0 for an arrear of only Rs. 630, the Board observes that the sequestration of the whole zemindari for an arrear of so small an amount appears excessive and cannot be sanctioned without further explanation.	163
	Court of Wards	
19- 2-29	Urkadu and Elumadai—Management, f. 1237—Extract from the Board's proceedings. 1. *Urkadu.* (a) *Assessment.* The settlement amounted to Rs. 13,255-10-7 being Rs. 1,356-2-8 less than that of f. 1236. (b) *Collections.* In its last letter to the Collector, the Board remarked that by the exertion which had been made for the collections of f. 1236, the resources of the current year might have been trenched upon and it considers that the deficiency in the collection of the current revenue in f. 1237 may be attributed to this cause. The Collector will take care that the resources of the current year are applied in the first instance to the discharge of the current demand.	169-79

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Court of Wards—*cont.* The result of the year is extremely unsatisfactory, the total amount of revenue realized of arrears and current being less than three-fourths of the settlement of the current revenue alone, reduced as that was; and less by Rs. 3,408-4-11, than the amount of the peshcash payable to Government. 2. *Elumadai.* (a) *Assessment.* The gross settlement amounted to Rs. 6,955-10-6. The net amount after deducting Rs. 104-1-6 for pagoda allowances and village charges was Rs. 6,851-9-0, which is Rs. 396 less than the net settlement of f. 1236, but stated to be Rs. 924-8-0 above the jumma of the five preceding years. (b) *Collections.* The Collector recommends that an arrear of Rs. 321-12-6 due by a former manager of this estate named Vaithilingam Pillai should be written off as irrecoverable. The Court does not think it necessary under the circumstances stated to commit the defaulter to jail but does not consider it advisable to write off the balance due by him. The peshcash was paid in full and there remains a net surplus on account of the estate of Rs. 3,340-11-3. If there is no demand against the estate, this sum should be disposed of so as to produce a profit. The Collector will report on this subject.	
	Extra Revenue	
26- 2-29	F. 1287—Extract from the Board's proceedings. A reference to the circular instructions under date the 27th October last, relative to the preparation of the statements intended to accompany the annual reports on the extra revenue, will show that the entries in the printed statemen ought to exhibit the total collections made within the last three faslis respectively, instead of which the Collector has included therein only the current collections, excluding from the entries recoveries of arrears and extra collections. The Collector refers to the quantity of salt appearing in the quarterly statement as loss by measurement, by inundation and by heavy rains and reports his having destroyed during the monsoon Madras garces 15-380-6½ of spontaneous salt stored in ff. 1221-2 for which in consequence of bad quality, no demand has ever been made. This the Collector ought not to have done without the previous sanction of Government. He has been desired to submit separately a statement of wastage and other deficiencies in the quantity entered in the accounts, in order that sanction may be obtained in the regular manner for writing off the same to profit and loss.	181-91
	Native Christians	
5- 8-29	Complaint against temple charges. The Collector reported on the 13th September 1827 upon a petition from the vakil of certain native Christians praying to be relieved from particular taxes, which are levied from them for the support of a pagoda. The Board defers considering this subject in the expectation of receiving the report called for in its proceedings under date the 8th February 1827 and the 8th April 1828 upon the nellavaree generally. It understands that the tax in question with sundry other petty imposts is included under this head in the jamabandi accounts.	193-4
	Settlement	
20- 4-29	F. 1287—Extract from the Board's proceedings. *Assessment.* The decrease in the gross settlement below that of f. 1236 is Rs. 1,52,508. The result of the settlement after making the usual deductions for pagoda maniams, etc., and occasional remissions was a net decrease of Rs. 1,55,280-0-0.	197-224

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement—*cont.* The Collector observes that in consequence of the additional assessment imposed upon nanja and punja lands in f. 1232 "many of these lands have been laid waste since f. 1238 and a very considerable falling off in this branch of revenue has occurred." The Collector will explain more fully the change in the assessment introduced in f. 1232, which appears to have been made without a reference. He will particularly explain whether the rate of assessment is uniform for all the land under cultivation annually or varies according to the quality and circumstances of the land and, if so, under what rules. The Collector will also explain when and by what authority the fixed money rent which prevailed before the survey was established. From the information before the Board, it appears that there is no sufficient reason for reverting to the assessment which prevailed in f. 1217, and if the settlement of the current fasli has not yet been concluded upon that assessment, the rates which have been acted upon since f. 1232 should be continued in force for the present. The Board observes that the Collector succeeded in inducing the inhabitants to accede partially to the arrangement suggested in its proceedings on the settlement of f. 1236 for the disposal of the Government share of the crops and that grain valued at Rs. 55,201 was made over to them accordingly. It is hoped that the Collector will be able to extend this plan gradually. The Board desires that Mr. Drury will endeavour in general to effect a similar arrangement to that suggested to the Collector of Chingleput in its proceedings on the settlement of Chingleput for f. 1230. "Where it might be found impracticable to prevail upon the cultivators to agree to a money rent and the amani system of management is adopted, he should immediately after the division of the crop endeavour to make over as much as possible of the circar share of the produce to the inhabitants at the current selling price, granting them a fair and liberal allowance for the risk and responsibility which they thereby incur. By this arrangement, much of the loss which is generally sustained by the amani system would be avoided and the cultivators would be gradually reconciled to a payment in money." The Board observes with satisfaction the favourable mention made by the Collector of the services of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Wroughton and the Head Assistant, Mr. Hall.	
11- 5-29	**Extra Revenue** Balances outstanding for f. 1237—Extract from the Board's proceedings. The total amount of balances is Rs. 1,14,392-4-0 of which Rs. 29,120-13-3 are classed as recoverable and Rs. 85,271-6-9 as irrecoverable. The total amount now recommended to be written off is Rs. 84,104-12-1.	225-34
16- 7-29	**Criminal Justice** Offences under Regulation IX of 1822—Return for March and May—Remarks. There are four cases wherein the parties in each case are convicted of two different offences apparently arising out of the same transaction, viz., making false and fraudulent entries in the public accounts and embezzling the value of some grain sold, and they are respectively sentenced under clause 1, section v to pay a sum equal to the amount embezzled and they are also fined heavily under clause 4 of the above section. The Board does not think the mode of dividing an offence into several distinct parts and sentencing an offender to an accumulated punishment is just or legal. Where several criminal acts are done in one and the same case, they can but be considered as forming one aggravated offence and ought not to be treated and disposed of separately, otherwise the aggregate of punishment to which the offender might be liable might be increased arbitrarily. The	237-41

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Criminal Justice—*cont.* Board desires that one of the sentences in each case may be remitted. Adverting to the heavy fines imposed, the Board desires that in conformity to the instructions conveyed in the letters, dated the 12th June and 20th July 1826, these fines be considerably reduced in the event of punishing the individuals under clause 4, section v. The Board observes that the Collector has omitted to enter in the column of remarks a concise statement of the circumstances of each case and of the grounds on which judgment is founded. This should not be omitted in future.	
	House-tax	
17- 9-29	Payment by certain Pallars.	265-6
26-12-29	Before recommending to Government that the tax in question may be abolished, the Board wishes to ascertain precisely the amount of the revenue which will be relinquished in consequence. It is stated in para 3 of the Collector's letter, dated the 13th August, that the revenue derived from this tax in f. 1236 was Rs. 2,606 and that the amount is not expected to vary more than Rs. 200 in f. 1238.	273-4
	Chank Fishery	
18-11-20	F. 1239—Mr. Hughes's offer accepted. With reference to the Collector's letter, dated the 3rd instant, reporting an offer made by Mr. Hughes on account of Messrs. Scott & Co., to take the rent of the chank fishery for f. 1239 on the condition of paying Rs. 20 for every thousand chanks actually fished, provided that all chanks of a size less than a certain gauze shall be rejected and returned to the sea, the Board observes that, on the Collector's representation that there is no probability of a better arrangement being effected, it sanctions the acceptance of the offer made by Mr. Hughes on his own security.	271-2
	Mulberry Plantation	
17-12-29	Mr. Hughes's application. 1. The Board refers to Mr. Drury's letter of the 26th of November, reporting upon an application from Mr. Hughes for a grant of a piece of land assessed at Rs. 107-13-5 at a quit-rent of one and a half pagodas per cawny. 2. It appears that the land in question was so much injured by inundation in 1827 that the inhabitants despairing of being able to reclaim it transferred it to Mr. Hughes who has bestowed upon it a large expenditure in order to restore it to a cultivable state in view of applying to the rearing of silk worms for which purpose it has been mostly laid out in a mulberry plantation. 3. The Board does not feel itself warranted to recommend the permanent reduction of the assessment of this land under the circumstances and for the reasons stated; but it is prepared to recommend that a cowle be allowed to Mr. Hughes for the suspension of the demand against the land for a few years to remunerate him for so much of the expense he has incurred in its improvement as would have been sufficient to restore it to the state in which it was before the inundation.	281-3
	Court of Wards	
28-12-29	Management—Urkadu and Elumadai—F. 1238—Extract from the proceedings. I. *Urkadu.* (*a*) *Assessment.* The settlement inclusive of the private farms of the zemindar amounted to Rs. 15,235-7-0 being Rs. 560-9-4 above that of f. 1237 and Rs. 963-7-3 above the average of the 6 preceding years. (*b*) *Collections.* The balances outstanding at the beginning of f. 1238 amounted to Rs. 11,741-2-0, of which Rs. 8,603-1-11 have been subsequently realized, and Rs. 159-7-7 remitted under the sanction of the Court. Of the remaining balance amounting	285-97

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	Court of Wards—*cont.*	
	to Rs. 2,888-8-6, the sum of Rs. 1,150-5-10 on account of ff. 1230-1 and f. 1233 is recommended to be written off as irrecoverable and the remainder is expected to be realized with the balance of the current revenue before the month of January. Under the explanation of the Collector, the Court sanctions the adjustment of the balance of Rs. 1,150-5-10 outstanding in the accounts of the estate of ff. 1230-1 and f. 1233.	
	2. *Elumadai.*	
	The gross settlement amounted to Rs. 6,715-6-11. The net amount, after deducting Rs. 71-15-2 for pagoda allowances and village charges, was Rs. 6,643-7-9, which is Rs. 208-1-3 below the net settlement of f. 1237, though exceeding the average of the last 6 years in the sum of Rs. 562-1-3.	
	The Court has much pleasure in expressing its satisfaction in the manner in which the zemindari has been managed during the fasli under review.	
	Pearl Fishery	
18- 2-30 20 -2-30	Proposals—Authorized. The Collector is authorized to hold the fishery. The Board transmits a sealed proposal tendered in the office. It is understood that the proposal is made on behalf of a number of respectable merchants who have entered into a co-partnership for the occasion. It is stated in the advertisement that proposals will be received by the Collector till the 27th instant. The proposal now transmitted will be opened with the others on that day. If the Collector is satisfied that the highest offer is adequate and the requisite security is furnished, it may be accepted at once. If the highest offer is found to be inadequate, the fishery will be held under amani, disposing of the boats in lots to the highest bidders at public auction, on the usual terms. The merchants at Madras complain of the short notice given of the fishery. They stated that if a longer notice had been given, better offers would have been made.	301-7
	Military Bazaars	
25- 2-30	Veesabaddy and motarpha taxes—Exemption—orders. 1. A copy of G.O. No. 21, dated 22nd January 1830, is communicated to the Collector for information and guidance. In virtue of it, regimental bazarmen actually registered, shall be exempt from the taxes in respect of shops situated within the limits of the regimental bazars. The limits of regimental bazars are required to be accurately defined, and plans to be transmitted to the Collector and the O.C. 2. The G.O. is the outcome of a correspondence on the subject between the Collector and Maj. Williamson, commanding the regiment at Palamcottah, which the Board referred to Government for orders.	309-16
	Settlement	
31- 5-30	F. 1238—Extract from the Board's proceedings, dated 27th May 1830. 1. *Assessment.* (a) *Money-rented villages.* It is satisfactory to observe that there was an increase of 4 in the number of villages in which the inhabitants agreed to money rents. The number of villages in which money rents were agreed to in f. 1238 was 16. But in 5 of the villages in which money rents were agreed to in f. 1237, the settlement was made on a division of the crop. It is stated that this change was made in consequence of not more than half of the inhabitants having given their consent to abide by the former arrangement. If so large a portion as half agreed, the Board thinks it should have been continued. It is not apparent why any of the inhabitants were averse to the management, which, it seems, would have been more to their advantage than a division of the produce, by which mode of settlement the demand of Government was increased to the extent of 24 per cent.	323-63

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Settlement—*cont.*

In the money-rented villages, the settlement of the wet lands was formed in the same manner as in the preceding year, that is to say, with reference to a standard produce and a standard rate of commutation, it being provided that the Government shall have the benefit of any increase of price beyond 10 per cent. above the standard rate, and shall bear the loss of any decrease beyond 5 per cent. below it.

(*b*) *Amani villages.*

The settlement of the wet lands was made on a division of the produce. The amount of the settlement entered in the accounts is the value of the Government share of the produce estimated at the current selling prices.

2. *Results.*

(*a*) *Financial.*

The result of the settlement shows that the whole revenue from the land and extra sources of revenue comparatively for ff. 1237–8 is an increase in f. 1238 of Rs. 2,15,433–9–4, which the Board considers highly satisfactory.

(*b*) *Prices.*

The prices of grain experienced considerable fluctuations. Between the highest and the lowest prices of the car and peshanum produce in the course of the year, there was a difference to the extent of Rs. 49–5–1 a garce in the car and Rs. 33–3–10½ in the peshanum. The apprehension of scarcity caused by the early failure of the monsoon appears to have had a great effect in enhancing the prices.

Pearl Fishery

15– 6–80 — Commission to the Collector and his Head Assistant. — 365–6

From the Government to the Board.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council considers the result of the pearl fishery recently held in Tuticorin to be satisfactory, and is pleased to authorize the Collector and his Head Assistant to draw a commission on the net proceeds of 1¼ per cent. in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,495–4½.

Settlement

15– 6–80 — F. 1238—Review. — 367–70

From the Government to the Board.

Adverting to the remissions referred to in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Board's proceedings, the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council desires that the Collector may be called upon to state whether it is the custom in the money rented villages, to grant remissions on a field which does not yield enough to induce the occupant to reap the produce, without reference to the produce which he may have obtained from other fields cultivated by him.

On the subject of the disputed lands referred to in paragraphs 17 and 35 of the Collector's report, it is understood that for several years past, the zemindars of Tinnevelly have been gradually encroaching upon the circar lands adjoining their zemindaris and that very little progress has been made in settling the claims advanced by them. The Collector should be required to give his earliest attention to this subject especially as it appears that the demand on the disputed lands " is never realized and always appears as a balance in the accounts of the year."

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council observes with pleasure the terms in which the services of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Wroughton, and of the Assistants, Messrs. Hall and Stokes, are mentioned by the Collector and by " your Board."

Extra Revenue

28– 6–80 — F. 1238—Extract from the Board's proceedings. — 379–400

Motarpha.

The Collector has observed that great difficulty is experienced in collecting the motarpha in the zemindaris in consequence of an opinion generally entertained by the zemindars, that they are entitled to the privilege of collecting it. By Regulation XXV

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	Extra Revenue—*cont.*	
	of 1822, section 4, Government have reserved to themselves the exclusive right of collecting motarpha. No zemindar can therefore collect it, unless specially authorized to do so; the most he can do is to claim remission in the event of that branch of revenue having been included in the assets in which the permanent assessment of his zemindari was formed.	
	Chokkampatti	
22– 7–80	Attachment for arrears—Action approved.	403
	Coffee	
23– 9–80	Produce of the Government Gardens at Courtallam—Consignment to the Collector of Trichinopoly—Permitted.	419–20
	In reply to the Collector's letter of the 7th instant, the Board observes that on a former occasion the produce of these gardens was sent to Madras. The Collector is asked to explain why the same course was not adopted in the present instance. As it is probable that the season is too far advanced to admit of its being adopted now, the Board authorizes the Collector to send it to the Collector of Trichinopoly provided he can conveniently receive and dispose of it.	
	Loom Tax	
18–10–80	Grievances of certain weavers—Board's observations.	421–4
	The weavers complain that they have been made to pay a tax upon certain looms twice over, besides a fine of Rs. 50.	
	The assertions of the petitioners are not distinctly met in the Collector's letter. On reference to the statement, it appears that the tax fixed on each loom is far from being uniform. The Collector is asked to explain what is meant by "the established rates."	
	"The allusion to Mr. Rhenius in the last para. of your letter appears to the Board unnecessary and unbecoming."	
	Chank Fishery	
22–11–80	Renting proposals—Offer of Mahomed Kasim Saheb—Sanction.	481–2
	The Board sanctions the acceptance of the proposal made by Mahomed Kasim Saheb to rent the fishery for one year at the rate of Rs. 21 for every 1,000 chanks fished on the terms of the previous rent.	
	Settlement	
30–12–80	F. 1289—Extract from the Board's proceedings.	449–98
	1. *Assessment.*	
	(*a*) *Calculation.*	
	The Collector says that the principles followed in the settlement of the previous faslis have been continued both in the money-rented villages and the amani or those in which the Government share of the nanja produce was taken in kind.	
	The total number of money-rented villages is the same as in the preceding year. The number of amani villages is increased by one.	
	"The Collector now states that the reluctance of the inhabitants to agree to the money rents is to be attributed to the inequality both in the situation and assessment of such lands as do not yield the standard grain amount, and to the reluctance in some instances to use more than common exertion to improve their fertility." The meaning of this is not quite clear. If it be that objections are made by the inhabitants to money rent in those lands which are unfavourably situated and do not yield at present an average crop equal to the average of 7 years which is termed "the standard grain amount," it seems that this is the case in villages which are among "the largest and richest in the district." If this description of the villages be correct, either the standard grain amount must be too high, or the inhabitants must find a profit in the abuses incident to the amani system of management. That the latter is the case appears to be the opinion of the Sub-Collector.	

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Settlement—*cont.*

The Collector's explanations would perhaps have been clearer if in exhibiting the difference in the amani and rented villages, they had been confined to the nanja cultivation, as it is understood to that alone does the distinction of "rented" and "amani" relate, and that there is no corresponding variation in the modes of settling the revenue on other kinds of cultivation in those two classes of villages.

(*b*) *Remission.*

The rule for regulating remission followed in f. 1238 appearing to be that no remission should be allowed on any crop that had been actually reaped, the Board observed that it could not be applied generally without causing some hardship and requested the Collector to explain the manner in which remission was determined when one crop failed and not the other.

"The Collector now states that in f. 1239 enquiry was made with a view to remission when complaints were received either that the crop had been entirely destroyed or that it was below the woolung grain standard upon which the assessment was paid." In the former case, "when the crop was stated to have been entirely lost, either in cur or peshanam, the strictest enquiry was made into every claim for remission," and "remission was in no case withheld when it was found that the means of irrigating a field had entirely failed and the ryot had unavoidably sustained the loss of the crop in consequence," but "no reference was made to the produce of any other lands he might have cultivated with success." This last mentioned principle is contrary to that by which remissions are granted in Tanjore and the Board thinks it less judicious. The practice in Tanjore is to look to the whole cultivation of each ryot and to judge from the general remission whether remission should be allowed.

In the other case, when the remission was claimed for short produce, if the complaints appeared reasonable, the crops were reaped under the supervision of the servants of Government and whatever fell short of the average standard became the remission. The Board does not think it a correct rule, for no increase is made in the demand, however much the produce of the year may exceed the standard.

Extra Revenue

10– 3–31 — F. 1239—Extract from the Board's proceedings. — 501–15

On a review, it appears that the net revenue derived in f. 1239 exceeded that of f. 1238 in the sum of Rs. 3,490–5–1.

Settlement

4– 3–31 — F. 1239—Government review. — 517–9

It appears that there was a decrease in the land revenue of Rs. 40,603–12–10 and in the extra sources of Rs. 11,740–15–9 making a total decrease of Rs. 52,344–12–7. There was, however, a receipt of Rs. 99,683–9–10 from the pearl fishery in f. 1239 which caused the total revenue of that year to exceed those of the previous fasli by Rs. 47,338–13–3.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is well pleased to observe the favourable terms in which Mr. Drury mentions the services of his subordinates, Messrs. Hall, Mellor and Stokes.

Revenue

14– 3–31 — Balance outstanding—F. 1238—Extract from the Board's proceedings. — 525–35

The balances amount to Rs. 3,07,742–10–8 of which Rs. 86,359–5–0 are more than 15 years' standing and Rs. 2,21,383–5–8 of a later date. Of the whole, Rs. 40,354–5–8 are considered recoverable, Rs. 27,998–8–1 doubtful and Rs. 2,39,390–13–7 are stated to be irrecoverable.

