

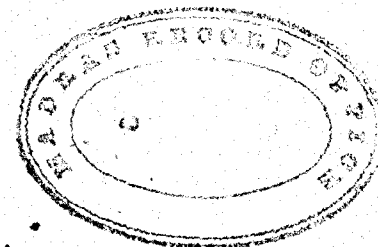
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Records of Fort St George

THE
BARAMAHAL RECORDS

SECTION XXI
VOLUMES I AND II

MISCELLANY



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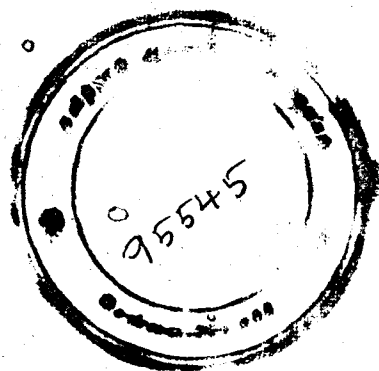
THE BARAMAHAL RECORDS.

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THE BARAMAL RECORDS

SECTION XXI.—MISCELLANY

POLITICAL

No. XVI

Letter—from JOHN KENNEWAY.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ.
Dated—Pangul, 15th July 1791.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 14th ultimo and the importance of it induces me to regret that the cossids did not deliver it to me till the 11th instant. I lost no time in making the necessary application to the Nizam's Government for positive orders being issued to prevent your receiving any interruption in future in the very essential duty in which you are so usefully engaged, and have the pleasure to enclose a duplicate of the minister's order to Hafez Jorced or Din, who will proceed as to-morrow from Gunjikota, against the fort of Gurrumeonda, and under whose orders the persons you complain against are, to prevent their offending again in the same way, and to forbid their interfering in the country of the Polligars whose names you have specified. A copy of the enclosed and the original will be transmitted to him by the bearers your own cossids with a letter from myself.

2. I have the pleasure to enclose a quadruplicate and quintuplicate of a letter to the Governor-General which I request may be forwarded by separate dispatches.

3. Meer Allum, more commonly known now by the name of Meer Abdul Cassim, leaves this place to-morrow to proceed on the part of the Nizam to Lord Cornwallis, and under his charge from His Highness for His Lordship 2,000 draft cattle, also treasure to a considerable amount, for the use of Taije Wunt's Cavalry. Two companies of sepoy are to proceed with him from Gunjikota, and I request you will afford him every information or assistance that you may think will be useful to him, towards effecting his journey with expedition and security, and also that you will keep His Lordship as regularly informed of his progress as possible.

II

From—ALEXANDER READ.
To—Lieutenant CRUICKSHANKS.
Dated—16th July 1791.

I have selected you from among the Officers of my detachment as the best qualified for a service required, on account of your having some knowledge of the language and manners of the country, as also for the prevailing opinion of your disposition and ability, which gives me much to expect from your endeavors in whatever way I may have occasion to employ you. That in which I require them at present is to go into the polliams, and stimulate the Polligars to do all that lies in their power in collecting supplies for the army. Altho' they have been constantly assured that every favour or indulgence they can hope for from Government depends on their exertions at this juncture, they are naturally so supine, so inclined to intrigue, and indifferent to the consequences, that hitherto, they have not fulfilled any of their engagements. Observant that the extent of our operations has made it impossible to spare troops for the purpose of establishing

the Company's authority in opposition to any other interest above the Ghauts; I have as yet only threatened them with representations of their neglect, to Lord Cornwallis, and with assurance that, so far as should be in my power it should be produced as a reason for expelling them, and converting their lands into Sirkar property. At the same time I have held out the present occasion as that, of which they ought to avail themselves if they are at all solicitous to remove the ill effects of their late conduct, for my intention is, to make every use I can of them, for a short period, in attaining any object.

2. Conceiving that Circumstances will not allow of temporising much longer, and that our superiority leaves no doubt of their future dependance on the Company, I now propose to exact assistance from them to the utmost of their ability. Since nothing but rigorous measures will rouse them from their usual state of apathy, I now send you, among them to require in a positive manner and to see that each sets immediately about providing, until my arrival, what I demand, of them severally, which is what I judge they are able to furnish.

3. You will march tomorrow morning with the detachment. I have ordered, a Company of Sepoys, and a Nayak's guard of Troopers, and proceed by Chillagut and Booroganta, to Kandakur or Rengasamudra, places near each other, and centrally situated in respect to the Polliams. The Nizams people having lately seized on these, and other villages claimed by the Polligars, Rajah Taije Wane has written his Highnesses Sardars, who have offered this violence to people under the Company's protection, the inclosed letters, desiring they will evacuate their villages, and leave the Polligars unmolested. You will send these letters to the Sardars, and require their obedience to the Rajah's Orders. If they excuse themselves from compliance you may go so far as to expostulate on the outrage they have committed against an Ally of their Master, the certainty of their incurring his displeasure by it, and the necessity of quitting the Polliams. Should that be attended with no effect, you may account for your submitting to it, by assuring them the matter shall be referred to the Nizam himself and you may accordingly communicate what may pass to Sir John Kinndway that he may represent it to his Highness. Whatever the event be, give all the protection you can, without quarrelling with the Nizams people to the Nizams people to the families of the Banjarries, whose residence is in that neighbourhood and who are said to have suffered great losses from the disturbances I have mentioned.

4. As you approach the different polliams, you can despatch the Vakeels and letters I send with you, for each Polligar, with small guards to give them some consequence, and to awe those people into a respect for the orders they receive. Tho' the Vakeels are particularly informed of their business you may repeat their instructions, to see themselves everything done that is required and transmit you frequently an exact report of the cattle, sheep, rice, wheat, and Gunny bags the polligars collect; they must buy up all the ready made Gunny bags they can find and commission the weavers where they are stationed for as many as they will engage for, advancing small sums of money for the purpose. You will probably be able to procure a good number yourself in a short time at Pundakeor where there is a considerable Gunny manufactory.

5. Tho' I have directed you to that place, and Runga Samoodrum, I wish you to stay there no longer than is required to obtain answers from the Nizam's Sardars, should they be there, and that afterwards you keep constantly moving about, from one polliam to another, pressing the Polligars by threats, or by persuasion, as you may find the most effectual to prepare for my arrival among them which they may expect in little more than a fortnight.

6. I send 500 pagodas with you, Chiefly to advance the Gunnys weavers who will contract with you, and for occasional donations for intelligence. The right Harkars I send with you including those I may dispatch after you will be sufficient to write me by of your progress, and the Polligars will furnish as many as you will require to serve as Guides. As I shall be chiefly to the westward of you, until I join you it will be in my power to give you timely information of any movement of the enemy towards you, and the country is such that a small body in it, while it guards against surprize, has nothing to apprehend.

No. IV

Letter—from Colonel PATRICK DUFF, Commanding in Bangalore.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ.
Dated—Bangalore, 18th July 1791.

I have been favoured with your letter of the 16th instant and should have been extremely happy to have had some conversation with you, before you left this place, because there are many things which can be better settled in that way, than by letter.

2. I am obliged to Lord Cornwallis, but he has done me no more than justice in supposing me ready to concur with you in all matters, for the good of the service. I have no private interest to stand in the way, nor any person whatever to serve; it is of no consequence to me who is cutwal, nor would I upon any account interfere with the collections or profits of the Bazaar. I conceive, however, that every thing within the fort and pettah are under my orders, and that nothing ought to be done in either place without my sanction. I shall pay attention to your representations and if your people apply to me, they shall have assistance. I have given orders, and your people are now in search of the records, which, I fear, they will not find. I have given a guard for the protection of the cattle within the amildar. The guard he had before was: not from this garrison but from Captain McPherson's battalion, nor did I know he had any cattle belonging to the Company, until I sent for him the other day upon a complaint being made against him by Captain Vigors, for taking away six bearers which he hired for the use of his battalion, and for sending him a very improper answer; when he desired they might be returned, he told Captain Vigors's havildar major that your dubash had taken away the bearers, and not him, but if Captain V. wished to have his bearers known, he must put his *daug*, or mark upon them. The amildar denied having sent this message, and only owns that he sent word that he could not tell Captain Vigors's bearers from any others.

3. I leave you to judge whether the amildars not waiting upon me was proper or not; when grain is sent here, I shall order the grain-keeper to take charge of it, and shall see that the money for it is paid.

No. V

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—Earl CORNWALLIS.
Dated—Chillagut, 18th July 1791.

A confidence in the success of my endeavors in my civil department, and a pleasure I have in acquainting your Lordship with every step of my conduct, will dispose me to be particular, and frequent, in my communications, during my progress in the execution of your Lordship's commands. From the number of inclosures I have the honor to transmit by this opportunity, your Lordship may apprehend, that actuated by this double motive, I may obtrude too much upon your time, but from a consideration of its value, my care shall be, to observe as much bravery as possible, by laying matters before you in the abstract, and occasionally making references to papers accompanying my representations.

2. Pursuant of this method, I believe I cannot inform your Lordship of the measures I took before leaving Bangalore in fewer words than I have already done in a letter to Colonel Duff for which reason I refer your Lordship to the copy of it enclosed.

3. The necessary channels of supply already established, and the opening others, being a great object of your Lordship's care, and my chief concern, I am sorry to mention that the conduct of our allies is likely to prove extremely detrimental to both. The Maharattoes are not only creating great disturbances in the districts under Hooscotta by authority from their chief, under the idea of that being ceded to them by your Lordship, but are tampering with the polligars by requiring their obedience to the Paishwa and threatening them with the consequence

of disobedience. By way of authenticating this intelligence, I enclose letters from different quarters, and the purports of them in English, both numbered, so as to connect the originals with the translations. Most of them being from parties concerned. They may be rejected, as from doubtful authority, but Nos. 4 and 5 being from Maharatto sardars are unquestionable proofs of that people's design of subjecting the polligars who have received and wish to continue under the Company's protection.

4. There is likewise undoubted proof that the Nizam's sardars are resolved on using their means to secure the pollams for their masters, though apprized by Taije Wunt of their dependance on the Company, and required by him to quit them. Ennyat Pela His Highness's sardar's letter to Lt. Cruickshanks is sufficient testimony of this matter and the extracts of that gentleman's letter's Nos. 9 and 10 appear to me from their style to deserve equal credit. I cannot refrain saying that I hope your Lordship will approve of his letter to Ennyat Pela, No. 10, and do what may be consistent with other views in your Lordship's extensive system of politics, towards the support of sentiments that he has expressed with, I think, singular propriety.

Guided by what I think a right conception of your Lordship's inclination in intentions of little import, for the gaining of advantages more desired, I shall repeat my former instructions to Lt. Cruickshanks directing him to avoid any quarrel or disagreement with the Nizam's people, and to wait till I am enabled to inform him whether your Lordship wishes to give the polligars the support they stand in need of or not. Though your Lordship already knows it, I shall take the liberty of reminding you that the allowing either the Nizam's people, or the Maharattoes, pretensions to the pollams, until a general accommodation takes place, will be extremely detrimental to the business of supply, and their being allowed to interfere in the affairs of the district of Hooskotta, will have the same pernicious effect. All the accompanying letters, but particularly Nos. 4, 5 and 7, from their sardars may be used as true documents in allegation of their attempts to overrule the Company's influence, where it is better established than could have been expected in such troublesome times.

6. I arrived here yesterday, halt to-day, and proposed marching back to-morrow, but many things are likely to delay me longer which shall be the subject of my next.

No. VII

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—Earl Cornwallis, etc.
Dated—Hooskotta, the 21st July 1791.

I have the honor to inform you that having sent away the Banjaries perfectly satisfied, I returned here yesterday from Chillagut. Before I left that place, I resolved on the measures that appeared to me the best for effectuating every purpose that under present circumstances can be answered in the pollams. I have directed Lieut. Cruickshanks to make Booroorgoonta his headquarters, and spared him such an addition to the small party with him, as with the assistance of the polligars in that neighbourhood will enable him to keep it in subjection, protect in it some measure from marauders, awe the polligars into a stricter observance of their engagements to furnish supplies, and to form by every other aid a magazine there. My letter to him upon this business, containing instructions, which there is a propriety in acquainting your Lordship with, a copy of it goes inclosed.

2. The nominal fojedar of Hooskotta, having, previous to my appointment, raised a party of horse and peons for subjecting the country under his authority, I have entertained as many of the latter as would take service, and composed the reinforcement I have sent Lieut. Cruickshanks, of them, a company of sepoys, and a small gñ of fojedars. I have reduced his cavalry as expensive, and unnecessary. Some of their horses belonging to the Sarkar and others to them-

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selves, I have purchased all that were claimed as private property, according to the valuations fixed by a board of officers; because allowing them to go in quest of service, would have been parting with them to the enemy, or letting so many freebooters loose upon the country. If your Lordship please, the horses shall be all sent to camp, that they may be sold, for the benefit of the Sarkar.

3. This fojedar and the men who have been appointed amildars in these countries have been exercising their authority, greatly to their own advantage and very little to that of the company; but I trust they will soon be brought to answer for every act of their conduct, in such a way as will afford your Lordship satisfaction.

No. VI

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—Colonel DUFF, Commanding Bangalore.
Dated—Hooskotta, the 21st July 1791.

I have received your favor, and in reply beg leave to assure you that it is the furthest from my wish to do any thing in the fort and pettah of Bangalore, contrary to yours, or that would bear the least appearance of an inclination to oppose your authority; but that disposition in me proceeds from the conviction that, having the same thing in view, we cannot differ about our situations. I am not informed by Lord Cornwallis, that your sanction must be required to any regulations which may be found necessary in the pettah before they are issued. I think it is likely, however, that if I had requested His Lordship's instructions on that point, he would have desired me to consult with you, when it could be conveniently done, and to be guided in a great measure by your wishes or advice. As you will have concluded, from what I have said above, I shall be happy to do this, and if you desire more, allow me to request you will let me know upon what matters you require me to wait your directions, for though you conceive that nothing in the place ought to be done without your sanction, you signify your resolution not to interfere with the collections or profits of the bazaar the regulations of which, as materially affecting the garrison, is what I should expect, would concern you as much as any thing under my management. I do not make this request with a design to draw a line between us like men who assert the particular privileges of their stations, to maintain their consequence, or advantages, but as necessary to right understanding and the good of the service. You might have doubts as to my inclinations in these matters, being a stranger to you. I have therefore, and as it may be attended with future good consequences, given you my sentiments upon them the more fully.

2. The amildar has been exceedingly remiss, and disrespectful, in not waiting upon you, and I entirely credit what I have been told of his insolence in the affair of Captain Vigors's palankeen boys. In these instances, he has acted very contrary to the spirit of my instructions, which shall be repeated with the severest reprehension of what is past.

I returned here yesterday from Chillagut.

No. V

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—Lieutenant BURTON.
Dated—Colar, 12th August 1791.

While my presence is necessary in this quarter, I am desirous of entering as soon as possible upon the affairs of the Chusoor district; and to that end have appointed Vanketrow manager of it, till my arrival there. His instructions are, to assemble the inhabitants, to give them cowe, and such assurances as will induce their settling and depending on the Company's protection. The immediate fruit of these endeavors is to be the collecting of grain, which he is to

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send on to Mr. Macleod with the grand army, or in default of carriage to collect in Hussoor, or the most convenient place for transporting to it at a fixed period, when he may be able by stipulations with the inhabitants to provide carriage for that purpose. He is besides by means of the records he will find in Hussoor, and Rycotta, and the help of the shambogues or Registers of districts, to draw out a statement of the jemmybundy or account between the Sarkar or Government and the Vallooka or province of Hussoor. I mention this to you as a part of his business, for though it be what you are unacquainted with, you may soon inform yourself so far concerning it, as to judge if he employs his time to effect, and inform me of his mode of conduct.

2. That he may carry his instructions into execution, troops are necessary for in a country so unsettled as this at present, there is no commanding respect or obedience without them, and as regulars cannot be spared for this service, sibbendies must be raised for it, and it is chiefly on this business that I send you along with Vanketrow. Do not entertain any but men that will carry firearms, and upon the following conditions:—

	RS. MR.
To an havildar who brings you 100 men or is qualified for that appointment	35
To a duffadar who brings 10 men	7
To a vakeel or accomptant	15
To privates, each	5

	RS. MRS.
To an hobildar	20
To a duffadar	6
To a vakeel	10
To privates, each	5

3. Do not entertain more than appear absolutely necessary for establishing Vanketrow's authority, nor more than is sure their expense will be exceeded by his collections of revenue or grain and when it can be done pay them only in raggy at the rate of 15 tooms per month, or 1 seeks per day. When sufficient raggy cannot be procured to pay them up, you can give them half or all of their allowance in specie, and to answer occasions I send 500 pagodas with you and 100 with Vanketrow.

4. Having already made as many detachments from my party, as can be afforded, I can only spare you an Havildar's guard, but the army being in the neighbourhood of Hussoor, you can wait on Lord Cornwallis, and apply to him for some additional force, which would be of more consequence at first than afterwards, when the affairs of the district are brought into train.

5. Let it be always your care to occupy a good post, and never to be more than a forced march from the army Hussoor, Bangalore, Rycotta, or the other places now garrisoned by our troops, and you may constantly have six or eight harkaras out to gain intelligence of the enemy.

6. In a short time you will be able to judge of your situation and inform me what stores you require, where they shall be sent to you, unless you can be supplied by application to Captain Welsh, Commanding, Hussoor, of which and of your other wants you can advise me hereafter.

No. XIX

Letter—From LIEUT. CRUICKSHANKS.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ.
Dated—Booroorgoonta, 24th August 1791.

Reports are every hour brought in that there is a considerable force at Madgeery, and a strong division at Nundydroog, that it is their intention to move suddenly towards this place if having been said amongst them that the

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quantity of grain lodged here is worthy their attention. I request you will lose no time in giving me all the information you can of these parties, and what the force consists of. The country people have run towards this place, as far as Tall Coil Cunda and the Raja is in readiness for a dash at a moment's warning. The polligars who are with me are resolved to take themselves off in the event of a party moving this way, my force will then consist of about 50 sepoys besides the sibbendy companys with arms conserviceable. My stock of musket cartridges is 34 per man for the sepoys of the 4th Battalion and none for the sibbendies. I am this moment informed by a man from Nundydroog that the force there is 4,000 horse, 2,000 foot and 6 guns. The Caumatties make little progress in digging the ditch, the ground being rocky and hard. I wrote kippen for 500 ps. for the sibbendies, etc. and he has sent none yet.

No. XVIII

Letter—From Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—Captain ROBINSON, Aide-de-Camp.
Dated—Colar, 25th August 1791.

I have been favoured with yours of the 20th and 22nd and have conveyed the intelligence they contained to the Officers Commanding Amboor and Ankutgeery. I have just received a letter from Lieut. Cruickshanks giving corroborative intelligence, which I transmit, with my answer, as containing my resolution in consequence. Having about 1,000 bullock loads of grain collected in Booroorgoonta, I consider the maintaining of that post of consequence especially as my moving that way may effectually check the enemy, and preserve the Banjarries. Apprehending that Lord Cornwallis's chief objects at present are the protecting of these districts, and the procuring forage, and provisions, until a more advanced season, I conclude that his Lordship will approve of the movement I intend, and detach a force to my support. I shall probably reach Chillagut to night and Booroorgoonta to-morrow night.

2. The armies being to the westward of Hooskotta and Colar, I conceive those places in no danger and in care of leaving them uncovered and his Lordship will no doubt send his orders to the Officers Commanding them. I am anxious to have both maintained, for to abandon them would take away all future confidence in our protection, and besides throw back the population and cultivation of those districts which are in a state of increase, equally pleasant to observe, and important in their effects.

3. I shall write His Lordship on joining my detachment which is at Nella-wagga, four coss hence, to inform him of my destination thence, which will entirely depend on the intelligence I may receive on my arrival there.

No. XX

Letter—From Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—Lieut. CRUICKSHANKS.
Dated—Colar, 25th August 1791—10 (A.M.)

I have this moment received your letter and shall dispatch it to Lord Cornwallis who will most probably move in consequence towards you.

2. I propose marching immediately to join my detachment and if from information it shall appear advisable shall move with all possible speed to your support. If you receive fresh accounts of the enemy's coming in force against you, before my arrival, you must of course abandon the place and move to Colar, which being 13 coss I apprehend you would be able to make in one march. In the meantime make up some fascines and gabcons and collect wood, forage, and every thing you can for a siege, for in case of reaching you before the enemy, I am confident of maintaining our ground till relieved.

3. I hope you have advised Lalla of his danger.

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No. XXII

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—Earl CORNWALLIS, etc.
Dated—Camp near Chillagut, 26th August 1791.

Agreeable to what I wrote Captain Robinson yesterday, I left Colar at noon, and am now encamped near Chillagut on my march to Booroorgoonta. Harkaras who were taken by the enemy near Mudgeery and made their escape have just arrived with accounts that 3,000 horse, 4,000 foot and 4 guns, marched the day before yesterday to enter this country, to the northwards of the Ballapoor range of mountains, which corresponds with Lieut. Cruickshanks intelligence. Their objects are evidently, as he wrote, the destruction of the grain at Booroorgoonta, and of the Polliaras, in which the Banjarries are collected.

2. Solicitous of saving, as ambitious to promote whatever is of moment to the public service, I propose throwing myself into Booroorgoonta for its defence, in the confidence that your Lordship will send a force in time to my relief, and in the hope that the enemy by investing me in it will be diverted from the other purposes of his expedition.

3. Booroorgoonta is about 25 miles from hence, but by a forced march without my baggage I hope to reach it tomorrow forenoon. Its walls are but in indifferent repair and exposed from the want of a glacis, and its ditch is dry, but it has a rampart of tolerable breadth and towers at each angle inside of the walls which command the other works. Your Lordship will thereby judge of the time it maintains against heavy guns. Grounding my expectation on the short distance it is from the army I do not suppose my undertaking will endanger my detachment for with the two companies in Booroorgoonta, exclusive of the sibbendies, on whom no dependance is to be placed, it will be 600 strong and though I have only two bumbrels of ammunition, I judge that with proper management it will serve till I am reinforced.

No. XXVI

Letter—from Captain GEORGE ROBINSON, Aide-de-Camp.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ.
Dated—Camp near Bangalore, 26th August 1791.

1. In a conversation which Lord Cornwallis had yesterday with Hurry Punt and Meer Allum they spoke of the interruptions their convoys were liable to from the Garrisons of Ramabad, Nundy Droog, Murgamulla and Ambajee Droog, in case the latter has been repossessed, and Lord Cornwallis is of opinion that it is but reasonable to expect from the Polligars who have been restored to their former possession, without any fine or tribute being demanded of them. That if they are not capable of taking these places, they should at least invest and watch them with such a force as to prevent the Garrisons from coming out to the annoyance of our convoys and his Lordship accordingly wishes you to use your influence to prevail on the Polligars to do so, having promised to Hurry Punt and Meer Allum that you should be instructed to that effect.

2. Lord Cornwallis has also directed me to ask your opinion, how far you think you possess with the present force under your command, the means of making a successful attempt on Ramabad.

P.S.—Just as I had finished this letter, your express of the 26th arrived; Lord Cornwallis has directed me to add this postscript to desire that you will avoid as possible engaging in any object, or undertaking the defence of any fort, that may draw him to the Nd. for your support, as it would be exceedingly inconvenient at a time when a large and very valuable convoy is coming to us, to have this communication, or to make any more to the northwards than Kisanporam, and his Lordship has already detached full as much from the army, as he thinks is advisable, consequently it would not be prudent to attempt your support by a further detachment from hence, but he thinks of moving with his army the day after to-morrow towards Kisanporam.

No. XXIII

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—Earl CORNWALLIS, etc.
Dated—Bangalore, 27th August 1791.

1. As your Lordship may have some anxiety for the safety of my detachment in advancing towards a body of the enemy which there is reason to believe is superior to it in force, I beg leave to mention what I omitted in my letter of yesterday, that, after passing Chillagut, I shall have at the way on my left to Booroorgoonta, a wood and a broken range of rocky ground which, if practicable, the enemy would find very difficult to march through. I can therefore only expect him in front, when I may hope for such early intelligence of their approach as will ensure me time enough to fall back beyond their reach. If under the necessity, I would return by Chillagut in preference, but not having had time to provide for more than one day's provisions, and as there is none to be got that way, I should be obliged on that account to take the route of Chintamonypati, to which I could march today, and tomorrow could reach Hooskotta, or Colar. I have directed Lieut. Cruickshanks to meet me at Chintamonypati if he should deem it advisable to abandon Booroorgoonta before I can join him, but the inhabitants being under no alarm, though the Polligar of this country has corroborate accounts of Cummiradina's coming through the Goorybunda pass, I have no doubt of being at my destination by noon, when I shall immediately do myself the honour of writing your Lordship.

No. XXIV

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—Earl CORNWALLIS, etc.
Dated—Booroorgoonta (1 p.m.), 27th August 1791.

1. I have the honour to acquaint you with my arrival here, and that the enemy who had come within a march has gone, in consequence it is said of the army having marched to this side of Bangalore, back to Tonday Bhag 14 coss hence towards Mudgerry. They are the same who cut off the Marattas at the place. I have the pleasure to add that the Banjarries who were coming hither for protection are so near to be out of all danger, and that their principal reports 12,000 of them in readiness to advance to the army. I shall of consequence wait to escort them, but the enemy being at so short a distance, and in force shall not undertake it, until reinforced, or I receive your Lordship's commands. The head Banjarry himself being a coss off, I have required his immediate attendance, but apprehend it will be three days ere he arrives, and till then it will not be in my power to write your Lordship how soon they can all be assembled. From my experience of their tardiness, I dread delay, my presence being absolutely necessary to collect the promised supplies from the Hooskotta, Colar and Molwoggle districts within the periods stipulated with the inhabitants, for I have already found that rigorous measures must be threatened if not executed to, ensure the performance of their engagements. My detention here many days on account of the Banjarries would also be extremely detrimental to a general arrangement I intended in my Civil Department, which demands a previous enquiry into the police, agriculture and finance of this country, in which I had made a considerable progress, and cannot finish until, my return to Colar. I mention these matters with a wish that your Lordship may take them into consideration.

No. XXV

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—Earl CORNWALLIS, etc.
Dated—Booroorgoonta, 28th August 1791.

1. Harkaras have just come in with accounts that the body of the enemy's returning, which threatened this quarter was occasioned by the Marattas under

Bullavunt Row advancing to cut off its communication with Maggery, and that on its retreat to that place, they took ample satisfaction for their late discomfiture.

2. Though this intelligence may not be exactly true, it corroborates that of the enemy's retiring, and my coming hither (as numbers are always exaggerated by spies), may conduce with it to relinquish whatever design had it, in moving towards the Polliams.

3. From this view of affairs, I am encouraged to take the Banjarries under my convoy without waiting for a reinforcement, and intend marching tomorrow to meet them as fast as possible. As less subject to impediment than the high road, I propose keeping to the eastward of Rahmangur, but in that, shall accommodate the Banjarries.

No. XXVIII.

Letter—from Captain GEORGE ROBINSON, Aide-de-Camp.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ.

Dated—Camp near Kisanpoor, 29th August 1791.

Lord Cornwallis has just received your letter of the 28th of August, intimating your intention of taking the Banjarries under your convoy, without waiting for a reinforcement which you will find from my last letters to be very conformable to his Lordship's wishes, which tend very much to a desire that you should get the Banjarries forward to the army and lose no time after that object is pretty well accomplished in returning to your own station.

No. XXX.

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.

To—Captain GEORGE ROBINSON.

Dated—Colar, 3rd September 1791.

On a second perusal of your letter of the 20th ultimo, I find I omitted giving my opinion, conformably to the wish of Lord Cornwallis as to the means I have with my present force, of reducing the hill forts in these districts. Having only field pieces with it, I could not hope for success against either Nundy Droog or Ramabad, unless by a surprise or blockade, for in passing their places, I have tried to open a correspondence with their Killidars, and received answers from both, that gave no reason to believe they would listen to terms of accommodation. The fall of either Nundy Droog or Ramabad would ensure that of Ambajee Ghur and Murgamulla, which are garrisoned by a few peons only, of no consequence, as they seldom venture down into the plain. Hitherto, every time I have been in the neighbourhood of these places, I have considered an attempt on any of them as foreign to my business, which required marching with expedition, besides that I might incur blame for an undertaking without instructions, in which I might fail and sustain a loss of men. But now, that I am informed of his Lordship's wish, I shall concert the means of getting possession of them as soon as the business I have on hand at present, will admit of my leaving Colar and Hooskotta. The Polligars might be employed in reducing them, but they would pretend numberless difficulties in undertaking what they would conceive would not immediately redound to their own interest, and one of them, which I imagine they would urge may have some ground in truth, that is the necessity of their remaining with all the force they are able to maintain, in their polliams for their defence, while they are threatened by the enemy. Tim Nair might however invest Catonagur, and I shall direct him to do it, but without expecting that he will obey for while professing the greatest submission, he has uniformly neglected my orders, particularly in plundering the districts contiguous to his polliam, and using his influence with the other Polligars so as to prevent their exerting themselves in the business of supply. They are all indeed equally undeserving of Government's favour, for availing themselves of the times, they are above control engaged in quarrels with one another, and in robbing and murdering their

neighbours. They pay no respect to anything but a military force, and until one goes among them no good whatever can be expected from them. I intend them to visit as soon as other matters more important will admit of my leaving this quarter. To account for my not entering upon that for the reduction of the hill forts immediately it is necessary to inform his Lordship of the occasion there is for delay and the more so, because what I previously design requires his approbation. The inhabitants of the Hooskotta district entered into penalty lands with me, the beginning of last month, engaging to furnish their quotas of rice, which they were to send by the end of it into the fort, where they were to have carts and carriage bullocks as specified in their agreements collected, to carry on the rice to Bangalore, and they are in future required to give in at the end of the month, reports of the quantities they should reserve respectively, for seed and the use of their families under the penalty of forfeiting all that might be found in their possession over and above the quantities so reported. Since the 1st of the month I have entered into similar engagement with the inhabitants of Colar, and hoped by that means to secure every bag of rice they could spare for the army, without distressing themselves, but so insensible are they to the regard I have shewn to their necessities, to the indulgence of paying them in ready money, a liberal price for every article required instead of taking them on account with the Sarkar, so regardless to the performance of their engagements, and of the consequences though repeatedly reminded of them that the inhabitants of Hooskotta, though the terms of their bonds are expired, have not yet sent in a third of their quotas, and those of Colar are following their example.