(*a*) *Recoverable balance.*

If the amount is really recoverable, it should be collected without delay, but if it cannot be recovered immediately,

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Revenue—*cont.*	
	it should be recommended to be struck off with reference to para. 24 of the Board's proceedings, dated 26th May 1828.	
	(*b*) *Doubtful balance.*	
	The Board desires that the further information called for may be submitted within 2 weeks from the date of the receipt of these proceedings.	
	(*c*) *Irrecoverable balance.*	
	Under the explanation of the Collector, the Board recommends that authority be given for writing off the amount, as it stood at the end of f. 1239, of Rs. 233,289-11-10.	
	Elumadai and Urkadu	
14- 8-31	Management—F. 1239—Extract from the Board's proceedings.	537-48
	(1) *Urkadu.*	
	(*a*) *Settlement.*	
	The settlement inclusive of the private farm of the zemindar amounted to Rs. 16,210-12-1 exceeding that of f. 1238 by Rs. 975-5-1 and the average of the last 7 years by Rs. 1,816-4-6.	
	(*b*) *Collections.*	
	The collections within the fasli amounted to Rs. 16,259-14-11. The total demand on account of peshcash current and in arrears was Rs. 33,603-5-9 of which Rs. 13,060-9-8 were collected within the fasli, leaving the balance against the zemindari at its close of Rs. 20,542-12-1. The current peshcash, Rs. 2,444-13-5, is stated to have been realized since the close of the fasli up to 20th November.	
	"The collections of current revenue have exceeded the amount of peshcash this year by Rs. 2,387-5-3."	
	(2) *Elumadai.*	
	(*a*) *Settlement.*	
	The gross settlement amounted to Rs. 6,673-13-10. The net amount after deducting Rs. 87-15-7 for pagoda allowances and village charges was Rs. 6,585-14-3, which is Rs. 57-9-6 below the net settlement of f. 1238.	
	(*b*) *Collections.*	
	The demand on account of former balances was Rs. 3,534-6-10 of which Rs. 1,426-2-7 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 192-8-1 subsequently up to the 20th of November, leaving the present outstanding balance of Rs. 1,915-12-2.	
	The collections on account of current revenue, arrears and extra revenue within the fasli amounted to Rs. 6,915-7-10. The charges amounted to Rs. 6,381-7-1 leaving a surplus of Rs. 526-0-9 which is being added to the balance of cash belonging to the estate at the end of f. 1238 amounting to Rs. 6,658-4-10, of which Rs. 6,890 have been subscribed to the Government loan and Rs. 468-4-0 are in cash.	
	Extra Revenue	
25- 8-31	F. 1239—Remarks.	549-51
	From Government to the Board.	
	The result appears to be a net increase of Rs. 3,490-5-1 above the revenue derived in the preceding fasli.	
	The demand for motarpha from pullers not holding pattas of land, which was ordered to be discontinued in a letter from Government, dated 9th February 1830, was stated by the Board to have amounted to Rs. 2,606-15-2, Rs. 2,690-4-9 and Rs. 2,922-6-3 in ff. 1236-8 respectively. It does not therefore appear quite clearly from the proceedings under review how the remission of this demand could have occasioned a falling off of Rs. 5,619-7-0 in the motarpha revenue of f. 1239, only Rs. 903-4-7 of that sum having been remitted to pullers in the zemindaris and outgutah villages which were not adverted to in the Secretary's letter as liable to the tax.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Extra Revenue—*cont.*	
31- 5-31	The Board's explanation.	558–6
	From the Board to Government.	
	The sum of Rs. 5,610–7–0 includes, besides the demand on this account from pullers not holding pattas of land, the demand from those holding such pattas. It had before been customary to remit the tax on this last class of pullers though the demand was retained in the accounts, and the Board, therefore, did not include it when requesting the sanction of Government for remitting in its letter of the 21st January 1830.	
	Yeomiahs	
20- 4-31	Syed Jelauluddin.	557–60
	From the Board to Government.	
	1. Mr. Mellor, Acting Sub-Collector in charge, requested sanction for the disbursement of Rs. 72–10–4, the amount of yeomiah due to Syed Jelaluddin from the 18th April 1827 to the 12th April 1828, but carried to account in consequence of his non-appearance. The Board's circular orders under date the 28th August 1824, require that Collectors should regularly bring to account all arrears of pensions when the holders thereof should fail to attend and claim them for a period of 2 years.	
	2. In the present instance, it appears that the person did not attend from the 18th April 1827 till the 17th August 1829. It would seem that the pension had been carried into account only from the 18th April 1827 to the 12th April 1828, but that the allowance due from the 13th April 1828 up to the date of his appearance, not being altered in the accounts, was paid to him in arrears. It was irregular on the part of the Collector to pay any portion of the arrears without first having obtained the sanction of Government, but as it is stated that the expenses of the mosque have been actually defrayed during this period, the Board recommends that sanction be granted for the sum due from 18th April 1827 to 12th April 1828 being Rs. 72–10–4 and also for the arrears from 18th April 1828 to the date of his attendance at the Collector's office which have been actually paid to him without the requisite sanction.	
8- 6-31	———Government sanction.	561–2
	From Government to the Board.	
	Raptur	
23- 6-31	Poligar's death.	581
	The Board sees no objection to the Collector recognizing the eldest son, Nagasami Naicken, as heir and successor to the deceased, Kamiah Naicken.	
	Prisoners	
30- 6-31	Sentenced under Regulation IX of 1822—Release.	589–90
	The various periods of imprisonment suffered by the 8 persons mentioned in the return appear to be sufficient punishment, in commutation of the penalties for the non-payment of which they are now detained in custody. Necessary measures will be taken to release them. Attention is directed to the Board's standing orders, dated 18th July 1826. Care should be taken that the imprisonment to which individuals are subjected under this regulation be not disproportionate to the criminality of the offence of which they have been convicted.	
	Sarishtadar	
1- 9-31	Jeevan Rao—Re-appointment of.	607–10
	1. Adverting to the Board's proceedings of the 6th April 1826, and with reference to the annexed copy of an extract from a general letter from England under date the 24th November 1830, relative to the case of Jeevan Rao, and to his dismissal by the late Collector, Mr. Munro, the Board suggests the propriety of re-appointing him in the present opportunity to that situation.	

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Sarishtadar—*cont.*

2. In the extract from the general letter from England, it is observed, " we are in doubt, however, whether perfect justice has been done to Jeevan Row. The impression upon your Government seems to have been, not only that he was innocent of the facts charged against him, but that he was a very meritorious servant, nevertheless, you dismiss him from his office, on the ground that the Collector and he would never act cordially together. This was a very reasonable inference, but it is by no means so clear, that it would not have been better, both in policy and justice, to separate them by the removal of the Collector, the defaulting individual, than that of the sheristadar. We trust that when you removed Jeevan Row from an office, not for any fault of his own, but for that of his superior, he did not sustain the injustice of being left out of employment, though we find nothing in your proceedings to show to what situation he was appointed."

Collector's Commission

22- 9-81 — Estates under temporary management—F. 1240—Statement called for. — 611-3

1. By the order of Government under date the 22nd March last, it was intended that commission should be allowed on estates under temporary management, " provided there be a surplus from the whole collections brought to account within the year, after deducting the Company's kists for the year, and the charges of collection, the commission being calculated upon the net collections after deducting all charges, except Company's kists and payments for the subsistence of zemindars."
2. It would appear that the Collector has entered in the statement submitted by him estates which have been sequestered on account of arrears and upon which of course commission is not allowable, and also estates under management from which there was no surplus.
3. Two forms are transmitted according to which the Collector will transmit statements of those estates on account of which he may consider himself entitled to commission.

Chank Fishery

27-10-81 — F. 1241—Offer of Mahomed Kasim Marakkayar—Acceptance sanctioned. — 617

The Board sanctions the acceptance of the offer of Mahomed Kasim Marakkayar for Rs. 11,500.

Extra Revenue

8-11-81 — F. 1240—Extract from the Board's proceedings. — 619-32

The amount of the net revenue derived from all branches of extra revenue in f. 1240 was Rs. 6,52,577-4-9 being Rs. 40,096-14-7 in excess of the net revenue of f. 1239. The Board considers this to be satisfactory.

Ramnadu and Urkadu

24-11-81 — Management—F. 1240—Extract from the Court of Wards proceedings. — 633-41

1. *Urkadu.*

(*a*) *Settlement.*

The settlement including the private farm of the minor amounted to Rs. 14,258-14-2 being a decrease of Rs. 1,951-13-11 below the jumma of f. 1239 and of Rs. 475-12-7 below the average settlement of the last 6 years.

(*b*) *Collections.*

The balance at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 6,022-8-7 of which Rs. 2,945-12-2 were collected within the fasli and a balance of Rs. 3,076-12-5 still remains to be recovered.

The total demand on account of the circar peshcash current and in arrears was Rs. 83,492-12-1. The net collections were Rs. 7,565-4-10. The collections of current revenue

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Elumadai and Urkadu—*cont.* fell short of circar peshcash by Rs. 7,884-8-2. Of this sum, Rs. 2,473-14-4 are stated to have been realized up to the 15th October and the remainder will be collected from the resources of the year. 2. *Elumadai.* (*a*) *Settlement.* The settlement amounted to Rs. 6,871-3-0 being an increase of Rs. 285-4-9 above the settlement of last fasli. (*b*) *Collections.* The collections on account of the current demand amounted to Rs. 5,670-6-0 and up to the 15th October to Rs. 6,281-10-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 589-8-6 still due which is stated to be under adjustment. The demand at the commencement of the fasli on account of former arrears was Rs. 3,538-10-6 of which Rs. 1,857-15-6 were collected within the fasli and up to the 15th October, the current peshcash Rs. 3,675 has been fully realized. The amount of surplus fund remaining at the commencement of the fasli in favour of the minor amounted to Rs. 6,858-4-0, viz., Rs. 6,390 in Government securities and Rs. 468-4-0 in cash. To this fund a sum of Rs. 2,811-2-9 was added in the course of the year. The Court approves of the Collector's proposal to invest the sum of Sic. Rs. 3,000 in the 4 per cent. loan of the 7th June 1831.	
	Settlement	
24-11-31	For f. 1240—Extract from the Board's proceedings. From the Board to Government. 1. *Money rents.* The total number of villages settled on a money rent in the fasli under review was 913, being 87 more than the number so settled in f. 1239. It appears that the inhabitants were partly induced to accede to the terms of a money settlement by the expectation of high produce in the peshanam harvest. It may be fairly inferred that this was their sole inducement. 2. *Two modes of settlement.* In the proceedings upon the settlement of f. 1233, the Board noticed that the Collector had been in error in allowing the ryot to rent one harvest only and not another. The ryot should choose the mode of settlement which is to regulate the demand of Government at the commencement of the fasli. If he is allowed to resort to a division of the produce where the crop is deficient, and to rent it, when it is more than usually abundant, he will persist in not acceding to the mode of settlement which it is the object of Government to introduce and a sacrifice of the just dues of Government is incurred. With regard to the villages in which the Government share of the car crop had been collected and was returned, the Board presumes that the demand for the year was regulated with regard to the standard grain amount in the same manner as in the other rented villages of the district. 3. *Remissions in amani villages.* The Board does not understand how the remission could have been allowed in the amani villages consistently with the principles of the amani settlement under which the produce whether scanty or abundant is divided in certain proportions between the ryot and the Government. 4. *Principles of remission.* In their proceedings upon the settlement of f. 1239, the Board observed that the practice followed in Tanjore of looking to the whole cultivation of the ryot and judging from the general outturn whether remissions should be allowed or not, was more judicious than the system acted upon in Tinnevelly, where the general rule was never to withhold remission, " when it was found that the means of irrigating a field had entirely failed, and the ryot had unavoidably	645-74

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Settlement—*cont.*

sustained the loss of his crop in consequence, no reference being made to the produce of any other lands he might have cultivated with success." In defending the principle hitherto observed, the Collector states that "the lands in Tanjore, it is understood, are cultivated under one and the same source of irrigation kept up through various channels by the river Cauveri, but in Tinnevelly, the wet lands of many villages are brought under cultivation from 3 different sources, viz., channels, tanks and wells," and that from the comparatively small extent of cultivation dependent on any one source of irrigation in Tinnevelly, the amount of remission on land by the failure of such source is more easily determined, and the hardship of withholding it more severely felt than in Tanjore, where the whole extent of a ryot's cultivation is often dependent on one source of irrigation.

5. *The Board's opinion on remissions.*

The Board considers the question, which is whether, if the crop on a particular field is lost, the amount of the assessment on that field should be remitted without reference to other considerations or whether, as in Tanjore, the grant of remission should depend on the state of the cultivation over the whole of the ryot's holding. The Board doubts whether it is possible in Tinnevelly district, to ascertain the exact amount of land revenue due on each field. In a district where the Government demand is fixed on each field there would be no difficulty in ascertaining the exact amount of remission due for a loss of the crop on that field. But the Board understands that in Tinnevelly district the demand is not fixed on each field. The standard heriz is fixed annually for the village on a count of the number of cottahs of land cultivated with an average rate of produce commuted into money at an average price. But the redistribution of the aggregate demand upon individual fields is not to be relied on. Nor is the teerwa of each field entered in the patta. The practice to which the Collector alludes of giving up a few fields when water becomes scarce, for the sake of ensuring a more plentiful supply for the remaining crops upon the same spread of ground, is prevalent in most districts, and care must be taken in all cases to guard against the admission of claims to remission on the extent of land thus left uncultivated.

6. *Messrs. Mellor & Bishop.*

The Board has much pleasure in observing the favourable terms in which Mr. Drury speaks of the conduct of his subordinate Collector, Mr. Mellor and of his Assitant, Mr. Bishop.

20-12-81 ——From Government to the Board. 675–82

1. *Ryot's acceptance of a mode of settlement should be final.*

Government reply to the Board, "You observe that the inhabitants of 88 villages which had been under amani in f. 1239 were settled the following year on a money rent and that it may be fairly assumed that their sole inducement in acceding to that arrangement was the expectation of high produce in the peshanam harvest for that in 46 villages out of the 88 villages the peshanam was the first and in fact the only harvest and in the remaining 42 which were 2 crop villages the car crop had been divided before the change in the settlement had been agreed to." The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council "entirely concurs in your opinion that if this settlement should continue in force, and that the rent of the whole produce of these villages, car as well as peshanam, had really been accepted by the ryots for future years, the Collector was right in having allowed the change to take place, but if, as you seem to apprehend, that the ryots are to be at full liberty to revert at their option to the amani system after having availed themselves of the unusually abundant peshanam harvest of the year, the measure must be regarded as liable to very great objection."

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Date.	Abstract	Page number.
	Settlement—*cont.*	
	2. *Remissions.*	
	With reference to the manner in which remissions are made in Tinnevelly, it seems quite manifest that they cannot be distributed with precision upon the several spots of ground entitled to them, the teerwa of each field not being entered in the pattas, and the assessment for the year being fixed on each village in the gross. It is very desirable that the Collector should explain by examination of any single village how and under whose superintendence the remissions are made, and by what scale they are regulated, that is, what portion of a field being waste entitles the holder to that indulgence.	
	3. The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is well pleased to observe the favourable mention made by Mr. Drury of his Sub-Collector, Mr. Mellor and Assistant, Mr. Bishop.	

Vol. 4713.

Letters from the Board and Government.

1832-4.

(The letters contain original signatures.)

Chank Fishery

10-5-1832	Remission—F. 1241.	47
	From the Board to Government.	
	The Board recommends for sanction the request of the Sub-Collector in charge of Tinnevelly to allow the renter of the chank fishery for f. 1241 the remission of Rs. 8,345-5-0 to which he is entitled under the terms of his cowle, in consequence of there having been a pearl fishery at Manar.	
15- 5-32	———Government sanction.	48

Chanks

11- 9-32	Selling price—Complaint of Mahomed Kasim Marakkayar—Remarks.	61-3
	From Government to the Board.	
	The Board has recommended a reference to the Bengal Government to ascertain the selling price of chanks in the Bengal market. Considering the difficulty which the Bengal Government experienced on the occasion of the former reference, in furnishing the required information, the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is inclined to consider it preferable to adopt the suggestion of the Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta, that the Madras Government should send samples of chanks to Calcutta. It would then be easy to ascertain their value in that market. The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council "requests that a double set of samples of each of the 8 sorts of chanks may be obtained from the Collector of Tinnevelly for the purpose of one of the sets being forwarded to Calcutta."	

Kizmadai and Urkadu

27- 9-32	Settlement—F. 1241—Court of Wards' proceedings.	65-74
	1. *Urkadu.*	
	(*a*) *Settlement.*	
	The settlement, including the private farm of the minor, amounted to Rs. 20,289-0-6 being Rs. 6,060-2-4 in excess of the settlement of f. 1240 and Rs. 5,622-5-3 beyond the average beriz of the 7 faslis preceding.	
	(*b*) *Collections.*	
	The collections amounted to Rs. 16,203-7-9 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,085-9-6.	
	The collections on account of the balance of former faslis which at the commencement of the fasli amounted to Rs. 10,564-2-7 were reduced by its close to Rs. 4,158-7-4 of which Rs. 3,315-4-2 are considered recoverable, Rs. 269-6-3 doubtful and Rs. 568-12-11 irrecoverable.	
	The whole of the current peshcash was realized within the fasli and Rs. 7,720-7-5 were collected on account of the arrears of former faslis which amounted to Rs. 25,907-7-3, leaving a balance due of Rs. 18,186-15-10.	

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	Elumadai and Urkadu—*cont.*	
	2. *Elumadai.*	
	(*a*) *Settlement.*	
	The settlement amounted to Rs. 6,173-2-1 being Rs. 606-0-11 less than the settlement of f. 1240.	
	(*b*) *Collections.*	
	Of the current demand, Rs. 4,741-1-9 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 414-10-9 subsequently, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,017-5-7, the greater part of which is expected to be realized by the end of September.	
	The collections on account of arrears which amounted to Rs. 2,892-2-9 were Rs. 1,060-7-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,831-11-5.	
	The peshcash of f. 1241 amounting to Rs. 3,675 has been fully realized leaving a surplus in favour of the zemindar of Rs. 1,220-6-4.	
	(*c*) *Investments.*	
	Of the balance of cash remaining in the zemindar's favour at the close of f. 1240 which amounted to Rs. 5,279-6-9, it appears that Rs. 5,195 have been invested in Company's paper, leaving a sum of Rs. 84-6-9 in deposit in ready cash. Adding this sum to the surplus, the balance of cash in the zemindar's favour at the close of f. 1241 appears to be Rs. 1,304-13-1. From this sum, the Court authorizes the Collector to make a further subscription of Rs. 1,000 to the 4 per cent. loan.	
	Peraiyur	
19- 1-82	Nattavars' complaint.	73-6
	It would appear that the petitioners and other nattawars have been ejected from their offices by the Zemindar of Peraiyur and other persons appointed by him, placed in possession of the maniam lands granted as a remuneration for their offices, without any authority whatever. The right which the zemindar claims as proprietor of the estate of ejecting the parties holding these exempted lands, cannot be recognized. Such a right is not exercised by any other zemindar in the district.	
	By section 4, Regulation VI of 1831, all claims to succeed to hereditary village offices, or to enjoy the emoluments annexed to them are declared to be cognizable by the Collectors of districts in which the claim has arisen. In the present instance, it would not appear to be expedient to order the restoration of the petitioners without a full enquiry into their respective cases, as the zemindar has stated in his address, that several of the parties were concerned in frauds, embezzlements, etc., allegations which, if substantiated, would obviously render it inadvisable to reinstate them in their offices.	
	The Board observes that the precise nature of these maniams and of the remuneration annexed thereto, respecting which Government expressly called for information is not adverted to in the Collector's letter now under reply.	
	Settlement	
11-10-82	For f. 1241—Extract from the Board's proceedings.	95-126
	1. *Assessment*	
	The number of the villages under a money settlement was increased this year from 913 to 918, and there was a decrease in the number of amani villages from 178 to 168.	
	2. *Patam and poroopoo lands.*	
	The patam and poroopoo lands are held on favourable terms being exempted from a portion of the full revenue payable to Government for other lands of the same description. The former are understood to be subject to a grain assessment at a fixed rate per cottah of land commutable at the average price assumed for the purpose of the settlement, the demand fluctuating annually according to the extent of cultivation and the current prices. The latter are subject to a money assessment which is understood to be in some instances fixed upon the extent of land comprised in the tenure independently of the extent of cultivation, but generally to be a fixed rate per cottah, the demand being determined annually by the extent of cultivation.	

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Settlement—*cont.*

8. *Remission.*

The whole amount of remission for drought claimed by the holders of patam and poroopoo lands was Rs. 10,264–0–8. Besides this sum actually remitted, the Sub-Collector recommends a further remission of Rs. 6,963–3–0 to persons who have no grants for their lands in cases where the assessment upon them is equal to two-thirds of the standard assessment upon the other lands in the same village, refusing it in cases where the assessment is more favourable. It is the common condition of all favourable grants of this nature that the light assessment which in an ordinary season leaves to the cultivator a profit much exceeding that which generally accrues to the ryot, should not be reduced on account of occasional failures from drought or other accident. The advantage of the light assessment which at the highest appears to be one-third less than the ordinary rate is deemed sufficient to compensate for such failures without the indulgence allowed in seasons of drought to the common ryots who usually pay the full assessment and have not the means to bear extraordinary losses. If, on former occasions, such an indulgence has been granted to the holders of patam and poroopoo lands without sanads specially providing for it, it would seem to have been unauthorized and irregular. Under the circumstances of the late season, it may have been expedient to suspend the demand, but the Board is of opinion that it should not be remitted but should be collected by easy instalments with the revenue of the current and future years.

8. *Results.*

Financial.

There appears to be a decrease of Rs. 3,64,625–10–11 in the gross amount of the settlement of the land revenue under the direct management of the officers of Government for f. 1241 compared with that for the preceding year. Deducting the revenue assigned to pagodas, maniams, etc., and adding the revenue from the zemindaris, shrotriems, etc., there appears a decrease of Rs. 3,52,618–12–3.

The settlement of the whole revenue derived from the land including the extra item of deposits, and from extra sources, comparatively for f. 1241 and f. 1240, shows a decrease in f. 1241 of Rs. 4,11,620–0–3.

In conclusion, the Board records its approbation of the zeal and diligence with which Mr. Mellor appears to have exerted himself to discharge this very arduous and important duty under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty.

Extra Revenue

25–10–82 — F. 1241—Extract from the Board's proceedings. — 127–39

There was a decrease in the net revenue of Rs. 59,967–14–5.

Chank Fishery

15–11–82 — Mr. Hughes's proposal. — 141–2

The Collector considers Mr. Hughes's proposal too unfavourable and proposes to conduct the fishery under amani, on which account sanction is requested for the disbursement of Rs. 5,000. The Board requires the Collector to furnish an estimate of the whole of the charges of fishing the chanks and the probable value at which they may be sold and to report whether it is expedient to undertake the fishery every year, or whether it might not be ultimately more beneficial to restrict it to once in 2 or 3 years.

Chokkampatti

10–12–82 — Ejectment—Suit against the Collector. — 143–6

The Collector requested instructions how to dispose of petition No. 102 of 1828 from the Zemindar of Chokkampatti.

It appears that the 3 suits were instituted against Mr. Hudleston, the late Collector, by the zemindar in 1823, for having ejected him from the possession of certain lands. The defence of the suits was authorized by Government. The proceedings appear to have been entirely dropped. It appears that the plaintiff,

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Quit-rent—*cont.*	
	having failed to enter into any reasonable composition, must be left to seek his remedy from the civil tribunal and that no useful end would be attained by reopening the question, after a lapse of so many years.	
	Assessment	
8- 1-33	Reverend Mr. Rhenius's objection.	149-51
	The objection raised to the payment of the assessment on portions of the land on the plea that its collection has been discontinued for some years, are inadmissible. Unauthorized exemption for any length of time does not form any bar to the rights of Government. It may be proper to remind Mr. Rhenius that until the permission of Government shall have been obtained by him, his holding the lands is illegal, and that they are liable to be forfeited.	
	Suit	
10- 1-33	Ganapathi Aiyer *v.* Sub-Collector, Mr. Mellor.	158-63
	From the Board to Government.	
	The plaintiff sues for the recovery of Rs. 11-7-2 alleged to have been unduly collected from him, on account of certain lands, the crops on which partially failed in f. 1239. He maintains that he should have been relieved from the engagement for a money rent and that the actual produce should have been divided between him and Government.	
	The rules regulating the grant of remission in cases of short produce appear to have been conformed to and the plaintiff has no just ground of complaint. The Board begs to recommend that authority may be granted to the Collector to defend the suit on the public account.	
23- 1-33	————Sanction accorded.	163-4
	From Government to the Board.	
	Chank Fishery	
1- 4-33	Amani management.	167-8
	From the Board to Government.	
	The Board recommends that sanction may be granted for the disbursement of Rs. 12,370 on account of the chank fishery.	
9- 4-33	————Sanction accorded.	168-9
	From Government to the Board.	
	Settlement	
11- 6-33	F. 1241—Review.	180-6
	From Government to the Board.	
	1. The result has been a deplorable deficiency in the revenue, being less than the preceding year by Rs. 3,52,618-12-3, the difference between Rs. 15,14,681-4-0 the settlement of f. 1240, and Rs. 11,62,062-7-9 that of the one under review.	
	2. *Remission.*	
	The amount of remission claimed for drought by the holders of patam and poroopoo lands was Rs. 10,264-9-8. In cases where the owners of these lands possessed sanad providing for occasional remissions, they were allowed of necessity, but Mr. Mellor undoubtedly erred in extending them to others. There is little doubt that many of these lands were fraudulently acquired and all of them are held upon such favourable tenures that a demand so general for exemption ought not to have been admitted, and the rent should therefore have been collected, after a proper consideration of each individual case.	
4- 7-33	————Collector's explanation—Extract from the Board's Proceedings.	190-203
	Inams	
6- 2-34	Raghunathapuram—Mahomed Muedum's claim.	226-8
	The Board calls for a report upon a petition from Mahomed Muedum claiming the cattootah village of Raghunathapuram to the exclusion of Sheik Mahomed, the present possessor.—It appears that the village was formerly in possession of one Mahomed Yakub, upon whose death in f. 1211, Kader Sahib was put in possession. In f. 1236, the patta was granted in the	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Inams—*cont.*	
	name of the present possessor, Sheik Mahomed, who is stated to be the grandson of Mahomed Yakub by his eldest son, Noor Mahomed. The Board wishes to be informed how it happened that Noor Mahomed, the eldest son, did not succeed to the village in preference to Kader Saheb, the second son of Mahomed Yakub.	
	Elumadai and Urkadu	
3- 8-34	Court of Wards management—F. 1242—Extract from the Court's Proceedings.	232-46
	1. *Urkadu.*	
	The settlement including the private farm amounted to Rs. 17,687-9-8 being Rs. 2,401-6-10 less than the settlement of f. 1241 but Rs. 2,232-9-11 in excess of the average beriz of the 7 preceding faslis.	
	As the zemindar's minority expired on the 18th March last, the Court directs that he be placed in possession of the estate.	
	2. *Elumadai.*	
	The settlement amounted to Rs. 6,870-9-9 being an increase of Rs. 697-7-8 above the settlement of f. 1241 and of Rs. 268-4-11 above the average beriz of the 7 preceding faslis.	
	As the minority will expire in 2 months and a considerable doubt appears to attach to the correctness of the entry as to the date of the zemindar's birth, the Court thinks that he may be placed in possession at once and directs the Collector to deliver over charge to him together with the surplus funds in deposit.	
25- 4-34	———Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.	260-4
	Chanks	
19- 6-34	Mr. Baggott's proposal.	272-4
	Adverting to the opinion expressed by Mr. Blackburne on the offer of Mr. Hughes for the chanks fished in f. 1242, the Board considers Mr. Baggott's proposal inadmissible, as it is clear from Mr. Wroughton's letter that all the chanks fished in f. 1243 are according to the increased gauge of 2¼ inches diametre and are consequently more valuable than those formerly fished. The Collector is asked to report what has been the clear profit to Government on every thousand chanks fished in the 3 years previous to f. 1242.	
	Cantonments	
21- 7-34	Rents—Arrears of.	282-91
	The Board transmits the copy of an extract from the Minutes of Consultation and orders passed by Government upon a schedule furnished by the Register of Government Grants, and directs the Collector to conform to these orders in regard to lands situated within military cantonments.	
	Inams	
24- 7-34	Raghunathapuram—Mahomed Mucdum's claim.	292-4
	The claim of Mahomed Mucdum is a good one but the Board does not think it expedient to interfere to oust the present occupant, who has been in possession of the catgutah from f. 1235. It appears proper that he should be referred to the civil court to obtain possession of the village.	
	Elumadai and Urkadu	
21- 7-34	Restoration.	302-5
	From the Board to Government.	
	Urkadu.	
	The Collector explains that the zemindar having made up the sum of Rs. 3,811-5-10 reported to be the assets to meet the arrears of Rs. 12,780-2-1, there is no asset whatever now remaining to meet any part of the remaining balance of poshcash amounting to Rs. 8,968-11-3. The Board recommends that the Collector may be authorized to strike off this amount from the accounts.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Urigam	
5- 8-34	Balance of peshcash—Written off.	805
	The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the balance of peshcash of Rs. 8,068-11-3 to be written off to profit and loss.	
	Chanks	
11- 8-34	Mr. Baggott's proposal—Recommended.	808–11
	From the Board to Government.	
	From Mr. Eden's report, it appears that the offer of Mr. Baggott, though in his opinion not sufficiently advantageous is the only proposal which has been received. Mr. Eden advocates the plan of sending them round to Calcutta on account of Government to be there disposed of by some of the houses of agency. Although it is probable that the actual gain to Government by the sale of the chanks at Calcutta might exceed the amount offered by Mr. Baggott, yet as his offer involves no risk to Government, and as the chanks should be disposed of as speedily as possible, in order that employment may be found for the divers, the Board recommends that the chanks may be made over to Mr. Baggott on payment of Rs. 2,500 exclusive of the charges incurred by Government for the fisheries of ff. 1242-3.	
15- 8-34	————Accepted—Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.	812
	Extra Revenue	
16- 8-34	F. 1242—Extract from the Board's proceedings.	814–35

	F. 1241.	F. 1242.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Demand	6,61,644 12 5	6,15,809 12 4
Collections	6,40,830 15 2	5,54,100 15 8
Charges	47,741 8 10	46,542 13 5
Net revenue	5,92,589 6 4	5,07,558 1 10

The net revenue is a decrease below that of the previous fasli of Rs. 85,031-4-6.

16- 9-34	————Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.	859–64
	The Governor in Council observes with displeasure that the report of the Collector bears date almost a year after the expiration of the fasli to which it relates and that no explanation is given of this extraordinary delay.	
	The Governor in Council does not approve of the measure adopted by the late Collector to force the sale of the old salt in store at Vaippar and Arasadi. If the old salt was really of less value than the new, the Collector ought to have applied for authority to make a proportionate reduction in the monopoly price. It is of importance that the manufacture should be so regulated that the salt in store may not be above a year or at most 2 years old.	
	Surandai	
2-10-34	Attachment for private debt.	865–7
	The Board acknowledges the copy of a precept from the Auxiliary Court directing the sale of the zemindari to realize the sum of Rs. 4,627-3-5 together with interest on the principal sum of Rs. 3,753-5-8 till payment according to the terms of a razinamah filed in favour of one Shanmugam Pillai.	
	It appears that the zemindari is under attachment for an arrear of revenue amounting to Rs. 578-5-1 not far short of one year's peshcash. The Board directs the Collector to return the precept intimating that the balance due to the Government must be paid before the estate can be sold for a private debt, unless it be sold with the reservation that the arrears of peshcash be made good from the proceeds, the remainder being held available to discharge the debt to Shanmugam Pillai.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement	
30-10-34	F. 1242—Extract from the Board's proceedings.	381-445
	Assessment.	
	The woolungoo settlement which has hitherto been conducted is not in fact much better than an amani settlement. The only advantage it possesses is to secure in a bad season on the actual extent of the whole cultivation a rate of average produce, but this advantage is in a great degree lost by remission being granted at the village average on all lands on which the crops have perished. The woolungoo settlement is made upon the actual extent of cultivation, be it what it may. This actual extent of land is assessed at an average produce of 7 years. It is wholly inconsistent with the principle of a woolungoo settlement to assess the village on the actual extent of cultivation in each year and such a practice differs totally from the principle of a woolungoo settlement in Tanjore. It is necessary that there should be a standard extent of cultivation as well as a standard price and produce. No remission should be given on lands which fall short of the standard amount of cultivation unless the produce on the whole lands falls 30 % below the woolungoo standard, in which case the ryots have the privilege of claiming a division of the crops. Any extent of land cultivated beyond the standard should be additionally assessed at the rate of the village average. These rates should be adopted until such time as the field assessment on the nunjah lands has been introduced. The first step is to strike an average of the extent of cultivation during the 7 years on which the woolungoo grain standard was fixed. Where the ryots have once adopted the woolungoo mode of settlement, it is not at their option to revert to amani.	
	Revenue Renter	
6-11-34	Kalakkadu.	447-9
	Tumba Pillai, the renter, represents that the balance in question was occasioned by the adverse nature of the season and states that he has already undergone confinement in jail in default of payment. Should his representations be correct, the Board thinks that as the balance due is small, this is a case in which resort to the extreme measure of selling landed property should, if possible, be avoided and that arrangements should be made for the gradual recovery of the arrears.	

Vol. 4714.

Letters from the Board and Government.

1935.

(The letters contain original signatures.)

	Sivagiri	
5- 1-1935	Arrears.	1-11
	It appears that the total balance of peshcash outstanding against the zamindari on the 31st August last amounted, principal and interest, to Rs. 2,22,180-0-11. The Collector submits a proposition from the Zamindarni for the gradual liquidation of the balance due up to f. 1242, observing that, in the event of its being acceded to, she is prepared to make immediate payment of the amount due for f. 1243. The Board recommends that she may be allowed to liquidate her arrears in the manner and upon the terms proposed by her.	
20- 1-35	——Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.	11-4
	The Governor in Council declines to sanction the proposal. He proposes for consideration two alternatives, one, to bring the zamindari at once to sale for the arrears and for Government, to buy it in, or, to continue it under attachment with a view to gradually paying off the arrears from the surplus revenue. The Board of Revenue will report which of these plans should be adopted.	
26- 1-35	——Report called for.	17-8

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Settlement	
2- 1-35	F. 1242—Extract from the Minutes of Consultation	19-20
	The result of the settlement was an increase of Rs. 3,26,172 above the settlement of the preceding fasli. The Governor in Council agrees with the Board that credit is due to the Collector for the early disposal of the grain received on account of Government in the amani villages. The Board will call upon him to suggest how the unsaleable grain can be disposed of.	
	Extra Revenue	
13- 4-35	Balances—Ft. 1225-42—Extract from the Board's proceedings.	59-67
	These balances are due on account of sayer, abkari, sundry small farms and licences and motarpha, and amount to Rs. 74,171-9-8, of which Rs. 8,171-12-2 is considered recoverable, Rs. 8,853-13-5 doubtful and the remainder Rs. 57,646-0-1 is recommended by the Collector to be written off as irrecoverable.	
	The Board calls for further information regarding certain items of irrecoverable balance and recommends that the Collector may be authorized to write off Rs. 54,033-7-1 from the accounts.	
	As regards the 2nd item, the Collector is requested to explain whether the right of collecting the motarpha has been conceded to the catgoottadars in the villages in question.	
	Extra Revenue	
4- 5-35	F. 1243—Extract from the Board's proceedings.	73-89
	Sayer.	
	The Board considers the result of Mr. Eden's management for the recovery of the arrears to be very satisfactory; he appears, however, to have been rather too scrupulous in proceeding against the securities in cases where any difficulty occurred either in finding out the actual renters or in laying hands on their property when known. In the cases alluded to in the 10th para. of his report, there appears to be no reason why the securities should not have been held responsible for the balance incurred, as there can be no doubt that they were cognizant of the frauds attempted by their principals.	
	Sivagiri	
20- 4-35	Management—Transfer to the proprietor—Recommended.	91-3
	With reference to the orders of Government, dated 5th January last, the Board submits the letter from the Collector reporting the result of an investigation into the resources of the zamindari and concurs in his opinion that as the estate has not improved under the management of the Circar and as there are grounds for believing that it possesses resources, it will be advisable to transfer it to the owner upon the conditions stated in the 5th para. of the Board's proceedings of the 5th January.	
1- 5- 35	————Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.	93-4
	The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council approves of the Board's renewed recommendation.	
	Extra Revenue	
26- 5-35	F. 1243—Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.	101-5
	Sanction is granted for writing off the wastage on salt amounting to Garce 1,859-220-6 being 7-49-5 % of the total quantity stored.	
	Sayer.	
	It is hoped that the Collector will be able to explain satisfactorily why he permitted Moothia Pillay who is a defaulter of last year's rents to hold a rent in the current fasli.	
	The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council notices with satisfaction the exertions of Mr. Eden for the recovery of the arrears.	
	Quit-rent	
1- 6-35	Mr. Eden's claim for remission—Recommended.	119-20
	From the Board to Government.	
	Under the circumstances reported by the Collector, the Board recommends that the amount due prior to the purchase of the thatched bungalow on the sea-coast from the late Collector, Mr. Blackburne, may be remitted upon his paying up the quit-rent which has since become due.	

Date.	Abstract	Page number.
	Quit-rent—*cont.*	
12- 6-35	Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.	120
	The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council grants authority for remitting the quit-rent as recommended.	
	Criminal Justice	
16- 7-35	Powers under Regulation IX of 1822—Restraint to be observed.	175-7
	The Board acknowledges the Collector's letter, dated the 30th June last.	
	The extensive powers with which Collectors are invested by Regulation IX of 1822 should only be exercised in extreme cases and after the most mature deliberation. The restraint of the persons and the attachment of the property of individuals not yet convicted are of themselves heavy penalties upon all classes, particularly, upon those who, like the petitioners, are men of wealth and apparent respectability. The Board deprecates the strong language which the Collector has used towards persons against whom he sits in judgment, as affording irresistible grounds for a new trial.	
	Chanks	
6- 7-35	Sale to Mr. Baggott.	187-9
	From the Board to Government.	
	The Collector reports that under an erroneous impression that sanction has been obtained for the sale, he has made over the chanks to Mr. Baggott. The Board recommends that the transaction may be confirmed. The sale appears to have been an advantageous one, as far as the Government are concerned.	
17- 7-35	————Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.	189
	Government sanction the sale of the chanks to Mr. Baggott.	
	Quit-rent	
23- 7-35	Arrears—Mr. Montgomerie's property.	191-2
	From the Board to Government.	
	The demand amounts to Rs. 612-8-0 being the arrears due since 1600, a period of 19 years before the property was purchased by Mr. Montgomerie. The Board recommends that the Collector may be authorized to remit the demand for the period prior to 1st Jan. 1627 when the property came into Mr. Montgomerie's possession.	
28- 7-35	————Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.	193
	The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council grants authority for remitting the arrears of quit-rent.	
	Settlement	
25- 8-35	For f. 1243—Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.	199-207
	1. The result of the settlement is stated to have been Rs. 15,61,156-10-2, being a net increase over that of the preceding fasli of Rs. 1,86,500-2-7. There appears to have remained on the 1st of Oct. an uncollected balance of Rs. 21,731-9-3. The Collector should have explained the reasons for the delay in its collection.	
	2. The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council entirely concurs with the Board in its observations relative to the necessity of apportioning the assumed produce of each village upon the fields with reference to their relative capabilities. Without some arrangement of the kind, it is manifest that the ryots obtain a great and undue advantage, while the State must be a loser to a very considerable degree.	
	Pearl Banks	
11- 9-35	Inspection—Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.	211-4
	The President records his minute. An intelligent officer should be deputed to inspect the banks and report the results which may enable Government to decide as to future measures and particularly as to the expediency and probable advantage of more frequent fisheries. It is recommended that Lt.-Col. Monteith who has given his attention to the subject of pearl fisheries be employed on that duty without delay.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Pearl Banks—*cont.*	
	The Board concurs in the sentiments expressed in the above minute and orders that a copy be transmitted to the Board of Revenue.	
	Spice Gardens	
27- 8-35	Renting—Mr. Huxham's offer not accepted by the Board.	215
	Settlement	
16- 7-35	For f. 1243—Extract from the Board's proceedings.	223–84
	1. The following are the principles for the settlement of Tinnevelly as defined in the letter from Government, dated 4th March 1833.	
	2. *Commutation rate.* "The mailwaram being fixed on each village, and the standard price being also fixed on an average of ordinary years, the settlement is to fluctuate only as the actual price varies 10 % above or 5 % below that standard. The settlement is to be made with each individual meerassidar, unless when any of them do not provide for the cultivation, when it is to be made with the cultivating ryot."	
	3. *Standard produce.* A standard of produce was assumed for every village founded upon the cultivation and produce of 7 amani years from f. 1211 to f. 1217; the standard price was assumed upon an average of a certain number of years of the decennial lease.	
	4. Until f. 1235, however, no attention was paid to these rules, the practice having been to take a muchalika from a few leading men of the village, binding them to pay at a certain rate for the produce of the village. The settlement was thus in fact nothing more than an annual village rent with the head ryots.	
	5. In f. 1235, the settlement was made more in conformity with the instructions of the Government and the Board. A muchalika appears to have been taken from the head mirasidars as usual, but individual pattahs were issued limiting the demand against each ryot.	
	6. There was still a great error in the manner in which the whole amount of the demand for the village was determined. The obvious tendency of an average assessment being to tax the good lands too low and the bad lands too high, the Board directed that the average subdivision should be set aside and that the assumed produce of the village should be apportioned upon the fields with reference to their relative capabilities. It will afford a partial remedy to existing evils and facilitate the administration of the revenue upon the basis of the woolungoo rent.	
	Embezzlement	
24- 8-35	Naib Sarishtadar—Conviction and appeal—Orders on.	307–80
	1. The Board disposes of the appeal petition, dated the 9th Jan. 1834, from Govinda Row, late naib sarishtadar, against certain decisions of the Collector under Regulation IX of 1822 by which he was convicted and sentenced to pay a sum of Rs. 5,086-11-0 being double the value of lands alleged to have been corruptly received and of public money misappropriated by him.	
	2. The Board in considering these trials sees much that is objectionable in the mode in which the investigation was conducted. It merely involved the propriety or otherwise of continuing Govinda Row in his official duties, which was quite inadmissible in a trial under a highly penal regulation which might have led to his committal to the criminal court.	
	3. On an attentive consideration of the proceedings of the Collector, the Board does not consider the evidence sufficient to warrant the conviction of the naib sarishtadar, although it considers his conduct as open to suspicion. It resolves, therefore, to annul the sentence and to remit the penalty levied from the appellant.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chank Fishery	
26-10-35	Renting—Mr. Baggott's offer.	331-2
	From the Board to Government.	
	The Board does not think it advisable to accept an offer for so long a term as 5 years, but it recommends that the Collector may receive sanction for making over the rent to Mr. Baggott for one year for the sum of Rs. 3,000, should he be willing to take it on those terms.	
3-11-35	————Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.	332
	The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council approves of the Board's recommendation.	
	Temple Management	
3-12-35	Embezzlement by Gopal Pillai—Orders on.	339-45
	1. The Board acknowledges the Collector's letter transmitting a petition of appeal from one Gopal Pillai of Palamcottah against a decision passed by Mr. Eden, by which he was adjudged to pay a sum of Rs. 4,277-6-9 which is alleged to have been embezzled, with an additional penalty of Rs. 1,000 under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1822.	
	2. On a full consideration of all the circumstances, the Board regrets that the Collector should have deemed it necessary to push his enquiries regarding the misappropriation of the pagoda funds to such a length and through so long a period as that embraced in the investigation. The main object, the prevention of further abuses and misappropriations, might readily have been obtained by a short enquiry and by the immediate removal of the delinquents from the office.	
	3. The Board has resolved to set aside the decision appealed against, and to direct that the penalty awarded should be remitted. It presumes that Mr. Eden has taken steps to remove both Gopal Pillai and his relative from the management of the pagoda funds.	