2. It remains now to convince them that I am more observant of my promises, and it is the more necessary at first to show what they may expect from neglect and disobedience. The inhabitants of Hooskotta ought already to feel the effects of such behaviour, the term of their bonds having expired, but the whole of my detachment embodied at present being only 500 men, it would require all of it to be distributed in guards among the villages, to send in the grain, which the inhabitants have been told from day to day should be forfeited to the Sarkar as a punishment. If the army can take up such a position for a week as would cover my people while so employed, or if his Lordship has no objection to their being scattered in small parties as mentioned, which I apprehend, from the case with which a small guard might defend villages in general in this country against horse until supported, would not be running a great risk; and if he has no dislike to the rigor of the measure, which is only justice, and appears to me necessary as politic, I will put it in execution whenever the Banjarries shall have passed by Ramabad sending my guns and artillery men for the mean time into Hooskotta.

3. Every amildar throughout India without exception having his private interest only at heart, and supporting that invariably by arts of deceipts and falsehood, the inhabitants are naturally so corrupt and depraved, that it will require repeated proofs of a fair and upright intention towards them, to convince them of the difference between the Company's and Tippoo's Government. Their ignorance and mistake appearing then to be their misfortune, some mitigation of their punishments in the present instance may be their due, and may have a good effect. Upon this idea I propose to seize all the grain of the Hooskotta inhabitants justly forfeited by a breach of faith (which may be attended with the desired consequence of the Colar inhabitants performing their engagements by the expiration of the time stipulated with them) and afterwards paying half its value, which will shew to their cost that a steady observance of engagements entered into with the Sarkar will be required, and at the same time a moderation, which, having never before experienced the like, may gain upon their affections in the degree in which they are capable of distinguishing such treatment from wanton oppression.

4. By vigorously carrying with his Lordship's approbation, this plan into execution, throughout the Hooskotta district, I shall expect to be back here by the 15th or 20th of the month when the bonds of the inhabitants of this district will have expired, and it is to be hoped their quotas will be produced, with the carriage required. That likewise is the time that I propose renting the country

for the seven remaining months of the current year and have summoned all candidates to attend and make their proposals. I suspect the accounts given me by the Seshadars, etc., of the Jummabund and collections of being false, there are no more here to bid for farms than I can rely upon as responsible, nor can they give any other security than one another and while the war lasts, their tenure must be on a precarious footing. Hence the principles of my conduct in this transaction are, to ascertain the value of every district, to divide the trust among a number, and to require frequent payments. To pursue these ends, I intend to divide these districts into a number of small farms, not exceeding Rs. 6,000 rent, in the certainty that most of the candidates will be inhabitants of this country, who being well acquainted with it will offer to the utmost of what every field will yield, and to check the hopes of such as are ambitious of situation, or might intend to fraud the Sarkar, I propose that their kists or instalments shall be monthly, not every one the same, but by the collections that may be expected every month according to the seasons constantly turning out every farmer in less than a week after his first failure of payment. I likewise propose to continue seven people I have already appointed as ameens or superintendents, who are to watch over the renters, prevent injustice to the riots, and collect the rents every month in specie or in grain.

5. I have exceeded my intentions by entering so far into the detail of the business, which will be more distinctly laid down hereafter, for I only wished to shew that my going upon any other before the end of the month would not be made up for by the acquisition of any of the four hill forts which his Lordship desires to get possession of, and which I imagine he will think a sufficient season for delaying my expedition against them till the end of this, or the beginning of next month. I have further to mention that should I not carry them by stratagem or surprise, my time would be thrown away, before them, even if I had battering guns, for it might be better employed in regulating the affairs of the Bangalore district, as far as can be done while it is open to the ravages of the enemy, and in bringing the Polligars to observe of their dependence upon the Company, and in obliging them to pay something for the benefits they enjoy under its protection.

6. Pray inform me if his Lordship approved of my circular letter to them requiring them to provide rice and grain for the Marattas, for if he did, and desired Hurr Punt to require their compliance, my stimulating them to be diligent may be of service to them if the Pundit is to enforce it.

7. A copy of the inclosed paper of intelligence has been forwarded to Captain Andrew Read, and a tappal will be established between this place and Gurrum Gundah, as soon as the necessary number of Harkaras can be procured.

No. XXXI

Letter—From Captain George Robinson, Aide-de-Camp.
To—Captain Alexander Read.
Dated—Camp near Bangalore, 25th September 1791.

I have just received yours of the 3rd instant. Lord Cornwallis is at this time too much engaged to go fully into the consideration of all you have stated, nor is it indeed immediately necessary, because an object of very great importance occurs at present, which will require the assistance of your Detachment. Four battering guns and stores are prepared at Bangalore, which are to proceed tomorrow morning if possible, or next day at furthest on the route to Gurrum Gundah, for the reduction of the lower fort. They go from hence under the escort of a Company of sepoys, and about 300 of the Nizam's horse and his Lordship particularly desires that you will give instructions for such a disposition of the troops under your command, as may best secure the escort from any interruption on the road, especially from the garrison of Ramabad, and that the officers under you should receive orders not to quit the communication until the guns and escort have passed Chintamonypate, and reached the length of Chillumkotta, where a

Detachment from the troops before Gurrum Gundah will be desired to join and proceed with them to the place of their destination. The Officer who goes from hence will be instructed to communicate with you as he approaches towards Colar, and his Lordship is very desirous that you should provide him with information and good guides to direct his routes by the safest and best road, keeping always in your mind that it will be necessary to point out to them a direction in which heavy guns can travel with the greatest facility.

No. XXXIV

Extract of letter—From Captain George Robinson, Aide-de-Camp.
To—Captain Alexander Read.
Dated—11th September 1791.

Lord Cornwallis has considered that the present situation of the enemy's army makes this as proper a season as is likely to offer for the execution of his attempt against Ramabad, and he accordingly intends to detach Major Gowdie's Brigade with four 12-pounders and a mortar or two, to effect the reduction of it. It is his Lordship's desire that you should join Major Gowdie's Detachment either at Hooskotta or between that place and Ramabad with as much of the force under you as you can conveniently collect, and afford to him and Lieut. Mackenzie of the Engineers all the information you possess from local knowledge and information of the most probable means of carrying on the attack with success. It is not his Lordship's wish or desire that you should be detained longer with the Detachment before the place than may be necessary to give to Major Gowdie and to the Engineer all the local knowledge you possess, and if your business calls you therefore to Colar or Hooskotta, his Lordship leaves it to your own discretion to return whenever you think fit.

No. XXXV

Letter—From Captain A. Read.
To—S. Charles Oakley, Bart.
Dated—24th September 1791.

I have it in direction from Lord Cornwallis to apply to Government for money to pay my Detachment there being inconvenience and risk in sending me supplies from the Grand Army. If money were sent for that purpose to Ankatury, I could draw it from thence as required. My Detachment being two months in arrears, I am very wishful that 10,000 pagodas could be sent in as short a time as possible.

2. The inclosed is an account of my disbursements for intelligence last month which I beg leave to request you will please to give Mr. Secretary Jackson after signature.

3. My Detachment is at present employed with Major Gowdie's in reducing the hill forts of this part of the country. Rahmangur, Ambajy Droog and Chillumkotta surrendered on the 17th and 18th instant which being in the districts under my management, Lord Cornwallis has directed them to be garrisoned by my Detachment. We are to march tomorrow against Nundy Droog a strong place in the Ballapoor range of mountains, and the resort of the enemy's banditti that infest the country in this quarter.

P.S.—In consequence of Lord Cornwallis's desire a Company from my Detachment has been for some time stationed at the head of the Moogly pass for the purpose of escorting to Bangalore one of Tippoo's Vakeels said to be returning to his muster through the Carnatic from Paungull and I have now to request from government agreeably to his Lordship's instructions information respecting him that I may judge of the propriety of withdrawing or continuing the escort.

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No. XXXIX

Letter—From Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—The Colonel Ross.
Dated—Colar, the 26th September 1791.

I left camp on the supposition that the reduction of Nundydrug would be deferred, but having just resumed the agreeable information that it is to be undertaken without loss of time, and flattering myself that I may be of some service in being there, I have resolved on returning immediately in the expectation it will prove an interruption of only a few days to my business here and the rest it will meet with. Nundydrug remaining in the enemy's possession would be the greatest bar to my success as Superintendent. I am therefore extremely anxious for its fall. Actuated by such powerful motive you will allow, I hope, that my sudden movement is becoming and that you will not think my inclination carries me away from those objects which are the most important to the public service which I never lose sight of a moment. That they may not suffer by my absence I leave my kutcherie at Colar under the management of an able man with orders to continue without intermission the means that have been used to collect grain and carriage here and at Hooskotta to circulate an advertisement that I shall be back in a few days, that the candidates for renting the country may not delay their coming hither, on account of my absence. All the carriage I can collect is sending on to Booroorgoonta to bring all the grain there to Nundydrug which will very soon be accomplished, after which it will be employed in removing what is here and at Hooskotta to Bangalore.

Dear sir, excuse me and permit me to assure you that I am with great esteem.

No. XLI.

Letter—From Captain GEORGE ROBINSON, Aide-de-camp
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, etc.
Dated—25th October 1791.

I have received your letter of the 21st. Lord Cornwallis approves generally of the orders you have given for assisting Colonel Giel, but has qualified them by instructions for the Garrison of Vanketgirry to remain, as he intends that the convoy should proceed from the head of the pass and collect together at Venkatgirry where a force should be kept together for its protection. The dismounted Troopers are coming up with Captain Scott's Detachment and Lord Cornwallis has ordered them to be left at Colar, unless Captain Scott should require the services of a proportion of them to come on with his convoy, to attend particularly to the care of the sheep. The Ongole Companies will go with the gun convoy, and ready to assist, without further orders from you or from hence.

2. My letter of the 21st renders any further instructions respecting the employment of the Nizams' bullocks unnecessary; you have only to detain them until you hear from Captain Andrew Read, or that the lower fort of Gurram Cundah is taken.

3. We have got no account yet from the prize agents of the ordnance stores or shot found in Nundy Droog and Cummal Droog or collected from the breach. As soon as this point can be ascertained you are desired to direct Lieut. Oliphant to make a report of it as well as of the grain.

4. Lieut. Oliphant is also to be directed to collect all the wood that can be found in the fort, of which Major Montague reports there is a good deal and particularly the wood that was used as platforms in the batteries, and to get it down the hill ready, to be dispatched to Bangalore when Colonel Duff sends carriage to convey it here, reserving however any that may be necessary for Garrison uses at Nundy

POLIT.

No. 2 in XLII.

Extracts from the definitive treaty of peace concluded the 17th March 1792.

Article 4—

"Whatever part of Namkal, Sunkaperry, Salem, Caveripoo, Attod, and Perumatty which as above stated are comprized within the Division ceded to the aforesaid company shall be situated to the Northward and Eastward of the River Canveri, or if there shall be any other Taluks or villages of Taluks situated as above described they shall belong to the said Company, and others of equal value shall be relinquished by the said Company to Tippoo Sultan in exchange for them, and if, of the above districts there shall be any Taluks or villages of Taluk, situated to the Westward and Southward of the said River, they shall be relinquished to Tippoo Sultan in exchange for others of equal value to the said Company."

Article 5—

"On the ratification and mutual exchange of this definitive Treaty such Districts and Forts as are to be ceded by Tippoo Sultan shall be delivered up without any Civil demand for outstanding Balances and such Taluks and Forts as are to be relinquished by the three Powers to Tippoo Sultan, shall in the same manner be delivered up."

Article 7—

"The contracting Parties agree that Zamindars and Aumildars being in Balance to either Party and repairing to the Country of either Party, protection shall not be given them and they shall be restored. If hereafter it should happen that any disputes arise on the Boundaries of the allies and the said Tippoo Sultan, such disputes shall be adjusted with the knowledge and approbation of all Parties."

(True extracts.)

G. F. CLEARY,
President.

No. XCI.

Letter—From MUSHINGTO, Esq., Revenue Department.
To—Lieut. Colonel READ, Superintendent and Collector of Baramahal and Salem.
Dated—Fort St. George, the 16th October 1798.

The Board desire that you will immediately upon the receipt of this letter issue the necessary orders throughout your districts, for apprehending all straggling Europeans that may attempt to pass, whether with or without passes. In the event of any persons being so apprehended they are to be carried to the nearest military station and deliver'd over to the Commanding Officer.

As a strict execution of these orders and particularly in regard to foreigners is of considerable importance you will issue the most special injunctions to all your servants and the head inhabitants of villages for carrying them into effect.

REVENUE

No XVI.

Letter—from J. G. GRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Collector.
To—Lieut.-Colonel READ, Superintendent, etc.
Dated—Kishingeery, the 17th September 1797.

A person having come forward with an offer to rent the talook of Ievadipar according to the settlement fixed by the Sirkar, by which the expence of Collection will be sent. I have been induced to listen to his proposal from having for two years back, experienced difficulty in realizing the rents, as well as from the impossibility of acquiring any competent knowledge of the circumstances of people who inhabit that mountainous and consequently very unhealthy tract of country. The addressee is a man of property and good connexion, will give Sowcar security, and has, I imagine, no objections to pay off immediately a deposit equal to one half his rent. I request to be favoured with your sentiments thereon and remain, etc.

No. XVII.

Letter—from J. G. GRAHAM, Esq., Assistant Collector.
To—Lieut.-Colonel READ, Superintendent, etc.
Dated—Kishingeery, the 17th September 1797.

In my remarks annexed to the investigation of balances outstanding in this division at the close of last year, you will have observed a few instances where my applications to the Nabob's Amil of Mallpaddy, for his assistance in recovering the remaining kists due to the Company by certain rayets, who fled and found protection within his bounds, had been ineffectual.

The insulated situation of this small dependency on Vellore, from which it is distant about sixty-four miles, and its western limit but eight miles from Kishingeery, being on all sides surrounded by the Company's territory, renders it in every point of view a desirable acquisition and I have frequently intended to recommend that you should address the board, the subject of its being transferred, exchanged or mortgaged by his Highness the Nabob in consideration of his being credited annually for a sum equal to the annual settlement of the last five years, and its great distance must to him considerably diminish its value, I should imagine that his Highness will readily come into the measure. The settlement of last year was, I believe, Rupees 10,000. The persons who are best acquainted with the affairs of the district in question being resident in our territory, I can readily obtain any information that may be wanted, and, should the Board approve, will lay it before you.

No. XXXI.

Letter—from DUBOIS, Missionary.
To—Lieut.-Colonel ALEXANDER READ.
Dated—Darampoora, the 29th December 1797.

The kindness with which you received, before this time, some projects I laid under your consideration for improving some interesting objects of cultivation, in these districts, together with your known zeal to procure the improvement of a country intrusted to your care, makes me hopeful that the following project by which I propose to you the means of increasing the stock of public revenue, improving the culture of the land and alleviating the distress of the poor inhabitants, will not be unpleasant to you. Meanwhile, in whatever manner you may look upon the plan I am to propose to your consideration, I pray you to be persuaded, that these lines have been dictated only by a sincere desire of showing my readiness to meet every object which may appear to me to have a tendency to public utility, and not at all by the wish of intruding myself into affairs which are not my own.

2. Long ago, I have perceived in running over this part of the country, that a great part of the land the most fitted for the culture lies uncultivated, and since my first arrival here, that evil seemed to me yearly increasing, so much that I am afraid to fall short to the real estimation, by saying that there lies in these your districts at least the fourth part of the land, uncultivated. That evil, was never so much apparent to me, as at this time, where having been obliged to run over a great tract of the country, I have seen, almost in each village, great deserts of the land very fitted for culture, and cultivated before, now covered with briars and thorns. In the cultivated part of the land, the harvest this year, offers everywhere the most pleasant prospect; but that pleasure is, in a great measure, troubled by seeing that aside a very luxuriant ground, there lies another of the same quality, which offers only to the view the unpleasant prospect of a land without culture. In any parts of the country I have seen pools containing water enough for watering all the field below, at least for six months, whilst at least a half of the land remains uncultivated, and although I have no other interest in such a matter those that which every sensible man must feel at the view of a lost ground which is destined by nature to produce the necessities to man, I have experienced a particular concern by the prospect of so great a waste of ground yet, however great as may appear such an evil, which threatens increasing if any efficacious stop is not put to it, it appears to me that it is not without remedy, and I believe that under so wise and upright administration as yours is, it may easily be obviated.

3. The inhabitants will earnestly retake and again cultivate the land which several motives obliged them to leave uncultivated, if you will consent to yield it to them, for a half of the produce, that is to say that a half of the harvest, or had, be for the tenant, and another for the company at this rate, I would pledge myself that an inch of land should not be left uncultivated in the country at large. My opinion on this head, is that of all the inhabitants I have been able to consult in the several districts. I had many conversations on that head, as well as many other objects of agriculture with many intelligent husbandmen; and as my state obliges me to use familiarity with them, and besides, they all know that I have no interest in such matters, they always opened me their sentiments without disguise nor hypocrisy, and they all agree that such a measure as that I have just mentioned, should be an efficacious one to prevent the loss of the precious and fruitful land which everywhere lies without culture, and was such a way adopted, the now uncultivated land, would not be sufficient for the contentings. After that, you will be able, sir, to support what increase should add to the stock of revenue, the culture at least of the fourth part of the now uncultivated land.

4. I will yet add, that such a providing, would chiefly turn to the advantage of the indigent part of the inhabitants, for I have generally remarked that these are chiefly the poor who have left the husbandry, whilst the easy husbandmen prosecute it always on the same scale as before; and the reason of that difference is obvious; the indigent part fears to be exposed to the sad consequences of a bad harvest, whose failure, only one year is sufficient to ruin them and expose them to be obliged to sell their cow, and other beasts to pay their taxes, however reduction as the Collector may do in such cases; whilst it is not the case with respect to the rich who, were they without money in such circumstances, they would easily find credit. I know at least, that this just mentioned fear is cause that many people have left agriculture and many others dare not undertake it, and proper prosecuting another way of living less hazardous, though less lucrative; they yet keep their beasts of village, and a great part among them are employed to cultivate for a half of the produce the land yielded up to the Bramins, churches, etc., and would be ready to prosecute the same way in the land of the company at the same rate.

5. I know that the way of improvement I have just proposed is liable to many material difficulties, but I believe also, that they may easily be removed. That which appears to me the most obvious, is, that, where the inhabitants permitted to cultivate the uncultivated land for a half of the produce, all of them would prefer that way as less hazardous, and leave the culture of the now cultivated land, in the hope of forcing thereby the Collectors to yield up the whole at that

rate, that is to say for a half of the produce at the harvest time, at if it be to take place most among them indulging to their natural indolence so far that the now existing motive, that, which stir up them more to work, both to pay their taxes, and to live, existing no more, and entertaining no fear to be urged by the Collectors since they should be obliged to be satisfied with a half of the harvest, be it good or bad, in such a case, say I, the country instead of experiencing an improvement should fall to decay, and the stock of revenue considerably sink, without any real advantage being gathered by the inhabitants.

6. I believe that the just mentioned inconvenience might efficaciously be prevented by determining: First, that every man who would leave the culture of the land he cultivate at the time of this regulation, should be excluded from the advantage of having any share in the distribution of the uncultivated land. Second (as the concurrence of those who wish to have a share in such a distribution may be considerable) by giving the preference to the principal tenants in each village, in proportion of the land they are now cultivating, and by giving them that uncultivated land as a kind of indemnity. Third, with the respect to those who left the culture, before this time by not admitting them to that partake, unless, they engage at the same time to cultivate any other land at the same rate as the other inhabitants do, proportionably to the uncultivated land which would be yielded up to them for a half of the produce. In a word, by admitting nobody other to that partition, than those who pay any pecuniary tax to the company and cultivate any other ground, and by distributing to them the uncultivated land proportionably to the taxes they are paying.

7. Another objection which may be brought forward, against the adoption of this project, lies in the difficulty which must attend the collecting of that part of the harvest which must in such a case be paid to the company. It is obvious that such a tax cannot be collected in nature, on account of the knavery of the tenants who would not dismiss, the occasion of deceiving and stealing their rulers; were they to find it; for I believe that the precept of our gospel which commands to return to Caesar that which belongs to Caesar, etc., has been banished from their books of divinity, and I know that their divines are entirely unacquainted with such a maxim, or at least, the most disposed to lay aside its practice. Therefore, it should be necessary to point out in each part of the several districts, two or three trusty men whose office should be to make a just estimation, in the harvest time of the produce of each piece of the yielded land, and after being acquainted with the current price of corn, oblige the tenants, to take whole produce for their own account at the current price, and pay in species the part of government, accordingly to the made estimation.

8. I wish, sir, before to conclude this already too long letter to redress another material error into which you have fallen, and which relates to the population of these your districts. After the troubles you have taken to state exactly that head, you might, perhaps, believe that your returns are out of doubt. I may yet assure you that, nothing is more deficient than our accounts. I have been witness, in many places of the result of the enumeration done by your orders, and as Tipoo, in any preceding epoch, had ordained to do the same and after that, caused many inhabitants, to be deported into other parts of the country, the over mistrustful inhabitants, unluckily reminding that instance, and fearing family, and they concealed at least the third part of their number. In many other places, they imagined that government ordained that enumeration, in order to impose a capitation, or poll-tax and such a fear, was not a very inviting motive for their giving a genuine and exact account of the number composing their family. I may assure you that this error was general in every place through which I passed at the time when that enumeration was made, the inhabitants fears and doubts on that head, as well as the cheating in concealing the number of persons composing their family, and all what I might say to dispel so absurd apprehensions and let them acquainted with the probable motives of government in ordaining that enumeration, proved unsufficient to undeceive them entirely; I then are perfectly persuaded that the population in these your districts is at least

a third above your returns.

Excuse, sir, this little digression, which I have inserted in this letter, because I have presumed it to be material and interesting enough for your being acquainted with. Excuse also, the length of this letter. I hope that the importance of the subject shall give me any right to your indulgence and be a sufficient apology for the incorrectness of the style, Chiefly occasioned by my not having used to write upon such rural matters in the English language. I hope also that you will consider this little production, as a new instance of my readiness to promote by all means in my power every object of public utility and although this application have no other effect, I will be happy, and amply rewarded for the small trouble it may have occasioned to me, if I may know that it receives your approbation, and if you are thereby persuaded of my sincere wish to meet every object which may appear to me have a tendency for producing the good and advantage both of the nation under whose protection I have the happiness of living, and the people who is ruled by its wise laws.

I have the honour to be with a particular regard and respect.

No. XXXII

Letter—From Captain GEORGE ROBINSON.

To—Captain A. READ.

Dated—9th September 1791.

When I mentioned to you in my letter of the 5th that Lord Cornwallis was too much engaged to go fully into the consideration of all you had stated in yours of the third, it was understood that you had not any intention of putting into execution, the plan of distributing your sepoys among the Villages in the Hooskotta district, until the detachment under Lieut. Irton had joined you, and as that was an event which could not take place for some time, and until the guns were well advanced towards Gurrum Cundah, it was not thought so immediately necessary to express Lord Cornwallis's disapprobation of a measure, which by spreading would render so weak the little force you have with you.

2. Lord Cornwallis consider that your force whilst kept together, or in such situation that it can immediately unite many of the greatest services in protecting and securing the Districts under you, but whenever it becomes spread and distributed about the Country it ceases to be formidable, and is liable with a very small force employed against it to be destroyed in detail nor can any supplies either of grain or money be so subject if procured at such a risque. As far as collections can be made by the means of Sibbeny Peons his Lordship has no objection to your engaging and employing as many of them as may be necessary but he positively directs that not a moment may be lost in calling in all the sepoys employed in the collections and keeping your whole force as much as possible united.

3. Lord Cornwallis being of opinion that if any attempt is made upon Paimabad, it should be by a force that would secure success, beyond the chance of miscarriage, would not have you give them further attention to that object unless some very encouraging circumstances should take place, but as the possession of it will be of essential consequence to us, his Lordship means, before we move forward to Seringapatam to attempt the acquisition of it, even if it should require the employment of a part of the army to reduce it. Your Circular letter to the Polligars was entirely approved of by Lord Cornwallis and the Polligars were given to Hurry Punt, but of the Success with which the Marattas have used them we have not yet heard. His Lordship concludes that the route you have recommended for the battering guns, is the best and approves of the directions you have sent to Lieut. Irton. Lord Cornwallis recommends that you should apply to the Madras Government to learn what accounts they have of the coming of Tippoo's Vakeel and be guided by them instantly respecting the continuance or recall of the company at Hallmna.

No. XXXIII

Letter—From Captain A. READ.
To—Captain ROBINSON.
Dated—Colar, 11th September 1791.

I have just received your letter of yesterday and am very sorry to find that, by not having been particular enough in my last to you, Lord Cornwallis has supposed that I have dispersed my Detachment to collect the grain of the Hoos-kotta District, by which I should certainly have incurred his Lordships just censure as it would have been contrary to the directions contained in your letter of the 5th. I lose not a moment therefore in requesting you will inform his Lordship that the Detachment continues together as before, and that Lieut. Irton is acting in observance of the Orders I sent him, to keep in a position for ensuring the safety of the party with the guns, which came here yesterday, and is to proceed to-morrow on its march to Ghorunkoonda, by Mollwogge and Pongoonoor. At the same time my detachment is so posted, it is usefully employed in sending in grain from the villages in its neighbourhood that have not furnished their quotas as stipulated in with me. For which particular business there are 100 Peons with it to make the sending guards from it unnecessary. That it may be the more respectable I shall recall the Company from Booroorgoonta, whenever the grain there is sent on to Bangalore, and that it may likewise be joined by the Company at Palamnair, as soon as possible I shall write immediately to Government concerning Tippoo's Vakeel. I have sent to Ahtoor for ladders, and proposed moving my detachment about 10 days hence (when circumstances would admit of my leaving this) to a greater Distance, from Rahmangur, on the idea of the garrisons consequently becoming secure and off their guard when I intended to try the success of an escalade I think I could get into it, but as there can be no certainty of doing it without some loss, and his Lordship seems averse to any risque, I fear that he might not approve of my making the attempt, I shall therefore be obliged if you will acquaint me with his sentiments upon it.

No. 1 in XLII

Extract from the Jammabandy of the countries which are ceded to the Hon'ble Company by Tippoo Sultaun according to the definitive Treaty of Peace concluded on the 17th March 1792.

Barrak Mhal 9 Talooks.			
Banah Mhal	...	...	64,000 0 0
Caveripoor	...	...	8,000 0 0
Caveriputtun	...	...	10,000 0 0
Verbuddidroog	...	...	8,000 0 0
Roycotta	...	...	8,000 0 0
Kungoondy	...	...	8,000 0 0
Darampoory	...	...	8,000 0 0
Pinnagur	...	...	16,000 0 0
Ungrecottah	...	...	12,000 0 0
			134,000 0 0
Salem	...	...	24,000 0 0
Namkul	...	...	16,000 0 0
Sunkagerry	...	...	40,000 0 0
Anuntgerry	...	...	18,000 0 0
Permutty	...	...	14,000 0 0
Vamloor	...	...	16,000 0 0
Shadrungul	...	...	20,000 0 0
Cauntai Pagodas			282,000 0 0

The villages of the abovementioned Taluhs shall be relinquished and remain on an investigation on the spot.

No. LXV

Letter—from T. OAKES, Esq., W. ORAM, Esq., GEO. MOWBRAY, Esq.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Baramahal and Salem districts.
Dated—Fort St. George, 17th July 1792.

We have received your letter, dated the 6th instant, and have submitted such parts of it to the Hon'ble President in Council as required his decision.

2. With respect to the application of the Plainain Garden for obtaining a Cowle for the ensuing year we are to observe that if the garden is at this time productive we do not perceive the necessity of extending the Rent's Cowle beyond the Period fixed for other Rents but if it is not productive this year and the Renter looks to the ensuing season to indemnify himself for the expences he has incurred it is not unreasonable to comply with his request.

3. Under date the 6th instant we communicated our sentiments on the subject of Tacawy and we authorised you to advance such small sums on this account as may appear to you necessary taking care that the money so advanced be duly returned to the Company.

No. LXXIX

Letter—from Messrs. DAVID HALIBURTON and J. A. WHITE.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector of Salem and Baramahal districts.
Dated—Fort St. George, 19th November 1792.