Vol. 4715.

Letters to the Accountant-General, etc.

1826.

	Government Securities	
1-2-1826	Claim by heir.	11-5
	To the Accountant-General.	
	In reference to the Accountant-General's letter of the 7th Dec. last, the Collector forwards an original affidavit signed by 6 respectable inhabitants of Palamcottah. He also states that in a letter from Government, he was directed to acquaint Terumanam Sulochanam Mudaliar that his request to have at his disposal, as heir, the interest of a deed to which his father was a party, would be complied with. A receipt from Terumanam Sulochanam Mudaliar for the sum of Rs. 1,757-8-0 is transmitted.	
	Collections and Charges	
1-6-26	Estimate.	51-2
	To the Accountant-General.	
	From 1st July to 31st Dec.	

	Rs.	A.	P.
Gross collections	10,00,000	0	0
Gross charges	1,97,208	0	0
Net revenue ...	8,02,792	0	0

The estimate is Rs. 16,173-3-7 below the total net collections of the same period in 1825 in consequence of a fall in the price of grain.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Collector's Office	
27- 2-26	Construction—Estimate and plan.	180-1
	To the Civil Engineer, Southern Division, Madura.	
	The Collector forwards a regular plan of a new cutcherry together with an estimate of the expense of erecting it. Since the introduction of the Hon. Company's Government in the province, the sum expended in public revenue buildings has been very moderate. The actual expense is now estimated at Rs. 4,800. The plan and estimate may be forwarded for sanction in order that the work may be commenced with as little delay as possible.	
	Customs Statements	
20- 7-26	To the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.	232
	1. The Collector forwards an annual statement of exports and imports at the frontier chowkis together with an account of duties collected from 1st May 1825 to 30th April 1826.	
	2. There is a net increase in the export amounting to Rs. 77,441 above that of last year which arose chiefly on the exportation of piece-goods to Travancore, as also a net increase of Rs. 22,019 in the import trade above that of last year which is accounted for chiefly by gruff goods which have been imported in greater quantity into the province from Travancore in this year.	
	3. Coins and bullion have been imported from Travancore to the amount of Rs. 92,192.	
	Travelling Allowances	
18- 8-26	Servants travelling with the Collector's cutcherry.	239-40
	To the Postmaster-General.	
	The Collector transmits a copy of a resolution of Government to grant to all servants travelling with the Collector's huzur cutcherry a sum of batta in proportion to their pay, under authority of which the charge has been made which is objected. It can hardly be necessary to point out that where the daily receipt and despatch of official correspondence occurs, out of the usual tapal route, the presence of some person belonging to the Post Office department cannot be dispensed with. It is hoped that the charge will be passed and that a final order will be obtained on the subject by reference to a higher authority.	
13- 9-26	————The presence of some persons belonging to the post office with the circuit cutcherry has hitherto proved a great convenience in the regular despatch and receipt of letters as well as in the conduct of the frequent correspondence with the post office writer at Palamcottah and the goomastahs at the outstation. It is requested distinctly to permit or forbid his attendance so as to enable the Collector to determine whether he must apply for batta to a servant the necessity of whose travelling is admitted, or to state the necessity of some addition to his establishment of English writers for the purpose of conducting unavoidable correspondence in the Post Office department.	245
	Sepoy Huts	
4-11-26	Assignment of lands for.	261-3
	To the O.C., Palamcottah.	
	The Collector states his opinion that everything within the walls of a fort should be solely under the Commanding Officer, but that an attempt to remove those now inhabiting the fort would be attended with opposition. He does not feel himself authorized to eject those persons whose removal is necessary for the purpose. Should there be any spot without the fort on which the huts could conveniently be constructed, he will readily do all in his power to appropriate it to that purpose.	
	Monro, Mr. James	
9-11-26	Collector—House and ground purchased by him.	263-4
	To the Collector and Register of Company's Grants.	
	Mr. James Munro, Collector, transmits his application for a Company's grant for a house and ground purchased by him in the vicinity of Palamcottah in 1823.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Military Roads	
5- 12-26	land—Improvements of.	272-6

To the O.C., Southern Division, Trichinopoly.

1. For military purposes, the routes which require consideration connected with Tinnevelly are,
   (*a*) from Dindigul and Madura to Quilon and Palamcottah;
   (*b*) from Madura to Ceylon by way of Tuticorin; and
   (*c*) to and from Quilon to Tinnevelly and Palamcottah.
2. *From the north to Palamcottah and Quilon.*
   For communicating from the north with Palamcottah only, a new line of road might be opened directly south from Kovilpatti to Sivalapperi which is on the left bank of the Tambraparni after its confluence with the Chittar. This line would avoid the Kayattar nullah and the Chittar. At Sivalapperi, the stream, though broader than at Palamcottah, is in a certain degree checked in its force by an anicut entirely across the river, about a mile below the ferry which might be established here. Still the communication with Tinnevelly would be incomplete.
3. From Madura to Quilon, it has been usual for troops and military stores to proceed through Palamcottah and Arramboli, a distance of about 280 miles. The road from Madura to Puliari at the foot of the Ariankaval pass is better than that to Palamcottah. The establishment of an easy communication for wheeled carriages by this route seems worthy of attention inasmuch as it would save about 60 miles out of 280.
4. Troops marching from Quilon to Srirangapatam or Bangalore, have occasionally taken the route of Palamcottah and Madura to Dindigul, a distance of about 270 miles. Of this about 80 might be saved partly by going through the Ariankaval pass to Srivilliputtur and partly by going from there by improving a more direct road which now exists to Dindigul through Peraiyur passing to the west of Ansipatti through an easy pass near Uttapanayakkanur to the bank of the Vaigai river, through Nilakkottai to Dindigul. This route would shorten the distance between Srivilliputhur and Dindigul by 15 miles. The ghat is already quite easy for palanquins and the river is not too broad for a bridge. It must be desirable to have an unimpeded channel of communication by land at all seasons, between Travancore and Trichinopoly. This object would seem to be most easily attainable in this direction. The advantages are the saving in distance of about 80 miles, the collateral benefit of improving the communication between Travancore and Tinnevelly and the shortening and improving the road from Coimbatore to the Commercial Residency at Tinnevelly which will be of consequence to the cotton trade.

	Dutch Residents	
14- 1-26	Mrs. J. C. Wouterz and Mrs. J. C. Wichesser—Identification.	285

To Mr. J. R. Cocq, Tuticorin.

The Collector enquires whether or not the same person under different names has not written both letters.

30- 1-26	———Mrs. Wouterz—Pensions—Payment.	287-90

To the Special Agent, Cuddalore.

Two respectable inhabitants of Tuticorin have certified that the petitioner is in a state of extreme distress and destitute of the means of supporting herself and 4 children. Her late husband, Mr. Wouterz, had never held any public situation. On account of her children, she is entitled to Rs. 5 monthly for 1 year from the orphan fund. Mrs. Wouterz may have a pension for herself and 4 children of Rs. 17½ monthly.

27- 9-26	———Christiana Wisscher and Mrs. J. G. Vonstockel of Tuticorin—Pensions—Application.	302-6

To the Special Agent, Cuddalore.

The Collector transmits two original petitions. The difference in the sums proposed for the relief of the petitioners arises from their husbands having been in different ranks of life. As the sums are small and the applicants are really in distress, the applications may be recommended to Government.

Letters to the Accountant-General, etc.

1827.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Salt Manufacture	
4- 1-1827	Prevention of abuses.	1-2
	To the Board.	
	In respect to the management of salt subsequent to its being taken out of the pans and previous to its being received into store, there is no established rule limiting the period in which it is allowed to remain unstored. Perhaps 3 days on the banks of the bed and 15 days in large heaps may be considered a fair average. It is the constant care of the huzur during the manufacturing season to make them store it as soon as possible. The only check peculiar to this stage of the manufacture is the transmission of daily estimates of the quantity of salt extracted from the pans. All the usual checks of chopping, watch and ward, etc., are of course in force as well as in stored salt.	
	Salt	
17- 8-27	Prices—Statements.	3-7
	To the Board.	
	Government Securities	
31- 5-27	Payment of interest to Sulochanam Mudaliar.	40-2
	To the Accountant-General.	
	With reference to the orders of Government under date the 27th Feb. last that a bond of indemnity has been taken from Terumanam Sulochanam Mudaliar, the interest due on the promissory note which stands in the name of his father, Terumanam Ramalingam Mudali, amounting from the 1st Oct. 1823 to the 31st March 1827 to Rs. 30,602-12-4 has been paid to him.	
7- 6-27	———To the Accountant-General.	42-3
	The Collector forwards copy of an application from Sulochanam Mudaliar for the payment of interest due on 7 promissory notes in the joint name of himself and brother Nallathambi Mudaliar under age together with his receipt.	
	Currency	
19- 6-27	Uniform standard—Introduction.	45-7
	To the Accountant-General.	
	The general feeling in the district is decidedly in favour of the measure which is advantageous to all but the shroffs. The external trade is carried on almost entirely by bills and therefore little or no inconvenience can be felt by the merchants engaged in it. They make no objections whatever to the proposed measure. The sample now in issue of uncurrent coinage would absorb the whole in 5 or 6 years. After a fair period had been allowed for individuals to dispose of their coin at the treasury at the present rates, the introduction of the measure would not be considered harsh.	
13- 7-27	———To the Accountant-General.	63
	Very great inconvenience is experienced both in public and private business from the scarcity of small coins consequent upon the calling in of the uncurrent coinage. It is requested that the Accountant-General will take an early opportunity of supplying the deficiency.	
	Revenue Arrears	
26- 9-27	Statement for ff. 1215-35.	74-5
	F. 1236.	

	Rs.	A.	P.
Demand	14,74,718	11	9
Collection	5,79,789	11	4
Balance ...	8,94,929	0	5

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Revenue Arrears	
26- 9-27	Permanently settled estates—F. 1236—Balance statement. From the time of the first introduction of the permanent settlement to the end of the last fasli, the balance is Rs. 2,65,943-15-8.	76-7
	Munro, Sir Thomas	
31- 7-27	Erection of statue—Proposals. To the Gentlemen, European and Native. In compliance with the desire of the Committee of Management, the Collector requests subscriptions for the erection of a statue to the memory of Sir Thomas Munro, the late Governor.	172
	Profession Tax	
8- 9-27	Grievances of the bazaarmen of Palamcottah. To Lt.-Col. Woulfe. The Collector acknowledges the receipt of a letter, dated 31st July, stating that the bazaarmen of Palamcottah threaten to raise the price of provisions in consequence of the imposition of a tax upon them. The whole annual tax imposed upon the shops of every description amounts to Rs. 483. The Collector regrets that the gentlemen of the 3rd L.I. should have been put to any inconvenience by the introduction of the new impost and states that orders have been issued to prevent its recurrence. He also requests that the gentlemen will do him the justice to discriminate between the adventitious consequences of a necessary public arrangement and any wilful neglect of their comfort.	172-3
	Treasury Guards	
24- 9-27	Reduction proposed. To the O.C., Palamcottah. The Collector states that he has been directed to reduce the establishment of sibbendis, who are at present mounted guard over the cash chest in addition to the troops furnished from the garrison of Palamcottah, and to apply for such an increase of the regular guard as the O.C. may deem equal to the protection of the treasury. The amount to be guarded will be from 5 to 10 lakhs of rupees. He requests to be informed what strength may be deemed sufficient for this charge and that if convenient the arrangement may take place from the 1st proximo.	188-9
	Sornadayam	
8-10-27	Rameswaram temple—Villages attached to. To the Principal Collector of Madura. The Board of Revenue has determined that poruppu or katgootahdars are not entitled to collect the sornadayam of their respective villages unless such title is specially set forth in the original grant. Upon this principle, the money taxes in the villages in question have been ordered to be collected by Government. If the right of collecting these taxes has been conferred upon the renter in the pattah, an account of the demand under this head will be furnished to determine what remission should be made in the amount of his rent.	192
	Maramat Establishment	
27-12-27	Increase—Proposals. To the Civil Engineer, Southern Division, Trichinopoly. The Collector transmits a memorandum in comparison with the present sanctioned establishment and entirely agrees with Capt. Campbell as to the necessity of the increase. He requests that this proposal may be submitted to the consideration of the Board.	212-5
	Travelling	
17- 4-27	Posting of bearers. To the Postmaster-General. 1. The Collector reports that he has made enquiries in this and in other districts, with the desire of establishing such kind of accommodation for travellers as the Postmaster-General has in view, viz., the residence of sets of bearers at convenient intervals and has always found them unwilling to consent.	220-2

Vol. 4716—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Travelling—*cont.*	
	2. The Tinnevelly district, from its peculiar situation, is only a thoroughfare to and from Travancore in communication with other districts, and bearers for posting are not much required.	
	3. The Collector does not consider the establishment of bearers at the bungalow stations as practicable. Upon an application which reaches the Magistrate at Tinnevelly, bearers may be posted from Quilon on the 4th day after the receipt of the letter at Virdooputty, the first village on the Madura road to Palamcottah, on the 5th day at Kulputty and so on.	
	Agnew, Maj.	
12- 4-27	Death reported.	232
	To the Zillah Judge, Madura.	
	Maj. Agnew of the Madras Army travelling from Palamcottah to the Presidency died at Virdooputty on the 7th instant. A peon was sent to guard his property which will be delivered to the Zillah Judge.	

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Letters to the Accountant-General, etc.
1828.

	Salt	
21- 4-1828	Prices—Statement.	1-2
	To the Board.	
17- 5-28	————Revenue—Ff. 1216-25—Statement.	3-4
29-11-28	————Recommended for confiscation—Statement.	8-9
	Fischer, Mr. G. F.	
18- 6-28	Estates—Payment of deposit money—Application of Mr. Cator, Administrator.	84-5
	To the Accountant-General.	
	The Collector forwards an application from Mr. Cator, Administrator to the estate of Mr. G. F. Fischer for the payment of Pag. 356-10-51 which was paid into the treasury by the court. He wishes to know if he may remit the amount to Mr. Cator and also on what terms the interest is to be paid.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
18- 3-28	Instructions to Mr. G. A. Hughes.	117-8
	To Mr. G. A. Hughes.	
	Pearl Fisheries	
14- 6-28	Instalments—Payment by Mr. Hughes.	147
	To Mr. G. A. Hughes, Agent for Messrs. Scott & Co.	
	Mr. Hughes is considered entitled to the higher rate of remission, Rs. 8,750, on account of the pearl fishery and is called upon to pay into the treasury his instalment for May, deducting the remission, which leaves a balance of Rs. 9,250.	
	Assessment	
29- 7-28	Rates—Statement.	162-5
	To the Resident of Travancore.	
	Irrigation Dispute	
8- 8-28	Travancore Dewan's inspection.	171
	To the British Resident of Travancore.	
	The 2nd sarishtadar of the office will be ready to meet the dewan on the disputed spot at Sivanallur, at any time most convenient to him. Every attention will be paid to the dewan in his progress to Cape Comorin and a competent person will be appointed to wait upon him to examine the dam in dispute at Malayankulam.	
9- 8-28	————To the Sub-Collector, Tinnevelly.	171

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Public Servants	
11- 6-28	Summoned as witnesses.	255
	To the Assistant Judge of the Auxiliary Court at Tinnevelly.	
	The attendance of all the persons noted in the letter of the 5th instant at the Auxiliary Court at one and the same time will occasion material inconvenience and obstruction to the public service. Four of the witnesses are the servants of the Tenkasi taluk cutcherry. The Collector wishes to know with reference to the circular order of the Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, dated 25th Aug. 1823, whether the attendance of 2 only of the public servants at a time will interfere with the proceedings.	
	Revenue Records	
4-11-28	Liability to production in courts.	266-7
	To the Acting Judge in the zillah of Madura.	
	1. " I am fully aware of the necessity of furnishing whatever official records of my office may be required in the trial of a cause in a Court of Justice."	
	2. " In the present instance, however, I cannot subscribe to the propriety of your furnishing a petitioner with an extract of your proceedings containing a resolution of the Court." " The production of official papers from a Collector's records in evidence before a Moonsiff's Court is not contemplated in the observations of the Judges of the Sudr Adalut and it is doubted whether the Court can exercise a compulsory process for their production."	
	3. It is desirable that the subject of the correspondence should be referred for the instructions of the Judges of the Provincial Court of the Southern Division.	
4-11-28	———To the Register of the Provincial Court of the Southern Division, Trichinopoly.	267-8

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Letters to the Accountant-General, etc. 1829.

	Salt Establishments	
8- 4-1829	Statement.	2-3
13- 5-29	To the Board.	6-7

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges at Rs. 21 a month	252	0	0
Estimated amount of salt to be manufactured for 1829 is 200 garces	21,000	0	0
Percentage of charges collection	1	8	2

The salt pan at Tuticorin was discontinued in Dec. 1825. At the same time, the salt pans in Kallurani, Kulattur and 2 other places were united to that of Vaippar. It has been found that the servants at Vaippar were unable to visit in one day all these pans which are at a distance of about 8 miles, thereby affording facilities for fraud which could not be checked. The pans in 2 places will be suppressed so as to limit the extent of the pans of the Vaippar station to a distance of 4 miles.

The usual supply will be provided for by the re-establishment of the salt pan at Tuticorin. The Board is requested to approve of the arrangement and to obtain the sanction for the establishment proposed in the letter, dated the 8th April last.

Vol. 4718—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Salt	
22–10–29	Revenue—Statement To the Board.	14–6
5–11–29	————Leases—Offences.	17–8
16–11–29	————Statement. To the Board.	20
27–11–29	————Establishment—Proposals. To the Board.	21–2
	Extra Revenue	
9– 6–29	Renting proposals for f. 1239. To the Board. The items of revenue consist of sayer, betel and tobacco and abkari. The rent of the toddy farm has been held by one set of Shanars for the last 8 years. They have never paid their kist with regularity and are now fallen in arrears. The old renters have exerted their influence to prevent the proposals of other persons with a view to secure to themselves a more favourable rent. The toddy farm may be held under amani. The net increase in the amount of the proposals in the current fasli is Rs. 18,825 above that of f. 1238.	27–35
	Customs	
27– 8–29	Indigo—Statement. To the Board.	40–2
	Currency	
16– 2–29	Loss by exchange. To the Accountant-General. The special sanction of Government may be obtained to write off the sum of Rs. 6,618–2–2 to the account of batta or loss by exchange.	55
	Agricultural Advances	
29– 5–29	Head of account. To the Accountant-General. The Collector requests instructions as to the head under which the sums disbursed on account of tuccavy for f. 1239 may be charged. Hitherto the sums disbursed were charged in the accounts after the commencement of the fasli under the head of "Extraordinary." Such however not being a general rule, the subject is now brought to notice.	76–7
	Cotton	
16– 2–29	Price—Statement. To the Commercial Resident, Tinnevelly.	168–4
	Treasury Guards	
17– 2–29	Reduction proposals. To the O.C. the Southern Division, Trichinopoly. With reference to the letter, dated the 12th instant from the O.C., the Sub-Collector in charge states that only one of the four therein adverted to is held on the requisition of the Revenue department, the 3 others having been supplied to the Commercial Resident. As regards the reduction proposed in the treasury guard, the O.C. appears to have been deceived as to its numerical strength, as the party invariably supplied for that purpose amounts only to the number recommended by him for reduction. And with reference to the importance of the duty it has to perform and adverting to the fact that the treasury is situated within the limits of Tinnevelly, a distance of 2 miles from the garrison, the strength is not more than is absolutely necessary.	168–4
	Customs Duty	
31– 7–29	Gunny and twine—Payment—Requisition. To the Commercial Resident. The Collector wishes to know the provisions of the regulation under which the Commercial Resident considers that articles furnished by contract for the purpose of the Company's investment, such as gunny and twine should be exempt from the payment of the sayer duties. As these articles are now supplied by contract, they seem to be fairly chargeable with the duties levied on all other articles of inland trade.	214

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chank Fishery	
16-10-29	F. 1239—Renting proposals called for. To the Collector of Trichinopoly.	245-6
	Customs Complaint	
16-10-29	Ismal Pillai. To the British Resident of Travancore. The subject of the complaint contained in the dewan's letter was that Ismal Pillai, a weaver at Shencottah, had been required, contrary to custom, to pay duty on some thread, which he was conveying into the Hon'ble Company's territories. The demand of duty on cotton thread is made under clause 1, section xiv, Regulation I of 1812, by which it may be charged with the aggregate duty of 8 per cent. The levy of duty does not appear to be contrary to mamul. The two mettoos are continued at Penniarkulam and Karungulam. Should any other place have been occupied by the sayer renter of Perungudi, it may be made known in order that the dewan's wishes may be attended to.	247
	Melmandai	
29-10-29	Transfer of registry—Arrangements to be made.	249-51
30-10-29	To Mr. G. A. Hughes, Tachchanallur. The Collector requests that necessary arrangements may be made for the registry of such parts of the zamindari as may be transferred in order that the demand of public revenue may be fixed thereon. The Collector encloses a receipt for Rs. 83,577-12-0 to discharge the zamindar. It is necessary to register both the sale and transfer of Kadalgudi and Kulattur.	
	Motarpha	
30-10-29	Military bazaarmen—Report.	251-6
2-11-29	To the O.C. 3rd Rt. L.I., Palamcottah. The Collector acknowledges the letter of the O.C. 3rd Rt. L.I., dated the 29th Oct., communicating the conduct of the Tahsildar in requiring certain bazaarmen to be entered in the returns of the corps under his command to pay a tax which is not considered applicable to regimental line bazaars. Certain persons keeping bazaars outside the fort, in a place denominated as the regimental lines, were entered in the public accounts last year, as being liable to the payment of taxes to Government upon the same principles as the bazaar people residing within the fort. There was no apparent reason to consider that an exception should be made in their favour. Instructions have been issued that for the present the demand of the tax upon these people shall be discontinued. In the meantime, a list may be furnished of all persons attached to the regimental bazaar who are entered upon the returns of the corps showing the authorities upon which they are considered to be exempt from the payment of bazaar taxes.	
	Kadalgudi	
6-11-29	Transfer of registry. To Mr. G. A. Hughes, Tachchanallur. It was never intended to make any alteration in the assessment of Kadalgudi. All that is required and positively necessary to render the purchase a legal transaction and to secure Mr. Hughes from any future difficulty is to register the lands in his name and to furnish him with a memorandum of the public demand upon them and of the period of payment.	263
	Collector's Office	
29 1-29	Construction—Bill of charges To the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates. The Collector transmits the bill of charges incurred in the construction of a Collector's cutcherry at Tinnevelly and a shed in the vicinity of the travellers' bungalow at Srivilliputhur for the accommodation of the European soldiers and sepoys. The former amounts to Rs. 5,302-2-8 and the latter to Rs. 138-9-0. It may be submitted to the Board for the special sanction of Government.	— 266-9

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Public Works	
12- 5-29	Ordinary estimate for 1929—Information furnished. To the Civil Engineer, Southern Division, Trichinopoly.	292-5
4- 6-29	————List of. To the Civil Engineer, Southern Division, Trichinopoly. The Collector forwards a list of principal works exceeding Rs. 100 which require the inspection of the Civil Engineer.	296-9
	Melmandai	
30-10-29	Decree debt—Payment. To the Assistant Judge of the Auxiliary Court. The sanction of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council having been conveyed to Mr. G. A. Hughes for the purchase and transfer of a part of the Melmandai zamindari, that gentleman has paid into the treasury the sum of Rs. 82,752-7-7 being the amount decreed to be paid. Information is requested as to how the amount is to be disposed of.	333-4
	Dutch Pensioners	
10- 1-29	List of. To the Accountant-General. The Collector forwards 3 lists, of which No. 1 gives the names of the pensioners at Tuticorin at the cession of the Netherlands Government, No. 2 designates those who are now actually resident at that place, and receiving the amount of their original Dutch pension, together with the addition granted by this Government and No. 3 specifies those individuals who enjoy a pension from this Government only.	351-2

Vol. 4719.

Letters to the Accountant-General, etc.

1930.

	Salt	
5- 6-1930	Accumulation at Kalimangundi, etc.—Report. To the Principal Collector of Madura. The Collector reports that he is fully aware of the importance of protecting this source of revenue from the injury to which it is exposed by the accumulation of salt in the places alluded to and repeated orders have been issued to destroy it. As Kalimangundi is situated nearly 10 miles to the north of Vaippar and salt which may be conveyed from thence into the Ramnad country may be much more easily intercepted by the chowky servants at Tarakkudi than by those at Vaippar, a proper degree of vigilance in both pans may render any illegal practices liable to detection and punishment.	4-5
	Customs Tariff	
12- 5-30	Chaya thread—Proposed exclusion. To the Board. The Collector submits a statement showing the amount of duty levied on chaya thread during the last 8 years. It does not appear that the exclusion from the tariff of the duty on chaya thread would be attended with any advantage to the community at large. It is a distinct article of trade and gives employment to one particular class of people, who, in fact, are the only weavers in the district who weave cloth from the chaya thread. When the chaya thread is used up by them in the manufacture of red cloth, no duty is payable on it. Red cloth only is subject to excise. A remission of duty in the chaya thread would have no effect in reducing the price of the cloth.	11-3
	Abkari and Sayer Revenue	
12- 5-30	Renting proposals for f. 1240—Statement. To the Board. The Collector recommends the renewal of 20 of the 23 rents which have been held by the chowkies during the last 2 faslis.	14-7

Vol. 4719—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Toddy	
1– 6–30	Renting proposals for f. 1239—Statement.	19–20
	To the Board.	
	The Collector submits a statement of the proposals for the rent amounting to Rs. 2,758 for sanction. it was found that an arrangement could not be made before February in consequence of the unfavourable state of the season and of the toddy produce never being realized before that month.	
	Extra Revenue	
5– 6–30	Renting proposals for f. 1240.	21–3
	To the Board.	
	The proposals amount to Rs. 2,99,385 which is a net increase of Rs. 13,222 above that of f. 1239.	
	Government Securities	
17– 4–30	Indemnity bond.	66–7
	To the Accountant-General.	
	The Collector transmits an indemnity bond of Terukalakondam Kistna Row and Terukalakondam Ram Row on account of themselves and on behalf of their 3 minor brothers securing the Company harmless for the payment of the interest as well as for the transfer in their joint names of the bond which is forwarded duly receipted by the parties.	
	Cash Remittance	
6–10–30	To the Collector of Coimbatore—Requisition.	129–30
21–10–30	To the Accountant-General.	136–8
1–12–30	The present state of the treasury will not admit of a remittance of 1 lakh of rupees to the Principal Collector of Coimbatore. A sum of Rs. 70,000 will be ready on or soon after the 10th instant which will be remitted to the Principal Collector of Coimbatore. A further remittance of Rs. 30,000 will be made to him as soon as the state of the treasury will permit.	154–5
	The Collector transmits a statement showing the receipts and disbursements, from which it will be observed that there is no possibility of remitting Rs. 70,000 to the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, as anticipated in the letter dated the 6th instant.	
	From the expected surplus of Rs. 95,122–4–9, a remittance of Rs. 70,000 will be made to the Principal Collector of Coimbatore as soon after the 20th Dec. as the receipts and the demand on the treasury will admit.	
	Bright, Mr. C.	
4– 1–30	Assistant Surgeon—Retrenchment—Payment in instalments.	165
	To the Civil Auditor.	
	Mr. Bright was furnished with a memorandum of the retrenchment made against him to the amount of Rs. 486–8–0 on account of payments made to him from the treasury up to Nov. 1829. He has requested to be allowed to refund the same in monthly instalments of Rs. 100. His reasons are urgent.	
	Tobacco	
2– 1–30	Travancore Government supply—Dewan's complaint.	202–4
	To the British Resident in Travancore.	
	1. It appears that the persons engaged in procuring tobacco in the Tinnevelly district for the use of the Travancore Government have reported that they are opposed and disturbed by a large body of people under the orders of a man named Ram Singh.	
	2. The circumstances of the contract for supplying the Travancore Government with tobacco, as they affect this district are already known to the Resident. It is sufficient to state that the interests of a number of persons have been brought into collision by it and that consequently, it becomes necessary to guard against any breach of the peace.	
	3. The vakil of the Travancore contractors made a complaint that some of his followers were unlawfully treated on the 10th Dec. 1829, but he was unable to corroborate his charge by evidence and it was, therefore, dismissed.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Boundary Dispute	
12- 2-30	Tirumanickam—Adjustment. To the Principal Collector, Madura. The Tahsildar of Nadumandalam states that the proceedings of the arbitrators who assembled to determine the disputed boundary in the village of Tirumanickam were interrupted by one of the inhabitants of the Madura district. As there is some reason to believe that the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam is an interested party, a servant from the Huzur cutcherry or some impartial person may be deputed to attend at the boundary in question.	224–5
	Fishery	
13- 3-30	Superintendence—Instructions. To Mr. J. R. Cocq, Tuticorin.	240–1
	Military Limits	
2- 6-30	Palamcottah—Defined. To the O.C., Southern Division, Trichinopoly. The records of the office do not show that the military limits of Palamcottah have ever been defined. The O.C. at Palamcottah states that by the Quartermaster-General's regulations, they should be 1,200 yards all round. But, the boundary of Palamcottah may be defined most distinctly by the wall of the fort including the limits of the regimental bazaar of the 3rd Rt. L.I. and should it be deemed to introduce the military bazaar regulations, the military limits cannot be laid down with more advantage to the public than by the wall.	260–1
	Chank Fishery	
23-10-30	Renting—Draft notification. To the Principal Collector, Tanjore.	340–3
	Revenue Arrears	
1-12-30	Delapadiasamudram, Nanguneri taluk—Statement—Returned with remarks. To the Sub-Collector, Tinnevelly. It appears that the mirasidars have refrained from exercising the power vested in them by section iv, Regulation I of 1826 for the recovery of arrears due to them by their under renters on the punjah lands for which they hold the pattahs. If they persist in not proceeding against their under renters and not distrain their personal property, the punjah lands held by the under renters should not be sold, unless it is ascertained that the nanjah lands which the mirasidars hold in their possesion are sufficient security for the dues of Government. In the first instance, only the nanjah lands of the proprietors should be attached and, as it is desirable to try the effect of example, the lands only of such persons as possess the means of paying their arrears and who withhold payment unjustifiably may be recommended for sale under the provisions of Regulation XXVII of 1802.	359–61
	Irrigation Repairs	
8- 7-30	Establishments—Retention proposals. To the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates. The establishment has been already revised, and a fresh list of servants was submitted, under the instructions of the Committee for the Revision of the Civil Establishments, dated 16th June 1929. From the nature and extent of the works of maramat to be done this year, together with the circumstances attending their execution, in the absence of tank diggers, etc., who reside in other districts, the present establishment amounting to the annual sum of Rs. 6,204 is considered to be indispensable for the efficient discharge of the duties.	399–400
22-11-30	For *t.* 1239—Bill of charges—Special sanction requested. To the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.	402–11

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Revenue Records	
9-12-30	Production in court.	433-4
	To the Assistant Judge of the Auxiliary Court at Tinnevelly.	
	1. The documents required are so numerous that the servants cannot be spared to make copies of them and some are of an old date and of such a nature as to render it difficult to prove their authenticity.	
	2. A summons may, therefore, be served upon the Collector for the production of documents required by the court, as directed in an extract of a letter from the Judges of the Sadr Adawlat, to Government dated 10th June 1824. The stamp papers are returned.	

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Letters to the Accountant-General, etc.

1831.

	Extra Revenue	
28- 5-1831	Renting proposals for f. 1241.	7-19
	To the Board.	
	The proposals for the different branches of extra revenue amount to Rs. 2,83,655, which is a net decrease of Rs. 15,730 below the amount of f. 1240. The decrease arises chiefly from a falling off in the frontier cowkies in consequence of a diminution in the trade to Quilon.	
	Customs	
6-10-31	Arrears due by renters.	20-6
22-11-31	To the Board.	30-2
	The Collector submits a statement of the lands and palmyras belonging to the securities of the sayer renters of Virdooputty and Sevacausey chowkies for f. 1240, and requests sanction for the sale of such portion of them as may be necessary to make good the amount of the balance due by them.	
22-11-31	———Perungudi and Srivaikuntam renters.	32-9
	To the Board.	
	Military Bills	
1- 8-31	Emergent receipt—Disposal.	60-2
	To the Accountant-General.	
	1. The Collector refers a copy of a correspondence with the Paymaster of Trichinopoly on the subject of a bill for Rs. 13,000 on the emergent service drawn by him, and requests instructions for his guidance for the disposal of the emergent receipt.	
	2. With reference to the 9th and 10th paras. of the revised regulations for the military department of accounts, it would appear that the Collector is not authorized to honour the receipt without a letter of credit. The Paymaster's receipt cannot be considered to be on emergent service since it distinctly states the sum drawn to be on the "arrears for January and advance for February". These points have been explained to the Paymaster and he has been requested to furnish either a fresh emergent receipt or his ordinary receipt for the amount accompanied by the usual letter of credit. He has been told at the same time that the amount of his receipt will be discharged in order to obviate any inconvenience that might arise from non-payment.	
19- 2-31	———To the Military Paymaster at Trichinopoly.	254-5

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Government Securities	
2– 7–31	Terumanam Sulochanam Mudaliar—Discharge.	110–2
17– 8–31	To the Accountant-General.	129
	The Collector transmits copy of a letter addressed to him by Terumanam Sulochanam Mudaliar together with a promissory note for Sic. Rs. 1,64,200, and requests that an order may be passed for its discharge.	
	Revenue Receipts	
8– 8–31	Deficiency explained.	125–7
	To the Accountant-General.	
	The Collector was requested to explain the cause of the deficiency of Rs. 88,723 in the actual receipts for Jan., Feb., Mar., and Apr. below the sum entered in the half-yearly estimate of the collections. He explains that a reference to the accounts for May will show that the amount of the decrease was reduced to Rs. 53,141 by an increase in the actual collections above the estimated receipts of that month. The cause of the balance of Rs. 53,141 arises from the abundant fertility of the season and the low price of grain, circumstances which were not anticipated when the half-yearly estimate was formed.	
	Chank Fishery	
4– 8–31	Renting—Notification.	342–4
	To the Principal Collector of Tanjore.	
	Hall, Mr. F.	
3–10–31	Extra tent allowance—Refund of.	373
	To Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.	
	The amount of arrears of extra commission due to Mr. Hall after his departure to England was remitted to Mr. John Arbuthnot with a request to carry it to Mr. Hall's account. The Civil Auditor has called upon him to refund the sum of Rs. 66–10–0 overdrawn by Mr. Hall on account of extra tent allowance from the amount due to him for the commission. The Collector requests that he may be enabled to meet the requisition of the Civil Auditor.	
	Public Works	
26– 2–31	Bill of charges—F. 1239.	423–8
	To the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.	
	The Collector transmits the bill of charges for several works executed in f. 1239 for submission to the Board for special sanction. The total charges amount to Rs. 613–9–5.	

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Letters to the Accountant-General, etc.

1832.

	Extra Revenue	
25–5–1832	Renting for f. 1242—Report.	5–15
	To the Board.	
	On the 10th of May 1832, proposals were examined and a public sale took place.	
	Sayer.	
	The first item is sayer. No offer for renting it by the whole district was received. The proposals made were by chowkies on the same terms as in the preceding year. The Collector recommends the continuance of the rents of the 12 chowkies as solicited by the renters. The remaining 11 chowkies were sold for Rs. 1,23,590, which, added to the total amount of the 12 chowkies, gives a grand total for all the chowkies of Rs. 2,07,060 being an increase of Rs. 3,000 on the total sayer rent of the preceding fasli, viz., Rs. 2,04,060.	
	The total amounts to Rs. 2,74,257 which is an increase of Rs. 4,707 above that of f. 1241.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Treasury

21–8–32 Cash balance—Report. 117–8

To the Accountant-General.

	Rs.	A.	P.
The local expenditure, the Paymaster's bills accepted and advised by the Accountant-General up to this date and the amount of uncurrent coins are ...	2,74,118	15	11
Balance on hand and expected receipts ...	2,06,245	2	4
Deficiency ...	67,873	13	7

Under these circumstances, the Accountant-General is requested to refrain from drawing more bills on the treasury until he thinks the state of it will admit of their being honoured.

Revenue Receipts and Disbursements

20–10–32 Estimate for 1932–3—Statement explained. 140–5

1. *Arrears.*

It is estimated below the actual collections of the last year because at the commencement of f. 1241, there was a large quantity of grain on hand, the bad season enabled the Collector to dispose of the whole with the exception of what was not marketable, the proceeds was carried to the account of collection of arrears and this year there being more on hand, the source of collection on that head is closed.

2. *Sea customs.*

The sea customs are estimated at the actual receipts of last year, and there is no information to judge the probable increase or decrease. There has been a great falling off in the export of cotton.

3. *Recoveries.*

The estimates on account of recoveries and repairs of tanks are calculated in the same way as the land revenue with which it must keep pace consisting solely of the collection of the yearah marah, and in the same way, the collection of balance of advances may be expected to agree with the sums advanced.

Coins

29–10–32 Rejection of—Report. 151–3

To the Accountant-General.

1. In acknowledging a remittance of Rs. 75,000, the Collector of Trichinopoly observed that "1,160 has been rejected by his shroffs because somewhat from cracks and flaws and that money of that description was not received in the bazar without some discontent." The late Collector answered that those coins were current here and received without any discontent and had always been received into the General Treasury at Madras without demur.
2. Orders have been issued to circulate the rules regarding defacing of coins and inflicting penalties, but as there is much doubt as to the legality of refusing coins which are slightly marked, etc., the Collector requests instructions on the subject.
3. The hardship experienced by the payer of the revenue is that for all such coins thus rejected, he is obliged to have recourse to the shroffs who require a discount, and they either pass them off against the unwary or send them into the neighbouring districts where this prohibition is not enforced.