We desire you will forward to us the Diary of your proceedings from the time you were ordered to keep such a Record, and in future you will be careful in transmitting it every month regularly signed.

2. We wish to be furnished also with a particular statement of your present settlement specifying the Purgunnahs and villages with the rates of Pesheush or rent and the names of the Renters and securities, etc., and a Kistbundy shewing the number of kists into which the Rent is divided and periods of payment.

3. We further direct that you will transmit us an annual Report at the close of the Phasly year containing an account of the Districts under your charge, noticing under district heads, the real and comparative state of the cultivation, the rates and rules of assessments an account of the conduct of the Renters to the under tenants and Ryots the peculiar customs and usages, the increase or decrease of population, the nature of the produce, manufactures and commerce with such observations as occur in the course of the year.

4. Such Official Records will be useful to every Collector in the discharge of his duty, and should therefore be considered indispensable, independent of the necessary and essential information, which his successors will derive therefrom. At the same time the Board of Revenue will be enabled from such Documents to discern with what attention the several Collectors execute the important trusts committed to them, and in what degree they exert themselves to promote the prosperity of the country or the security and happiness of the Inhabitants under their authority.

5. You will be pleased to insert in your next monthly accounts the names of the Public servants employed under you and in future you are to give notice of all dismissions and appointments and employ none but such as are publicly registered officers in the discharge of any part of your official duty, nor on any account to confer any private trust on any such public Officers or Servants contrary to the 10th and 11th articles of the General Regulations.

No. XXX

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq., President, &c., Members of the Revenue Board.
Dated—Ahtoor, 16th December 1792.

In hope from the uniform tenor of my conduct in the business of my department, and your having waited indulgently so long for my accounts, lead me to

conclude that the causes stated in my letter of the 25th Ultimo, have appeared to your Board, an excuse for my irregularity, in having delayed the transmission of them, till now, that I have the satisfaction of dispatching to Mr. Place six months Accounts complete to the 1st October and of laying before your Board such statements as I conceive to be most wanted for your present information. The indisposition of my assistant in the Baramahal having unavoidably occasioned his falling into arrears of business these three months past and the urgency for dispatch in some matters this quarter demanding attention I much fear it will be the middle of January before I can bring up my accounts for October and November and near the end of it ere that of December can be made out; but after that your Board may rely on the utmost punctuality in my transmission of them monthly.

2. By reason of some inconvenience the statement A of the settlements for last year does not include the *Syr* or customs collected in the last thirteen districts as was intended in the arrangement for making the Canary and Fusly years correspond which makes them less than was expected and their being continued in the current years settlements as formerly causes an increase of them. The settlement B of those for the current year is very incomplete two whole districts being yet unsettled and the monthly instalments of those to the Northward being subject to variations from the fluctuations of them again by a late regulated rate of exchange. It is therefore only transmitted to show its present state and what it will be nearly when completed which cannot be some before the Districts above mentioned are settled which may take to the 20th of January. It may fall within your observation that the settlements of some districts for the current year are even above Tippu's standard Assessment which is owing to the annexation of Condachar or service lands sequestered under former Governments for the half maintenance of the troops of that denomination as their services are not required under the Company's they were registered at half value and of consequence are now doubled but continued to their former incumbents on the same terms as other forms as appear in the Abstract C only to small ballances remain Outstanding of last year's revenue amounting to Pagodas 422; 365 of which is owing to a misapprehension of the instructions contained in your letter of the 31st August respecting the Cungoondy Poligar. It then seems that it was the intention of the Honorable the Governor to remit him a part of the Nuzzerana or fine imposed upon him which it is directed shall be limited to Rs. 20,000 to be distributed among the Inhabitants of the Baramahal who suffered by his depredations during the War. I humbly conceive that if that sum is to be paid the Inhabitants it cannot be any remission of the money stipulated for him since its being paid to the Company or the Inhabitants can make no difference to him and yet it appears by the consideration made for the irregularities he committed that an indulgence was intended him. I beg leave therefore that I may be honoured with your further instructions on this head according to which the above sum shall be recovered as a ballance due or entered in my account as a part of the remission. The other ballance of 62 Pagodas is forthcoming as I presume any future ballances will be while my mode of management is adhered to. By the abstract account E. I had pagodas 37,900 in hand the 1st October which will increase monthly as the Kist of the current year fall due and shall be sent with escorts to the Presidency as coined into Star Pagodas which the people employed for the purpose will begin at Salem in a few days. Copper being too dear in these Countries to buy up and coin into Company's pice without sustaining a loss has prevented any being made they are very much wanted and it would probably be an advantageous way of disposing of a quantity of the Company's copper in store. If your Board approve I wish a few hundred weight were sent to Salem and Krishnagiri. The manufactured copper is the best I am told for dubbis and the plate for cash.

The portion of the Caverypoor district being situate West and South of the river Cavery, and that of Catpatoor being to the Northward of it the former has been relinquished to Tippu and the latter to the Company conformably to the 4th Article of the Definitive Treaty where it is stipulated that equivalents shall be given in exchange. I apprehend that to preclude any

caviling in adjusting such accounts it would be best to do it by the *Baris* of standard assessments of the years Kelik and Soumator 1789 and 90. Agreeably to that the portion I have mentioned of the Caverypoor district is Cantarey Pagodas 8,448-5-10 Catpatoor having been Generally valued in amanny its rent is not fixed but that of the current year 4,556-2-8 it raised to 5,000 in consideration of its reduced produce on account of the war on Tippu's over rated assessment may I think be fairly allowed for its valuation deducting that from the other sum 8,448-5-10 will leave a ballance 2,448-5-10 due to the Company in exchange. If the communication between Paulgatcherry and Dindigul could be opened by the acquisition of a tract of some small amount the demand of it in exchange might be making the best use of this claim upon the Company otherwise it may be the means of procuring a neck of land belonging to him that juts a considerable way into the Verabudradroog district and appears to me that the communication between Penagra, Ruttingeery and Rykota very important which by the attainment of this small tract might be made direct and those being all frontier ports the effecting that might be very important. Proposing to go very shortly to the Baramahal it will then be in my power if called upon to give more particular information on this subject.

No. LXXXII

Despatched—from A. Ross.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ.

Dated—Calcutta 28th December 1792.

I have received your letter, dated the 18th, and Lord Cornwallis has also received your letters to him, dated the 17th and 26th ultimo with a statement, as far as you have been able to go of the affairs of the Countries that are under your management, and I have great pleasure in assuring you that your account of the revenue principles upon which you are proceeding and the slight inspection that he has yet had time to give to the papers, have afforded him the highest satisfaction. He was sufficiently acquainted with your disposition and perfectly confident that you would not be idle in discharging the duties that were entrusted to you, and from his own experience in the revenue business of this Country he will know that the necessary arrangements for making a settlement upon proper principles in the districts under your care, would require much time and labour. Instead therefore of having had an idea that you were going on but slowly he looks upon the statement that you have transmitted as a proof of very industry, and he wishes you to go on in the execution of the work entirely upon the plan that you had laid down for yourself. His Lordship has also been exceedingly glad to find that Sir Charles Okeley and the Board of Revenue approve so much of your making a settlement with those poor people for a term of years, which of itself would save them from great oppressions and greatly tend to promote the prosperity of the country. But it has been a great additional satisfaction to him to hear that Sir Charles has it in contemplation to establish regular Courts of Justice in those Districts, as it is only by the means of a public and honest administration of Justice that the poor can be protected against the power and oppressions of the rich, and agreements of all kinds be properly supported. The present system of internal Government in the Bengal Provinces will soon undergo a considerable change and improvement by a plan, in the passing of which, he has employed a great deal of time since his return to this place, and by which the duties of administration of Justice are to be entirely separated from those of Collection of Revenue—Making the Offices of Judges by far the most important, both in emolument and station, and allowing all complaints against the Revenue Officers to come before them for decision. I am afraid there are not many of the Madras Civil servants who have language enough to make either good Judges or good Collectors but I am persuaded that many of them could, if they could bring themselves to shake off their dependence upon these posts of the Carnatic, the Dubashes, do extremely well in a short time, in both capacities. His Lordship desires to be remembered to you, and I am with great truth and regard.

No. LXXXVII

Letter from ALEXANDER READ, Collector.

To—DAVID H. BURTON, Esq., President, etc., Members, Revenue Board.

Date—Trippattoor, 4th March, 1793.

I have delayed my giving the explanations required by your board respecting the representation of Ramasamy late renter of Vaniyambaddy and Parandpilly, until I could procure information on a few points which had slipped my memory since my investigation of his management of those districts.

2. On their being assigned to him for pags. 5,200, he committed the charge of them, it appears, to Conaria, his Peishkar, who rented them again, to Condia and Soobia, two Zemindars, and placed Narain Row his deputy, with a kind of authority over them. They agreed to give 7,001 chukrams or Star Pagodas 5,834 for Vaniyambaddy, clear of sibindy, and held Parandapilly in amanu management, on the plea of its being frequently resisted by the enemy, and by the poligars. The Zemindars next settled with the chief potails of both districts, who engaged to give 8,670 chukrams equal to Stars 7,225, for them besides bearing the expence of sibindy. The potails had not made any proper assessment of the other inhabitants when I arrived here, the middle of April, and it is probable they assisted the Zemindars in making their collections from a knowledge of the other ryats condition, and without regulating them more, by the dues of the sirkar, than is usual, when they find themselves unrestricted by rules.

3. My first step at entering upon my inquiry into the affairs of these two districts was, to lay the people I found in authority under personal restraint, as the speediest and most effectual way of gaining the desired information, which is chiefly comprized in the appendix to this letter, to assist in my forming, on Ramasamy's petition.

He represents "that the districts of Vaniyambaddy and Parandpilly having yielded nothing the first six months he was under the necessity of borrowing money, that he might pay up his kists regularly." It is certain from the Curranams accounts, that pagodas 3,903-21-0 was collected by the Zemindars No. 3 and it appears from the concurring testimony of those people and Narain Row, Ramasamy deputy paishkar, that 3,370, of that was remitted to him No. 4 also that he paid no more of that to Mr. Kindersly or me than 2,311-22-40 (No. 1 and 5) By Mr. Kinderslys account Current with him No. 1 there was a balance against him the 1st March of 980 not deducting his deposit of 650 and by my account No. 5 he stands indebted to revenue (giving credit for his deposit) Rs. 980-3-0. These districts were not therefore unproductive and he was not under the necessity of borrowing money to pay up his Kists, nor did he, he pretends pay them regularly.

(2) He advances that he was at great expence in maintaining sibindy for encouraging the inhabitants to settle, but he rented the said districts to the Zemindars exclusive of sibindy and they again having rented them out to the potails on the same terms, the latter were debited for the whole, which after some alteration between the Zemindars, and Narain Row deputy paishkar, was settled at 596 chukrams, the most that was demanded on that head, by either and which was paid for by the potails (No. 3) according to their management.

(3) He affirms that had he been continued to the end of the year, he would have collected 10,000 chukrams and deducting 3,345-37-40 as the amount of his receipts (No. 2) of which he was only paid 2,311-22-40 to revenue (No. 5) from Rs. 7,080-15-0 which he erroneously states as the amount of my settlement, he produces a balance in his own favour of 8,734-22-40 (No. 2) which is a statement as incorrect as it is observed. It is evident that he never could reasonably expect more, by his contract than the difference between Mr. Kinderslys settlement with him, and his with the Zemindars which is 1,050-33-0.

REFERENCE

(4) He takes credit in his account (No. 2) for one kist, or Pagodas 65, as pymaully, and Mr. Kindersly did promise him some indulgence on account of the troubles, but he may not have intended to grant it until he had ascertained the amount of his collections as that is done beyond a doubt, the unwarrantableness of his complaint is obvious for if your board should not require of him the balance, he owes to revenue he will be a gainer by his contract of 1,058-13-40 (No. 8) which is more than he ought to have expected by a fair collection had he been continued to the end of the year (No. 7) if the Balance which is due be demanded he will have a profit of 98-11-40, and if the kist he has taken credit for (No. 2) he allowed his gain will be 748-1-40 as per No. 8.

(5) He says Mr. Kindersly wrote me three times, requesting I would continue him renter of the districts in question, but that gentleman, whose opinion I would have paid the greatest difference to thought it both reasonable and proper that I should remove him (No. 8) I removed him for reasons that I presume will appear to justify the measure. He had been remiss in the performance of his managements as renter, by not paying his kists regularly but more particularly, in not paying them up according to the means, which his collections from those districts afforded, which from the principle that obligations are only binding on one party, by the due observance of them on the other, left it optional with me to continue him or not. Inconveniences might have arisen from his being responsible as a renter to another collector. My plan was not to include all intermediate renters, and I found that by removing Ramaswami with the two sets of renters between him and the inferior village renters, I should secure a certain net revenue between the 13th April and 12th July, of 4,021-18-40 (No. 8) excepting such deduction only as your board might be pleased to make Ramaswami for Pymaully.

4. The only thing that remained to be done in this affair when I went last year to the southern districts under my charge was to recover the balance due from Ramaswami, which I requested of Mr. Kindersly enclosing him an account current. Mr. Kindersly was however of opinion that all circumstances considered it ought not to be demanded, and stated that arguments against its being done, as resolved me to let it lie over until leisure should enable me to refer the matter to the decision of your board. Consistently with that intention, I have answered Ramasammys allegations and now beg leave to call your attention to what Mr. Kindersly wrote me in his favour, which is the 9th number of the appendix.

5. Allow me this opportunity to lay another business before you respecting Ramasammis. One Appojee Row left in the management of Trippattoor at the time the centre army passed it in 1790 and representations of the inormities he committed forwarded to Government I received orders to turn him out, and used my endeavours to redress the many, who had suffered by his oppression. Mr. Kindersly being appointed to take Trippattoor and other districts of the Baramahal that had taken could into his charge I delivered over the effects to him of which Appajee had plundered the inhabitants, and he was at great pains in giving back to every man his property who came and claimed it. A number of claimants appearing whose effects were not found, Appajee was kept in confinement, until they should be produced, and some things, whose owners had not appeared, were locked up in a bag, and sent with Appojee to the custody of Ramasammis. On my appointment to the Baramahal, Mr. Kindersly sent Appajee a prisoner to me, that I might finish that as much had been done in, as had lain in his power, and the man is still in confinement, but he will rather remain so, all his life, than produce a single article that he can possibly conceal at the same time. I prefer a list of charges against Ramasammis, which makes the 11th of the accompanying number and I believe contains the bag I have mentioned. It is certain that it was left in his charge with either Mr. Kindersly seal or mine, upon it, and he should be obliged to produce it, with the seal enter or to render a faithful account of its contents as there is nothing to hope from keeping Appojee Row longer in confinement, and he is only confined on a presumption that he still has the effects of several in his possession he may be released if your board approve.

THE BARAMAH RECORDS

No. 1 in LXXXVII

Dr. Ramaswami, Renter of Vaniambaddy his account of Juma Vasool Backey. Cr.

1791		PAGS.	F.	C.	1791		P.	F.	C.
Oct. 10th	To amount of his October Kist	650	0	0	Oct. 30th	By Balance Star Pagodas	650	0	0

Vellore, 1st November 1791, Errors Excepted P.

1791		PAGS.	F.	C.	1791		P.	F.	C.
Nov. 1st	To Balance brought from his last account	650	0	0	Nov. 3	By Cash received in full of his October Kist	650	0	0

Vellore, 1st December 1791, Errors Excepted P.

1791		PAGS.	F.	C.	1791		P.	F.	C.
Dec. 10th	To amount of his December Kist	650	0	0	Dec. 31st	By Balance Star Pagodas	650	0	0

Vellore, 1st January 1792, Errors Excepted P.

1792		PAGS.	F.	C.	1792		P.	F.	C.
Jan. 1st	To Balance brought from his last account	650	0	0	Jan. 23rd	By Cash received in part of his December Kist	500	0	0
" 10th	To amount of his January Kist	650	0	0	" "	By Balance	800	0	0
	St. Page	1,300	0	0		St. Page	1,300	0	0

Vellore, 1st February 1792, Errors Excepted P.

1792		PAGS.	F.	C.	1792		P.	F.	C.
Feb. 1st	To Balance brought from his last account	800	0	0	Feb. 29th	By Cash received in full of his December Kist	150	0	0
" 10th	To amount of his February Kist	650	0	0	" "	By Cash received in part of his January Kist	320	0	0
	St. Page	1,450	0	0	" "	By Balance	980	0	0
						St. Page	1,450	0	0

Vellore, 1st March 1792, Errors Excepted P.

1792		PAGS.	F.	C.	1792		P.	F.	C.
March 1st	To Balance brought from his last account	980	0	0	Mar. 31st	By Balance Star Pagodas	980	0	0

Vellore, 1st April 1792, Errors Excepted P.

(Bond is Deposit 650 received.)

THIS IS THE ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH RAMASAMMY.

No. 2 in LXXXVII

Dr. Ramaswami Account Current with Vaniambaddy. Cr.

Amount of Vaniambaddy and Parandpilly rented by Mr. Kindersly for Early 1201-2200, Deducted Pymantly	PAGS.	F.	C.	Amount of Vaniambaddy and Parandpilly rented by Captain Read Check 8500 at 12 fs. per Pagoda	P.	F.	C.
650	4,550	0	0	7,080	15	0	0
Paid Mr. Kindersly	2300			Collected Ramaswami from 12th July to 15th April 4,015 6 at 12 fs.	3,345	37	40
Balance due to Captain Kindersly	28			Balance due	3,734	22	40
Paid for 2 yonedars	134						
	2,341	22	40				
Balance due to Captain Kindersly promised give Panndi for Parandpilly	2208	22	40				

This is Ramaswami's own account with Revenue.

No. 3 in LXXXVII

Dr. The Pottail Renters of Vaniambaddy and Parandpilly in Account Current with the Zemindars. Crs.

	CANT.	F.	A.	S.P.	F.	C.		CANT.	F.	A.	S.P.	F.	C.
To the amount of the Zemindars assessment of Vaniambaddy, exclusive of sibindy (and private stipulations) according to their razinama or agreement with the pottails	7,001	1	0				By Cash remitted to the Zemindars from Vaniambaddy	4,416	7	9			
To the amount of their assessment of Parandpilly on the above terms	1,072	1	4				By Cash remitted thence from Parandpilly	224	0	12			
To the expense of sibindy from the day of Settlement to the 30th April according to the statement given in by Narain Row the deputy of Conaria, Ramasamy's Paishkar, Cant 530, and according to that of the Zemindars who made the collections, and which was agreed to by the Pottails who were charged with that expense	598	7	6				By Cash Collected by Mahomed Murad	43	4	12			
	8,669	9	10			7,225	0	0					
							By Gross Collections by the Zemindars to the 1st April	3,823	21	0			
							By Balance outstanding to the end of the year inclusive	3,321	15	0			

No. 4 in LXXXVII

Dr. Condia and Soubia, Zemindar Renters of Vaniambaddy and Parandpilly in Account Current with Ramasammy. Cr.

	CANT.	F.	A.	S.P.	F.	C.		CANT.	F.	A.	S.P.	F.	C.
To the amount of rent for Vaniambaddy exclusive of sibindy to the end of the year as per muchelga	7,001	1	0				By Cash remitted to Ramasammy, according to the Dutters through Condia, his paishkar from Vaniambaddy	3,820	0	24			
To the amount of Collections in Parandpilly to the 13th April that district being held of Ramasammy in amami management to that date	224	0	12				By Cash remitted in likemaner from Parandpilly	24	0	12			
							By Amount of net Revenue Collected by Ramasammy at 12 fs. per Pags				3,370	0	0
							By Balance outstanding to the end of the year including sibindy to the 13th April				2,850	34	0
											6,020	34	0
	7,225	1	12			6,845	34	0					

N.B.—according to his own account No. 2 his receipts amounted to Part 4,015 at 12 fs. star 3,345-17 41.

No. 5 in LXXXVII

Dr. Ramasammy, Renter of Vaniambaddy and Parandpilly in Account Current with Revenue. Cr.

	PAGS.	F.	C.		PAGS.	F.	C.
1791				1791			
Oct. 10th	To amount of his October Kist	650	0	Nov. 10th	By Cash in full of his October Kist	650	0
" 10th	To amount of his November Kist	650	0	" "			
1792				Jan. 10th	By Cash in part of his December Kist	500	0
Jan. 10th	To amount of his January Kist	650	0	Feb. 29th	By Cash in full of December Kist	150	0
Feb. 10th	To amount of his February Kist	650	0	" "			
Apr. 10th	To amount of his March, April, Kist	650	0	" "	By Cash in part of January Kist	320	0
" 13th	To the proportion of his May Kist due the day when his authority was annulled	21	24	" "	By Dubs sent to Kist Agency	28	0
				" "	By the Pensions of 2 yonmardars according to his account No. 2	13	22
				" "	By Deposit of Cash when he was appointed	650	0
				" "	By Amount of his Payments	2,311	22
				" "	By Balance	80	24
	3,271	24	0				

E. RAMASAMY RECORDS

No. 6 in LXXXVII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ZEMINDARS EXPECTED PROFIT BY THEIR CONTRACT

Amount they were pay Ramaswamy for Vanambaddy as per nuchalga	SP.	F.	C.
7,001-1-0	5,834	9	0
Amount that according to report they agreed to pay him for Vanambaddy			
500-0-0	416	24	0
	6,250	33	0
The amount of their Publ. Assets as per No. 3	7,225	0	0
Their expected Profit exclusive of private stipulations, etc., etc.	974	3	0

No. 7 in LXXXVII

STATEMENT SHOWING RAMASAMY EXPECTED PROFITS BY HIS CONTRACT.

Amount of his settlement with the Zemindars as per No. 6	6,250	33	0
Amount of Mr. Kindersly's settlement with him	5,200	0	0
Expected Profit, exclusive of what might be obtained by remissions for Pymally	1,050	33	0

No. 8 in LXXXVII

STATEMENT SHOWING RAMASAMY'S PROFIT EVENTUALLY.

Amount of his net receipts ascertained as per No. 4 attested by Condia			
Subsidia Zemindars and by Narain Row his deputy Pashkar	3,370	0	0
Amount of his payments as per No. 5	2,311	22	40
His Profit by his contract if more of the Balance due be demanded of him.	1,058	13	40
Balance due by his account Current with Revenue No. 5	960	2	0
His profit if the Balance due be required	93	11	40
For which he has taken No. 2 and may have been promised by Mr. Kindersly	650	0	0
His Profit if that be granted and the Balance demanded	748	11	40

No. 9 in LXXXVII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE ACCORDING TO REVENUE BETWEEN THE 13TH APRIL AND 12TH JULY FROM THE REMOVAL OF AMULDARS FROM VANAMBADDY AND PARANIPILLY

Amount of Mr. Kindersly's Settlement with Ramasamy	5,200	0	0
Ramasamy's Remittances	2,311	22	40
Probable Receipts between the 13th April and 12th July without Remissions for Pymally	2,888	13	40
Amount of Ramasamy's Balance 13th April	960	2	40
Captain Reads Settlement from 13th April to the 12th July	3,051	30	0
Certain Receipts between the 13th April and 12th July without remission for Pymally	4,021	32	40
Increase of Revenue	132	19	0

No. 10 in LXXXVII

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. KINDERSLY TO CAPTAIN READ CONCERNING RAMASAMY JUNE 20TH 1792.

In respect to Ramasamy I differ from you in the mode that ought to be observed with him, and on reflection perhaps you will agree with me. He was a renter, and taking a country under peculiar disadvantages and risk, had a right to peculiar against as a renter he is not accountable for the enemy, but only for the justice of his collections. Had he fairly collected twice what he agreed for, it is his.

Having rented the country to the 12th July he did it with the hope that the latter months would be as the were (in peace) and consequently productive. He and therefore a right (though reasonably and properly set aside by you) to the charge of greater profit to that period and being deprived of the farm, before his could expire might claim all the supposed profits.

I promised him remission for losses, in his suit, as the enemy retook half his country, he must have lost much more by that event than the balance you state against him, i.e., he would have gained, if unmolested, so much more.

Granting your statement of his collections to be just 795 Pags, is hardly more than any amany management would have given, and which is certainly no more than a Renter had a right to expect, and what at least any man who risked a rent would expect. Waving the small amount, even 795 pagodas, I consider the gain, as his property.

No. 11 in LXXXVII

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR OF CLAIMS PREFERRED BY APPOJEE ROW AGAINST RAMASAMY AMULDAR OF TRIUPPATTOOR UNDER MR. KINDERSLY.

Public account.

	CP.	F.	A.	SP.	P.	C.
To cash being a balance due the sirkar, placed by Appoji Row in the hands of the shroff Vencatappa who upon Appojee's being confined paid it to Ramasamy	553	3	4			
To Cash Collected by Ramasamy from Ancuppa Tannadur who had borrowed it from Appojee	130	0	0			
To Cash taken from Appojee from by Ramasamy above the Sirkar's right	32	7	2			
Extra Collection	716	0	6	5	23	24

Appojee's Private account.

To Ready Money belonging to Appojee taken out of his house which had Capt. Read's seal upon it by Ramasamy	21	2	8			
To Do left by Appojee in the hands of the Shroff Sembachetty and taken from him by Ramasamy	2	3	4			
To Cash Paid by Appojee to Ramasamy at Amboc on the latter's promising to get him released from Confinement	62	7	8			
To Copper and Brass Pots used in religious ceremonies which were taken out of his house by Ramasamy Valued at	22	0	8			
To household utensils	7	7	0			
To a Silver Cup	6	3	0			
To Cloths	6	0	0			
To Grain of various Sorts	23	8	12			
To a Mare	52	5	0			

Total ... 206 0 8 169 3 4
Total ... 756 26 29

N.B.—Appojee Row says that the bagging which was his ready money also contained a Note of hand from Timmanaig of Congoody for Star Pagodas 500 and Several Vouchers from the Company. The person who gave the above account to Appojee Row is Paulavy Ananda Row late Serishtadar to Ramasamy and to Gurdaloor, Venkat Row. Appojee Row Swears to the authenticity of the above claims.

THE BARAHMHAL RECORDS

No. 12 in LXXXVII.

LIST OF RECEIPTS SENT TO THE REVENUE BOARD, APRIL 1793.

	PF.	P. A.	SP.	P. O.
No. 1 Receipt of Ramasamy to Venkatappa Soukar for ...	150	6 1/2	2	...
No. 2 Receipt of Ramasamy to Venkatappa for ...	71	2 1/2	0	...
No. 3 Receipt of Ramasamy to Venkatappa for ...	22	7 1/2	0	...
No. 4 Receipt of Ramasamy to Venkatappa for ...	89	8 1/2	0	...
Bonds which Conia Zemindar gave as attested by Witnesses	51	1 1/2	2	...
No Ramasamy ...	85	5 1/2	4	322 32 45
No. 5 Receipt of Goodal Venkat Row Venkatappa for ...	20	2 1/2	0	...
No. 6 Receipt of Goodal Venkat Row Venkatappa for ...	20	2 1/2	0	...
	150	3 1/2	2	

No. LXXXVIII.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Tahsildars, Potails, Carranums, Ryots, etc., of the Barahmhal and Salem, etc., Districts.

Know, thus the Hon'ble Company have directed a settlement to be made of these districts, village by village, for five years, as a measure the best for the increase of cultivation, and for ensuring the welfare of their inhabitants. That is intended to found this settlement on a proper investigation of their affairs, as well to ascertain the dues of the Sirkar, under a fair and moderate assessment, as to render the strictest justice to every class of the ryots by an equalization of their rents, according to the circumstances of their lands and cultivation. That such an extension inquiry being attended with delay it is intended that should it be found impossible to complete the settlement of their districts within the current year as proposed, a temporary settlement shall be made of some of them by such an increase or diminution of the last years Jurima as shall be thought reasonable from their present state of cultivation. That it is desired any uncertainty on this head for a few months may not be the least impediment to your industry; on the contrary that placing dependance of the Company's good intentions and on the security of property you enjoy under their Government you will redouble your diligence in the (Calawurries) spring-months, in the certainty that whoever does shall be kept in his present station during the lease, and that whoever is neglectful of this injunction shall be removed as undeserving it. This injunction employing that you should immediately set about the constructing of tanks or repairing the old ones, the throwing anicuts across nallas and the digging of drains in favourable situations, you may be anxious to have specific conle for such undertakings, but as there is a difficulty in doing that at present, it is deserved you will enter upon them without delay and with a perfect assurance of your reward, for when the labour and expence you may be at shall be particularly inquired into, your consequent claims, shall be considered with the most favourable intention. That there may be no delay or impediment to your endeavours, Takawy as you will know, is never refused, therefore the excuse of inability, will never be admitted but as a proof of incapacity or idleness. It is further ordered that in place of discouraging strangers from coming to settle as has been (from selfish motives) the usage, in all these districts, potails will do their utmost to procure them by inviting them to come and settle in their respective villages, or in others lying waste; and inform them, that not only Takawy will be immediately given upon application but that such waste lands as they will undertake the cultivation of, shall be continued to them upon the most favourable terms. Whoever shall prove his attention to this order shall be considered as entitled to preferment, and whoever shall be detected in discouraging such settlers shall be severely punished. It is likewise directed that all tahsildars shall exert themselves as far as lies in their power, by inciting the ryots with every hope of benefit to them, in particular, from

REVENUE

the intended lease, by stimulating them to cultivate more land and other improvements, and by every possible encouragement to new settlers. As of the first importance to the effectuating these purposes, they are enjoined to take the necessary steps for having this advertisement published, and explained, in every village, throughout their respective districts.

No. LXXXIX.

Letter—from ALEXANDER REID, Esq.
To DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq. President, etc., Members, Revenue Board.
Dated—Trippatour, 31st March 1803.

I have the pleasure of laying before your board an abstract of my settlements of the districts under my charge for the current year, with a kistbundy. Having transmitted a statement of them in December before they were completed, it is necessary to point out the causes of the differences that may be observed between the settlements of these districts intend in that of the present one. The Cungoondy poligar having been credited only 312 cantary pagodas last year in part of the remission of muzzarana ordered to be made him of Rs. 30,000, the remainder, amounting to C. Hags. 9,089 has been deducted from his original settlements for the current year, which has occasioned the present reduction of it, and the reduction of the settlements for Nament and Parmutty, proceeds from those districts having suffered so much by the war that it was found advisable to assess them much below the estimate. All the effects are more than in the first statement, from the addition of certain articles of revenue. As I profess to have been moderate in general in my assessments, their being only Cant. Pags. 62,793 (the difference between the amounts of the first and second columns both left) less this year, then Tippoo's highest standard of 1789 may draw your attention, but though several of these districts still labour under the effects of the late war, I am sanguine enough to expect that I shall realize the amount, and without creating the least distress to the inhabitants. Another reason to hope for increase of revenue (if upon investigation it be found expedient) is, the present year's crops being estimated by the people in the Barahmhal at only a third of the full produce, which is much below the medium, as the medium appears upon inquiry to be three-quarters of the full crops. The circumstances I have mentioned may appear a little contrary, but they are reconcilable to what I am myself convinced is a truth that the inhabitants of these districts have not paid less than they with the current year nor has more been carried to the public account, any one year during the Moorish Government. I have the satisfaction of acquainting your board that have I been engaged this month past in surveying and investigations on which I proposed in my letter of the 30th December to form the basis of the new settlements, it appears from the additional knowledge I have acquired on the subject that the settlement of the whole of these districts by actual survey may be done in the time that I imagined it would require to settle them partly by survey and partly by estimate. What was in recommending on speculation is consequently, on a nearer view more practicable but much is to be done, before I can be thoroughly informed on the subject, when I shall lay before your board a full report for particular instructions. As the delay of a few months is unavoidable, and the giving early ground of expectation to the inhabitants of a settlement for the ensuing year at least, is important to cultivation, I have published an advertisement to that effect of which a translation is inclosed, and I propose with your approbation, first to fix temporary rent on every district, by an additional percentage on the present assessments according to their state of cultivation in order to regulate the month by collections by it, and afterwards to determine the permanent settlement of them as the surveys of them are finished, or according as your board may think best, all or as many as may be surveyed during the current year may not be given in lease till the next year or the beginning of Fussy 1203. As to a certainty there can be nothing beneficial to the country as the freeing the inhabitants from the exorbitant loan of money, by giving them such advances for

cultivation as they require, I have therefore repeatedly invited them by advertisements to accept of what they can employ with prospects of advantage still doubtful if enjoying the fruits of extraordinary labour, they are certainly in making their demands. That lordness or confinement prevents my being able to draw up the estimates of such advances for the current year, but they shall soon be transmitted. In the mean time, that more may suffer by the slowness of the rest, I have in consequence of the authority you have already given and the idea above recited, directed my assistants not to withhold what may be applied for on good pleas accompanied by good security.

2. While engaged in attention to such matters of immediate importance to cultivation, and those inquiries which are essential to the intended settlements I beg leave to offer assurance that I endeavour much anxiety from the finding it necessary to delay the execution of other duties your board may expect from me. My first object is the setting on foot the new settlements on principles perfectly understood and approved of. My next is to give my sentiments fully on the proposed mode of administering justice in those districts. Though the last is necessarily postponed, your board may rely upon it, that it is of no loss or prejudice to the inhabitants nor best endeavours being employed impartially having a redress on such complaints as are brought before me for all my warnings are entirely dedicated to this very necessary functions and that instruct in my plan of evidence that the meanest may not meet with any difficulty of access. Believing that any man of moderate ability; and equitable victims of rights or wrong cannot frequently err in his judgment and without adverting to arguments which might be adduced from a maturer consideration of the subject, I am much of opinion that this simple mode of distribution justice may be the best suited to the circumstances or dispositions of the natives. This idea, though the result of the moment, is also the effect of daily experience, for though the districts under my charge are partly extensive I may be said by this means to hold communications with worry, the most indigent of their inhabitants.

3. The completing my inquiries relating to exchange which your board has desired and the devising means to establish rates of currency is likewise a business that I still keep in my mind. Those matters alone will be some months work, after which it more leisure may induce the bringing forward many other matters of reform and improvements.

4. Two of my assistants lie now in the field a surveyor, and the third preparing for it, they have requested I will again represent to your board the impossibility of carrying on that business without a sufficient number of tents for themselves and the people with them, what the allowance of house rent authorized by your board is one equal to. They each require a field officer marquin and a surveyor's tent for their eucharies, a captains margin, two private tents, a massary tent and a packally. I shall stand in need of the same number. We have never yet drawn house rent nor has it been officially notified to the paymaster what our allowances are as such. That being previously necessary I beg leave to request of your board that it may be done and that you will please to specify the amount of mine and that of my assistants.

No. 1 in LXXXIX.

To the Potails Carranams and other inhabitants of the Baramahal, etc.

Many of you having represented that being under the obligation of adhering to such engagements as you enter into with the inferior ryots, you require specific coule for Prinadicha (the current year) and its be my difficult to comply with your request until the actual state of every district be ascertained by their increase of cultivation since last year, know that as thoroughly practicable expedient assurance is here given that whatever assessment shall be made of your respective villages it shall not exceed the settlement of Pilik=samartsir (1788).

It is hoped that having this again will sufficiently enable you to settle with your inferior renters and it is again positively ordered under the interest privately that you enter into written engagement with the ryots under you specifying their my rents and rents in kind that you never under any pretence whatever infringe

those engagements, by buying money as gram khurch, debar khurch, ci diwa, khurch (village and durbar expences, and contributions for the church) also that you never receive any money from them without giving a receipt or make any remittance to the tahsildar without requiring on.

It is besides determined as a means of recovering villages that are lying waste to their former state that all such whose rents last year were only a quarter or less of what they were in Klik=samartsir shall be increased this year no more than 1 fanam per pagoda (10 per cent) and It is ordered in consequence that the potails who rented them last year shall repair to the hoozoor regain their obligations if they desire to hold their stations and that candidates for villages become vacant should likewise do so.

All people who may issue from Pallagaut or Tallagaut with an intention to settle in those districts are required first to visit the villages allotted to them, and after making their choice of situation to come to the Hoozoor or coule with evidence to persons they are strangers and with the potail of the village they prefer to stand security for such takawy as may be granted to them, after which they will be granted authority to cultivate as much waste lands as they please exempted from all tax whatever during the current year, and freed from every jurisdiction of the potails, that they may be at the greater liberty to follow their occupations.

No. XC

Letter—from Messrs. DAVID HALIBURTON, CHAS. M. WHITE.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Districts of Baramahal and Salem.
Dated—For St. George, the 29th April 1793.

We have received your letter of the 31st ultimo with the abstract settlement of the Baramahal and Salem districts for Phasely 1202.

2. It is with pleasure we observe your zealous endeavour in the public service and the realization of so considerable a revenue as 5. Pagodas 4,40,308-10-3/8 will reflect additional credit on your management.

3. With respect to the advertisements you mention to have published respecting a temporary rent for the purpose of regulating your collections which will be adjusted as soon as you are prepared to determine the rates of assessment for the five years lease we must confide to your experience and judgement on this point as well for the necessary advances on account of Takawy.

4. Government have directed the military Board to supply the Tents, and Lascars required by you and your assistants in compliance with our recommendation for that purpose, being desirous of promoting the early completion of the proposed survey.

5. You are authorized to draw your arrears of house rent, as well as those of your assistants at the rate of 10 pagodas per month being the same allowance as is drawn by other revenue servants.

No. XCII

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—Colonel Ross.
Dated—Baramahal, the 11th June 1793.

I do myself no small pleasure in occasionally communicating to you on my success in the management of my revenue department, and my satisfaction from it has never been greater than at present. The marquis will receive by this opportunity a general statement of the revenue of the ceded districts to the 30th April and an estimate of my probable receipts and disbursements the current official year. By the former he will see that I have realized all my settlements to the above date, there not being a cash outstanding, and that my collections amount to star Pagodas 4,80,476—4,71,466, of which is one account.

settlements, within 1 per cent of Tippoo's standard rent, 20 if not 30 per cent of which was never brought into his treasury, it is likewise 1,466 pagodas above double the valuation of those districts in his schedule. Though it is of no great consequence, that valuation is internally much less than the truth; my whole collection from the 1st May 1792 to the 30th April 1793 come to 19,476 more than double the amount of it. As so much has been done the year after a war, it is not to be supposed any succeeding year will yield less. I am not ambitious of acquiring credit by a great augmentation of it, and therefore propose little more than an equalization of districts the ensuing year; by raising the rents of those who can afford it, a small percentage from 10 to 12 per cent upon their present settlement according to their improved state. That will make my gross revenue in the official year 1793-4 about 5 lacs, and my neat revenue, clear of all charges collection whatever, about 4,70,000. In short, I make no doubt of bringing 13½ settlements up to Tippoo's standard revenue, which amounts to 5,15,221 star pagodas, though as I have observed, he certainly never did collect more than 80 per cent of it, and perhaps no government ever drew more than his, from these districts. I have the additional happiness of assuring you that what has been done is chiefly the effect of securing the revenue, by the exclusion of intermediate renters and servants of government, what has been paid by the ryots, who never, I believe, enjoyed half the security in their property or the exemption from oppression they have experienced this year past; reflecting on the freedom, and confidence with which I have made you this report, I cannot but feel something awkward, but these are facts that corresponding the public duty, equities, and pride impels me to mention them, notwithstanding the measure of my happiness will not be full, till the completion of my system, as I call it. The progress I have made in it, convinces me that finance can be reduced to a science, that is to principles, indubitably true, and demonstratively so, I wonder therefore that what affects so materially the public, and every individual interest, should not have under you that inquiry and arrangement of which it is capable, saying so little on the subject may however create with you some doubts that I have an accurate scheme in mind, I shall therefore defer any more remarks upon it, till a future opportunity of producing my theory supported by a successful practice.

No. XCIV

Letter—from Messrs. DAVID HALBURTON, CHAR. A. WHITE and THO. COCKBURN.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Districts of Baramahal and Salem.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 20th June 1793.

We have received your letter of the 11th instant with its enclosures.

2. It is extremely satisfactory to us to observe that your settlements of revenue for 1792-3 have been realized with so much exactness, and we are of opinion that the proposed increase of assessment for the ensuing year is as much as could be expected, under the circumstances you mention, with respect to the state of the country and condition of the inhabitants, and consistent with that strict regularity hitherto observed and which will, we hope, be continued in collecting the rents of the districts.

3. We consider it indispensably necessary, that all advances of money, in consequence of drafts or applications on the public account, be issued from the Cash Chest at the Catchery as recommended by Mr. Macleod, and he will accordingly inform the gentleman alluded to in your letter, that in future no sum of money can be sent to him as required.

4. It was not intended by the orders sent you under date the 29th April, respecting house rent, that an application should be made to the Paymaster for the amount due to yourself and assistants—but that the payment should be made by you and charged to the revenue, under the head of extra charges of collection.

5. We approve of your sending to Madras the people employed in the Mints and you, for the purpose you mention. Having submitted to Government

several points contained in your letter, we shall write you on the subject upon receipt of their orders.

6. It appears, by an expression in your letter respecting the mode of remittance proposed by Captain Macleod, that the Sowcars are to give a premium of 1½ per cent; but before we submit this proposition to Government, we wish to be informed if the Company are to be actually gainers to this amount, on all sums remitted through this channel, on allowing them 55 days sight, and the other terms proposed.

No. XCV

Letter—from Colonel ROSE.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ.
Dated—Calcutta, the 30th June 1793.

I had the pleasure, a few days ago, to receive your letter, dated the 11th instant, and Lord Cornwallis at the same time received your letter to him of the same date. Few things, I can assure you, could have given his Lordship more real satisfaction than he has felt from placing your statements of the actual receipts, etc., for the last, and of the estimated receipts, etc., of the current year, of the country under your charge; and his satisfaction has been rendered the more completely the belief which has been impressed upon his mind by the regular payment of the monthly Khists, that your assessment of the districts has been judicious and moderate. What you have already done has, I know, met with due credit from the Madras Government; But what you shall accomplish the easier work of making a settlement on good principles with the poor people, for a term of years, you will have established a reputation as a Collector, which I fancy, cannot be equalled by any of the Civil Servants at your Presidency; and you having contributed so essentially by that means to the future comfort and happiness of a great body of people, will, as long as you have prove a source of much pleasing reflection to yourself. It is not easy to account for Tippoo's having so designedly under-rated these districts in any other manner than that of his imagining that we had now been to these, and that we had a fixed predilection for the country of Coimbatore. But at any rate, as your actual collections so greatly exceed the amount of the schedule, his Lordship has recommended that Macleod shall not attempt to drive a very hard bargain in settling at equivalent for the part of the district of Cavarypuram, or which we have a claim, in the other side of the Pavarai. You will have heard before how that his Lordship intends to go to the Carnatic as soon as a Frigate will be sent for him; and if he can see the British colours pointed on the Flag staff of Pondicherry, before he leaves India, he will go home in good hopes that nothing can happen soon to disturb the tranquillity of our possessions in this country. Altho' pleasures have been taken for securing great supplies of public grain and other provisions for the Army when it assembles before Pondicherry, yet I conceive that our old friend the Benjamir might be employed in attending the Army during that service, very usefully, both for the Army and for themselves; and I think it most probable that it will not escape you to encourage these of them with whom you have any communication, to prosecute that speculation. I am much inclined to believe that a flock of good fat sheep (if fat sheep can be procured) either from yours or Macleod's part of the country, would be a very seasonable article of supply for his Lordship's own private use, either for the passage horse, or for his Table, while in the Carnatic. I ever am with great truth and regard.

No. CI

Letter—from Captain WILLIAM MACLEOD, Assistant Collector.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector.
Dated—Namcul, the 29th July 1793.

I transmit herewith Rent Rolls of the Districts composing the Southern Division with a comparison of Tippoo's nominal Assessments and Collections for two years, for the most distant of which I have fixed upon that which is reported to

have been the most productive during his Government. Those statements should have been forwarded to you long ago, but there is so great a proportion of my time taken up with enquiring hearing complaints, deciding upon disputes and with correspondence not only with the Tasseeldars but with the Ryots, that I could not without relaxing in those duties have furnished them sooner, especially as the reducing the Raige Gopalic Chuckrams in the Star Pagodas has rendered it rather tedious.

2. You will observe that the Districts of Selum and Ahtoor, with the Raishpoor Hobly yield a greater Net Revenue in Fusly 1202 than the amount of Tippo's fixed Assessment, which although owing to the corruption and mis-management of his Revenue Officers had seldom been within 10 to 15 per cent of being realized, yet is not by any means over-rated, supposing the country in its usual state of population. The excess is occasioned partly by suppressing of abuses which had prevailed in renting of Farms, but chiefly by the lands held by Gundachari or Carnatic Peons and Revenue's Servants, having been formerly rated at one third or a quarter of their real value, and our having fixed the rent of those lands at double the former rate, which I find is still at a much lower rate than the proper assessments of other descriptions of Ryots. It is a point upon which, I request your instructions, whether or not the Gundachari Peons are to be assessed in the same manner as the other Inhabitants? and if they be at a lower rate, in what proportion it should be—they are very averse to our discipline and as far as I can learn, none of them have as yet been prevailed upon to enter into our Battalions. Their prejudices may however wear off and as they are in general men of good Casts, it may be thought policy to grant them some small indulgence in their tenures at least for a term of years.

3. The Tasseeldars of Shendamungulum, Nameul and Parumutty had been made a scene of plunder and desolation during the years 1791 and 1792, by Bands of Polygars, who on pretext of having coules from Servants of the Company repeatedly over-run every part of those Districts, the forts of Nameul and Shendamungulum excepted, and depopulated them so much that I believe they did not when ceded to the Company, contain above one-fifth part of the usual number of Inhabitants. It must therefore require many years before those Districts can recover their former state of population, yet I imagine that in five years, each of them will yield a Revenue equal to Tippo's fixed assessment.

4. Besides making advances of money to new settlers I have conformably to your resolutions granted coules to all Ryots, who come from Tippo's or the Lababs' countries for as much fallow lands as they can cultivate for half the usual Rent paid for fallow lands for the first year; after which they will pay at the rate commonly paid in the village to which they belong. This encouragement has induced a great number of families from the South side of the Caveri and the Terriore Country to settle in these Districts.

5. The Seasons for the last Fourteen months have been singularly unfavorable to cultivation, and still continue to be so especially in the Districts of Shendamungulum. Nameul and Parumutty there has been only one Crop of dry Grain since May 1792—a Crop of Gram which should have been reaped in January last failed all over those three Districts in consequence of the Drought during the Monsoon season which also occasioned the Paddy lands water by Tanks to lay fallow, and lastly the want of rain in April and May last, has prevented the cultivation of the Crop usually sown in those months.

6. You have in a late letter required to be informed what return the Government are to expect for the disbursements made on repairing Tanks and Water courses. In the Southern Division the reimbursement will be made to Government by the additional Revenue arising from the grounds cultivated and watered in consequence such repairs—which increase will appear by the Settlements by the Districts either the same year or the year following the act of Repairs. I have stipulated that the Inhabitants are out of the first three Crops, one half of the disbursements for repairing the Water courses of Parumutty, Nameul and Catpady. For other particulars as to Tanks and Watercourses refer you to Notes in the Rent Rolls.

7. The Tanks which are not rented with the villages, but far separately for half the produce, are, by the custom of this country repaired at the expence of Government, and the disbursements made by my directions have in general been regulated by the standard regulations of the country No. 12 as being least subject to imposition with this exception that I found it necessary on account of the high price of provisions to raise the hire 120 per cent above the standard. The Cash had been always given to the Head Tank Diggers, and the work measure by the Tasseeldar of the District in presence of the monygar and Canicopoly of the village to which the Tank belonged, with a Pole which I furnished them, sealed at each end. Such Tanks are in this quarter called *Kusge* or *Warrum* Tanks and peculiar to the Districts of Nameul, Shendamungulum and Parumutty.

8. The Tanks in the Districts of Selum and Ahtoor being by usage let for money, are included in the Revenue of the respective villages, and the Repairs they may require are defrayed by the farmers, who hold the lands which are watered by them, in the proportion of their several shares.

No. 11

Letter—from Captain WILLIAM MACLEOD, Assistant Collector.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector, Baranahal, etc.
Dated—Viraganur, the 26th November 1793.

Being now about to finish the Temporary Settlements of the Southern Division, for the current year and having gone further into Detail than I can trace had ever before been practiced, by extending the Distribution of Rent to every Individual Farmer, that pays land Rent to the Government, and giving Coules or Puttahs to each person, expressing the sum he is to pay for the year; I conclude it is improbable, if not impossible that the lower Farmers can be imposed upon, or forced by the Monygars to pay more than their due.

2. All sanctioned Collections are included in their Coules; and as they are assessed as high as in justice they ought to be, no pretext whatever should be admitted to allow any other Collection, because partial Collections are always abused. Suppose the Collector sanctions Pags. 100 to be collected for some of their Religious purposes. The Tasseeldar will make the usual distribution among the villages of his district, but some of the Monygars and Canicopolies will collect perhaps four times the sums fixed for their villages respectively—and yet such as they may chuse to favour will be entirely exempted from paying any portion.

3. During the Hindoo Governments of these Countries and that of Hyder the Pagodas had liberal Inaums in lands from the Government, sufficient to defray all the expences of their Dependants, and Ceremonies of Worship, etc., without being reduced to the necessity of begging from the Farmers. Those Inaums were escheated by Tippo, and he allowed them small sums in money which were inadequate to their Current expences. The consequence of which was that it became since Tippo's Government a custom to levy partial contributions for the Pagodas exclusive of the sanctioned Collections of Government. This gave the Monygars an additional opening for abuse and distressing the lower class of Farmers who chose rather to submit to it, than there should be an impediment to their usual ceremonies of religion.

4. By Government allowing the Pagodas a sufficiency for their current expences and Festivals, the abuse just adverted to will be done away and no collection can be made from the farmers excepting that which is ordered by Government.

5. Although the Allowances made to the Pagodas in Fusly 1202 was somewhat more than that made by Tippo, yet it was by much too scanty for even their current expences, and there was no allowance made for the annual Feast of drawing the Swamy Coaches, which occasioned our permitting their Brahmins to beg the usual sums for that festival from the several villages. But in my circuit this year I find there was much more collected on that amount, than was given to the Pagodas.

Therefore I request you would represent to the Revenue Board the necessity of obtaining their permission for giving an allowance for that Ceremony out of the Revenue to each Pagoda. The whole amount will not exceed Pagodas 1,100 in the Southern Division. I wish you would also submit to the Board the propriety of increasing the other allowances of the Pagodas about 50 per cent more than they had last year. The Pagoda Inaums would stand thus, in the event of those allowances being granted—

Amount of the Inaums allowed to all the Pagodas in the Southern Division in Fusly 1202 ... 2,430 14 60

Probable amount of the expence of during the Swasth Coaches of all the Pagodas in the Southern Division of granted from the Revenue ... 1,100 0 0

Proposed additional allowances to the Pagodas in the Southern Division, 50 per cent upon that of Fusly 1202, which appears necessary to put their allowances on an equality with those of other countries ... 1,215 7 3

Total annual proposed Inaums ... 4,745 21 10

7. If the proposed allowances should be approved of the Inaums of Pagodas will be about 24 per cent upon the Net Revenue which I judge will in Fusly 1203, amount to about Two Lacks of Pagodas. The granting the additional allowance tends to answer two purposes; viz, the securing the lower Farmers against abuses and the conciliating the Inhabitants; and I trust the expediency of sanctioning them will occur to you in the same light as I have adverted to and consistent with the strictness expected to be observed under the Company's Government.

8. Grain being now much cheaper in this quarter than it had been last year and there being a prospect of a plentiful crop in January, February and March, I have reduced the allowances made to the Poor at Selum, Shendamungulum and Namcul from the 1st Instant to three quarters of the Daily allowances formerly granted them; and I purpose to diminish them gradually until they may be entirely discontinued, for it does not seem to be good policy that such allowances should exist except during times of great scarcity.

9. I am sorry to have to acquaint you that the frequent Robberies committed in the Ahtoor District by Collaries from the Nabob's and the Tanjore Countries, have caused the Rent of the Viraganur Division for Fusly 1203, to fall short of what it had been last Fusly—and so long as there are not active remedies applied that must increase. That is, while those Robbers are permitted to carry on their depredations with impunity and we are prohibited to leave them beyond the bounds of the ceded Countries.

Since the 15th instant three villages near the Bounds were plundered of Cattle and other Articles.

Rent Roll of the Villages, etc., allowed by former Governments to the Pagodas in the Southern Division, etc.

Villages.	Rent in Fusly 1202.	The highest rent by the last 1000.
Selum district—	PAGS. FAR. CH.	PAGS. FAR. CH.
Hottampatty ...	182 13 62	172 13 62
Agrapur ...	332 42 14	332 42 14
Punglass ...	186 37 48	186 37 48
... ..	134 4 5	134 4 5
In the Kusba Selum ...	18 0 64	...
In Melmaggana Hobly ...	180 6 30	...
In the Morel Hobly ...	18 0 64	...
In the Agrars ...	216 16 17	432 23 15
Ahtoor district—	PAGS. FAR. CH.	PAGS. FAR. CH.
Toolaganoor ...	167 12 7	167 12 7
Callanutta ...	205 2 16	205 2 16
Argulcor ...	333 26 68	333 26 68
Meomary ...	422 42 50	187 7 56
Talavassal ...	118 5 60	179 5 60
Nattacur ...	30 39 36	124 22 36
Weyoor ...	341 1 17	341 1 17
Nancourchy ...	953 12 3	953 12 3
Teetacherry ...	230 34 9	230 34 9
Vepanuttum ...	385 44 72	385 44 72
Naigumputty ...	433 35 15	433 35 15
Shendamungulum—	PAGS. FAR. CH.	PAGS. FAR. CH.
Pottanutta ...	253 43 30	253 43 30
Caracourchy ...	232 26 46	217 9 26
Minampully ...	169 29 30	625 25 25
Shellampatty ...	218 11 20	218 11 20
Moorgumputty ...	859 10 49	859 10 49
Attanoor ...	...	...
Namcul—	PAGS. FAR. CH.	PAGS. FAR. CH.
Kusba Namcul ...	539 0 38	661 6 54
Vielanum ...	...	274 14 56
Condachettyputty ...	255 35 42	480 6 71
Vetambaddy ...	129 12 46	224 29 68
Canwaipatty ...	88 29 6	103 42 72
Tulleeggeh ...	136 42 14	254 15 16
Masheer ...	118 41 28	183 8 57
Mooroorputty ...	75 30 33	108 38 46
Elenapoor ...	57 27 48	308 15 16
Cadapully ...	223 9 9	400 0 0
Parimutt district—	PAGS. FAR. CH.	PAGS. FAR. CH.
Carroulcorchy ...	...	508 87 26
Total ...	3,797 18 63	11,366 32 34

Notes.—The letter I implies Toondamanams, or Inaums of Plots of Lands dispersed in some villages. The whole of the foregoing villages, etc., were Inaums to Pagodas until the year 1785—excepting those of the Namcul District—near one half of which had been taken from the Pagodas of that District in Hyder's Government. The above mentioned allowance in the Parimutt District was only for One Pagoda. The others had scattered Inaum lands; of which there is not a correct amount, but may be computed at 6 or 600 Pagodas. The inaums to smaller Pagodas or village—Steamy-Houses are not included above; because such inaums were seldom registered on the Government Books.

Account Particular of the Allowances, Pay and Establishment of the Pagoda of Narsuma (Namcul) in Fusly 1202.

	Ps. Fs. Ch.	Ps. Fs. Ch.	Ps. Fs. Ch.
Daily Allowance—For Partrum or Neetotla ...	...	...	103 35 22
Annual Feast— { Nauvaratree ...	...	40 10	...
{ Danoor Mass Poodjah ...	...	32 67	3 27 77
Bramins.			
Names.	Employment.	Ps. Fs. Ch.	
Venketty Singiah ...	Archeeeca	2 26 12	
Alaga Singar ...	Do.	2 26 12	
Coopiah ...	Do.	2 26 12	
Venketti Narsiah ...	Do.	2 26 12	
5 Samiah ...	Do.	2 26 12	
Sheshiah ...	Do.	2 26 12	

THE BARAMHAL RECORDS

Bramhal - cont.		Employment.	Rs. P. S. Ch.
Venketi Wordia	Archeeeca	...	2 26 12
Chicket Shesiah	Do.	...	2 26 12
Shina Yassiah	Do.	...	2 26 12
10 Venketty Filer	Do.	...	2 26 12
Namoyellun	Do.	...	2 26 12
Shiva Yassiah	Soimpackie	...	2 26 12
Anunt, Acharie	Munterpoosha	...	1 11 20
Venketeshah	Do.	...	1 11 20
5 Venket Singiah	Do.	...	1 11 20
Venket Ramah	Do.	...	1 11 20
Narvah	Do.	...	1 11 20
Coopanjih	Do.	...	1 11 20
Appala Acharie	Do.	...	1 11 20
20 Trivaloor	Do.	...	1 11 20
Coopiah	Do.	...	1 11 20
Yeggeupaveetum	Do.	...	1 11 20
Rama Acharie	Do.	...	1 11 20
Venketama	Do.	...	1 11 20
25 Singeed Narsiah	Crier	...	1 11 20
Rama Swami	Manager	...	2 15 30
27 Trivaloor	Canicopully	...	2 15 36
Dooders.			
Rama	Trimalg Hy.	...	2 31 50
Venketesha	...	...	2 31 50
Swami	Gellar keeper of the idols ornaments.	...	2 23 41
5 Mutia	Mussaljee	...	2 7 23
Comora	Do.	...	2 7 24
Mutta	Sweeper	...	0 40 44
Colunde	...	...	3 27 13
Nangerry	Modula	...	4 27 45
10 Plynee	Shootie	...	3 23 79
Goona	Do.	...	1 44 15
Ella	Kylal	...	1 44 15
Armogum	Dowda	...	2 39 58
Padda	Washerman	...	0 39 74
15 Shella	Cowkeeper	...	0 16 17 35 30 32
Soobee	...	...	1 27 79
Allimelu	...	...	1 27 79
Muttoo Curpee	...	...	1 27 79
Curpee	...	...	1 27 79
5 Angamotta	...	...	1 27 79
Murdee	...	...	1 27 79
Curpee	...	...	1 27 79
Chini Curpee	...	...	1 27 79
Chini Murdee	...	...	1 27 79
10 Chinee	...	...	1 27 79
Manneekum	Dancing Women	...	1 27 79
Murdee	...	...	1 27 79
Rookhony	...	...	1 27 79
Angamotta	...	...	1 27 79
15 Venketa Lechinac	...	...	1 27 79
Murda	...	...	1 27 79
Allimella	...	...	1 27 79
Goonee	...	...	1 27 79
Vullee	...	...	1 27 79
Muttu	...	...	1 27 79
21 Canlee	...	...	1 27 79

35 30 32 124 3 00

120 2 0232 3 19

E. W. WILLIAM MACLEOD,
Assistant Collector.

REVENUE

No. 4 in CIII. Glossary.