Revenue Collections and Charges

8–12–32 Gross collections, charges and net revenue—Half-year ending June 1933—Estimate. 175–6

To the Accountant-General.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Gross collections	14,82,000	0	0
,, charges	3,88,796	0	0
Net revenue...	10,93,204	0	0

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Cholera	
18- 1-32	Medical assistance—Requisition.	226-7
	To the Assistant Surgeon, 1st Rt. N. I.	
	The Collector requests the Assistant Surgeon to depute some person with the necessary establishment and medicines to enable him to afford relief. The total casualties during the 9th instant were 95.	
	Customs	
15- 5-32	Building at Perungudi—Removal proposed.	265-6
	To the British Resident, Travancore.	
	The Collector acknowledges the receipt of the letters with the enclosures from the Dewan on the subject of removing the Perungudi sayer chowki from the limits of Travancore. It would appear that this chowky has remained on the spot ever since 992 aundoo year, a period of 16 years. It is therefore impossible to decide on the propriety of its removal without the sanction of Government especially as the chowky is rented out to individuals who are unwilling to permit any changes at variance with the terms of their pattah. The Collector wishes to suggest the propriety of allowing the chowky to remain during the 2 unexpired months of the fasli which will afford an opportunity of reporting the circumstances to Government and obtaining a decision.	
	Chank Fishery	
24- 8-32	Renting—Notification.	295-7
	To the Principal Collector of Tanjore.	
	Ashtabandanam	
1-11-32	Deputation of inhabitants—Travancore.	305-6
	To the British Resident in Travancore.	
	1. The Collector gives the deputation an introduction to the Resident for his kind interference on its behalf with the Government of Travancore.	
	2. The temple of which they are the managers is of great fame and enjoys a daily allowance from the Travancore Government.	
	3. The deputation solicits assistance from the Rajah and others for the ceremony of the ashtabandanam or re-consecration of the image of the deity.	
	4. A fund is set aside for this purpose, and the Government have been pleased to sanction the disbursement of Rs. 40,000. The deputation solicits similar aid in the Travancore dominions.	
	Public Buildings	
29- 1-32	Valuation statement.	357-9
	To the Civil Engineer, Southern Division, Trichinopoly.	
	The total amount of valuation is Rs. 54,378-5-4.	
30- 1-32	————Construction—Bill of charges.	360-2
1- 3-32	To the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.	365-6
	The total charges amount to Rs. 5,634-6-9.	
	Maramat Works	
7- 5-32	Execution—Bill of charges.	371-2
	To the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.	
	The total charges amount to Rs. 51,679-0-1.	
	Maramat Establishment	
31- 7-32	Statement of.	379-85
27- 9-32	To the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.	386-8
2-11-32		390-3

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of monthly pay	6,330	0	0 —
Amount of monthly pay recommended for continuance	5,574	0	0
Amount of monthly pay proposed to be abolished	756	0	0

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Post Office	
1- 8-32	Ellanayakkanpatti—Establishment—Proposals.	434-6
	To the Postmaster-General.	
	The Collector transmits copy and translation of an arzee received from the post office writer at Palamcottah. There is no objection to the post office at present held at Tipplenaigdurmom being removed to Ellanayakkanpatti which appears to be better situated both for the transmission of the mails and also for the safe custody of the tappal receipts until remitted to the Palamcottah post office.	

Vol. 4722.

Letters to the Accountant-General, etc.

1833.

	Scarcity	
21- 1-1833	Relief measures.	2-3
	To the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.	
	In answer to the circular from Government, dated the 11th of Dec. last, communicating their desire to alleviate the distress of the people in the prevailing scarcity and, at the same time, to benefit the country by improving its inland communications, the Collector reports that the prosperity of the province renders the improvements unnecessary as an act of benevolence, nor is the trade of the country sufficiently extensive, nor the state of the roads sufficiently bad to warrant his recommendation of any extraordinary expense being laid out on them.	
	Irrigation Repairs	
4- 5-33	Charges—Statement.	7
	To the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.	
	The Collector transmits the charges incurred for maramat works executed and for sibbendy charges, etc., for 1832 for submission to the Board for sanction.	
	The total charges amount to Rs. 55,824-2-0.	
	Public Buildings	
31-12-33	Location and appropriation—Statement.	20-1
	To the Quartermaster-General, Fort St. George.	
	Extra Revenue	
8- 6-33	Renting for f. 1243—Statement.	23-30
	To the Board.	
	The total offer for the different farms of extra revenue amounts to Rs. 2,58,640-0-0 which is a decrease of Rs. 28,188-13-0 below that of f. 1242.	
	Customs, etc.	
19- 9-33	Arrears.	35-49
17-10-33	To the Board.	
	The renters of 10 sayer cowkis, the betel and arrack farms of whole district and the arrack and toddy rents of Palamcottah and the hill rent of Kalakkadu and Tenkasi taluks, all for f. 1242, have severally left a balance unpaid up to the end of the last month, the total of which amounts to Rs. 43,004-6-1. Every means to recover this balance without having recourse to extreme measures has been resorted to in the case of each defaulter, but without effect. The only means that remain for realizing the balance is by restraint. In submitting the case of these defaulters, it is not without the hope of realizing some portion of the total balance previously to the offer of the lands for sale. But the knowledge of the receipt of the sanction of the Board for the adoption of the measures proposed will work materially in the minds of the defaulters and induce them for a speedy adjustment of the arrears due by each of them, and, at the same time, the Board may be aware that the renters of the sayer and arrack rents are generally represented to have been losers by their contracts.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chayroot	49–51
4–11–33	Renting for f. 1243.	
	To the Board.	
	The highest offer amounts only to Rs. 5,310–0–0, and from the conviction that it would be impossible to keep up these farms under amani management with any advantage to Government, it is recommended that they may be accepted.	
	Chayroot	51–7
16–11–33	Renting—Arrears for f. 1242—Recovery—Measures.	
	To the Board.	
	Devanayagam Pillai and Muthia Pillai, renters for f. 1242, having fallen in arrears in the sum of Rs. 6,251–0–0 and the quantity of the chayroot estimated to amount only Rs. 2,947–2–1, the sale of the property of Anantien who is the security of the renters appears the only means left for the recovery of the balance. A statement is submitted exhibiting the particulars of the security's property, the whole of which is estimated at Rs. 8,187–0–0 together with a copy and translation of the advertisement notifying the sale of the same.	
19–11–33	The chayroot of the renters which was attached and estimated at Rs. 2,947–2–0 was sold for Rs. 4,740–0–0 which, when realized with the deposit money, leaves a balance of Rs. 1,511–0–0 only instead of Rs. 3,527–14–0 reported on the 16th instant.	57
	Boundary Dispute	72–4
21– 1–33	Ettaiyapuram and Ramnad.	88–9
19– 3–33	To the Principal Collector, Madura.	
	The Collector acknowledges the receipt of the letter, dated the 12th instant, with translation of the proceedings of a native committee on the subject of some land in dispute between the zamindars of Ramnad and Ettaiyapuram. The disputed waste will be attached agreeably to the Collector's recommendation and orders will be sent to that effect. The Collector agrees with the Principal Collector of Madura that the decision referred to by the Ettaiyapuram party cannot be carried into effect.	
	When the attachment of the disputed waste was proposed, the Principal Collector could have offered some suggestions about disputed arable land. Fifteen thousand people were said to have been the aggressors. The disputed arable land is said to be in the possession of the zamindar of Ettaiyapuram. The Tahsildar is directed to be careful that the actual proprietor be kept in possession and on the slightest act of violence to send all the parties before the Collector.	
	The Collector suggests that the Principal Collector should himself, without reference to the subject as a boundary dispute between two collectorates, decide on the question agreeably to Regulation XII of 1816.	
	Chank Fishery	148–5
24– 9–33	Renting—Notification.	
	To the Principal Collector of Tanjore, etc.	
	Public Servants	146–9
28– 9–33	Latchmana Iyer, Commissary conocopoly—Guard.	
	To Capt. French, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Trichinopoly.	
	In reply to the letter of the 23rd instant requesting information—why such a measure as placing peons over the house of a respectable military servant has been taken, the Collector states that being a respectable military servant does not exempt the conocopoly at Palamcottah from the ordinary process of law and that should he feel himself aggrieved, he should be directed to prefer his complaint to a tribunal competent to entertain it.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Boundary Dispute	
1-11-33	Ettaiyapuram and Ramnad.	172-4
2-11-33	To the Principal Collector of Madura.	
	The Ettaiyapuram zamindar continues to urge his claim to have the old decree carried into effect and his determination not to resort to any other means of adjusting the present dispute. The acting Collector would be requested to repair to the neighbourhood of Mavilodai and Perunali to fix boundary stones of the land in dispute.	
	Revenue	
7- 3-33	Receipts and charges for 1831-2—Certain items explained.	213-9
	To the Accountant-General.	
	Accounts	
17- 4-33	Heads of entry—Remarks.	231-3
	To the Accountant-General.	
	Adverting to the 1st para. of the Accountant-General's letter of the 7th Feb. last, the Collector requests instruction as to the propriety of adjusting " the surplus charges of pagodas " to the head of " Pagoda and mosque allowances " as was directed in the memorandum, dated 28th Dec. 1832, since it is an obvious principle that all credits should be made to the same head under which the debits had been in the first instance, and as the pagoda charges are usually defrayed from the devasthanam fund which is entered under the head of deposit, the surplus charges of the pagodas have been credited in the accounts under that head from the month of Dec. last subject to alteration upon further instructions from the Accountant-General's office.	
	Blackburne, Mr. J.	
29- 1-33	Acting Collector—Retrenchment.	335-6
	To the Civil Auditor.	
	" If I am entitled only to Rs. 1,750 a month, from the 24th July as acting Collector of Tinnevelly, on what plea of justice can I be considered as a senior civil servant out of employ for the 8 days preceding, when I was in fact Superintendent of the Madras Police, the salary of which is Rs. 1,500 a month and free quarters, and acting Resident at the court of H.H. the Rajah of Tanjore on a salary of Rs. 1,400 a month and free quarters." " If the standing rules of your office are to be enforced against me, is there any reason why they should not be allowed to take their course when operating in my favour."	
	Raghunathapuram	
7- 1-33	Arrears—Court's decree—Execution.	362
	To the Acting Judge of Madura.	
	1. The Tahsildar of Nadumandalam has been directed to attach property to the value of Rs. 707-13-9, the amount due by the village of Raghunathapuram and to give every assistance to the court peons in attaching any remaining property in satisfaction of the decrees of the court.	
	2. Mr. Bannerman's letter is not sufficiently specific that any improper opposition has been offered to the execution of his decrees. It seems that if a warrant of distraint be issued by the court for property which is liable for arrears of revenue, it is the bounden duty of the local officer to oppose such attachment as by cl. 3, sec. 5, Regulation II of 1811 the court has no power over it. If a better course is suggested, it will be adopted with pleasure.	
	Copies	
11-10-33	Of revenue records before the court.	378-9
	To the Acting Assistant Judge of the Auxiliary Court at Tinnevelly.	
	It is given to understand by some of the old servants of the cutcherry that the plan proposed for parties in cases before the court to apply direct to the Collector for copies of any documents required was formerly tried for some time, but that the applications for copies of detailed accounts and documents of old standing in the Collector's cutcherry became so numerous as to cause serious embarrassment to the limited establishment employed for the records. The practice at present in use	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Copies —*cont.*	
	must therefore be regarded more as having grown out of local circumstances than any established arrangement and unless the advantages to be derived by a departure from the present practice are very obvious, it appears questionable how far it would be expedient to disturb it.	
	Prisoners	
7-10-33	Vaithyanatha Ayyar—Escort.	381-91
12-11-33	To the Acting Joint Criminal Judge of the Auxiliary Court at Tinnevelly.	
	The Collector forwards to the court a prisoner by name Vydeanadien for wilful and corrupt perjury and submits his sentiments on the case.	
	In the trial of Govinda Row (the suspended naib sarishtadar of the district), it is proved that the prisoner Vydeanadien together with 2 persons named Soobroyen and Meenatchien were the agents in making over the lands under the tanks of Oodiencaul and Tritengaul to Govinda Row, under the name of Trichinopoly Soobien. In addition to the whole circumstances of the case, there are undeniable special grounds to presume the corrupt intention of the prisoner.	
	Revenue Servants	
16-11-33	Summoned as court witnesses.	392-6
	To the Acting Assistant Judge of the Auxiliary Court at Tinnevelly.	
	The persons described in the memo. of the 8th instant were directed to appear before the sudder ameen on the 15th instant, but they represented that their evidence was not taken and that the sudder ameen desired them to appear on the following Friday.	
	The orders of the Sudder Adawlut, dated 25th Aug. 1823, were promulgated to obviate the inconvenience and obstruction to the public service occasioned by the revenue servants being called away from their proper duties to give evidence before the civil courts, etc. The Collector calls the Judge's attention to the 2nd para. of the Sudder Court's letter of the 25th Aug. 1823 and requests to be informed that he is satisfied that the fact to be established by the above-summoned revenue officers is material and that sufficient evidence is not attainable without their appearance.	
	Post Office	
20-10-33	Establishment—Reduction proposals.	405-6
	To the Postmaster-General.	
	In reply to the letter, dated the 23rd Feb. last, the Collector states that there is no possibility of reducing the number of writers and other servants of the post office without affecting the efficiency of the department, as the establishment is already on the lowest scale compatible with efficiency.	
	There are 4 post offices in the district, the principal of which is at Palamcottah, the second at Tuticorin where a great many Europeans of the late Netherlands Government still reside, the third at Vembakkottai where the mails from Palamcottah and Travancore meet together and the fourth at Tipple Naig durmom which is situated on the northern limits of the district. This last station being on the same line of road and at a short distance of 24 miles from Vembakkottai might, without apparent inconvenience, be abolished, which would effect a saving to Government of Rs. 168 per annum.	

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Letters to the Accountant-General, etc.

1834.

	Extra Revenue	
17- 6-1834	Renting proposals—F. 1244.	1-6
	To the Board.	
	The total amount of the offers received for the different farms is Rs. 2,34,540-0-0 which is a decrease of Rs. 22,260-0-0 below that of f. 1243. In the offer for the sayer alone, there was	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Extra Revenue—*cont.*	
	a decrease of Rs. 19,400 below that of f. 1243, which may be attributed to many of the renters having sustained loss in their farms in the last 2 faslis and a few of them having become insolvent.	
	Suits	
22-10-34	For recovery of a house, etc.—By Manickavasagam Pilai of Puliangulam.	7-16
	To the Board.	
	The Collector transmits copy and translation of a plaint instituted against him by Manickavasagam Pillai of Puliangulam in No. 136 of 1834 on the file of the Auxiliary Court at Tinnevelly to recover a house, furniture, etc., valued at Rs. 473 which he has attached under the regulations to realize the balance outstanding against the defaulting sayer renter, by name Devanayagam Pillai.	
	The plaint is frivolous and is set up by the real party.	
	In the draft of an answer to the plaint, the Collector states that the house which was attached under the regulations on account of arrears of sayer rent due by Devanayagam Pillai for f. 1243 is the sole and personal property of Devanayagam Pillai and not of the plaintiff. This property has been zufted but has not been sold as yet, and under the circumstances, the object of the complaint is to redeem the property from zufty. The plaintiff appears to have preferred his claim vexatiously. If he has any real claim to the property, he should have, in the first instance, represented it to the Collector under whose orders the property was attached.	
	Customs	
27-12-34	Answers to questionnaire.	17-21
	To the Members of the Custom Revision Committee, Fort St. George.	
	The sayer having been rented for the last 12 years, no abuse of authority can during that period have occurred on the part of government servants, but very vexatious abuses exist on the part of renters and those employed under them which, as they directly affect the commercial classes, operate to a certain degree, on the community at large. So long as these abuses are confined within certain bounds, it is extremely difficult for a Collector to interpose effectual checks, but they cannot become considerable or proceed to any great lengths where a proper degree of vigilance is exercised on the part of the Collector.	
	Salt	
18-10-34	Statement—Certain items explained.	82-3
	To the Board.	
	Stamps	
8- 3-34	Statement—Quarter ending 31st Jan. 1834.	75-7
	To the Superintendent of Stamps.	
	Church Missionary Society	
27- 6-34	Assignment of land—Plans and title-deeds.	145-6
	To the Collector and Register of Company's Grants, Madras.	
	The Collector transmits 12 applications in the prescribed form with the plans and title-deeds altered and adjusted under the signature of the present secretary of the corresponding committee of the Church Missionary Society at Madras received in Mr. Rhenius's letter of the 26th March, together with a general list of the lands contained in the applications.	
	The portions of land objected to by the Board have been omitted in the present application.	
	Revenue	
26- 9-34	Receipts and disbursements—Estimate for 1834-5.	334-52
	To the Accountant-General.	

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Revenue Arrears	353
12- 7-34	For ff. 1213-43—Statement. The statement shows the balance outstanding in each year since the permanent settlement was first established in the district and the amount of the balance collected in subsequent year down to f. 1243 and the actual state of the balance in each year.	
	Accounts	354-5
12- 7-34	D.C.B. statement for *f.* 1243.	
	Revenue	367-89
7-10-34	Actual receipts and disbursements—Estimate for 1833-4. To the Accountant-General.	
	Irrigation Dispute	490-1
19- 7-34	Palaiyam canal—Report. To the acting Civil Engineer, 4th Division. Tinnevelly. The Collector refers to the subject of the new nullah of Palaiyam canal near Taruvai in the Nelliambalam taluk, and to his request either to despatch some one capable of obviating the difficulties stated to exist in the passage of water or to re-open the old channel. The Civil Engineer appears to think that the continuance of the work of the new channel and its final completion are advantageous, while the Collector continues to receive arzees both from the Tahsildar and the inhabitants that it is totally impossible to carry water through the new channel. The part of the Palaiyam canal in question waters lands to an extent of not less than 5,000 cottahs of carr and peshanum, the demand on which amounts annually to Rs. 80,000. The Tahsildar has been authorized to re-open the old channel on his own responsibility on the condition that it is necessary as the only alternative left to save the Government from considerable loss. Should the Civil Engineer think that water may be forced through the channel without any loss to the cultivation, Appoo maistry or some person capable of overcoming the alleged difficulties may be despatched to the spot.	

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Letters to the Accountant-General, etc.

1835.

	Church Mission Society	
29- 1-1835	Catechist's pension. To the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department. 1. Adverting to petition No. 1354 of 1834, the Collector reports that the petitioner was the original catechist supplied by the Tanjore Mission Society, who enjoyed the pension ex-officio. 2. From Col. Fraser's letter to Mr. Munro, dated 28rd Nov. 1825, the pension seems to have been granted for the benefit of the party exercising the office of catechist more than for any services rendered by the individual. On his having incurred the displeasure of Mr. Rhenius in celebrating some marriage, Mr. Horsley issued an order discontinuing his pension and appointing another catechist. 3. If the pension is an allowance from Government for duty to be performed, it seems questionable how far it is expedient that the missionaries should be empowered to remove an incumbent receiving pay direct from Government. 4. The question at issue is whether Government approve of having in their pay a catechist under the control of the missionaries. Pending its settlement, Mr. Rhenius's request to pay the pension has not been considered.	27-8

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Revenue Accounts

20- 2-35 Receipts and disbursements—Estimate for 1835-6. 61-73

To the Accountant-General.

I. RECEIPTS.

Item.	Actual collections for 1833-4.	Estimate of collections for 1835-6.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) (a) Land revenue current ..	14,10,681 5 1	14,10,681 0 0	0 5 1
(b) Land revenue arrears ..	1,15,736 8 9	1,15,736 0 0	0 8 9
(2) Salt	1,83,795 14 11	2,02,809 0 0	19,013 1 1
(3) Sayer	2,42,607 5 11	2,42,607 0 0	0 5 11
(4) Abkari	24,030 6 6	21,323 0 0	2,707 6 6
(5) Extra revenue, etc.	5,695 15 7	5,695 0 0	0 13 7
II. DISBURSEMENTS.			
(1) Charges—Collection—Land.			
(a) Huzur and district establishments	94,606 14 9	99,534 0 0	4,925 1 3
(b) Extra charges	7,354 15 8	7,354 0 0	0 15 8
(2) Salt.			
(a) Huzur and district establishments	7,970 14 4	8,445 0 0	474 1 8
(b) Extra charges	523 1 5	492 0 0	31 1 5
(3) Sayer.			
(a) Huzur and district establishments	251 6 0	252 0 0	0 10 0
(b) Extra charges, *etc.*	14 3 10	11 0 0	3 3 10

Military Cash

24- 2-35 Cashment—General authority at the treasury—Objection. 76-7

To Lt.-Col. Ogilvie, O.C., Palamcottah.