Pu or Nectacutla	...	The Daily allowance of a Pagoda for Rice, Incense, etc., etc.
Archeeeca	...	The Office of making offerings, and attending upon idols, Deities.
Munterpoosha	...	The Office of imploring Deities.
Soimpakie	...	The Office of dressing the body for offerings.
Yeggeumpaveitum	...	The Office of preparing and conferring the Lena or Threads worn by Brahmans, etc., over the Left shoulder.
Rungavelly	...	The Office of painting the Floor with religious figures—commonly done by women.
...	...	The person who makes Garlands, or decorates with flowers.

THE PARAMATIAL RECORDS					
Inams in Land granted by the Polygars of Siamamangalam to the Panchayat Pagodas in the District, which were continued until the year 1677, the period of its being annexed to the Mysore Government.	Inams in money allowed to the Mysore Raja by the District and the Panchayat Pagodas, which were continued until the year 1677, the period of its being annexed to the Mysore Government.	Revised Inams granted by Tipu in the year 1788.	Inams in money granted by Tipu, which were continued until the year 1788, which were continued until the year 1788.	Inams in money granted to the Panchayat Pagodas by the English Government, which were continued until the year 1788.	
Yenderaige-Swami ... On the 1st of Naimalle had as an Inam until the year 1675 the village of Siamamalli, the Beres of which at that time is marked in the first Column.	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 563 0 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 123 0 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 43 6 6	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 102 0 0	
Leohima-Narain-Swami ... In the Patta of Siamamangalam, has an Inam until the year 1677, the villages of Pottanattum, and Chelapatty.	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 1,628 0 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 631 3 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 159 2 12	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 504 0 0	
Seeni-Swami ... On the South Esplanade of the Fort of Siamamangalam had as an Inam until the year 1677, the village of Caracourhee.	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 570 0 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 470 5 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 107 0 14	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 344 0 0	
Caillas-Nat-Swami ... In the village of Raizepoor, had as an Inam until the year 1677, the village of Atanoor.	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 800 0 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 700 0 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 221 2 8	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 450 0 0	
Caillas-Nat-Swami ... In the village of Cargoorie	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 340 0 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 340 0 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 201 3 10	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 376 0 0	
Small Pagodas and Swamies amounting to upwards of three Hundred in the District.	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 3,901 0 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 2,205 2 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 822 6 2	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 1,776 0 0	
Exchange of Gopalla Pagoda for Chookrams 2751 per cent Star Pagodas.	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 850 0 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 500	Gop. Cha. Rs. As.	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 1,204 0 0	
	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 4,751 0 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 2,705 3 0	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 822 6 2	Gop. Cha. Rs. As. 2,070 0 0	
					The Right hand column reduced to Star Pags. 755 44 4 1

REVENUE
No. L

Letter—from
To—Capt. Macdon, Assistant Collector.
Dated—17th May 1798.

I have no case to give the explanations you desire in respect to the including the Doostaum in our Jumabundy and comparison this year.

The measure was one proposed by yourself and in these words. "This may be done by resuming their Inams and considering them as sirkar lands giving them the amount of their Moyan Zanbitas in money, which might be made about the equivalent of their lands." The Government on an average is not likely to lose by this arrangement. I therefore request your permission to add this year in the Jumabundy all the rent of Doostaum lands to Government rent, and to deduct the amount of all the Moyan Zanbitas from the Government rent of each district.

2. I entirely approved of the measure on this principle expressed in the 34th paragraph of my audit of your estimates, viz. "The bringing all allowances granted for the support of pagodas, mosques and other purposes of religious and public as into one account and not half in a cash and half in a land account" and no material objection should appear to it I wished it might be carried into execution by the end of the year."

3. No objection having occurred to it as has according been done this year in the other divisions, and for the sake of uniformity I request you will likewise do it and furnish me with your Jumabundy and comparative statements agreeable to the forms transmitted the 15th and 30th ultimo as soon as possible.

4. As you requested my permission on "to add this year to the Jumabundy all the Doostaum lands to Government rent" and, soon says, "you do not perceive why it should be added to the Government Revenue any more than mosque and swam, my house lands." I should infer a change of opinion, but for year observing that the greater part of the pagoda fees "has been collected and disbursed without showing either the collections or disbursement in accounts." According to this plan the Doostaum would be entirely excluded both our land and money accounts, which is the very revert of what I want. My plan is to bring every change of religious revenue and police in to our cash accounts, by adding them all to our Jumabundy, and disbursing them all from our treasury. That is abolishing the mode of defraying all such charges by grants of land which was the policy of rude times, and adopting that of paying them all in money which is the preferable policy of modern times. Our village sibundy was on that principle added to our Jumabundy and included in our estimates last year, and I am for doing the same with all mosques, etc., as you have observed. Whether it would be proper to do the same with the Swamy houses is not so clear and must be considered.

5. In consequence of the measure in question the section of your comparative statement for fasli 1207 will be thus according to the form:—

Jumma of the Present Fasli 1207.					
Land rent and taxes.	Deducted pagoda lands annexed the treasury.	Land rent taxes remaining.	District licences.	Boat customs.	Total.
2,27,884 17 43	6,503 32 47	2,21,331 5 0	5,002 10 2	10,017 7 40	2,43,044 18

The comparison of the landrent will of course be made between 2,21,331-5-0 the amount this year, and 2,38,196-16-74 its amount last year.

6. If I am right be so good to fill up the accompanying and return it with your Jumabundy and Kistbund as soon as you possibly can.

7. It follows that as lately requested you must furnish me with fresh estimates of your pagoda fees including all when establishments are to be paid on of your treasury.

P.S.—Having altered the form for our general revenue statements since received yours I had begun to make one out from it agreeable to No. 10, but the addition of your Doostaum to its contents will require great alteration.

THE PARAMATIAL RECORDS

several columns of it, enclose it, and request you will likewise all it expressed it one back as soon as you can. I am also very anxious for your district revenue statements in the form No. 9 and to see some of your registers of the survey according to No. 2 of the standard forms.

No. CVI

Letter—from WILLIAM MACKAY, Assistant Superintendent.
To—Lieut.-Colonel READ, Superintendent.
Dated—Salem, the 19th December 1791.

In respect to the point contained in your Letter of the 13th instant concerning the mode of satisfying the custom Renters relating to the Bullock contractors being allowed to purchase and drive away cattle without paying the usual duties, I have to acquaint you that the custom Renters of the southern Division are so convinced of receiving our support in procuring for them their just dues, that they have not yet applied for any Remission for the cattle which were exempted chiefly to the two copies of the Persian Secretary's Dustuck brought into these Districts. I believe that already within the last two months as many Bullocks have been taken away from these Districts by different individuals, who not being provided with Dustucks, paid at the usual rates as much as was commonly levied for cattle in the course of twelve months. I imagine that this argument may induce the custom farmers to abandon their right of getting a remission unless there be a circular order exempting all purchasers whatever from paying the duties, in which case a remission for the duties of all cattle exempted by their accounts cannot be avoyed from the period of such order being issued. In the mode you suggest of remitting 2 or 1½ per cent might be adopted. But I am of opinion that while the exemption is confined to the Bearers of Dustucks, no remission is necessary. Any if the exemption should become general, a remission at 1½ per cent would I think be fair and a less troublesome made than to recur to their accounts.

I shall reply to your letter of the 16th instant on the subject of Grain dealers in two or three days when I may be enabled to form an idea of the number which may be procured and the terms on which they would receive advances.

The total failure of the crop expected to be brought to maturity by the Monsoon renders it, I apprehend impracticable to hold out any material encouragement towards the transportation of grain from these districts to the Carnatic, in which even the season has been more favourable than in the district south of Tapoor. The inhabitants have enough for their own consumption, but little, if any to spare for transportation.

SUPPLIES

SUPPLIES.

No. III

Letter—from Alexander READ.
To—Colonel DUFF, Commanding Officer, Bangalore.
Dated—16th July 1791.

I was desirous of seeing you the day before I left Bangalore and disappointed in not having met with you in the fort. I followed you into Camp. I learned there from Lord Cornwallis, that his Lordship had informed you of the situation in which it has released him to place to me. The necessity there was of an official intimation on that subject to you, and what I felt from the want of it, being thereby done away, I shall proceed to speak of the measures only, which I found it possible to take in the few hours I had to spare, between my appointment, and my departure, for the better management of affairs in the Pettah and it gives me no small degree of pleasure, that what his Lordship said of Coll. Duff will encourage me to communicate with him at all times, on whatever relates to the good of the service in the fullest confidence of his cordial and hearty concurrence.

2. Time being required to estimate characters justly, and having much reason to believe that the late acts of oppression complained of in the Pettah were not committed by Chugul Roy, the present Aumildar, having also experience enough to know that even when necessity demands a removal of Managers, it is attended with temporary evils which would ill suit present exigencies, I have continued him in his office, appointing Paupareddy, and Appana Chetty the two principal inhabitants, and Ramchunder & sowkar, Ameens, or Commissioners for enquiring into late transactions, and checking his future conduct. He is directed to inform himself where all the chief inhabitants of the Bangalore district have taken refuge, and to write them, promising they shall be restored to whatever stations and privileges they held under the late Government, as inducement to return, and collect the villagers. He is to invite all the village people to bring provisions into the Pettah for sale, and to publish as far as his authority extends, that no tax is to be levied on any article whatever. It may be hoped that this indulgence continued without infraction, will encourage them to bring in abundance for the consumption of the garrison and inhabitants, and in a short time, so much to spare, that some may be collected for the use of the army. I have therefore desired the Aumildar to begin buying up what, when it falls to 8 sears per rupee, rice when at 10, doll when at 6, grain when at 20, and gunnies at 4 per pagoda. Success in augmenting our store by these means depending on the freedom of the markets and of the vendors receiving the amount of their sales. I shall be happy if you will appoint an agent to receive all the articles which the aumildar shall procure, and to pay the owners, in order to prevent fraudulent practices. I have fixed the prices, with a reference to those current in the Barar at present at Bangalore, which I suppose are too high to be allowed in purchases for Government. But I shall hereafter let you know what orders I may receive from Lord Cornwallis on that head.

3. Knowing the principle which in general actuate natives in stations and which never direct their endeavours further in the discharge of their duty than necessity requires of them, I have enjoined him never to make any difficulty or delay, in the executing of such orders as he may receive from you, and when his complying with them is not in his power to lay the causes before you.

4. As already mentioned the Ameens are to gain every possible information respecting the enormities of Perry Tumby and others, and to arrange it by the time of my return to satisfy all claimants. To facilitate the Ameens enquiries, their appointments are notified to all the inhabitants who are directed to lay their grievances before them. The Ameens are further to draw out a statement of the affairs of all the districts under Bangalore and the returns which I am told are in the fort, being necessary thereto, I shall be glad if you will permit them to examine them. On that account I have sent them a letter of introduction with which they will wait upon you.

5. The Amildar and the ameens, resting all their expectations on the exertions they make in their departments, during my absence, there is reason to suppose that as much will be done as possible at this juncture.

6. Having now communicated what I have resolved on, as the most eligible means of gaining confidence among the Inhabitants, and of collecting supplies from the villages in your neighbourhood I have only to add my assurances that I shall be happy to receive your advice upon them, and if you will do me the kindness to point out from time to time amendments or abuses, or such arrangements as shall escape my judgement, or may be the most conducive to the public good.

No. VI

Letter from ALEXANDER READ.

To—Lieutenant Craickshanks.

Dated—Chilatur, 18th July 1791.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letters of the 14th and 16th and entirely approve of your letter to Enait Ullah. I have forwarded a Copy of it to Lord Cornwallis, and am of belief that he will require both the Nizam and Marhattes to prohibit their troops from molesting the polliams. In the meantime, send a Sepoy to remain with the Company's Cowle flags in each of the disputed villages, and flags to all the others in the vicinity of Enait Ullah's party and you may tell the polligars to defend their property against whomsoever shall invade it, for Taije Wunt desired they would do so, and it would be absurd in us to disallow it, because we cannot conveniently assist them. The villages, the Nizam's people contend for did, I understand belong to him, but after losing them by war, and giving up his right to them by subsequent treaties, they cannot be again considered as belonging to him, while under the Company's protection, until ceded by a general convention, or Lord Cornwallis, choose to order that they may be given up.

2. I know the polligars will magnify the losses they sustain from the depredations of our allies, to excuse their furnishing the supplies they may very well afford, but that cannot be admitted. You must require of them every possible exertion, always endeavoring, while you do that to conciliate, by assurances that the same care I have hitherto taken in paying for every article, shall be continued.

3. Knowing they are in want of cattle, I have fixed on Booroor goonta for a Depot, that they may make frequent trips with the carriages they have, for I learn that some tribes of Baharties will serve for hire, and that I shall be able, by their means to carry on what we may collect there to Bangalore; and if they will not be employed as carriers only, I have no doubt of procuring bullocks for the purpose provided you will furnish bags and saddles. Be therefore indefatigable in collecting as many of both as possible by sending every way; if required, as far as the Kiswa, for them. There we have some difference at present with Enait Ullah, on a public account, it is no objection to your cultivating his acquaintance, and it appears advisable to do it upon the idea that, his influence may be serviceable in procuring Gunnies and saddles from the Nizam's Country. Offer him likewise every assistance he may require of you in the countries under my jurisdiction, informing him that Lord Cornwallis appointed me to the Superintendence of the Bangalore Hoosotta, and Colar Circars including all the polliams as their dependence; and if he meets your advances, treat with him in every instance as a friend. Do the same with any Marattee Chiefs, who may come into your neighbourhood, with the same view; and with that of promoting his Lordship's desire of establishing between us and those two powers, mutual confidence and aid in the prosecution of the war.

4. After having visited every polliam, and set all hands to work, you may leave a Vakeel and guard in each, to keep them diligent, and come on the Booroor-goonta, which from its central situation in respect to the Polliams you will find very convenient for a magazine. Its position is likewise favourable for them, as lying in advance towards the hill forts.

Rahman droop, still in the enemy's possession, and each of them twenty miles from it, also forgiving some stability to the affairs of Bychay Gour, the Ballah Rajah, whom I shall direct to take up his residence there for that purpose and shall hope that his arrangements will shortly be productive to Government. You will please to shew him great civility and kindness, likewise to pay him the honorary Compliments of the guards falling in and standing to their arms, as he passes them, for your conduct towards him will be particularly noticed by the other polligars, and by it they will judge of their condition under the Company.

5. Expecting these measures will prove very important, I have formed a detachment to reinforce you, consisting of a Company of Sepoys and 90 Sibbendy firelock and matchlock peons, with two pounders to which are attached one European Gunner and five natives. This force with 200 Polligars whom Bychay Gour is required to furnish, will form a Garrison very respectable in a place so strong, and so remote from the enemy. It is to march to night, under the Command of Ensio. Funston who is to escort the Banjarries to Booroor-goonta. There being little ammunition with the gun and the Sibbendies, I shall apply for some to Coll. Duff, likewise for 100 arms and accoutrements. The Sibbendies are mostly Carnatic people, and may, I think, be soon brought into some order.

6. I send you a few pick axes and mamooties to break down some walls, which are built close to the fort, and have ordered Bychay Gour to employ one hundred Cammatties in digging a fosse round it, the excavation of which will form a glacis, and add greatly to the strength of the place which is built of stone and is tolerably good repair.

7. I hope that in 8 or 10 days you will have performed your circuit and arrived at Booroor-goonta with whatever grain you can bring with you. Be sure to take the Polligars Vakeels, and all the Bayparties or dealers in grain, along with you, that they may receive the amount of their articles, and publish wherever you go, that whoever will take grain to Booroor-goonta may be certain of finding there a good market for it. Ascertain the current prices of Rice, Wheat, Doll, Grain and Gunnies, the only articles wanted, and purchase them at such a rate, as will encourage the inhabitants to bring them in. I send you one Vanket Row, whom I stile a Paishkar, to assist you in this business, and by him 1,550 pags. which with the sum I advanced you before, makes 2,000 pags. for which I request your acknowledgment on receiving it. Venkat Row is a sure and address is a respectful man, but mistrust appearances, and you will be more likely discover fraudulent practices, which no native is exempt from in his dealings. Let him receive and keep charge of everything, but have people of your own to superintend the measurements, and pay every man yourself, taking his receipt. Beware also of a collusion; for otherwise they will deceive you and cheat the inhabitants, which would discourage their coming to the market. I shall shortly send you Company's measures, and request you will ascertain the difference between them and those used in the polliams if under the necessity of receiving any grain before perfectly dry, take care it is turned over frequently, to prevent its spoiling. Vanket Row shall be authorised to receive grain, but not to pay for it till your arrival.

8. The Polligars are yet poor, their authority not being fully established over their adherents; and their expence perhaps, exceeding their present incomes, for these reasons, I have not entered into any pecuniary stipulations with them, and consider it policy at this very juncture not to attempt it, that while pressed by Enait Ullah for paishkush, they may be the more steady and unswerving in their declarations in our favour. Some of them however, having offered me, as the certain means of securing my friendship; small sums, as Nazzaka promising to increase them, I have accepted them, and signified my intention to receive their balances as presents to the Company assuring them that every such proof of their attachment will be taken into consideration with their other services. Having left this to themselves, the amount of their several offers is only about 30,000 Rupees. I shall hereafter send you a particular account of what they have given

the business. In the meantime, I have only to desire you will inform Bychay, Ghor and other Poligars, that my Paisl is prohibited, on the severest penalty, from any intrigues with them and to assure them that his influence is such that it will avail them nothing in my transactions with them, and the only means of securing my recommendation of them to Lord C is their exerting themselves at this juncture in procuring supplies. Every justice is done them and every incitement is held forth. But their native apathy is such, that it requires every stimulus to make them exert themselves. To do that, requires good information of their means, sagacity to discover how they may be applied, temper to induce their frivolous delays and excuses, and steadiness, never to lose sight of our important object, Supply. I am almost ready, without much experience of your qualifications, to believe you possess all these and I have no doubt, that, in a short period you will convince me of your possessing them in an eminent degree.

No. XXXVI

Letter from Sir JOHN KANEAWAY.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ.

Dated—Paurgall, the 24th July 1791.

I had the pleasure to reply to your letter of the 14th June by the Cossids who delivered the letter to me on the 11th instant since which I am favored with yours of the 1st instant, inclosing sundry letters to you from the poligars of the polliams with the substance of them in English translations. The original letters I have caused to be translated into Persian for the purpose of laying before the Nizam omitting only that part of Letchyamm and Nagapasetty's letter where they say it had been settled that they should supply the Marattas and the Nizam as well as the Company. His Highness has been pleased to direct that Hafirjee should be again written to in consequence of my representation and I have the pleasure to inclose a copy of the Ministers letter which I shall by your dispatch forward to him on the support, with a letter from myself, copy of which I also inclose.

No. IX.

Letter from Captain ALEXANDER READ.

To—Lord CORNWALLIS etc.

Dated—Jugumkotta, the 18th August 1791.

1. Since the decline or expulsion of Pippoo's Government in these countries, they have been disturbed and savaged successively by numerous claimants, who have resented their pretensions to the lands they formerly held, by the company's Sardars, who obtained their appointments for promises of supplies, they have not performed, and lately by chiefs in the service of the Nizam and Maratta, May even include myself as one of their disturbers, for though the most strenuous endeavors were used to pay every man for the cattle I collected in my late excursions, there was little difference in the opinion of the inhabitants between the payment for property taken by force, and taking it for nothing. Notwithstanding these occurrences I am so bold to assure your Lordship, that I hope to diffuse among them the fullest confidence in the Company's Government and to have it everywhere established in a short time.

2. I have been employed to that effect in this district, since my return on the 20th ulto. to Hoosakotta. The district consists of forty-seven Turris, or Divisions, the state of which has hitherto corresponded with that of the other countries in this quarter. Only twenty of those divisions were under the authority of Venkat Rao, the person your Lordship appointed Amildar: two are usurped by the Ankooserry Poligar, three by a Jageerdar, and twenty-three by Malappa, a Maratta.

3. The principal inhabitants of the twenty turris that acknowledge the Company's authority, came in at Hooskotta, where after ascertaining every requisite

information of their affairs, I entered into the stipulations they required, under the circumstances of the times, as encouragement to settle and enter on cultivation. I have besides made them engage to furnish such articles of supply, and in such quantities as they have it in their power to give, under certain penalties within a month, but at such rates, that their compliance is less a hardship than advantageous. By the method I have taken I shall ensure as much of every article as the district as can be spared without prejudice to agriculture. I intend putting the same in practice throughout the other districts, under my jurisdiction regulating the terms by the current prices and am of opinion the collections of supply will in consequence be pretty considerable. In case your Lordship may have leisure for receiving more particular information on these matters, I have inclosed Translations (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) of my Cowle namas, etc.

4. There being a great want of carriage in the district little grain could be collected in it, were the inhabitants obliged to send it so far as Bangalore, and without a post capable of affording them protection from sudden incursions of the enemy's horse, they will not settle. For these two reasons, Hooskotta being a very tenable post, and the army in its vicinity, I have placed a Garrison of two Companies of sepoys in it, and one of my guns with the Artillery attached, intending to keep within a forced march of it, that should any considerable body of the Enemy come against it, I may employ my whole Detachment for its defence. No. 3 is a Copy of my instructions to the officer I have left in the command of it.

5. Having made the requisite arrangements at Hooskotta, I marched hither yesterday to remove the Maharatta Sardar who has been perfectly compliant, urging an apology for his conduct, that he only acted in pursuance of orders from Pundu Pordhaun his Master, whose commission he produced. In case of being inclined to satisfy his superiors of the impropriety of usurping the Company's authority in a District that has taken its Cowle, I desired him to consider whether his Master would approve or not, if Government should assume the like power in any of the countries lately brought under the Paishwas subjection. I have not laid him under the least personal restraint, but requested his staying with me a few days that he may inform me rightly concerning oppressions of which he may be arraigned, and he has agreed to it. Nothing in fine, but civilities have passed between us.

6. My present plan of operations is to visit the principal places of these districts, whether I direct the inhabitants to meet me, for the purposes of receiving such personal assurances, as cannot fail to set their minds at ease in all matters affecting their welfare, and of gaining such information as will enable me to make arrangements hereafter, that may be the most conducive to the public interest but my more immediate endeavor is, to procure supplies, and the most effectual method appearing to be that of establishing markets in different parts of the country, I propose opening three others, if your Lordship approve, in addition to those of Boosergooia and Hooskotta, that is, one at Bangalore, one at Colar, and another at Pallamair.

7. This place, requiring for its conduce and Success, the management of an extensive tract of country, to which the few troops I have with me being only—in all, are very inadequate, and concerning that no more can be spared me from the Army, I am raising Sibbendies, on the certainty that they will be no additional expence to Government. In saying so, I confine my expressions much within my expectation, for the sum I brought from Madras, and that your Lordship sent me at Bangre as appears by the inclosed account, is nearly expended and I require more Cash for present disbursements, I have hopes that the produce of these Countries will in a few months prove equal to more than the defraying the expence of my supplies, including that of my detachment. The bringing this to proof depends however on the Country's being covered by the army's keeping well advanced towards the Enemy, in which event I might take on me to promise much more than I have ventured to do. Whatever may occur, and however I may prove to be over sanguine, your Lordship may rely on my acting in all cases for the best.

THE BARAMAH RECORD

No. X

Letter from Captain ALEXANDER READ.

To—Sir CHARLES OAKLEY, Bart.

Dated—Banyangur, the 1st August 1791.

1. Having laid before Lord Cornwallis the steps I have taken since I escorted back the Bangaries, for subjecting and regulating these Countries, and for drawing supplies from them in a letter I to day addressed to His Lordship I now transmit a Copy of it, and altho the detail of my Civil employ, is perhaps too important yet to make its inclosures worthy your perusal, I also send a Copy of them for your particular information.

2. According to my Instructions from Government dated the 2'd May, I am to account to the Commissary-General of Grain and Provisions for Pags. 5,000, I there received for the purchase of supplies, but that business including concerns distinct from his department, which probably were not then foreseen, I apprehend that to facilitate the settlements of accounts between the Company and other Departments, it is necessary to lay one of my receipts, and deliveries of supplies, as well as an account of my receipts and disbursements of Cash before you. To illustrate this I have included in my receipts of supply cattle and sheep given by Pilligars as a Ruzzer to the Company, for whose value the Company should be credited by the Gentlemen to whom they were delivered.

3. By a late arrangement in camp, the Agent for procuring cattle for the army will have to account to Government for the draught and carriage bullocks I delivered there and not the Commissary-General of grain and provisions and as I disburse Cash for the payment of my detachment its Paymaster (Mr. Jorriano) has to credit Government for the amount of the sums that his Deputy with me has received in his Department on one side of No. 5 is my account with cash, on the other side that of my disbursements for supplies, and No. 6 shews my receipts and deliveries of every article, attested by the accompanying vouchers, excepting 2,000 pags. in the hands of Lieut. Cruickshank, and 3,000 with Lieut. Maypothier, for the purchase of supplies at their stations the applications of which sums will appear in my future accounts of disbursements.

4. Nos. 7 and 8 are my accounts with Intelligence for May, June and July transmitted to receive your signature. Allow me to request that you will order their payment to be made at the Presidency and to Mr. Secretary Jackson whom I will write to concerning it.

No. XI

Letter from Captain ALEXANDER READ.

To—Lieutenant MAYPOTTER, Commanding, Hooskotta.

Dated—Camp Jungumkotta, the 1st August 1791.

1. I continue you in the command of Hooskotta for the purposes of protecting the inhabitants and receiving the Grain which they have engaged to send in from every turiff or district in the quantities opposite their names in the accompanying statement. That you may be fully acquainted with the terms on which I have required it, I inclose you a translation of my regulations to them concerning it. No. 3 also copies of my Covenants, that you may give them to any head men of villages who have not yet received in form the Company's protection with translations of them (Nos. 1 and 2) for your own information. You will pay for all grain, whether brought by the inhabitants or by bayparries or Dealers, whom I have given passports to exempting them from all the duties on the road, immediately on its delivery taking their receipts. The Gateways of the fort being built up, and the wickets too small for loaded Bullocks to pass thro', you must lodge the grain in the Pettah, so near to the fort, as to be entirely under the Command of your guns. The business of measuring, and turning over the Grain incessantly which is necessary for its preservation, will require twelve or twenty men, and you may entertain as many placing them under the Company for that purpose. Were they

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to continue selling rice in bazar at 6 seers per rupee, they would carry it to that market, to the extent of its consumption, in preference to the Company's, if therefore ordered the cutwal to let none be sold in the place at a dearer rate than what you give, and the same is prohibited by best of Tomtom, on penalty of confiscation. The inhabitants have likewise been informed that no customs whatever are to be levied on any articles brought into the place for sale during two moons, and they are exempted the usual land tax for eight months, so that they have every possible encouragement to return and enter on their several occupations.

2. By these regulations, the people have left in authority in the Pettah, have only to keep the peace, and settle disputes about property or points of litigation on other matters, which their peacemakers or shiffies will decide on, agreeably to the usages of their particular caste. My intention was the cutwall I sent with a note to you is instructed to be always present at his Choultry, to quell by the help of the guard stationed there all disturbances in the bazar that happen between the inhabitants themselves, and to prefer all Complaints to you against the sepoy. He will likewise obey such orders or requisitions as he may receive for you. The extreme poverty of the inhabitants being an objection to the taking anything from them, for the Sirkar, it is obviously one also to your desiring those little articles, which in time of peace are sometimes furnished Commanding Officers without inconvenience.

3. The only employ on the part of the Sirkar in the pettah, besides the cutwal is Ramia, whom they appointed amia. He is a Chockoon the Red or, and his business is to receive all representations or petitions from the inhabitants, which he is to investigate and arrange by my order, likewise to ascertain with exactness the produce of the collections made from every village, should he apply to you for a Sepoy of small guard, you will please to comply, desiring to know how they are to be employed.

To render the fort a secure post, it is necessary to break off the communications between the out work in front of the gateway, by cutting thro' the passage from it into the fause bray, and the north side of the new work, which also connects with it. You may employ as many commatties on this business as you can provide with tools, which I apprehend will not be many. Determine the width of the ditch in the passage to the gateway by the length of the planks and beams in the fort that they may serve to lay across as a draw bridge, until I find leisure to lay down draught of one for you, and you to get artificers to construct it. I imagine you may likewise make such a temporary provision for the security of the outwork, but first execute what I have already created for your garrison, being small it is necessary to confine your line of defence to the fort itself until the sibbendies are raised.

4. I am assured that in less than a fortnight you will be able to levy 200 Sibbendies, which will be sufficient. It is usual in the country services, when recruiting men of this denomination to appoint those who bring men to entertain to the Command of them and by way of conciliating, you may as well adopt their custom, for the inconvenience resulting from it can be afterwards removed. As they are immediately wanted, and few will choose to carry fire-locks, you must entertain matchlocks, but no sword or pikemen, unless they promise to carry fire arms when you can provide them. I find that all kinds of grain being dear at present in this district, they require rather more pay than was given troops of their description in Tippoo's time. You may therefore pay to matchlocks as follows:—

To a subadar who brings 100 men	35 Rs. mony.
To a duffadar who brings 10 men	7 do.
To a vakeel	10 do.
To privates	6 do.
And on these terms to the matchlocks:—	
To a subadar who brings 100 men	20 Raps.
To a duffadar who brings 10 men	6 do.
To a vakeel	10 do.
To privates	5 do.

You may train up havildar and twelve, sufficient for the management of all gun to your European artillery will be sufficient for the management of all that can be drawn about. As an encouragement, they may be promised a stipend of one rupee each per month. If on trial, you find the Silver-Smiths are of service, you may take twelve of them into pay. The Malabar guns, you may take twelve of them into pay, as they will be satisfied with a monthly allowance of one Pagoda each, and no impediment to the following their service will be required.

I have ordered for all the military stores required for your Sibbendies, and having particularly requested as a favor of Coll Duff that he order them to be sent with as little delay as possible, you may expect in a day or two.

I understand by a letter from the army, that it is shortly to return westward, whenever it arrives in the neighborhood of Hoosoor send the sirkar horses under your charge to Lieut Macleod. You may hear that Cornet Kippin having found a few only of the mares effective I permitted him to keep all the horses likewise that he chose, and that the mares you send him being rejected by Kippin as unfit for the service, it is improbable that any of them are fit for the other corps of cavalry, though it is probable that he had better sell them all off, immediately on their arrival in paying their amount to the Paymaster, or remitting it to the Government.

3. Tappals being established from Hoskotta to Amboor, to the army by road and to Bangalore, I have desired Vanketrow, the man I have left for them, to take them always to you, that you may sort the letters, and send them according to their destinations. You may open all letters for me, like those from the amildar of Bangalore as they may contain information necessary for you to know.

4. Relying on the means I have for procuring intelligence of the enemy, I am pretty certain of its always being in my power to reach Hoskotta, if any considerable force can come against it, it is however possible that a force of horse may come towards you before I can receive accounts of them, but have nothing to apprehend from them; and you can write by the tappal to Cornwallis or Mr. Macleod the speediest intelligence of your situation. As I will shortly have a good deal of grain collected, that will be an inducement to His Lordship to move to your relief, should circumstances so fall out as to dire it by making it dangerous for me to return. On these accounts and the length of your post, do not under any apprehensions think of wanting it.

No. XIII

Letter—From Captain ALEXANDER READ.

To—Colonel Ross.

Dated—Colar, the 12th August 1791.

1. I have been very favoured with your letters of the 8th, 9th and 11th inst. I would have replied to the two first on receipt, had it not been less necessary to be immediately attending to the directions they contain, which was done however, as far as circumstances would admit of, which I am about to explain, I shall do in the order I find things in your Communications.

2. The polligar of Chickballapoor, who has imposed on Hurry Punt, is only a young son, who has set himself up in opposition to his father and elder brother, who from the apprehension that I would subvert the authority he has assumed, I give them support, has attempted to secure advantages to himself independent of the Company, by forming a Connection with the Mahrattas. I have letters from his father, complaining of his behaviour, and such information against him in other quarters, that as a necessary step towards the establishing some kind of Government under his father in the Ballapoor-country, I wrote several days ago Mr. Macleod, requesting he would send him to me a prisoner. Being more aware of his father or his brother, it was he who of the three first solicited the

Company's Cowle, and engaged to furnish supplies, but so far from fulfilling his engagements, he did not bring me a bullock or a bag of rice till the third day of my first entering his country and on my second visit, he was almost as deficient in giving assistance and less respectful, for he did not come near me. I have already said what I am sure his views are, and am equally of opinion that he would never render Hurry Punt or us the least service. I have likewise much reason to complain of all the other Polligars, for none of them exert themselves equal to their ability (tho' being paid at so liberal a rate for their commodities it is obviously to their advantage) and whatever is procured from them is more from a dread of consequences, than from any wish they have to promote the common cause, tho' its success depends their existence. In short the opinion I gave you of them, before the army ascended the Gaults has now received the stamp of experience; but deterred by the same principle I was then I shall persevere in making them contribute their means to supply the public necessities. Since they are so indolent or so indolent, that whatever they furnish is with reluctance none will be obtained of them but what I draw in a manner by force from them, which I must of course receive and pay for, this circumstance must preclude the Mahrattas participating in His Lordship's wishes, of their supplies unless they are given in direct to the Depots I am forming at Bporroogunta, Hoskotta, and Colar, which from Delays unavoidable are only now getting into train. Our allies, however, will very shortly benefit by the encouragement held out to Banjarries and all other dealers in grain, having sent proclamations throughout the country to inform them of their being exempted all duties whatever in passing on to the army, and of their being allowed to sell their commodities in camp without restriction I have also written the head banjarries to bring on what they have already collected, without waiting for more, and when I hear of any of their parties advancing, shall send a Detachment, or more with my whole force to escort them.

3. Finding that to gather the inhabitants it was necessary to come to Colar I brought my detachment hither the 7th instant and left an Officer with a Company behind to collect large quantities of Sirkar grain in the neighborhood of Hoskotta, but a body of the enemy from Nundydroog having advanced, and threatened to interrupt his collections, induced me to send back the detachment to his Support, while I remained here to prosecute the business I have on hand, which requires my being stationary a little time. As from the movements of the army one of the enemy before we join (which will not be many days) it may be of importance, I transmit a Copy of my instructions to the Officer who commands in my absence.

4. I have ordered an Officer and a Company to march from it to Pallam-nair to escort Mahdy Ally Cawn, and lest the Cawn should arrive there before the Company, have sent off an havildar's guard, which is all I could spare from this garrison. The Officer shall be particularly directed to observe your instructions in his conduct towards him.

5. His Lordship's letter for Meer Allum did not arrive here till today but was immediately sent after him, he went hence this morning and I have the pleasure to inform you that I anticipated his Lordship's wish in having written to him while upon his march, pointing out the route, and informing him of the accommodations provided for him. He proposed marching today, to Mashty, tomorrow to Hossoor and next day to the army.

6. I mean to leave an Officer and a Company with some Sibbendies here, as a garrison, making a show at least of protecting the inhabitants, who are consequently coming in very fast, and setting their ploughs to work.

No. XIV

Letter—From Captain ALEXANDER READ.

To—Lieutenant IERON.

Dated—Colar, the 12th August 1791.

1. In consequence of the information you yesterday sent to Lieut. Macleod, that a party of the enemy from Nundydroog had arrived within 8 miles of

THE BARANAHAL RECORDS

you, with an intention to interrupting you in the collections, I have thought it advisable to move the detachment to your support, under the orders of Lieut. Oliphant, the business of the district requiring my presence here. He will march at two this afternoon, and have at Gootthilly three coss from hence and about four from Baulenhully should you find it necessary you can fall back to join the Detachment, or remain where you are till it reaches you tomorrow morning, when you will assume the command, and continue the business of collecting grain to which I am anxious there should be no interruption. It is probable that the enemy will be on the approach of the detachment but if they should not, giving them an alert, if it can be done, would be attended with salutary effects. I do not wish however that you should pursue them at the hazard of losing time, provided they keep at a respectable distance from you, in which event you may prosecute the business you are upon, which is of much more consequence.

2. In the event of your receiving information of a very superior body of the enemy moving towards you, you will march with the detachment to the fort of Hooskotta, sending off an express to Lord Cornwallis and another to me. Should you find that the enemy has got between me and Hooskotta, and that there is not a sufficiency of grain in the place for the consumption of the detachment till the army, or a part of it can arrive to your support, you must evacuate it, taking the garrison along with you, and march either towards the army or Colar, according to your intelligence.

I am desirous of providing for such an emergency, that you should immediately consult with Lieutenant Maypothor, and endeavor to ascertain the quantity of grain collected at Hooskotta, and how many days there will be for the detachment that we may be the better enabled to determine speedily whether it would be advisable to take part or not.

No. XXI

Letter from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To - Captain ROBINSON.
Dated - Colar, the 23rd August 1791.

I have received your favour of the 21st instant and beg you will assure Cornwallis that I have not only given repeated orders to the Amildars to their Collectors taking any duties whatever from people passing on to the armies with provisions, but have sent proclamations to every part of the country advertising that such orders have been given, and that for their fuller Confidence in proceeding unmolested, passports are lodged with the Officers Commanding at Colar, Hooskotta, Booroorgoonta, Ankutgeery, Arpoor, Trippatoor, and Rycotta, to deliver to whoever shall apply for them, as the most effectual means of encouraging Banjarries and other dealers. I had almost omitted mentioning my having also taken the same pains to inform them that no duties whatever will be levied on their Commodities, nor the least restraint laid on their sales, which will excite great emulation among them. I have daily proof of the salutary effects of these orders, in applications made to me here, and I doubt not that you will shortly experience them in camp, that is in such a degree as may be expected in so unfavorable a season as this to the Crops. The usual time of the rains is so far advanced, without the appearance of their approach as threatens a great scarcity. As what I conceive to be a measure the most conformable to His Lordships Commands respecting the Polligar I have assessed them all according to their ability. The accompanying sheet contains a List of them, and of the supplies I require of them for the use of the Marattas; also the purport of my Circular letter to them, which is calculated to shew Hurry Pundit His Lordships desire to assist him, with which view I transmit duplicates of all my letters to the Polligars open for his perusal, and that he may send them with his Banjarries to the several Polligars. I hope this method will be agreeable to his Lordship, as that which may be the most satisfactory to Hurry Pundit. As one thing more,

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to remove objections or difficulties with the pundit, I also enclose rahdarries or passports, exempting his Banjarries from duties in this quarter from the polligars camp. I have now one petition in behalf of the Polligars; and of the districts lying between them and the army, which is that he will lay them under the severest injunction not to plunder their villages, and as the Country is quite free from any enemy or Banditti; that he will not send any parties of horse along with them. If he insist that safe guards are absolutely necessary, I will furnish them from my sibbendies. Tho' I have given the polligars to expect, that any neglect in procuring the supplies required of them will be attended with ruinous consequences, I doubt that they will be able to do it in the time specified, or the usual scarcity considered, that they will be able to do it this season. But the higher and the more peremptory the demand, the more not exceeding much their meals may insure the more from them, and I shall spur them on by sending an Officer and a small party to keep them vigilant. If the districts under my management are suffered to remain there or four weeks undisturbed. I shall expect to have between 4 and 5,000 bullock loads of grain collected in them, and the greatest part of it advanced to Bangalore.

No. 1 in XXI

List of polligars under the Companys protection, and of the supplies demanded of them for the use of the Marattas under Hurry Pundit.

Polligars.	Bullock loads of rice.	Bullock loads of grain.
Anikull	200	100
Bangloor	100	50
Solagury	100	50
Mykulnaig	200	50
Cungoondy	500	250
Podda M. Durgom	200	100
Poongonoor	500	250
Meddalapelly	400	350
Soonagull	200	100
Moodimurgoo	200	100
Gutpolliam	400	500
Soampilly	100	50
Pedda Polliam	200	100
Cokunt	200	100
Goornirpolliam	1,000	1,000
Ballapoor	200	1,000
Total	5,300	3,800

No. 2 in XXI

Purport of Captain Read's Circular letter to the polligars making requisition for the above supplies.

Lord Cornwallis has commanded me to do all that lies in my power towards supplying the Maratta camp with provisions and to require every possible aid of it from the Polligars as from people who benefiting greatly by the Companys protections, ought to give it and by every means approve themselves deserving of the favour that has been shewn them; Accordingly I must desire a farther proof from you and the other Polligars, of your zeal for promoting the common cause, and to that effect require that every one of you will collect a quantity of rice and gram for the Maratta army by the 15th of Bahadur Puddum, (13th September). You will provide bullock loads of rice, and of grain for your quota, which you must sell at a reasonable rate to the Banjarries, and I advise you to have it in readiness by the day I have mentioned, for I have given assurance that you can furnish this supply, and know for certain that if you make the least evasion or delay in it his Lordship will resolve that you are undeserving any favour from him and immediately desire Hurry Pundit to send a body of his Pindarries to lay waste your Polligars. Have therefore regard to your own good and exert yourself.

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No. XXVII

Letter from Captain ALEXANDER READ.

To—Captain ROBINSON.

Dated—Camp at Cagolly near Chintamunnypate, the 30th August 1791.

1. By reason of the circuitous march I have performed within these few days your several letters from the 26th to 3 p.m. of the 29th have only reached me yesterday. I am happy that my excursion has not been attended with the inconvenience of the army moving to my support, as according to intelligence was to be apprehended; also that my coming this way has been so opportunely in respect to the Banjarries. They are under two headmen, Latchman Booy, and Lalla, who were with me last night. The former has come from beyond the Kiswa, and brought, he says, between 10,000 bullock loads, two-thirds of which are wheat, and the rest small grains; no rice. The other is the man who has hitherto brought supplies for the army, from the Polliams, and reports that he has with him at present 1,500 bags of rice, 1,500 of grain and 1,000 of other grains. His son, he says, is to follow shortly with 18,000 loads, half of which will be rice.

2. Mr. Cruickshank's has intelligence of 2,000 horse of the Mudgerry detachment being still to the westward of him, at Nundybhy (which contradicts my harkaras account of their having all returned to Maggry) but Nundybhy being 60 or 70, Nundydrug 25 miles from hence, the country between all quiet, and the army so near this, there is little probability of the Banjarries meeting with the least interruption in their progress to camp, and as by reason of their travelling in droves, their front is perhaps 20 miles from their rear, I have resolved as the best way of ensuring their safety to halt my detachment between them at Rahmangur, which will prevent the garrison of that place or my parties from Nundydrug coming against them while they pass on to Hooskotta, whence they can proceed without any escort to the army.

3. Since Booroorgoota is not tenable against any considerable force, and the object in view in making it a post no longer exists, on account of the scarcity of rice in that quarter, I have directed Lieutenant Cruickshank to evacuate it whenever the grain now collected in it (1,300 loads) is sent to Bangalore, which he is to set about immediately.

4. That the business of my civil employ may not suffer any further impediment by my absence I purpose leaving my detachment in this neighbourhood, and going back to Colar whence should any occurrence require my presence I can be back in a few hours.

No. XXIX

Letter from Captain GEORGE ROBINSON, Aide-de-Camp.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ.

Dated—Camp near Bangalore, the 2nd September 1791.

1. I have been favoured with yours of the 31st ultimo from Chintamannypate the contents of which having been communicated to Lord Cornwallis His Lordship has desired me to express his satisfaction at the promising appearance of the approach of the Banjarries, towards the army, and his approbation generally of the measures you mean to take for their further safe convoy.

2. His Lordship also desires me to intimate to you that every encouragement should be given to bring forward ragree or any kind of dry grains as useful and acceptable for the supply of our followers in short no kind of grain can come amiss to the army or fail of meeting with a ready sale.

3. There is a large detachment of cattle coming from Gurrum Condah to Bangalore, under a very inconsiderable escort, His Lordship wishes that every assistance should be given to it as it approaches.

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No. LXXIV

Letter from ROBERT HUGHES, Esq., Commissary, Grain and Provisions.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ.

Dated—Krisnageery, 7th October 1792.

I have pleasure to extract for your information the following paragraph from a letter of the Commissary-General of Grain and Provisions to me under date the 28th ultimo.

You will also be pleased to call upon Captain Read for the probable amount of the grain directed to be laid in store at the several garrisons. To which I request to be honoured with your reply and instructions.

No. LXXV

Letter from Captain ALEXANDER READ.

To—ROBERT HUGHES, Esq., Commissary, Grain and Provisions.

Dated—Sankindrug, 18th October 1792.

I have been favoured with your letter of the 7th instant on the subject of grain to be laid upon store in the several garrisons of those districts and have the honor to inclose a statement I have in consequence made out which will convey you my idea upon it showing the proportions of grain that may be drawn from every taluka for every garrison it may be useful to you in that respect. The number of each garrison or what it will be in a month or two is certainly greater than in time of war but not knowing how much they will be reduced even I have added as you will find in the left hand column allowing the strength of a company more at Krisnageery and Sankindrug in consideration of the artillery and artificers at those places. The number of months provision allowed each place is regulated by the distant prospect there is of a war at present their situation in respect to the likelihood of a siege should a war break out and the length of time it could hold out against such a force as would probably come against it. The number of months multiplied into the number of companies gives the proportion of the different garrisons as stated in the 5th column. This statement is merely to show those proportions as nearly as will enable me to determine whence the grain shall be drawn for each garrison. All that I have stipulated for the ensuing crops is 1,863 cundies of paddy in the Barramahad and 3,190 in the Salem Districts at that will not be enough the several districts shall be assessed for as many times these quantities as there may be wanting to complete the amount of the supplies required. As it is your province to ascertain that, and I am rather busy at present I shall leave it to you inclosing such estimates the commanding officers of different garrisons have given into me. As you have lately made a circuit of all those districts and I have been otherwise too much employed to examine the granaries at different stations you must determine if it be proper or not to lay up grain for them. I know not how you may intend to manage the business of that department can only therefore inform you what appears to me necessary in respect to the riots. They have already been told that the grain they have agreed to furnish shall be brought at bazaar price and that they shall not be required to carry it out of their own districts without hire. It would be inconvenient for them to carry it further, but they will do it if the bargain be made that they shall deliver it at such and such places for certain prices. They shall be provided with Company's measure that there may be no misunderstanding between them and your people and it will be necessary that you have agents stationed at every depot to pay them on delivery. I shall be as well pleased if you send people about the country to buy it upon the spot and the inhabitants would like it better as they would be more at liberty to follow their occupations but I imagine they would not in that case furnish carriage so readily as they would think it more optional. They are now beginning to cut

3. I should imagine from my correspondence hitherto with the Commissary-General of Grain both are to be obtained and conveyed to each garrison by the Circar and then to be delivered to me when in a fit state of reception.

4. With deference I beg leave to observe to you that I apprehend that the method you propose of paying for the carriage is liable to every material difficulty and altercations for a matter so vague and uncertain as distance of which my people would be very uninformed there might arise serious disputes nor can I conceive that my accounts for such carriage would pass without some further voucher than my own, with respect to the rate of it I shall most probably hear from the Commissary-General when I submit your letter and its enclosure to him I may shortly have occasion conformably to your desire to write him further upon the subject of Granaries a copy of which letter I shall do myself the honor of transmitting to you and now return you the estimates for one year's supply of the several Commanding Officers.

5. The only plan I am able to recommend to your attention is that the quantity once determined, and your directing such kind of paddy as you conceive the best and fittest for store to be brought to the several garrisons that it should then remain under charge of either the inhabitants or Tahsildars until in a perfect and proper state for store (to which it does not arrive just after reaping without several expositions to the sun and in which it diminishes) without which I might incur the utmost responsibility, loss and censure and that on being received when my servants pronounce in this state I should transmit you my receipts for it. In your settlement of accounts with the several taluks you will have to adjust accounts for grain so received and the quantity from each district thus ascertained your assistants may be enabled to make up the accounts of carriage from a knowledge of the distance better than when the natives are to settle between themselves to whom I can, upon application, pay the expence and through them it may be paid to the several individuals or villages.

6. You mention the value of the coratari fanam in your letter to be 3 fanams 34 cents each, which has invariably been passed to me in the Barramahal at 3 1/2 cash.

No. LXXVII

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.

To—ROBERT FUGHER, Esq., Commissary of Grain and Provisions in the Barramahal and Salem Districts.

Dated—Sankitidrug, 30th October 1792.

I have received your letter of the 22nd enclosing your estimate of grain required for these districts and entirely acquiesced in the propriety of additions you have made to the proportion I proposed for the Garrisons of Ryestah, Ahtoor and Yamcul.

I am sorry that any difficulty is likely in finding agents to manage the grain business as proposed, agreeably to the Commissary-General's expectation the grain shall be conveyed by the inhabitants to each garrison, and to obviate the inconveniences apprehended in settling about the carriage, it shall be included in the price at which they shall agree to deliver it. But though I shall have pleasure in giving the necessary orders to facilitate the management of your department I hope you will excuse my requesting that your people may be appointed at each place to receive, and pay for it on delivery; for the ryots will not attend to any directions that might be given them about bringing it perfectly dry and fit for store, if the tahsildars were to do it they would sustain that loss which you wish to avoid, and my assistants will not have time to spare from the business of their own department, to settle accounts as you propose with every potail for his proportion of grain. They have already had a good deal of trouble in this way, and numerous complaints have been made by the ryots against the Tahsildars and by them of the losses they have sustained in the receiving and issuing of grain, which makes me solicitous that you should take all the business of that department off our hands in future. In short I will send the grain carriage free to every station if you will be so good to receive it, pay every potail for the quantity he is to furnish on delivery, dry it and put it in store. Whatever loss will be occasioned by the process must be added to the prime cost.

SUPPLIES

No. XCI.

Letter—from WILLIAM HARRINGTON.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Districts of Barramahal and Salem.

Dated—Fort St. George, 16th May 1793.

I am directed by the Board to transmit, for your guidance, copy of a letter from Government in consequence of your application under date the 9th May for tents, etc.

No. 1 in XCI.

Letter—from CHARLES OAKLEY and E. W. FALLOWFIELD.

To—DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq., etc., Members of the Board of Revenue.

Dated—Fort St. George, 9th May 1793.

We herewith transmit extract of a report from the Military Board on the subject of Captain Alexander Read's application to you for tents, etc., and desire, in conformity with the recommendation expressed therein, that you will instruct Captain Read to provide the whole and charge the expence to the revenue.

Extract of a letter from the Military Board, dated 26th April 1793.

We have the honor to inform you that the establishment applied for by Captain Read particularized is as follows:—

Field Officer's quarters	4
Officer's quarters	4
Sepoy tents	4
Private tents	8
Necessary tents	4
Carriage bullocks including the spare ones usually allowed	51
Tindals	4
Lascars	36
Puckallies	4

and that as there is no establishment yet in the ceded countries from whence these particulars could be drawn. We know not any mode by which we could order Captain Read to be supplied, but by sending them from the Presidency tents excepted which might be furnished from Vellore, and Amur, which we conceive will be attended with delay and expence and therefore recommend that Captain Read should be ordered to provide the whole and this we are more inclined to think expedient as we conceive it a charge which must ultimately be transferred to the Revenue Department, and as our President informs us that he has this morning had an explanatory conversation on the subject with the Honorable the Governor.

No. XCVII

Letter—from W. C. JACKSON, Secretary.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Troops in the Barramahal and Salem Districts.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 3rd July 1793.

As it is an object of the greatest importance to secure the army now marching to Pondicherry ample supplies of grain while it remains before that place, the President in Council desires you will send for the head Banjarries now residing in the districts under your command, and endeavour to prevail upon them to supply the army, under an assurance from the Board that their exertions to forward the public service will be duly rewarded.

2. On the 21st of March last, I wrote to you, by order of the Board, desiring, in conformity to the requisition of Tippoo Sultaun, that the money and effects recovered by you (the property of some inhabitants belonging to Bangalore) might be sent to Captain Doveton, who would deliver the same to the Vackeels for the purpose of being forwarded to Bangalore. As the Vackeels have again made application to the President in Council on this subject, I am directed to desire you will cause the property to be sent to Captain Doveton as soon as possible.

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.

To—The Hon'ble Sir CH. BLES OAKLEY, Bart., Governor in Council, etc.

Dated—Baramahal, the 5th July 1793.

1. In obedience to your commands of the 3rd instant I have sent for the principal Banjarries and informed them of the present occasion there is for their services. They represent there is such a scarcity of rice prevailing everywhere that they imagine they could not, using their utmost endeavours, procure more than would serve for one trip, and they are discouraged from the trial by an apprehension of not receiving a price for it in camp adequate to their trouble. They therefore propose to be employed as carriers only, and hoping there may be grain collected in different places in the Carratic I have prevailed on them to enter into the accompanying obligation to furnish 1,000 bullocks provided with saddles, bags, and drivers, at 4 fanams per gow, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a fanam more than what they were formerly paid by Tippoo. Being uncertain that there are sufficient quantities of grain in store to employ them as carriers only, also of your according to their proposals, they are anxious to have an answer: but I have given them such hopes that no time is lost in collecting them, and whether disappointed or not in being hired, I think, though it might not be advisable to depend upon it, that they will contribute much, as dealer in procuring the desired supplies. The demand there is for them shall be immediately published throughout their districts, but very little is to be expected from them for the different garrisons already feel distress from the want of grain and the next crops will not be cut till late in October. The collection of customs being a great impediment to the supplying of any market the exempting all dealers with grain on the road to Pondicherry for these months is very necessary. If authorized I can only do it to the eastern boundary of the ceded districts beyond which they cannot, without the Nabob's orders, proceed without molestation. With submission I beg leave to observe that if His Highnesses Aumuldars were instructed to exempt all dealers with my passports till the 1st November next, it would be of service.

I have delayed the sending the property belonging to some of the inhabitants of Bangalore, Captain Doveton, in the expectation of a safe opportunity, without a guard or purpose, it, but it is now on the road.

No. 1 in XCIX.

Mr. Alla Jeykurrum, and Luchy Ram, enter into this agreement with Captain Read on account of the Hon'ble Company.

We engage to collect Banjarries for carrying rice from any of the Company's garrisons or magazines to Pondicherry agreeably to the following stipulations.

Within two months after receiving orders we will furnish at any place fixed on for the purpose, 10,000 bullocks provided with saddles, bags and drivers, viz.,

	RS.
Within 30 days	3,000
30 days	5,000
60 days	7,000
60 days	10,000

that one with another they shall carry 72 Company's sears of rice each and that their hire shall be 4 small silver fanams per gow (between 8 and 10 miles) at which rate it will be to Pondicherry.

	FANS.
From Madras being 9 gows	96
Poonamallee being 8½ gows	85
Conjeeveram being 8 gows	82
Arcot being 8½ gows	84
Vellore being 9 gows	96
Ginjee being 4 gows	16
Tanjore being 9½ gows	88
Trichinopoly being 10½ gows	42

We further promise to deliver the same quantity of grain we receive and in the same condition, to be determined by the Company's measures and certificates from the grain keeper and in default thereof to make good the deficiency.

This is to declare to be our enjoyment the 1st of the month Aurce in the year Premadichu or the 5th day of July A.D. 1793.

Letter—from T. W. COCKBURN, Acting Commissary-General.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ.

Dated—Madras, the 14th July 1793.

I beg the favor to be informed if it will be in your power to furnish any number of slaughter cattle and sheep for the use of the Europeans during the siege of Pondicherry and to what extent.

2. If in your power, be in good to despatch 500 slaughter cattle and 5,000 sheep, or even half the number for the first trip, with a letter addressed to Mr. Hawkins.

3. The price you will settle with the inhabitants as you may think equitable and draw upon me for the amount in favour of the Revenue treasury transmitting to Mr. Hawkins an invoice of the amount.

4. It will be of great consequence to send a trusty persons in charge of the cattle and sheep, and it will greatly add to the service you will under if you direct proper people to be hired for the purpose. The cash you advance them you will include in your bill upon me, and whatever agreement you may make for their pay shall be attended to and encouragement given if they deliver their charge in good order.

Letter—from Humble servants.

To—Lieut. General HAYES, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Date—Fort St. George, 29th July 1793.

On receipt of Mr. Secretary Webbes letter of the 18th instant directing me to secure whatever grain may now be in the Baramahal, and lay it up in Kurugury, Bykota and Sanklidroog, I ordered my assistant collectors to advance the deputy commissary four thousand pagodas in order that he might do what lay in his power and knowing he had only an establishment of servants for performing the ordinary duties of his office, I further directed my assistants to assist their endeavors to effect the desired object, by exempting proper persons to lay up grains of the ryots and when perfectly dried and fitted store to deliver if over to the commissary taking bills upon his principal for the amount. Having full employment my assisting other people in the business of their department, is over attended with much inconvenience, never the less the exigencies of the service will always dispose me to give it when acceptable and I apprehended in the present instance that if Government had not deserved, I should assist the commissary in collecting the grain it would have directed me to advance him money for the purpose and left it to him to secure whatever grain might be in the country is place of deserving that I would do so.

Having informed you of my conceptions in their matter and of what I have done in it, I comply with the deputy commissarys request in laying before you his correspondence upon it.

In No. 1 he observes that my orders to my assistants completely do away his arrangements, the interference of a secondary person interfering so completely with his plans that he is perfectly at a loss what to do. In No. 2 he requests Mr. Webbe will communicate with the military auditor-general respecting an immediate increase of his officer servants. In No. 3 he desires I will immediately advance him ten thousand pagodas.

Thus he construes my assistance with interference, acknowledges his want of servants which cannot be immediately procured, and after receiving an order for as much money as can be afforded under present circumstances for the article of grain, he makes a demand of sum than double that amount. I request your instructions. Buy on the subject of grain permit me Honble for to repeat my request that a certain number of gannies he bought and laid up in Sanklidroog, Bykota Kurugeery as it appears these places are intended for magazines.

Letter from GEORGE PARRY.

To—Lieutenant-Colonel READ, Commanding in the Baramahal.