Adverting to the letter of the 18th instant enquiring whether there was any objection to the Collector leaving a general authority at the treasury to cash all Paymaster's drafts receipted by the O.C. and presented by the Commissioned Officer who acts as Fort Adjutant, etc., the Collector states that a Paymaster has no general credit on his treasury, and all drafts drawn by him on ordinary occasions form part of a letter of credit from the Secretary to Government forwarded by the Paymaster to the Collector, and all orders issued by the Collector on the treasury for the payment of the amount of Paymaster's drafts must specify to what letter of credit they pertain, but no general order on the treasury for the payment of Paymaster's drafts could be issued because no disbursements could be made without ascertaining under what letter of credit the Paymaster requires payment.

To prevent any delay in future, all Paymaster's drafts may be forwarded to the Collector unreceipted; they will be sent to the treasury to be returned to the O.C. with an order for immediate payment, on passing the O.C.'s receipt on the back thereof agreeably to section 16 of the late pay regulations.

Boundary Dispute

2- 8-35 Ramnad and Sennalkudi. 88-9

19- 8-35 To the Principal Collector, Madura. 88-9

The Collector acknowledges the receipt of the letter, dated the 4th ultimo, referring an address from the Manager of the Ramnad zamindari for some final decision regarding the land in dispute between the inhabitants of Palavanatham in the Ramnad zamindari and those of Kadambankulam in the Sennalkudi zamindari.

By section 15 of Regulation V of 1822, Collectors are authorized themselves to refer such disputes to village or district panchayats, provided both parties agree to that mode of settlement. It is therefore necessary that the zamindar of Ramnad or his manager should bring a complaint regarding this dispute in the manner prescribed in Regulation XII of 1816 against the zamindar of Sennalkudi, when the case may be referred to a panchayat either with or without the consent of the other party as prescribed in the regulation.

Vol. 4724—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Stamp Revenue	
18- 4-35	Statement for the last 10 years—Remarks.	131-3
	To the Superintendent of Stamps.	
	The actual decrease of the stamp revenue during the last 10 years is Rs. 4,623-1-0 which has arisen chiefly in the land customs rawanahs. Since the system of renting the sayer has been introduced, the receipts under this head have diminished, which is attributable to a decrease of trade; and, in some degree, to the renters not issuing rawanahs strictly to all individuals as they ought and are enjoined to do.	
	The trading community do not appear to have experienced any impediments in the district.	
	With respect to the proposition that all natives might be required to dispose of their property by will subjecting such bequests to a stamp duty, the Collector observes that every Hindu heir is by the Hindu law entitled to his parent's estate with or without a will.	
	Mission Lands	
21- 4-35	Quit-rent, etc.—Difference explained.	141-3
	To the Collector and Register of Company's Grants.	
	Medical Stores	
29- 5-35	Medicines, etc.—Indent.	189
	To the Surgeon, Palamcottah.	
	The Collector transmits a list of European medicines to be supplied to the native dresser attached to his cutcherry.	
	Public Buildings	
24- 6-35	Construction and repairs—Estimate for sanction.	219-21
	To the acting Civil Engineer, 4th Division, Tinnevelly.	
	The Collector forwards, for submission to the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates, two estimates, one for Rs. 127-2-0 for building a taluk cutcherry at Tenkasi and the other for Rs. 34-4-11 for repairing the treasury room at Tiruchendur.	
	Badges	
8- 7-35	Use by private individuals—Report.	232-3
	To the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.	
	1. The rule prohibiting the use of badges by private persons has always been in operation since the Collector assumed charge of the district and there is no reason to think it has been neglected prior to that period.	
	2. The rule is expedient, as a badge of any description is sufficient to make the natives regard the wearer as being in the employment of the Cirear and the servants of private individuals carrying badges would for the above reason have greater weight than otherwise and an opportunity of committing petty vexations with less responsibility than the constituted authorities.	
	Inland Customs	
5- 8-35	Establishments—List of.	260-5
	To the Secretary to the Customs and Post Office Committee, Calcutta.	
	1. Adverting to the circular No. 50 of the 13th May last, the Collector forwards a return of the number of persons maintained by the farms of land customs in the district with the costs thereof, as well as another showing the number and descriptions of servants employed by Government when those customs were under amani.	
	2. The accounts received from the renters from f. 1233 to f. 1243, the period during which the customs have been rented generally show a loss instead of gain. This result is only shown by the accounts rendered by the renters themselves. They are always anxious to create an impression that renting is a losing system so as to keep competition out of the market as much as possible.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.

Accounts

20– 8–35 Receipts and disbursements—Estimate for 1935–6. 276–96
To the Accountant in the Revenue Department, Accountant-General's office.

Item.	Actual collections for 1934–5.	Estimated collections for 1935–6.	Increase or decrease.
	I. RECEIPTS.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
(1) Land revenue current ..	16,57,771 1 11	16,57,771 0 0	0 1 11
(2) ,, arrears ..	1,02,992 13 8	1,02,992 0 0	0 13 8
(3) Salt	1,97,089 13 8	1,95,420 0 0	1,669 13 8
(4) Sayer	2,47,884 0 3	2,34,705 0 0	13,179 0 3
(5) Abkari	16,522 5 2	15,289 0 0	1,233 5 2
(6) Extra revenue, etc.	14,244 15 7	12,940 0 0	1,304 15 7
	II. DISBURSEMENTS.		
(1) Charges—Collection—Land.			
(a) Huzur and district establishment ..	95,017 5 10	99,534 0 0	4,516 10 2
(b) Extra charges	6,599 4 6	6,599 0 0	0 4 6
(2) Salt.			
(a) Huzur and district establishment ..	8,099 2 6	8,445 0 0	345 13 6
(b) Extra charges	488 6 8	488 0 0	0 6 8
(3) Sayer.			
Huzur establishment, etc.	252 0 0	252 0 0	..

Accounts

21– 9–35 Comparative statement for 1934–5. 323–50
To the Accountant in the Revenue Department, Accountant-General's office.

Cotton Screws

26–10–35 Charges incurred by Burjorjee Framjee. 372–4
To the Secretary to the Marine Board.
The terms on which Burjorjee Framjee was to use the Company's screws are explained in the letter to the Marine Board, dated 21st Sep., viz., that the total expense of screwing a bale of cotton was to be regulated by the ordinary charges incurred at Madras on the same account. As he has incurred for the most part what would appear extraordinary charges to the amount of Rs. 722–15–9 without authority, it must remain with the Board to recommend all or such part of these charges to be sanctioned by Government. It seems due to Burjorjee Framjee to state that he has been a very extensive buyer of Tinnevelly cotton and from the quantity of money he has circulated in his transactions, he has been a benefactor to the district.

10–11–35 ———To the Secretary to the Marine Board. 393–4
The Collector states that he lost no time in addressing Burjorjee Framjee Ponday at Madras to remit to the office Rs. 3,257–3–8 for the cotton which was lately screwed by him at the cotton screws at this station pending the adjustment of the account at Madras, but no answer has yet been received from him. The Collector requests the Board to be good enough to call upon Burjorjee Framjee to pay the amount in question immediately into the general treasury on account of this collectorate and to cause the sub-treasurer's receipt to be transmitted to the Collector through the Accountant-General in order that the requisite adjustment may be made in the accounts.

Inland Customs —

11–11–35 Proposed abolition of—Answers to questionnaire. 398–403
To the Secretary to the Committee of Customs and Post Office, Calcutta.
1. It would be impossible that anything like an equivalent for relinquishing the general transit duties could be raised by the substitution of town duties in the Tinnevelly district.
2. Articles of luxury are, from the habits and custom of the people of this part of India, consumed to a very limited extent and the towns are neither many nor rich.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Inland Customs—*cont.*	
	3. A reduction in the prevailing rates of general land customs to any degree appearing to the Committee most expedient and the levying of the sayer duty at that modified rate on all tariff articles throughout the province would be better calculated to afford relief to the people and some equivalent to Government than the introduction of town duties.	
	4. Should it however be decided to introduce town duties, the Collector recommends taxation at 5 % on all articles without exception which are produced in and brought to the several towns or rather principal villages in the district.	
	5. The average of the general sayer revenue for the last 11 years amounts to Rs. 2,87,988-0-0; a sum of Rs. 20,000 thereof is derived from the duty levied on betel and tobacco. The 5 articles at present liable to a town duty are betel, tobacco, ganjah, bhang and opium.	
	Monteith, Lt.-Col. W.	
18-11-85	To J. Bagott, Esq., Master Attendant, Tuticorin.	406
	The Collector informs the Master Attendant that Lt.-Col. Monteith has been deputed by Government to examine the pearl banks at Tuticorin and requests him to wait on that gentleman and afford him every assistance.	
	Native Doctor	
18-11-85	For Collector's cutcherry—Report.	407-8
	To the Medical Board.	
	With reference to the Minutes of Consultation under date the 18th Sep. last, the Collector reports that the entertaining of a native doctor on the establishment was first sanctioned by Government on the 14th Aug. 1827 on a monthly salary of Rs. 21 for the purpose of rendering medical aid to the Collector's establishment. The person now doing those duties is Appavoo Pillay.	
	Irrigation Works	
8-12-85	Maikaul anicut, etc.,—Payment.	456-7
	To the Resident of Travancore.	
	1. The Collector forwards an extract from the diary of the Civil Engineer to show that the maikaul anicut in the village of Puliari was estimated to be repaired at an expense of Rs. 82-5-0 of which the two-fifths to be borne by the Travancore Government amount to Rs. 32-15-0.	
	2. There are many other works in the taluks of Tenkasi and Shencottah for which the expenses of repairs have been hitherto borne by the two Governments, according to the usual share.	
	3. The Collector requests that the above-mentioned sum may be transmitted to the Tahsildar, Tenkasi, so that the repairs may be executed.	
	Postal Establishments	
9-12-85	Efficiency—Report.	458
	To the Secretary to the Committee for Revision of the Customs and Post Office Department, Calcutta.	
	1. With reference to paragraph 3, complaints of delay in the transmission of the dauk have frequently been made. They appear to arise from the want of sufficient superintendence over the runners since the abolition of the overseers.	
	2. A supervision on the spot is advisable to ensure a regular rate of travelling.	
	3. Regarding paragraph 4, a proposition has already been made to the Postmaster-General of Madras to alter the present route by which the tappal is carried between Madura and Quilon. It is proposed that the dauk tappal from Vembakkottai in the district and Shencottah in the Travancore country should be done away with and the route from Palamcottah via Nagercoil to Quilon substituted.	
	Cotton Screwing	
28-12-85	Charges considered exorbitant.	451-3
	To Mr. Burjorjee Framjee Panday, Bangalore.	
	The Marine Board considers the charges to be exorbitant and objects to passing them unless a full and satisfactory explanation is furnished in support of the several items.	

Miscellaneous.

Letters received.

1821–8.

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	(The volume contains original signatures.)	
	Head Assistant Collector	
...	Diary—Examination of pearl banks.	9–12
	Pearl Fishery	
9– 8–1822	Maniam boats.	15
	From the Principal Collector of Tanjore.	
	The Avadaiyarkovil pagoda is entitled to a maniam boat at the pearl fishery now about to take place in the vicinity of Tuticorin. The boats may be disposed of in the manner which the Collector deems most advantageous and the net profits paid to some peons who will be deputed to receive the amount.	
	Survey	
8– 8–22	Progress report.	19–21
	From the Assistant Surveyor.	
	The Assistant Surveyor reports that he has gone through the statistical collections of the whole of the villages of the Nadumandalam taluk and 4 zamindaris to the north, and that he is at present employed in the zamindaris to the eastward about the limits of Ramnad which are closing. He solicits instructions to the Srivaikuntam taluk, etc., and to the zamindaris in that range.	
	Pearl Fishery	
8–10–22	Renting—Muchalika of Mr. G. A. Hughes, Agent of Messrs. Scott and Co., Calcutta.	23–4
	Cardamom Gardens	
28–10–22	Products—Statement for ff. 1227–30.	27–38
	From the Collector of Madura.	
	The Collector forwards statements showing the products and value of the cardamom gardens from ff. 1227–30 situated in the Dindigul frontier, and lately transferred to the Travancore Government.	
	Previous to the transfer, a chowki was established at the Terku Periyar river, by which an average annual revenue of Rs. 5,170 was derived, and which has since decreased to Rs. 2,600.	
	Forests	
27–12–22	Dispute with Travancore Government.	39–45
	From the Resident of Travancore.	
	1. The Resident forwards copy of a letter with enclosures from the dewan on the subject under dispute.	
	2. The dewan states that, upon enquiry, it appears that the tract in question has always been rented out by the Travancore circar and that the rent paid into the treasury of Shencottah till 1820 still appears in the accounts, and that he will be very happy to agree to any fair mode of settlement.	
	Irrigation Works	
27–12–22	Ayakudi dam—Obstruction of the inhabitants of Kudikuchi village.	47–51
	From the Resident of Travancore.	
	The Resident requests that the stones alluded to may be permitted to pass to their destination agreeably to ancient usage.	
	The dewan sent an extract of an arzee from the Tahsildar of Shencottah in which it was reported that the inhabitants of Koodycoochy village had obstructed the taking stones for the work of Ayacoody dam. The stones were cut within the boundaries of Travancore, but there being no other road than that which runs through the Company's territory, the people were obliged to bring the stones thereby. They were brought four times by the same road on former occasions.	

4725—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Irrigation Dispute	
7- 2-24	Govindanallur and Auyerathurmom villages. From the Collector of Madura. The Tahsildar of Tirumangalam represents that the inhabitants of Auyerathurmom village have turned the course of a channel from the Shadragherry hills into their own fields contrary to custom. Should such prove to be the case, the mamul may be continued to the inhabitants of Govindanallur in this unfavourable year.	67–8
	Misconduct	
6- 3-24	Tahsildar of Panjamal. From the Resident of Travancore. 1. The Resident forwards for information copies of letters and papers received from the dewan. 2. Narayanan, the parapoo, and Shivathana Pillah, the shegaripoo kanakoo of Trichendoor Kottala, report that on the 25th Thai, the flag was hoisted at Nynar Subramania Swamy's pagoda at Trichendur for the Maushy Ootsawam, and they performed the usual ceremonies on the 7th day. When they returned to the storehouse, the Tahsildar of Panjamal district wanted some stores and, on their refusal, he ill-treated them and prevented them from sending the usual prasadam or flowers, etc., to Her Highness.	71–7
	Boundary Dispute	
10- 4-24	Ettaiyapuram and Ramnad.	81–2
17- 1-26	From the Acting Sub-Collector, Ramnad, to the Collector of Madura. In the Collector of Tinnevelly's cutcherry, there are olovoo accounts made while Mr. Lushington was Collector, relating to the village of Mavilodai in the Ettaiyapuram zamindari, by which an immediate settlement of the prolonged dispute between the inhabitants of that place and Perunali in Ramnad might be effected.	159–61
	Pagoda Allowances	
1- 9-24	Made by the Travancore Government—List. From the Dewan to the Resident. 1. Her Highness has acceded to the measure of sending the annual expenses of the festival, etc., in the Trichendoor pagoda to the Collector of Tinnevelly. 2. There are some other pagodas in the same district in which the Travancore Government have taken upon themselves, to perform certain ceremonies, and the money is paid into the hands of certain persons of the respective places. 3. The dewan submits a general memorandum of the names of the pagodas, and the amount payable every year, and recommends that the different sums may be remitted to the Collector's treasury, in order that they may be appropriated to their different purposes.	87–9
	Boundary Dispute	
17–10–24 9–12–24	Peraiyur zamindari and Tirumangalam taluk—Adjustment. From the Collector of Madura. The Collector states that he has directed the moozumdar of Tirumangalam to proceed to the village of Modagam to decide in common with the person deputed by the Collector of Tinnevelly in the different boundary disputes between the villages of the Peraiyur zamindari and Tirumangalam taluk. The decision may be considered final, and stones may be placed to mark the respective boundaries.	97–100
	Survey Statistics	
4- 8-21	Tinnevelly taluk—Report. From the Assistant Surveyor. The Nelliambalam taluk with all its insulated portions gives an area of nearly 200 sq. miles or 1,28,000 acres, of which about 34,560 acres comprise the nunjah lands, 16,547 acres being cultivated and 4,018 acres tarsi and the remainder 13,995 acres waste. There are 92 principal and 149 subordinate villages. There are, on the average, 372 inhabitants to each village, and 3¼ persons to a family and the disparity of sexes is 1 86/100 males to 1 89/100 females.	133–5

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Survey Statistics—*con.*	
	The punjah lands consist of an area of nearly 146 sq. miles, or 93,344 acres, of which upwards of one half is arable, leaving 25,793 acres uncultivated, and 16,600 acres waste, including the sites of villages, topes, roads, etc.	
	Shakespear, Mr. W. V.	
8– 9–25	Assignment of.	147–9
	Being desirous of erecting a small bungalow in the vicinity of Courtallam, as a residence during the season, Mr. Shakespear applies for grant of a small plot of ground in Ilanji village.	
	Boundary Dispute	
31– 5–26	Ettaiyapuram and Ramnad.	165–7
	From the Assistant Collector, Ramnad.	
	A final settlement cannot be looked for under the present arrangement. The last panchayat gave as decision that the boundary should be walked by the Mavilapuram people, who are required to observe certain forms, among which is the carrying a chatti filled with milk on the head of one of the party. If any accident should happen to this chatti causing the milk to be spilled, it is to be considered as a proof that the walkers have violated their oath, by enclosing more land than rightfully belongs to them, and the award will become invalid and must be annulled.	
	The Perunali people insist, that the chatti should be an unbaked one, thereby increasing the chance of a failure, while the Mavilapurians require that it shall be a burnt vessel. The panchayat have omitted to say which they intended.	
	The Collector directed the question to be examined by a village panchayat before the promulgation of Regulation V of 1822, which gives authority to do so. To render the proceedings legal, the assembly should have been convened by the District Munsif on the Collector's order.	
	Another more weighty objection exists in the decree itself. A number of superstitious ceremonies is to be observed, in respect of which either side may take exception, and other panchayats will be necessary to determine if these exceptions are well founded.	
	The case may, therefore, be referred to a district panchayat, or when an opportunity shall offer, it may be settled by European inspection.	

Vol. 4726.

Miscellaneous.

Letters received.

1827–31.

(The volume contains original signatures.)

	Pension	
10– 1–1827	Late Mahomed Guffoor Khan, Killadar.	1–2
	From the Acting Resident.	9–12
	It appears that two-thirds of the late Mahomed Guffoor Khan's (Killadar of Chittledroo) pension amounting to Pag. 250 per annum was continued to his son, Gholam Hoossain, and made payable at Tinnevelly. Information is required if Hussain Khan or any other member of Mahomed Gaffoor Khan's family still receives this pension or whether it has been discontinued or transferred for payment to any other station.	
	Pension	
11– 1–28	Hafez Abdoollah Shah. —	15–6
	From the Collector, Madras.	
	Information is requested as to whether Emam Saibah, who is now dead, was the only person entitled to succeed to the pension of Hafez Abdoollah Shah. It appears, that a person of the name of Cutchiah Saibah is the sister of Emam Saibah, and, as such, claims the renewal of Emam Saibah's pension jointly with the daughter and grand-daughter of the latter.	