Date—Fort St. George, 28th July 1798.

When the Governor in Council issued the orders contained in my letters to yourself and Mr. Jackson of the 18th instant, he was under an impression that there might not, at this advanced period of the season, be so considerable a quantity of grain in the country as there now appears to be, and that, under the circumstances of the time, it was an object of very considerable importance to secure whatever grain there was yet remaining, whether on account of the Company on the inhabitants from being destroyed with a view, therefore, to complete the stores at the frontier posts, without interfering with your revenue arrangements, he directed the commissary to secure what grain might be in the neighbourhood of that places, under the idea that the supposed quantity would be small and as on that very account, there might have been difficulty in getting that grain, and as the security of the grain, generally, was a most material consideration, the Governor in Council wished to provide for both objects, by the general instructions he sent you in your joint capacity of Collector and Commandant of the Baramahal.

In consequence, however, of the explanation, contained in your letter of this date, the commissary has been ordered to limit his own purchases to the supplies of cash with which you may be able to furnish him, and to receive, from time to time, such grain from your assistant as may be in a fit state for storing.

Though the purchase of the grain on the public amount cannot in the present state of your funds, be carried to such an extent as is desirable, yet the Governor in Council judges it of importance, at present, that you should attend to such other means as are possible for putting the grain throughout your districts in a state of security.

The Governor in Council desires that you will entirely dismantle the post of Chinroydroog, and withdraw the party at present stationed there: He also desires that you will immediately send off the four field pieces now in Penagra, to Schenkerdroog.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. XVII.

Letter from Sir JOHN KENNAWAY.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ.

Dated—Ponnagol, 24th July 1791.

I had the pleasure to reply to your letter of 14th June by the cossids who delivered the letter to me on the 11th instant, since which I am favored with yours of the 1st instant enclosing sundry letters to you from the polliars of the polliams, with the substance of them in English translations. The original letters I have caused to be translated into Persian, for the purpose of laying them before the Nizam, omitting only that part of Lacheram and Nagappa Setty's letter where they say it had been settled that they should supply the Marattas and the Nizam as well as the Company. His Highness has been pleased to direct that Hafizjee should be again written to in consequence of my representation, and I have the pleasure to enclose a copy of the Minister's letter, which shall by this dispatch forward to him on the subject, with one from myself a copy of which is also enclosed.

No. XII

Letter from Captain ALEXANDER READ.

To—Earl CORNWALLIS, etc.

Dated—10th August 1791.

Having ascertained all the Revenue accounts of the Hooskotta district that could be immediately procured, and bound over the principal inhabitants to furnish within a month all the articles of supply they can afford, I came here the 7th instant for prosecuting the like business in the Colar district.

2. I delay making any other change in the management of affairs, than what are essential in securing all the grain in the Country, except small quantities for seed, and the use of the chief inhabitants, leaving it with the people I have found in charge, until I complete my informations concerning the Revenue and the crops.

3. As formerly Commanding Officers of garrisons were in general allowed to have the direction and advantages of the Arrack godown and the bazaar of their stations and is still so I believe at some places on the coast it is probable that tho' the Officer Commanding at present in Bangalore does not wish for either, his successor may think he has a claim to them; tho' if I may be permitted to observe, the produce of both would be only a moderate compensation or reward to an Officer of long standing in the service, and but a small diminution of the collections of Bangalore, when it shall arrive again at its former state.

4. I conceive that as consistent with my duty as a Collector, I could not give them up to the Commanding Officer if he required them, without permission from your Lordship or from Government and it might be thought invidious, if I objected, on which account I am desirous of being honoured with your Lordship's instructions on this head.

5. I have just received from Mr. Cherry about Mulkuppa, and in reply have to assure your Lordship that the few days he was with me, he was not under the least personal restraint, and that to shew him my intention was the reverse of what he has represented, I promised him every assistance in regulating his tap-pals thro' the districts under my jurisdiction which he went away to settle several days ago.

6. As your Lordship will have been informed by letters I forwarded from Sir Jno. Kenneway, that Gentlemen has procured letters to Hafiz Fereed, directing him to prohibit the molestation of the Company's polliars, and Banjarries in future, and I am likewise informed by Sir Jno of the route Meer Allum is to take, whose accommodation, in passing thro' these districts, shall be provided for, as far as lies in my power.

No. XXXVII

Letter—from Sir JOHN KENNAWAY.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ.
Dated—Paugul, the 5th October 1791.

1. I had the pleasure to write you under date the 27th July at the request of the Nizam, to use your influence with the polligars between Gurramcundah and Bangalore to induce them to protect and otherwise assist the Harkaras who would be stationed by His Highnesses servant Hyat Cawn for the purpose of conveying letters to and from Meer Aulum, and am the more concerned at not having received an answer, as the Nizam has again desired me to repeat his request to you on the subject and also to acquaint you that having some time ago dispatched Narhir Ballajee the gomastah of the Canoongoah of Gurram Cundah, who is likewise Vakeel with the Nizam's Government on the part of the Zamindar of Guttpolliam, along with Mohmud Munsoon, and Pattyram Mutsiddy, to establish and manage a tappal between the Grand Army and Comar Calwa; he is at this time informed by letters from the two latter, of the above mentioned Zamindars having seized his harkaras and obliged the Vakeel to abscond to avoid a similar fate which was intended him and that in consequence of these measures a stop being put to the communication in so much that (even Cossias are unwilling to pass and repass) His Highness particularly desires me to request that, should there be real cause for the above complaint you will use your utmost authority to remove it, and to secure attention, aid and encouragement on the part of the polligars, as well to the harkaras who may be stationed in these districts, as the Barjarrios of all descriptions, none of whom he says can be expected to proceed to the southward while the communication is so uncertain as not to be depended on the harkaras, and that unless this impediment is speedily removed, and more confidence to be placed in the communication, he is apprehensive there will be a necessity for the Prince and Ministers halting on their arrival at Gurram Cundah till it is reduced. As the period of proceeding from hence draws near, I beg leave to recommend this point to your earnest attention, and request I may frequently have the pleasure of hearing from you in the course of our journey. I have also to beg you will forward a copy of this letter to Lord Cornwallis, with the inclosed letter for Meer Aulum.

No. XXXVIII

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, Bart.
Dated—Nundydrug, the 27th October 1791.

I am just favoured with yours of the 5th instant, and about three months ago, I received two others from you in answer to letters I had the honor to write you concerning the interference of the Nizams Sardars with the Companys polligars. Having left them at Colar, I cannot be positive that neither of them make mention of Hyat Cawn and his Harkaras, but relying on my own punctuality and recollection I think that your answer on their subject has certainly miscarried. The polligars having numberless disputes about their respective boundarries, and claims to rosom from one another and notwithstanding my repeated orders to the contrary, they are each endeavoring to extend their authority by frequent acts of hostility. In consequence robberies and murders are not uncommon through the polliams, which the head polligars cannot perhaps otherwise prevent than by allowing their quarrels to subside, which they will not be prevailed on to do, until a force can be spared to keep peace among them. Notwithstanding this state of the polliams, Barjarrios collect thin commodities in them, and pass on thence in small parties to the camps daily, without many interruptions, which convinces me the Nizam's Cossids might come on without any difficulty. I shall immediately send a reason to make particular enquiry concerning Mahomed Munsoor and Patty Dams harkaras, and I shall certainly bring the polligar who has detained them, to answer for it in such a manner as will ensure safety and attention to any

of His Highnesses people in future. In the meantime the most positive orders shall be sent to all the polligars on the subject. I have some time ago established a Tappal between Colar and Gurram Cunda, and the person I am now dispatching to the Polliams shall be directed to proceed to the last mentioned place, and return to Colar by the route of the tappy to see that all the people are stationed at proper distances, so that you may rely on a certain and expeditious communication with the Grand Army. I shall likewise direct that every necessary provision be made for your reception in the polliams, and in the other districts under my management between them and Colar, and from that place to wherever the Army may be at the time of your approach, until when I shall as you desire do myself the pleasure of writing you of matters any wise important that may occur. Agreeably to your request, I shall transmit copy of your letter to His Lordship and I forwarded that for Meer Aulum immediately on its coming to hand.

No. L

Letter—from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—LIONEL PLACE.
Dated—Darampoory, 30th May 1792.

Not having received your favor of the 21st till yesterday on account perhaps of the irregularity of the tappal newly established in this quarter my accounts for April which are inclosed will I much fear be too late for the particular purpose you wanted them. I beg leave to acquaint you that my not being informed till within these few days of what Collections were made in April owing to the attention of those I necessarily commissioned to receive them in Ballegaut to that point. And my absence from that country from which all my collections for April were received are the reasons of my not having transmitted accounts of them as directed by the Revenue Board before now. I must likewise mention that having because of this delay formed the intention of waiting until I could send you at once accounts of all the balances of revenue from Balagaut, I did not expect I should stand in need of the forms transmitted for my guidance in making them out for some days and therefore left them with my assistant at Trippatoor to copy for his own use and send after me from which circumstance it is that the inclosures are deficient respect to form. I so it shall be my particular care to prevent hereafter the trouble which any such deficiency may occasion you all sums of different coins are turned into star pagodas by my own tables of exchange contained in my first report to the Board of Revenue.

2. Having discovered a mistake of 1,001 pagodas in my general account current to the 1st April I likewise transmit you by this opportunity a corrected copy of it. This copy is drawn up from an abstracts of accounts, particular, from which the original was made out without afterwards comparing it with my abstract. The particular accounts being at the Presidency I find it impossible to point out whence the mistake arises but apprehend it may easily be done by their assistance.

3. From the cause I have mentioned and the slowness of the Amuldars from Balagaut in coming to settle their accounts, it probably will not be in my power to send you them until the end of June when I shall also transmit accounts of my first collections in the Ceded districts.

No. 1 in L

Estimate of probable Receipts and Disbursements of Revenue for the Ceded districts North of the Cavery from the 1st May 1792 to the 30th April 1793.
If all the above districts yield in the same proportion with those already settled to the Bariz or standard assessment their gross collection from the last year's residue will be nearly one lac and those of the current year four lacs of contary pagodas which at the exchange of 10 fanams and cantary and 12 fanams 3 anas and star pagodas will amount to star pags 41, 25, cash deducting 7 per cent for superintendents, Huzoor servants and all expences of collection leaves a net Revenue of star pagodas ... 3,81,538 1/2

THE BARAMAHAL RECORDS

The following proportions of that sum will be paid by the 30th April 1793.

The whole of last years balances from the 16th March to the end of it at different period depending on future settlements by the end of September 1792 ...	35,334 1/2
The 1st Kist of the current years rent by the 15th of October ...	11,446
The 2nd Kist by the 15th of November ...	28,615
The 3rd Kist by the 15th of December ...	40,061
The 4th Kist by the 11th of January 1793 ...	23,615
The 5th Kist by the 10th of February ...	42,922 1/2
The 6th Kist by the 12th of March ...	51,507 1/2
	2,98,550 1/2

No. LXVII

Letter—From Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—T. OAKS, Esq., President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue.
Dated—Salem, the 27th July 1792.

The inclosures are the accounts of my Northern division of the Ceded districts immediately under Mr. Graham for May and June from which it appears No. 11 of accounts B that the Cungoondy Man is the only defaulter there being a balance against him of 887 pagodas.

2. As Government thinks it would not be prudent to deal with him at present according to the terms imposed upon him. I shall endeavour by other means to effectuate his speedy compliance with them. I had not entire dependance on his being able to pay so considerable a sum as half a Lac of Rupees Nuzzarana besides the amount of his collections above and below the Gauts in addition to his paishkash but though it is advisable to try the issue of those demands on the presumption of his having amassed great wealth by his peraditry excursions during the war and though he has already failed I am still of opinion that it is only the country Policy he has adopted to make Government think he is poor and that he has sufficient in reserve or credit with soucars to discharge them. My conduct having been singular in respect to him from not having grounded his assessments on his country but on speculation, and designed them from their magnitude as a punishment it remains to inform you of those particulars in addition to the points relating to him contained in my Letter of the 21st ultimo that if the conditions imposed on him be adjudged too rigorous it may rest with your Board to moderate them.

3. I settled his paishkash by the result of a comparative view of the tributes paid by all the zamindars above the Gauts before they were escheated by Hyder which proved to be nearly 3/5th of their produce. The produce of Cungoondy by the standard assessments souma or 1789-90 being Contary pagodas 13,349 15 made his paishkash by that rule 8008 and to which was added 4,906 the amount his Collections in Countries above and below the Gauts that had taken the Company's Cowle. To these sums were added the Nazzarana accepted in lieu of Balance for last year which makes the whole of his settlement C.P. 29,004. If compared with his cavil that will appear an illegal assessments because it exceeds two years produce but as I have already intimated my design was to draw from him as great a share as possible of the acquisitions he had made by Murders and robberies into the public treasury Conceiving such an attempt is not contrary to the principles of Government.

4. Having enlarged so much on this subject I beg leave to add the anxiety I have that the allowing this may only operate as a punishment of him by which the Company will benefit and that his ryots may not feel any bad effects from it. To ensure that I humbly propose that he be required as the zamindars are in Bengal to enter into distinct detail arguments with them and that I may be authorized to afford them complete protection against all exactions beyond them.

CORRESPONDENCE

5. I am sorry to acquaint you there have been three murders and many robberies committed in these districts of late especially in the Barranaki. The inhabitants of Woamaloor cheerfully entered into engagements to make restitution of all effects stolen in their district but those in the Barranaki object to it on account of their being surrounded by Hills and Polygars which make it necessary to appoint cavillagars. If you approve of my appointing them please to inform me of the mode to be adopted for their support. It might be done by a room on ploughs or Houses which might be collected by the servants of the Mirkar.

6. As immediate and severe example should be made of such robbers as may be apprehended I request to be informed what judicial authority is annexed to my station as Collector.

7. I punished one man of a Gang lately convicted of driving off the inhabitants' cattle several times to the other side of the Cavery by depriving him of his ears and have four now in Custody accused of murders which from every appearance they have committed.

8. Conformably to your circular Letter respecting tent allowance I have to inform you that neither I or my assistants occupy any houses in garrison paid for the Company since we are of course permitted to draw upon the Civil Paymaster for the house rent of our rank I shall be glad if your Board while specifying the allowance of each I carry about a field officers' marque two subalterns one sepoy and two private tents which are my own with the requisite number of lascars as absolutely necessary for the accommodation of my cutchie and each of my assistants are at nearly the same expense being directed to move constantly about from Cusba to Cusba of the districts under their charge respectively for the purpose of hearing complaints and performing other duties required by your regulations with such as I have requested of them as specially necessary for the Change of Government and several ends proposed. These intimations are with a wish that the travelling charges of my assistants in particular may be thought to merit your consideration.

9. I expect to consign the center and southern divisions of these districts entire to the immediate charge of Messrs. Munro and Macleod as proposed in my general arrangement by the end of next month and by that time I shall have settled all those included in the former for the current year. These gentlemen have already begun their collections from those of last year's residue and they exceed of Lac Rupees but I defer transmitting of their accounts with the Revenue books until they may be accompanied by regular and complete statements of their respective districts.

10. I shall shortly lay before your Board the steps I take in establishing mints at Kisngury and Salem and on the means of remitting the surplus of Revenue in these districts after defraying the monthly expense of them.

No. LXVIII

Letter—From WILLIAM BLAIRINGTON.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Districts of Baramahal and Salem
Dated—Fort St. George, the 7th August 1792.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the references contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo regarding the appointment of cavilgars in the Baramahl and the Judicial authority annexed to your station as Collector as well as your remark respecting the Cungoondy poligar has been submitted to the Hon'ble Governor in Council whose instructions will be hereafter communicated to you.

2. With regard to tent allowance the Board desire me to inform you that in consequence of late orders of Government no charge on this account by any Revenue officer is admitted the house rent drawn from the Paymaster being in lieu thereof.

No. LXIX

Letter—From WILLIAM HARRINGTON.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Districts of Baramahal and Salem.
Dated—Fort St. George, 17th August 1792.

Under date the 14th instant you was advised of certain references contained in your letter of the 27th ultimo having been submitted to the Hon'ble Governor in Council, I am now directed by the Board to inform you that the appointment of cavilgars in the Baramahal Districts and the mode of defraying the expense of such an establishment proposed by you have been approved and you are to carry the same into effect.

2. You will shortly be informed of the Orders of Government respecting the Nuzzerana demand of the Cungoondy Poligar meanwhile the Board direct that you ascertain with as much precision as possible and report the loss sustained by the depredation of this Poligar upon the inhabitants so that reparation may according to the intention of Government be made to them from the Nuzzerana which shall be fixed in proportion to their losses respectively.

3. The subject of judicial authority to be vested in the Collector is at present under consideration.

4. With regard to the punishment you inflicted as represented in your letter of the 27th ultimo by depriving a man of his ears the Board as well as Government to whom the circumstance was stated are perfectly assured you was actuated in this proceeding by the sincere belief that such an example of severity would be attended with good effect but as punishments of this nature are totally irreconcilable with the principle and practice of our Government you are forbidden to inflict them in any instance of guilt however atrocious and until regular courts of justice can be established persons accused of great offences must be confined until they can be brought to regular trial smaller offences may be punished by fine, imprisonment or whipping agreeably to existing regulations but in no other manner whatever.

No. LXX

Letter—From WILLIAM HARRINGTON and JOHN READ, Acting Deputy Secretary.
To—Circular letter to the Collectors.
Dated—Fort St. George, 27th August 1792.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that applications having been made to them at different times by several of the Collectors for allowances on account of house rent repairs of houses travelling in their Districts Tents, etc., they have taken the subject into their consideration and as they conceived some reasonable compensation was proper for these extraordinary expenses they recommend to Government that each Collector and his assistants should in lieu of every such charge be allowed to draw from the Civil Paymaster the house rent his rank in the service would entitle him to at the Presidency.

2. Government having approved of the above proposed regulation with the exception that those who are in possession of quarters belonging to the company shall not be considered entitled to the allowance of house rent you will report for the information of the Board whether you or your assistant occupy such quarters and if not the allowance above mentioned will be granted you on application to the Paymaster-General at the Presidency.

No. LXXI

Letter—From Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—THOMAS OAKES, Esq., President and Members of the Revenue Board.
Dated—Salem, 28th August 1792.

I have been duly favoured with your letters of the 2nd and 17th instant and shall transmit copies of them to Lieut. Graham as chiefly containing instructions respecting the Poligar of the Baramahal, etc., and those in his custody.

2. I have the honour to inclose the accounts of those districts immediately under him for July. It was my hope to transmit with them the accounts of the more Southern Districts but I have been a little disappointed in that as well as in the progress I expected to have made in my settlements in this quarter by the impediments I have met with here and the delays I have found in gaining the requisite information on other subjects. The incidents I have mentioned are not however of any detriment to the business in hand and though it be such that it is difficult to say when I may arrive at a certain stage in it I hope to have the satisfaction of laying before you in the course of next month a statement of my settlements for the last year's overdue of every district under my superintendence and for the rent of the current year for the center division of them I propose myself the same opportunity of communicating on other matters and must request your indulgence where my endeavours may seem to have fallen short in attaining sooner all the objects of so extensive a Department as the obstacles in my way are perhaps more than they would have been if I had received with my appointment all the knowledge required for my guidance which it is possible to acquire only by degrees.

No. LXXII

Letter—From THOMAS OAKES and W. ORAM.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Baramahal and Salem District.
Dated—Fort St. George, 31st August 1792.

Your letter 27th July having been laid before the Hon'ble Governor in Council he has been pleased to observe that as the irregularities committed by the Cungoondy Poligar were for the most part previous to the cession of the country to the company he is inclined to remit a part of the fine proposed to be levied upon him and he accordingly desires that it may be limited to 20,000 Rupees which you will distribute to the inhabitants who have suffered from the depredations of the Poligar in proportion to their respective losses conformably to the intention of Government communicated to you under dated the 17th instant.

2. The remainder of the sum received from the Poligar in account of Muzzerana after deducting the 20,000 Rupees to be paid to the inhabitants you will carry to the credit of his Current Payments and with respect to the other points of adjustment Government direct that he be positively required under pain of personal confinement and forfeiture of his privileges to remove Tim Nyr and dismiss his peons and to pay his Paishash punctually together with the amount of all his collections of revenue above and below the Ghauts.

No. LXXIII

Letter—From LIONEL PACE, Accountant to the Revenue Department.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Baramahal.
Dated—Madras, 28th September 1792.

From the difficulties you informed me you experienced in the settlement of the new countries put under your charge and the desire you expressed to be allowed to dispense until leisure would admit with the forms of accounts sent to you from this office on the 3rd March last I have hitherto forbore troubling you regarding them but presuming that you have by this time sufficiently advanced in your arrangements to be able to attend to them I must agreeable to the intimation I gave you on the 23rd June last request them to be drawn out afresh.

2. It appears to me that the accounts transmitted as far as 30th April last contain solely your collections and disbursements in the conquered countries and that those in the ceded countries first appear in your subsequent accounts on this supposition I have entered them in the books to that date and make your receipts and charges as they appear in the accompanying abstract. The balance on the 31st March I have transferred to your general accounts to be accounted for with

THE BARAMAHAL RECORDS

the paymasters and other departments with which you are connected. The balance on the 30th April remains to your debit agreeing with that which you have carried forward, viz., star pagodas 7,602-31-12. From this date you must permit me to request your accounts current drawn out according to form which however trivial it may appear is essentially necessary to preserve regularity in the books and an understanding between us. For these purposes I return all the accounts current I have received from yourself and Mr. Graham for May, June and July the vouchers and accounts particulars I keep as they will serve for the

3. Before I proceed any further I must observe that your accounts should be with all the districts under your superintendence for I have no authority from the Board to receive any from your assistant neither is it the practice elsewhere. The external management of your country is a matter left I conceive entirely to yourself but if I am to receive from each of your assistants separate accounts with those taluks which you have committed to their care I never shall be able to state the Revenue of the whole Baramahal another remark is here applicable while speaking of your assistants accounts, least the same circumstance should happen to yourself which is that the receipts and charges of two months must never be contained in the same as has been done by Mr. Graham in the accounts current for May and June. For there are certain accounts in my office drawn out every quarter and if it should happen that an account current is made out for the end of one and beginning of another it will be very difficult if not impossible for me to make the necessary separation.

4. The first thing which I could wish you to furnish me with is a settlement and Kistbundy. I have seen one which you sent to the Board with 13 Taluks, and in the same form to send me one with the whole under your superintendence. If I am to judge by this you make your settlements for the fusly year which begins apparently about the residue of last years balance is for fusly 1201, and that for the current year for fusly 1202. Those preliminary points which in taking possession of a new country it is necessary to fix and it would be as well if you were to send a Glossary of such provincial terms as you make use of in your accounts and correspondence.

5. Having ascertained the grounds upon which we are to proceed, the settlement the next thing to be attended to is the account current which shews your monthly collection on account of it and of branches of extra revenue in drawing this out reference must be had to the year for which your collections are made and this is done by adding fusly 1201, 1202, and so on to the head of current revenue I would have drawn out one month's accounts to shew more exactly how to apply the form but found a difficulty in separating the particulars of the sum of Pagodas 780-27-13, in your May account so as to carry to each Polligar's head its respective proportion as you will see by a remark I have added at the foot of it it become the less necessary as Mr. Graham's accounts are drawn out so nearly correspondent with what I want, that except in omitting the head of current revenue it may serve as a form.

6. The renters account current to which your own refers I must say may be particularly attended to and that you will always send them complete so that upon comparing them with the same heads in my books it may always be known whether or not we agree and instead of carrying on the balance of one account to the next it would be better to make a running account of it that is that each month's account current shall contain all the rents due and all the payments made to the date of it.

7. The abstract is an account so well adapted to shew at one view all that relates to your collections and disbursements that it should never be omitted none has been yet sent be so good therefore when you send the new accounts to let this accompany them.

8. The forms of the other accounts transmitted to you in March are either too simple in their nature to be mistaken or contain in themselves sufficient explanations to render any further necessary. But should you at any time be at a loss from disuse of official phraseology you may at any time call upon me and I shall be happy to contribute my assistance in facilitating it.

CORRESPONDENCE

Some days ago I received a letter from Mr. Graham desiring me to make application to Mr. Hoar for a bill on the Military Paymaster-General for Pagodas 200, advanced to Captain Saxon my letter and his answer I inclose copies of and in consequence return Captain Saxon's receipts.

No. LXXVI

Letter from JOHN READ.

To—th Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the District of Baramahal and Salem.

Dated—Fort St. George, 19th October 1792.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying extract of a letter from Government and they desire you will pay particular attention to the orders therein contained.

No. 1 to LXXV

Extract of a letter from Government, dated 17th October 1792.

The Regulations required by the regulations communicated to you on the 3rd May last immediately upon advancing money to Paymasters for Bills of Exchange to transmit duplicate copies thereof to the Accountant. We now desire that from the end of the present month the original Bills may be forwarded to us for all monies so advanced and that such as have already been received by the Collectors be forwarded to the Accountant General.

No. LXXXI

From—DAVID HALIBURTON, C. A. WHITE.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Baramahal and Salem districts.

Dated—Fort St. George, 26th December 1792.

1. We have received your Letter dated the 16th Instant with its enclosures. We admit of the reasons you urge for not having hitherto transmitted your accounts more regularly, but as those for October are particularly wanted to enable the Accountant to prepare the Quick and Dead Stock to the 31st of that month, we desire you will furnish them with the least possible delay, and we must express our hope that in future your accounts may be forwarded by the 25th of the succeeding month conformably to the repeated and positive injunctions of Government.

2. With regard to your reference respecting the Cangoody Poligar, we must remark that by the orders of the 3rd August his fine was limited to Rs. 20,000 which you were desired to distribute among the Inhabitants who had suffered by his depredations. The only remission to be allowed the Poligar is the difference between that sum and the amount which you stated, under date the 21st June, to have received from him on account of the nuzyerana and which is to be carried to the credit of his current Payments.

3. We observe from Mr. Macleod's Letter of the 5th October that advances have been made by him for repairing Tanks and Water courses in the Namal and Murmatty Districts. We are persuaded that due attention has been paid to the expenditure and that very beneficial consequences will result from such repairs to the country. But as the Revenue Regulations forbid any advances of this nature without a previous sanction, we must desire you will in future transmit us at a proper time an estimate of your observations on the subject.

No. LXXXV

Letter from ROBERT CLEEK, Secretary.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Baramahal and Salem Districts.
Dated—Fort St. George, the 5th January 1793.

I am directed by the Governor and Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, with the abstract statement of your collection accompanying it.

2. The Board desire, you will report to them, on the 1st of every month, the balance of cash in hand, until circumstances shall enable you to comply with their order, for transmitting a monthly estimate of your receipts and disbursements.

3. In consequence of your Representation, the Board have agreed to dispense with the order for furnishing the Tappy Peons with Talliars, but would have agreed to supply them with lights, as mentioned in my letter of the 24th November.

4. In your future correspondence with Government, they wish you to observe the distinction of Departments, now established. Your Revenue Correspondence with the superior Board, should be distinct from matters connected with the Commercial and Public Departments which also must be communicated, separate from points of a Military or political nature.

No. LXXXIII

From—DAVID HALIBURTON, C. A. WHITE.
To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the Baramahal and Salem Districts.
Dated—Fort Saint George, 8th January 1793.

1. We have received your letter dated 30th ultimo with the statement accompanying it.

2. We approve of your proposed survey and investigation. After receiving your reports on these and other points mentioned by you relative to the countries under your charge, we shall be better enabled to form an opinion as to the necessary assessments of Revenue.

3. Aware of the difficulties attending the Regulation of a newly acquired country and the laborious duties that have hitherto occupied your time, we admit of the reasons you have assigned for not furnishing the statements required, and accept for the present of a general abstract to be drawn out from the total lines of the particular ones, but as we acquiesce in your employing the additional number of English writers you have proposed for yourself and Assistants we hope shortly to receive each particular statement.

4. Having a full reliance in your zeal and abilities for the promotion of the public service, we leave it to your discretion either to send a report monthly as you propose or a diary of your proceedings, as it is our wish only to have such information recorded as may be useful to the Board of Revenue and to future Collectors.

5. Having referred an extract of your letter dated 30th ultimo to Government on the subject of copper coinage they have directed the Board of Trade to forward to you a supply for that purpose agreeably to your request.

No. LXXXVI

Letter from Captain ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Baramahal.
To—DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq., President, etc., Members.
Dated—Kistnagerry, the 20th January 1793.

I arrived at Kistnagerry a few days ago after performing my circuit of this districts and am sorry to inform you that being general dried up already from a greater want of rain the last monsoon than has happened many years the present crop will fall in most places and all the consequences of a draught in them are to be apprehended.

CORRESPONDENCE

2. Some of the riots having comprised in certain districts from that circumstance of their assessment they have been satisfied in most cases by ordering a fresh scrutiny into the division of it, and the deficiency proceeding from inequalities to be made up by those who have the ability without increase or diminution of the whole as provided for in their regulations. That method still leaves it with the potails who have influence among the others to favor themselves by surreptitious connections and to injure the poorest, but it cannot everywhere be done at once by survey. That is begun in the districts of Sherdamingalum and Tengricota and judging from the trials that have been made, I am of opinion that no one district collectively is assessed above the due proportion of its produce.