Vol. 4726—*cont.*

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Chank Fishery	
12- 6-28	Remission of rent—Application of Mr. G. A. Hughes, Agent of Messrs. J. Scott & Co., Calcutta.	19-21
	From Mr. G. A. Hughes, Agent of Messrs. J. Scott & Co., Calcutta.	
	The renters embarked on this speculation when the estimated sale value of chanks in the Calcutta market was Rs. 150 a thousand, but during all the period of the rent, their value from unforeseen circumstances never exceeded Rs. 80 a thousand.	
	The tariff rate levied on the export of chanks at Tuticorin was high and amounted to Rs. 14,804-1-11. A remission is solicited on this head of one half of the duties paid, viz., Rs. 7,402-1-1. In regard to the pearl fishery, a remission is claimed for Rs. 8,750. as stipulated in the terms of the rent.	
	The two items of remission amount to Rs. 16,152-1-1 and an alteration in the export tariff at Tuticorin is also solicited.	
	Transfer of Registry	
3- 9-29	Land—Kalakkadu taluk—Mr. Rhenius's application.	37-42
	From the Acting Sub-Collector.	
	The acting Sub-Collector forwards a copy of a letter received from Mr. Rhenius, Missionary clergyman at Palamcottah, for registration in his name of a land which Mr. Rhenius has purchased in the Kalakkadu taluk, together with a copy of the deed of sale.	
	Chank Fishery	
19-10-29	Mr. Hughes's offer.	55-6
	From Mr. G. A. Hughes, Agent of Messrs. James Scott & Co., Calcutta.	
	Referring to the advertisement for tenders for the chank fishery, Mr. Hughes offers a sum of Rs. 20 a thousand for the quantity actually fished in the current fasli with certain conditions.	
	Boundary Dispute	
22-10-29	Kila Tirumanikkam and Mela Tirumanikkam villages.	57-61
27-11-29	From the Principal Collector, Madura.	71
	1. The Collector forwards for consideration a copy of an arzee from the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam.	
	2. The Meenatcheesawmy was brought to the river on the day of the avani moolay pootoo feast and the ceremonies of the pootoo feast were performed. The people of Mailay Teroomannekam situated in the Nadoomundlom talook objected to allowing the sawmy to be taken to the mundabom at Keelay Teroomannekom, on the ground that the corpse of a chuckler taken there to be burnt had been sent back.	
	3. The inhabitants agreed to settle the dispute by a panchayat who decided that until the case was finally settled, the corpse should be burnt at Mailay Teroomannekam and the parties should run upon the boundary claimed by them.	
	4. The parties agreed to conform to the orders of the panchayat. The Collector of Tinnevelly may be requested to fine heavily the said persons for not conforming to the usual customs, that they may be directed to abide by mamul on future festivals and that a day may be fixed for running on the boundary according to the award passed by the panchayat.	
	Boundary Dispute	
5-11-29	Ettaiyapuram and Ramnad.	
	With reference to his letter of the 14th Sep. last, the Principal Collector of Madura encloses a further letter from the Zamindar of Ramnad.	—
	Irrigation Dispute	
6- 1-30	Complaint of the inhabitants of Shambur Vadagarai village, Shencottah taluk.	78-7
	From the Acting British Resident, Trivandrum.	
	1. The Resident transmits a copy of a letter received from the dewan peishcar in charge on the subject of the works.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Irrigation Dispute—*cont.*	
	2. The district servants of Shencottah, on being called upon to explain the cause of the mirasidars and others of Shambur Vadagarai village having prevented the inhabitants of Sundaraspandiyapuram in the Hon. Company's territory from taking mud and turf as usual in the vicinity of Shambur Vadagarai village for repairing the breaches in the stone anicut across the Anamanathi river, report, that formerly whenever any such repair was necessary, it was usual for the inhabitants of the Hon. Company's territory to do it with the earth and turf taken from the sirkar ground in the vicinity of the said anicut, but on the present occasion, they have dug the earth and turf from a spot opposite to the Periakulam tank, which is left uncultivated for the express purpose of repairing the banks of the tank whenever necessary, and that they have conveyed the earth through the paddy fields and destroyed the cultivation. Notwithstanding the opposition of the mirasidar of Shambur Vadagari. 10,000 turfs had already been dug and carried away by them.	
	3. It would appear that there is no objection either on the part of the Sirkar or the ryots to the inhabitants of the Hon. Company's territory carrying on the earth works in question according to inamul and orders have been issued to allow the work to be completed by digging the earth and turf in the vicinity of the anicut as usual.	
	Boundary Dispute	
19- 2-80	Tirumanikkam boundary—Judicial investigation recommended.	101-3
	From the Principal Collector of Madura.	
	As it appears on investigation that the question to be settled is, whether ayan sirkar land assessed at Rs. 2,452 in the Madura district is to be transferred to the pagoda inam village of Mel Tirumanikkkam village in the Tinnevelly district, the Principal Collector prefers a judicial investigation in the Adawlut Court to an enquiry by a Panchayat, and requests that orders may be issued to the Tahsildar of Nadumandalam to prevent all encroachments on the land now within the boundary of Tirumanikkam as defined in the uloogu account of f. 1212 until the people of the inam village in the Tinnevelly district have established their right in court.	
	Misconduct	
24- 4-80	Tahsildar of Shencottah.	129-32
	From the Acting British Resident.	
	1. The Resident forwards a copy of an explanatory letter from the Dewan. The conduct of the Tahsildar of Shencottah does not admit of defence. He was asked to explain why he failed to cause the instant delivery of the persons required by the warrant from the Magistrate.	
	2. He seems to have thought proper to postpone the execution of his order until a second one was received to the reference he has made to the huzur, in which he has certainly acted irregularly. The displeasure of the Travancore Government will be marked by depriving him of his appointment.	
	Sokkammalpuram	
2- 6-80	Pulamaden Nadan's rights over the village.	135-7
	From Mr. G. Rhenius, Missionary, Palamcotah.	
	1. As there seems to be considerable difficulty about the village of Sokkammalpuram which Pulamaden Nadan has made over to the mission and as great cruelties are practised upon his people, the case is brought to notice.	
	2. Pulamaden Nadan can clearly prove by documents that he has always been considered the owner of the villages. In no year whatever was his village considered a perumpattu gramam; if it had, it would have been named so in the pattah and receipts.	
	3. It appears, therefore, extremely strange and altogther the result of faction that only now difficulties are brought forward against Pullamaden Nadan's right to the village. Mr. Rhenius solicits protection for Pullamaden Nadan.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Suits	
15– 6–30	For possession of lands in Moorgunkurichi, Tinnevelly taluk—Defence at public expense. From the acting Sub-Collector. Four complaints have been filed in the Auxiliary Court of Madura against the acting Sub-Collector and 3 others by Royer Pillay and 8 others of Palamcottah and another of Elavalengul in the Srivaikuntam taluk. The answer proposed to be given is briefly as follows:— The land was given over to the 3rd defendant by a decree of the court passed subsequently to the deed of sale, which the plaintiffs produce to prove that the land was sold to them. No valid transfer according to section iii Regulation XXVI of 1802 has since been made of the lands by the 3rd defendant to the plaintiffs. If the plaintiffs ever had any claim to the land, they should have maintained it when the proprietary right was tried in court, or, should have appealed against the decision passed on the 28th September 1829, according to clause 1, section xvi, Regulation V of 1822.	141–5
	Irrigation Dispute	
8– 7–30	Clangaud village. From the Acting British Resident. The acting British Resident transmits for information a copy of a letter from the Dewan and enquires whether it is a regular proceeding on the part of the people of the Chokkampatti Zamindar to raise a bank across the channel which supplied the lands in Clangaud village from Peryacolum tank, in consequence of which 250 cottahs of land in that village are left uncultivated.	147–51
	Revenue Arrears	
24–10–30 29–11–30	Recovery—Statement. From the acting Sub-Collector. 1. The balance due by these persons is of arrears of land revenue, grain given on credit and advances received for maramat. Although two lakhs of rupees and upwards have been remitted in fl. 1238–9, the balances amount to nearly a lakh of rupees and this arrear may be, in some degree, attributed to the disuse of the extreme measure of confining the defaulters. 2. With regard to the authority on which the Sub-Collector acted in putting up land for sale without first obtaining sanction, there is no order in the office that such a step was necessary. The proceedings of the Sudr Adawlat point out Regulation XVII of 1802 as the rule to be observed for the recovery of arrears in districts under a ryotwar settlement and at the same time declare Regulation XXVI of 1802 to have reference only to districts in which the permanent settlement obtains.	155–65 171–3
	Mellor, Mr. A.	
18– 6–31	Acting Sub-Collector—Claim for allowances. From Mr. A. Mellor, Acting Sub-Collector. Mr. Mellor states that in obedience to the orders of Government under date 8rd Jan. 1831, he took charge of the treasury and office of the Tinnevelly factory. The duties of the Commercial department cannot be said to have interfered with his situation in the Revenue department. They formed, however, an addition to his labours and responsibility. During the whole period he was in charge of the district, he performed the duties of Collector, Commercial Resident and Sub-Collector entirely without assistance. He is informed by the Civil Auditor that he is not entitled to allowances as acting Sub-Collector during the time he was in charge of the district. He has therefore drawn his deputation allowance as Head Assistant of Madura in charge of Tinnevelly. He trusts that he would be considered entitled to the allowance.	201–3

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Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Tinnevelly Factory	209–11
7–9–31	Property—Annual statement. From the Commercial Accountant and Auditor. 1. The Commercial Accountant and Auditor forwards a draft prepared in his office of the annual statement required from the Collector for last year in duplicate for transmission to the Hon'ble Court, which should be completed and furnished to him at an early date. 2. It is the express order of the Hon'ble Court that no accounts are to remain unadjusted through a want of attention in the departments to which such accounts belong, and that due care is to be taken that whenever old buildings may be taken down, or whenever machinery or utensils may be worn out, the cost of such articles are to be totally written off. Whenever any of the buildings or machinery or utensils have been taken down or worn out, the matter should immediately be reported to Government for orders as to the disposal and adjustment of the same.	
	Irrigation Dispute	219–25
4–11–31	Pulithi river dam. From the Acting British Resident, Travancore. 1. The Resident transmits copy of a communication from the Dewan and requests the Collector to enquire into the merits of the case and, if the report of the Tahsildar of Shencottah proves correct, to be so good as to put a stop to the proceedings of Cootalum Chetty. 2. The complaint has been preferred by one Vythia Lingam Pandaram, the proprietor of the land called Melgarapata in Shevanallur village, that Cootalum Chetty and others, the proprietors of the land called Cudoovettyporavoo in the Hon. Company's limits, had on the 21st ultimo cut open a dam erected at Pooloothy river and turned the course of the water which irrigated the Melgarapata land to their cultivation. 3. If immediate measures are not taken to prevent Cootalum Chetty's arbitrary proceeding, it is feared that what he has effected these two years by force will hereafter be considered as mamul to the great injury to the cultivation of Melgarapata land.	

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Miscellaneous.

Letters received.
1832–5.

(The volume contains original signatures).

	Boundary Disputes	11–8
5–10–1832	Kil Tirumanikkam and Mel Tirumanikkam. From the Sub-Collector, Madura. The Tahsildar has sent an order regarding an extent of punjah land in dispute. It appears that this land is entered by oversight in the paimash wologoo accounts of both districts. The ground may be held strictly neutral until the proprietary right is determined by a panchayat or by any other ordeal.	
	Assessment	15–7
10–10–32	Patom land—Reduction of—Application No. 250 of 1832. From the Sub-Collector. The petitioner prays that the full assessment upon some land found by measurement to exceed that in his patom cowle may be reduced to the same rate as his patom land. On examination of the jamabandi accounts, it appears that the lands exceeding his patom cowle have been assessed at three-fourths of the full tax in ff. 1217–33 when full assessment was demanded. There seems no reason why the tax was raised in f. 1233 any more than why it was not raised to the full amount on first measurement. There seems no reason why a man should be allowed to benefit by a successfully concealed fraud.	

Date.	Abstract.	Page number.
	Service Inams	
17-11-32	Continuance of—Petition No. 1126 of 1831—Remarks. From the Sub-Collector. The petitioner states that two seed cottahs of manium land enjoyed for ages in the village of Viravanallur for giving holy instruction to the Brahmins at Trichinopoly was certified in the name of his brothers and himself, that one of his brothers having died, half a cotah of land has been attached. He prays for its release. It appears that he actually performs the duty for which the land was orginally granted. Orders have been issued to release the half cottah of land from attachment.	25–7
	Karnam	
9- 2-33	Mannarkoil—Appointment—Petition No. 1061 of 1832—Remarks. From the Sub-Collector. 1. The petitioner states that his father was a karnam in the village of Mannarkoil for a period of 40 years, that he being a minor at the time of his death, two persons were successively appointed allowing the petitioner cul. fan. 5 per month for his subsistence, until their death. He prays that he being now of age, he may succeed to his father's appointment. 2. It appears from the records that the death of Ramalingam Pillai, the number karnam, was reported on 11th May 1817. The Tahsildar recommended the appointment of the petitioner, his eldest son. Subramania Pillai, the brother-in-law of the deceased, and after him, his brother Sankaralingam Pillai, succeeded him to transact the business. In 1832, Subramania Pillai's son, Periathiruvadi Pillai, was made karnam of the village. 3. The petitioner has been receiving pecuniary assistance. Sixteen years having elapsed, the situation not being hereditary, and the pay only sufficient for the maintenance of one person, his petition is rejected.	35–7
	Jurisdiction	
5-12-33	Kalakkadu taluk—Division into two taluks. From the Acting Sub-Collector. 1. The extent of this taluk is great, reaching from within a few miles of Palamcottah to near Cape Comorin, a distance of 50 miles. Much of the time of the Tahsildar is occupied in police investigations. The revenue duties alone of this taluk are sufficiently heavy to keep the Tahsildar in constant employment. 2. Should the Board be of the same opinion, the taluk should be divided into two separate taluks, one division to contain 107 and the other 90 villages. Should the measure be adopted, great benefit will accrue both to th Government and the people.	71–3
	Misconduct	
6- 2-34	Naib Sarishtadar, Govinda Row—Mr. R. Eden's minutes. A perusal of the proceedings will show that a most careful and elaborate investigation was held into all the charges against Govinda Row, but more particularly into the 1st charge, which involved the examination of a multiplicity of accounts as well as all the respectable inhabitants of a large village. The Collector had no doubt of his guilt and corruption. From the time of his arrival as Naib Sarishtadar, Govinda Row, a man of unquestionable talents, soon obtained by the power of superior abilities, ascendancy and influence over all his subordinates in the cutcherry, and Ramaswami was the Head Sarishtadar in name only.	79–90
	Boundary Dispute	
6- 3-34	Ettaiyapuram and Ramnad. From the Principal Collector, Madura. The Principal Collector regrets that the long pending dispute regarding the boundary of the villages of Mavilodai and Perunali belonging to the Ettaiyapuram and Ramnad	91–4

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	Boundary Dispute—*cont.*	
	zamindars remains unsettled, and proposes that the Collector of Tinnevelly should, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, undertake to settle the dispute without reference to him, or if his duties would not allow him, the Principal Collector of Madura would undertake it. If this proposition appears to be objectionable, it is requested that the Collector of Tinnevelly may be good enough to suggest some other means as early as possible.	
18- 6-34	————From the Principal Collector of Madura.	105-18
	Mr. Wroughton reports that he has obtained the consent of the Zamindar of Ettaiyapuram to rest his claim on the decision of the two Collectors. A similar consent has been obtained on the part of the manager for Ramnad.	
	The Principal Collector of Madura proposes to be at Perunali from the 19th to the 21st July, and invites the Collector of Tinnevelly to be there on the 19th.	
	Jurisdiction	
31- 7-34	Kalakkadu taluk—Division into two taluks.	121-2
	From the Sub-Collector.	
	The extent of the taluk considerably impedes the efficient performance both of the revenue and police duties, and the division of the taluk is expedient. It would be advisable not to interfere with the moyenzabitah of the taluk of Sermadevi, but to make arrangement by a division of the servants employed in Kalakkadu, as it would be doubtful (with the exception perhaps of the Tahsildar's salary) whether the reduction would be consistent with the efficiency of the establishment.	
	Crop Sharing	
1- 9-34	Sermadevi ryots object to a money rent.	125-31
	From the Sub-Collector.	
	1. The mirasidars are among the few individuals who, contrary to the example of the whole district, have obstinately refused their consent to the money assessment, stating that under the decennial lease, they suffered much annoyance and loss and that the 7 years' average presses unfairly upon them.	
	2. Their land is nearly the best in the district and the average of the 7 years on the whole, is below the actual produce. The reluctance of the mirasidars to agree to what is so obviously to their advantage can only be attributed to dissensions among themselves, cheating in the division of the crop, and the various advantages attainable in the abuses incident to the amani system.	
	3. The mirasidars have been informed that it is not the Collector's intention to insist on the olungoo assessment, that they are at liberty to remain under amani, but that, on the other hand, the Collector would take care that they obtain no unfair advantage by so doing.	
	Jurisdiction	
25- 9-34	Kundalkuttu and Surankudi.	139-41
	From the Principal Collector of Madura.	
	1. These villages are not granted as inam, but pay a certain fixed quit-rent to Government and consequently are poruppoo villages. The Collector assigns five reasons why he considers them as belonging to the Madura district.	
	2. By the accounts of the canongo, it might be presumed that they originally did belong to the Tinnevelly district, but during the Carnatic and Nabob's Government, they may have been transferred for purposes of charity, and continued during those governments and also since the Company's assumption upwards of 83 years, as appertaining to Madura.	
	3. On the above grounds and as the superintendence of the revenue and police are, and have been vested, with the officers of this district from the assumption of the country, the collection of the motarpha tax by the Tahsildar of Tinnevelly is unwarrantable.	

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	Annual Settlement	
18–10–34	For f. 1243.	153–77
	From the Sub-Collector, Sermadevi.	
	1. *Amani and rented.*	
	In the amani and rented land, there is an increase in cultivation to the value of Rs. 64,326–4–0, and an increase in price amounting to Rs. 12,903–1–7.	
	2. *Ayan.*	
	There is an increase in the net jumma of the ayan land rent of Rs. 68,748–10–8.	
	Quit-rent	
17–11–34	Grants of lands to the Mission—Remarks.	195–7
	From the Collector and Registrar of Government Grants.	
	In statement A, the extent of land having been subdivided, it is necessary that the proportion of quit-rent chargeable on each of the subdivisions should be specified.	
	On the lands included in statements Nos. 6 and 24, there appear to be no buildings. It should be explained to what purposes they are to be appropriated.	
	Money Assessment	
28– 8–35	Petition No. 784 of 1834 returned with remarks.	217–9
	From the Sub-Collector.	
	1. This is a dispute about the apportionment of the village land tax amongst the ryots.	
	2. The petitioners state that the settlement of the average of their village made by the mirasidars is unfair, and request that pattahs similar to those granted to them in f. 1242 may be issued to them for f. 1243.	
	3. In f. 1242, assessment in money was partial in the petitioners' village, and pattahs on the village average were given to those mirasidars who had agreed to the Oloongoo. In f. 1243, when all the mirasidars notified their intention to enter into the money rent, they were directed to settle the average amongst themselves.	
	4. If the average differed from that fixed on the village in the jamabandi, the difference was to be made up by the whole village. This was confirmed by the Circar and pattahs issued for f. 1243.	
	5. It does not appear advisable to interfere with a dispute among the villagers, as the plan of assessment originated with themselves and received the consent of all.	
	Boundary Dispute	
5– 6–35	Ettaiyapuram and Ramnad.	239–40
	From the Principal Collector of Madura.	
	1. The peon acknowledges in his first report that he prohibited the Ramnad people from distributing for cultivation the land which had been awarded to them because he had not received orders.	
	2. In the 2nd report he urges as a reason for prohibiting them that they were encroaching on the Ettaiyapuram side. It is not probable they would have gone beyond the boundary stones already fixed, but still had it been the case, he should not have interfered with their cultivation within the boundary marked out.	
	3. The peons may be recalled and replaced by others with instructions on no account to allow the Ramnad people to encroach to the west or any way beyond the boundary mark.	
	Annual Settlement	
19– 9–34	Tenkasi division—For f. 1244.	259–91
	From the Sub-Collector.	
	1. *Assessment.*	
	The total rented land of f. 1244, when compared with that of the preceding fasli exhibits a net decrease of Rs. 6,602–10–0.	
	2. *Amani.*	
	The cultivation in f. 1244 exhibits a net increase above that of f. 1243 to the value of Rs. 703–0–1.	

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	Annual Settlement—*cont.*	
	3. The gross settlement of every branch of revenue, compared with the settlement of the preceding fasli, shows a net increase of Rs. 1,387–1–3.	
	4. *Money assessments.* In comparing the settlement of this taluk with that of Sermadevi where there is every facility for cultivation and afterwards for the disposal of the produce from its immediate neighbourhood, to Palamcottah and other large towns, it will be seen that the reluctance shown by the people of this taluk to the money assessment has not been without cause. With the exception, however, of 6 villages, the whole taluk is now under oloongoo. Promises of maramat, takkavi and remission in bad seasons, together with the example of others before them have overcome their opposition, though it is believed that they are actually losers by the change.	
	Tope Assessment	
1–12–35	Alangulam—Settlement for f. 1243—Explanation. From the Sub-Collector. It appears that there are no accounts or memoranda showing on what basis the calculation for assessment of each tree was originally formed. The ryots state that in f. 1211, the average produce of the trees was cal. fan 4⅛. In f. 1239, the usual remission on short produce trees was discontinued owing to false returns as to the number of such trees, and there being no similar remission in any other village, since f. 1239, all such trees except those completely barren, have been equally assessed.	313–7
	Pearl Banks	
8–12–35	Col. Monteith's inspection report. From Lt.-Col. W. Monteith, Engineer. The inspection of the pearl banks from Tuticorin to the neighbourhood Tiruchendur has been completed. It is useless contending against a strong southerly current and north-east gales. These banks do not appear to have been examined since 1827 when they were covered with young oysters, and not having been fished in 1830, they may be supposed to be ready by the next year. The great bank opposite Tuticorin is fully stocked with oysters of 3 to 3½ years of age. Only a half should be fished the first year 1838 and the remainder, the following year.	327–32

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