3. The difficulty of ascertaining where the inequality lies, until the whole is surveyed may never the less make a remission of rent in some places unavoidable and the delay in doing it must be done and thereby may occasion a delay of another month or two in completing the settlements for the current year. That will be a cause of inconvenience perhaps to the accountant of the Revenue department from making it impossible to shew till then in the abstract statement of Revenue, the rent outstanding at the end of every month but it is unavoidable, and will subsist the 6 or 8 first months of the year until the settlements are everywhere adjusted by the equalization of rents.

4. Your Board having in your letter of the 26th Ultimo, required that estimates of takawys always be transmitted for your decision before advances be made I beg leave to observe that if the authority granted me in your letter of the 26th July to give small sums where desired be continued and even extended it will be of service, this being the season for constructing or repairing tanks and anicuts and the waiting for permission to give takawy after applied for being a great impediment to such undertakings, encouragement to which ought not in my opinion to be limited. Owing chiefly to the takawy given at Namcul and Parmutty those districts are daily recovering from a state of desolation. Captain Macleod who has the immediate charge of those having addressed me on the above subject I submit his letter on that and one on robberies committed by people in the Trichinopoly country to your consideration. I have only to add on takawy that the desired estimates shall be transmitted to your Board as desired.

5. I have received your letter with the code of regulations for courts of civil justice and shall furnish your Board with my ideas on the plan fully but request I may be indulged with time for it for the survey which I enter on next month being the first step toward the intended settlements nothing can be done in them till I am well advanced in it.

6. You are pleased to acquiesce in my employing the additional number of English writers but the difficulty, I find in procuring them affords little hope of the wished assistance.

No. XCII

Letter from Captain ALEXANDER READ.
To—DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq., President, Members of the Revenue Board.
Dated—Baramahal, 11th June 1793.

My desire to speedily lay before your Board my investigations for the regulating assessment and collection of a land rent has induced the delay of a few days in the transmission of my annual amount, but the greater importance of the latter, seeming to claim the priority of despatch, I transmitted to Mr. Place and the Accountant-General by yesterdays Tappall statements of the Revenue of the Districts under my charge during the official year 1792/3 with estimates of my probable receipts and disbursements the ensuing year, as your Board may be pleased to compare them, I shall insert here the Principal

	1792-3	1793-4
Principal heads of both		
Gross revenue	4,80,476-14-35	5,14,007-7-54
Not recovered deducting charges collected only.	4,67,319-14	4,59,206-7-54
of revenue deducting charges collected on and remission.	4,43,200-5-54	4,64,745-1-50

2. The extra collection being 5,15,221 pagodas makes the Gross Revenue on account of settlements alone 4,71,466 which is 30,158 more than 4,41,308 the Settlement for Fusley 1202. That is occasioned by my having collected 1,05,794 which is 24 per cent of that sum exacted as the Company's portion of Revenue due for the Hindu year *Verdyeruy*, which I now denominate Fusley 1201 or from the date of the definitive treaty to the 9th April following after the 1st May 1792, and my having regulated my instalments of Revenue for Fusley 1202 by the month produce, which leaves only 71,569 or 16 per cent of it to be collected after the 1st May 1793. Thus amounted for I have collected within 12 months 4,71,466 on account of settlements which is 4,37,559 or 8½ per cent less than Tippos standard assessment of 17,80,9 that being Centary Pagodas 6,18,266 or 11 star pagodas 5,15,221 four-fifths of which it appears for reasons fully adduced in my last Report very probably never were carried to the Public account, though I deem the estimation of these districts in Tippos Schedule Centary Pagodas 2,82,000 or star pagodas 2,35,000 designedly false, and much less than his net Revenue from them, it is likewise proper to observe, for your Board's satisfaction that the above collection is 2,466 and including the extra Revenue 10,476 pagodas more than double that sum. As above stated it is more than the Settlement of the Current Fusley year from July to July, but it is less than those of the current official year will be from May to May on account of the proposed increase of Revenue for Fusley 1203. That is because the collections of the last official year are composed of portions of the revenue of 1201 and 1202 and the collections of the current official year will be composed of similar proportions of 1202 and 1203, which last began the 10th April, and the settlements of which, are to exceed those of 1202. This implying that the fusley year 1203 supposed to begin on the 12th July next has already begun, involves an ambiguity unnecessary. I conceive to explain here, your Board knowing the 10th April is the beginning of the year for agriculture, and the 1st July the end of it, or term allotted for gathering in the last of the crops of the succeeding year, and paying up its settlements, making the 12th July be considered by Officers of Revenue as the commencement only of the current year.

3. There not being time to spare from the intended survey for a fresh investigation of accounts this year, it is proposed the increase of revenue having a variable percentage from 2 to 12 on the actual settlements of different districts according to their state of cultivation, as in the notes annexed to the estimate. Your Board may observe it is not considerably more than the revenue on account of settlements 1792/3 but sensible that a greater assessment might be very heavily felt by some, while the present inequality of rent subsists, it would be very inexpedient to raise it higher until an equalization is effected, and the state of the inhabitants be more certainly known. I may however, having scarcely had an outstanding balance any one month hitherto safely promise to collect the amount of that estimate and a few thousands more of extra revenue, which are not included and have very little expectation of my gross revenue in 1203 falling short of 5,10,000 or my net collections, defraying all expenses of collections whatever, being less than 4,70,000 star pagodas.

4. It is more advisable in my opinion to search under the ability of the inhabitants than to risk the surpassing it, for if the last were done, defalcations would be the inevitable consequence, which if suffered, in a few instances might become general, where every village is a separate farm, that executing my means of inquiry, I might find it difficult to re-establish the rigid observance of those rules to which they are now accustomed, and my success may be attributed I may add that your Board having expressed your satisfaction with my last settlements in *Verdyeruy* entering is a fair reason to imagine you will think an addition of 5th Cent them, as much as may be expected, while several districts are far from having recovered the effect of the war.

5. I beg leave to submit the enclosed papers to the consideration of your Board as they contain nothing more than appears necessary for your information.

6. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are reports of two murders committed one at Pinagree and the other at Sagledred.

7. Nos. 4 and 5 contain chiefly accounts of robberies committed in the Southern districts.

8. The first part of No. 4 and Nos. 6 and 7 are reports of the mints at Salem and Kistnagirry; the latter of which refers to the accompanying specimens of pagodas coined in the mint at the place last mentioned.

I desired my assistants in the Barramahal and Salem districts to examine the process of the coinage under their immediate direction respectively, in consequence of your letter in April that their reports might be compared with that of the Assay master at the Presidency, and the people employed in the mints established here, be made responsible for their conduct. It appears by the reports of Messrs. Macleod and Graham Nos. 4, 6, 7 that they have gone as far into the examination as they could from their means or knowledge of the subject, that by the result the pagodas of two coinages out of three, at Kistnagirry, are above the Madras Standard in fineness and that the pagodas coined at Salem are in general above them in weight; whereas by the report of the Assay master at the Presidency, they are all deficient both in weight, and touch. Being what they desire themselves as the means of their exculpation, I shall be glad to send my mint masters with your permission to the Presidency that they may assay the pagodas they have coined, and prove them before others of their profession to be as they maintain, equal in value, to those coined at Madras.

10. My sentiments being desired relative to the proposed establishment of a mint in the Barramahal, I have only to observe that one is very necessary both there and at Salem for doing away the inconvenience arising from the variety of coins in these districts, which affords a greater traffic to money changers than elsewhere in the Company's possessions; and that I see no objection to the measure, under the prohibition of coining any other money than what is current at the Presidency; excepting perhaps, Sultanny Rupees, which there has been a demand for at times by merchants trading to Balagaut.

11. Copper money being much wanted, I am very desirous that an equal quantity of copper may be sent to Salem and Kistnagirry five or six cart loads to each. If sent on coolies, their hire will be so considerable as to occasion a loss in the coinage. The want of planks for cash chests induces me likewise to request that indent for your money tumbrils may be procured of the Military Board on Vellore.

12. Captain Macleod writes me from Salem that with some trouble he has got shroffs to engage in the business of remittances pursuant of your letter dated 12th May and to give 1½ Cent upon the amount of all bills which are to be payable at 55 days sight, they only stipulate that all remittances shall be made through them which appears no more than reasonable.

13. Captain Macleod has requested my directions in a matter, that though not very important, I beg leave to request your Board will decide on it. He represents that having only one shroff to assay all the different coins composing the revenue which being paid in small sums is necessarily received every hour in the day, and requires his constant attendance he has been found indisposed to make all issues of cash at the cash chest in the Cacharee. A gentleman of a Public department objecting to that, as contrary to the custom of the service, has desired that all sums of money drawn by him, may be sent to him. Captain Macleod accordingly does so, but finding great inconvenience from it, on account of the necessity there is for sending the shroff, who can be so ill spared from the Cacharee to deliver it, he wished it could be dispensed with, and that the gentleman in question would be pleased to send, as those of other departments do to receive public money at the treasury.

14. The means are taken for carrying into effect your directions relative to weavers and statements of the regular taxes to which they are liable shall be transmitted as soon as completed.

15. Being directed to provide tents for myself, and my assistants, I have authorized them to furnish themselves without delay, and in charge for them agreeably to the establishment allowed to officers with the only in their monthly charges. Collection from the 1st instant, Mr. Hughes having refused to discharge their bills for house rent to that date, I am desirous of being informed to whom they may be presented for payment.

No. I in CWII

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 25th June 1793.

35. The very active and zealous conduct of Captain Alexander Read in collecting supplies for the Army, and in attaching to the Company's interest the different Poligars in the Baramahal has been already noticed in the Political Department. We have additional satisfaction in observing from the advices before us, the high approbation that has been expressed both by Lord Cornwallis and your Government of the further conduct of this Officer, in the settlement he has made of the conquered countries under his superintendence.—As a testimony of the use which we ourselves entertain of the various services rendered to the Company by the gentleman, as they have been successively reported to us, we have come to the resolution of presenting him with a sword, of the value of one hundred Guineas.

No. C

Letter from W. O. JACKSON, Secretary.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Commanding the Troops in the Baramahal and Salem districts.

Dated—Fort St. George, 16th July 1793.

I am directed by the Honorable the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th instant and to inform you that as it is very uncertain whether grain could be procured in the Carnatic for the Benjâris in case their proposals were accepted, he would be glad if you could engage them to proceed on their own account, in which they will perhaps be disposed to acquiesce when they are assured that no Taxes or impositions of any kind whatever will be exacted from them for any article of provisions brought to camp.

No. CII

Letter from Captain J. G. GRAHAM, Assistant Collector.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector, Ceded Countries, North of the Cauvery.

Dated—Kishingarry, the 10th November 1793.

Of all the districts in the north division, immediately under my management, I have seen none in so uncultivated a state, as the tract, in the vicinity of Virududeroog, called Mahaindermunglum, extending from the Hunmuntpoor hill, to the limits of Raicottah, about ten miles, its breadth nearly the same. The offers for this division being much inferior to those made last year, and much loss having been sustained by the Moostagers, according to their and the Stanboags account, I thought the interest of the Sirkar required a personal investigation of its real state, the causes of its waste condition, and the most effectual mode of restoring it to an equality, in point of improvement, with the other lands of the Palsildary.

2. Two causes have principally operated to the depopulation, and consequent want of cultivation in this district. Exposed on one side to the irruptions of the Sanditti, which composed the Garrison of Viribudderoog, during the war, and on the other, to depredations inseparable from the tract of armies and detachments (the high road leading to the Palcode pass running through it), it is natural to suppose, that the peaceable farmer would soon desert a situation, equally exposed to the ravages of friend and foe; retiring to a plan where his person and property would be more secure. The consequence of such a general emigration of its inhabitants is evident, from the face of the country, which, tho' naturally fertile, having in former years, yielded a dear revenue of 4,000 Pagodas, exhibited an appearance resembling many plans in the Carnatic, at the close of Hyder's war. Having personally ascertained its desolate state, it became necessary to lay upon it a very moderate assessment, to invite candidates from the neighbouring districts, and to rent out the deserted villages in Sry Gotta or lease for three years, by a gradual increase. The principal source of revenue arises from a very extensive

tract of paddy ground watered by a large tank. The late unusual fall of rain has filled it to a high, unknown for many years, and has enabled me to rent it to advantage the deficiency of ploughs will be made up by occasional assistance from the ryots of the neighbouring district, to one of whom, chief of account of its convenient situation, I have given the farm. Suspecting a collusion between the Shamtaga and farmers in withholding from the Sirkar the true state of last year's produce, and the farmer being besides suspected of having sequestered lands and villages as their own enaums, I have brought them with me, this morning, when I have more leisure, to make a strict enquiry and severe example, to deter others, holding responsible situations, from similar practices. Having in one or two instances discovered, that the renter of one of the villages during last Fasly, had set down and appropriated to his own use, a part of the crop, appertaining to the current year, and consequently the right of his successor, and their general depravity inducing a suspicion of others, it appears necessary, that the Sirkar should take steps to prevent such practices, which would save much trouble by removing the cause of dispute and thereby diminishing numberless references to the Catcheree. It may be proper here to mention, that any decision upon the disputed limits of lands, of which several occurred during my last circuit, has been deferred, till a knowledge of local circumstances, and the advantage of actual measurement could enable me to make it with propriety.

3. In the Virududeroog district, the village accountants have been accustomed to receive Wartanaas, collected by them from the ryots, who, consequently, were always exposed to imposition; in my notes annexed to the abstract settlement for the current year, I explained what was deemed the most likely mode of preventing the effects of their capacity, by appropriating their Wartana to the Sirkar, and in lieu thereof, allowing them uncultivated lands in proportion to their respective shares; thus obtaining two desirable objects, an increase of agriculture, and exemption to the ryots from their solicitations. Attention to the case of the latter, has also induced a similar appropriation of the Church Wartana in the collection of which many abuses were committed; an equivalent of a village and lands, exclusive of the settlement, being divided among the persons attached to the Pagoda each in proportion to his pay, and the village being rated at the assessment of 1789, diligence in cultivation will be required to make the share of each, adequate to his subsistence. A copy of the Abstract or establishment of the Pagoda is inclosed.

No. I in CII

ABSTRACT of the settlement of the Veerabudderoog district for fasly 1203 including Sibbindy by Lieutenant Graham.

Districts.	Fasly 1202.			Fasly 1203.			Excess above the settlement for last year.	Less than the settlement for last year.
	Number of villages.	Number of ploughs.	Settlement for 1202 including Sibbindy.	Number of villages.	Number of ploughs.	Settlement for 1203 including Sibbindy and Church Wartana.		
Onsba	33	238	2,526 8 4	30	...	2,511 4 15	...	15 3 5
Mahaindermunglum ...	49	...	2,527 8 8	49	...	2,394 0 0	...	133 8 8
Hanumantapoorum ...	12	72	745 5 0	10	...	657 8 12	...	87 6 8
Samsinahully	42	104	1,113 0 0	42	...	1,228 6 8	115 6 8	...
Samsinahully	7	76	1,105 1 4	7	...	1,152 0 0	47 7 12	...
Chandray	4	34	147 0 0	4	...	223 0 8	76 0 0	...
Bongatully	20	98	1,013 2 8	20	...	1,085 9 0	72 6 1	...
Paulvandy	19	100	693 0 0	19	...	733 0 8	40 0 0	...
Pampapatty	12	80	743 1 4	12	...	785 6 4	37 5 0	...
Punayacolum	15	53	459 4 8	12	...	510 0 0	59 5 3	...
Davelully	47	133	1,433 7 12	48	...	1,451 4 0	17 6 1	...
Sair	263	...	12,503 4 0	262	...	12,633 9 7	130 5 7	366 3 1
Banjy Basb	...	...	840 0 0	...	...	820 5 0	...	19 5 0
...	...	...	254 1 0	...	...	164 8 15	...	89 2 1
Deduct Sibbindy.	263	...	13,597 5 0	262	...	13,580 3 2	466 8 8	175 0 2
...	...	...	617 5 0	...	...	440 3 12	...	168 8 8
Nett Revenue.	...	...	12,950 0 0	...	...	12,943 9 7	...	6 1 10

The districts of *Mahaindrangle* and *Hannamutpoor* having been assessed last year, for more than they could bear, and it appearing from a minute investigation of accounts, that some of the riots, from various causes, were considerable losers by their farms; it was found necessary to make a more moderate settlement for the current year, to secure the regularity of future payments.

The increase of rent on the other divisions, is, I believe, as far as can be obtained from a gross valuation of the produce of lands, not actually surveyed.

If a judgement may be formed of the state of population and agriculture, in each district, from the number of villages and ploughs it contains the insertion of them, in each yearly settlement, will serve to mark the progress or diminution.

Lands having been formerly appropriated for the purpose of defraying the pay of *Chakraborty*, or *Accountants*, that mode has been adopted, as preferable to an *extra assessment*, by which it was found the riots were liable to oppression. This arrangement is made, exclusive of the present settlement.

With a view of preventing by every possible means, *extra collections* from the riots, the *Church Wytana* or fees (for which the farmers were formerly assessed at the rate of 2/16 in every *Pagoda* of the rent) have been assumed and included in the settlement, and in lieu thereof an assignment of a village equal to the amount, has been appropriated for that purpose. This sequestration, in consequence occasioning, no diminution of revenue.

The decrease of the *Sari* and *Banjy baub* is made, for the reasons assigned in my settlement of the *Raccottah* district.

An *Ishtihar Nauma* or proclamation, containing the particulars of the above arrangement is published in three different languages, in each *Cusba* of the district, that the farmer may not plead ignorance of the intention of Government, not only not to require, more than is actually inserted in his *Rent Roll*, but to punish, in an exemplary manner, such as presume to make *extra collections* from him, on any pretence whatever.

No. II

Letter—from J. B. TRAVERS, Acting Secretary.

To—Major A. READ, Collector at Baramahal.

Dated—Fort St. George, 12th January 1797.

I am directed by the Board to communicate to you for the information of your assistants the following extract of a late letter addressed to them by Government.

Speaking of the employment of dubashes in the business of revenue owing to the want of a knowledge of the languages.

"The Board are hopeful that this defect in the Company's management is fast on the decline, since the liberal allowance for moonshies granted by the Court of Directors must have furnished the Assistant Collectors with the means on acquiring the natives languages, and since the junior part of the servants ought to have been encouraged to the study of the languages, by the resolution of the Board which was announced to them on the 4th of October 1794, and to which it is their unequivocal intention to adhere, of not promoting any assistant in the Revenue Department without this indispensable qualification.

No. III

Letter—from J. B. TRAVERS, Acting Secretary.

To—Major ALEXANDER READ, Collector at Baramahal.

Dated—Fort St. George, 12th January 1797.

I am desired by the Board to transmit you the accompanying extract of a letter from Government under date the 7th January prohibitory of vakeels attending at the Presidency on the part of Zemindars and Polygars under the company's authority, and to desire you will make the communication therein directed.

No. I in ALL.

EXTRACT of a letter from Government, dated 7th January 1797.

Having reason to believe that there are vakeels from the Zemindars and Polygars under the Company's authority resident at Madras, and being convinced that such appointments are obtained from these deluded people for purposes of intrigue and extortion, we desire that you will publish a proclamation requiring all persons of that description (except the vakeels of Vencatagerry, Calastry, and Bounanzepollau) so depart forthwith under penalty of incurring our severest displeasure.

Being also assured that this disposition to indirect applications from the part of the Company's tributaries, for the accomplishment of their views, is with alive by interested persons at the Presidency, we would have the Collector directed to inform every Zemindar or Polygar individually, that no channel of representation is open to them, but through the regular means of the Collector, or of your field and to caution them against the delusive but impracticable schemes, which are held up to their view by intriguing persons, at the Presidency, for the purpose of extorting money from them.

No. XII.

Letter—from MAJOR ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent in Baramahal, etc.

To—EDWARD SAUNDERS, Esq., President, etc., Members, Revenue Board, Fort St. George.

Dated—Trippattoor, 16th August 1797.

Having had a very indifferent state of health for a considerable time past and having little hope of getting better, but by a change of situation, I request your leave to visit the Coast.

Judging from circumstances I am hopeful that a few weeks relaxation will rather accelerate than retard my progress in the business I have in hand. Your Board having reason to be desirous of information on that head it appears proper on this occasion to transmit you one of the sections composing the appendix to my intended report containing forms for the registers of the survey with explanations agreeable to which those of every district are preparing and I am hopeful will be all laid before your Board by the end of the year. I likewise transmit you copy of a letter I have lately addressed to my assistants requiring as directed in yours of the June their sentiments on the survey and settlements in lease and on their effects upon the inhabitants. It is probable that some correspondence will necessary follow their answer but if so my absence shall be no impediment to the carrying it on nor will it be any to the current business of my office of which I shall leave Mr. Hamilton in charge.

No. XIII.

Letter—from HUTCHINGS, Esq.,

To—Lieut. Col. ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of Ceded Districts.

Dated—Fort St. George, 22nd August 1797.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th Instant with its Enclosures, and to intimate that you have the Board's permission to visit the Coast for the benefit of your health.

The Board have perused with great satisfaction the Copy of your letter to your Assistants, and will wait with much anxiety the final report upon the subject.

No. XX.

Letter—from ALEXANDER READ, Esq., Superintendent, Baramahal, etc., and Salem.

To—EDWARD SAUNDERS, Esq., President, etc., Members, Revenue Board, Fort St. George.

Dated—Trippattoor, 1st October 1797.

From the length of time I have been a Collector, the number of districts I have had in charge, the ability of my assistants and the particular objects to

hich our attention has been directed it may be admitted, that we have had peculiar advantages in acquiring information on every branch of Revenue, and our endeavours to complete it, may appear to have been no less singular than the circumstances of our situation. As the result of our several inquiries in the course of our progress it originally forms a mass of correspondence, statements and accounts so that what is really useful might be lost were it to continue in that state. It is therefore my endeavour to digest and arrange what has cost so much time and labor to procure in such a manner, that whatever is desired, may be easily found and rendered of public Service.

With that view I purpose to class the whole as in the accompanying prospectus, when you may please to observe, it naturally divides into the general heads. First The Routine of management. Second Analysis of revenue. Third Registers of the Survey and Fourth General reports. These severally into sections or volumes; making sixty in all, . . . as appears to me, they will contain nothing extraneous or important to revenue that has not been unavoidable, in discussing matters but little understood at first and a competent knowledge of which, has only been gradually acquired, by unremitting attention and experience.

3. The different volumes of the Routine being already classed, they require only the copying off which is now doing, all excepting two sections of the analysis are in considerable forwardness the Registers are getting up into the forms prescribed, and all the Reports except the last have been transmitted at different times for your information. The seventh or last of them being intended as an epitome, or digest of the whole the several sections in hand must necessarily be prepared, or nearly so, before it can be finished, which accounts for the delay in laying it before you.

4. While busied in carrying on so comprehensive a work, I am anxious that your board should be satisfied in regard to my progress; and Mr. Hamilton my assistant having your leave to visit the Presidency I take the opportunity of sending you by him the seventh volume of my Routine which is on Plantations and manufactures, and the twenty-first volume of the Survey Registers, both of which being finished I wish to be lodged in your office with fourth section of my Analysis which was transmitted last month. He takes also part of the first, sixth and 8th sections of the Analysis and part of the twenty-eight and twenty-ninth volumes of the Registers, in order to know their connexion which he is very capable of explaining. It is requested that he may be permitted to return all those last mentioned, for being only parts of sections they must be bound together when the whole of each is in readiness.

5. The having now a section or volume of each denomination, before your board may enable you judge in some degree of the nature and utility of the business in which I have been so long employed you may reasonably, desire to know when I expect to accomplish it, and a year ago I would not have hesitated to promise that by January next. Most of the materials are prepared the whole is in perfect train and but a few months with the means by which I have brought it to its present advanced stage, would enable me to complete it. The foundation however which has supported my endeavors, being nearly drained, they are now much enfeebled, and in proportion my progress is retarded. These Gentlemen are the effects which probably some of yourselves may labor under, from long service, and continued exertion. I occasionally mention my predicament that being acquainted with it you may not be surprized or offended, should I feel myself under the necessity of relinquishing my situation before the having accomplished my undertaking I can only declare that it is my present determination to complete every section of the work which you are not furnished with the heads of before I leave this country and that only the most urgent reasons shall induce me to depart from this resolution. I am however but too sensible of the effects alluded to suppose that I can hold my situation beyond the term of the current fusly either with advantage to the public or with safety to myself and I give the early

intimation thereof that you may soon make the consequent arrangement for conducting the affairs of these districts, lest circumstances force me to resign sooner than proposed.

6. Though it may appear from what has been done towards the thoroughly analyzing revenue and the forming an equitable and permanent system that my and my assistants time has been fully occupied and our attention directed to proper objects the whole would have been digested and completed before now, put for impediments, that perhaps are only to be found in districts so recently brought under the Company's Government. These are the establishing the ordinary forms and the devising others adapted to circumstances, for accounts the accumulation of other official business in the Revenue department, the advance in acquiring a knowledge of the affairs to the districts the difficulty of classifying the numerous heads of agriculture and Revenue and of forming them into one connected whole the discovery of errors in the System adopted and consequent enquiries into facts for devising amendments and to these may be added the military surveys, reports and correspondence, which last has multiplied as different departments have advanced in their particular arrangements.

7. Though so many avocations have consequently retarded my progress and frequently diverted my attention from the principal objects in view none of my time has been lost to the public, the demands of every department upon it have been fully answered. The survey has been carried on by my assistants without interruption and much valuable information and experience have been acquired that could not have been procured in a shorter Period.

8. In fine what I have lamented at times as obstacles in the way of attaining the more immediate and desirable objects of our pursuit have only tended to enlarge the field of inquiry and to render the information acquired of more general importance and utility.

9. I have thought it necessary to say so much on the multifarious duties of my situation, that the not having yet fuller evidence of our endeavors before you, may not be thought any reason for doubting that the business in hand has been uniformly prosecuted, with the same unremitting assiduity and zeal it was undertaken.

10. As that is now brought so very near to a close, and I have here intimated the probable necessity there is for the speedily forming a final plan for conducting the affairs of these districts, the grateful sense I have intertain of the advantages that I and the country at large have derived from the singular qualifications and uniform diligence of my assistants, in the faithful discharge of their several trusts demands that on this occasion, I intreat your attention to their merits and condition.

11. Their having now entered the seventh year of their present employ, and served so long in a subordinate situation with allowances, which though handsome are far from adequate to the labor and responsibility of their departments, are matters deserving your particular consideration brought themselves by the effect of such constant drudgery as appears to be inseparable from the station of a Collector who does his duty to reflect on their condition and prospect it is now above a year since they addressed me, enclosing a letter to your board, on the subject requesting some addition to their allowances. Undetermined then as to the probable time it would require to perform the task imposed upon myself I felt adverse to the forwarding any application compliance with which would involve an additional expence, but as that objection must soon be removed, I now transmit their letters and hope their request will not appear unreasonable.

12. In case my opinion be desired as to their continuation or removal when I may quit I beg leave to say that for many reasons which will appear when you receive our reports on the effects of the survey and lease settlements, their being continued is not doubtfully but absolutely necessary to the completion of the system in meditation and to the prosperity of the country.

THE BARAMAHAL RECORDS

No. 1 in XX.

It is or intended Arrangement of the Records of the Baramahal and Salem Districts.

ROUTINE.

Rating of correspondence on concurrent business Investigations and Statements, viz.

- 1 On the ordinary routine of revenue Management.
- 2 On the Progress effects of the Survey.
- 3 On the Nature and Effects of Annual and lease settlements.
- 4 On Collections, Exchange and Remittances.
- 5 On Collections, Balances and Remissions.
- 6 On Reservoirs and the Navigation of the Canal.
- 7 On Plantations and Manufactures.
- 8 On Trade and Manufacture.
- 9 On Police.
- 10 On Heritable Property.
- 11 Judicial Proceedings.

ANALYSIS.

- 1 Geography, Topography and History of the Baramahal, etc.
- 2 Theory and practical rules for revenue Survey and Assessment of Land.
- 3 Investigation of Excise duties rules for granting Lease.
- 4 Investigation of Road Customs rules for regulating them.
- 5 Forms for Registers of the Survey, Viz., Land Rent, Licence and Custom.
- 6 Forms for Annual registers Practical Management.
- 7 Forms for Comparisons of Survey and Annual Registers.
- 8 Inquiry into the Traditions, religion, Laws and Customs of the Inhabitants.
- 9 Inquiry into their rights and Privileges.
- 10 Regulations for the Inhabitants in general defining their landed tenures and the nature of different engagements.
- 11 Regulations for Village Servants explaining their several functions.
- 12 Regulations for District Servants.
- 13 Regulations for Division Servants.

REGISTERS OF THE SURVEY.

- 1 Of Fields in the Salem District.
- 2 Do. Chinnageery.
- 3 Do. Belloor.
- 4 Do. Ahtoor.
- 5 Do. Viraganoor.
- 6 Do. Sereadattum.
- 7 Do. Ranzepoor.
- 8 Do. Namcul.
- 9 Do. Parumutty.
- 10 Do. Carpatoor.
- 11 Do. Darrampooty.
- 12 Do. Penagra.
- 13 Do. Tiggirah.
- 14 Do. Womohor.
- 15 Do. Nangattilly.
- 16 Do. Sanklidroog.
- 17 Do. Yerrapadda.
- 18 Do. Trichangoor.
- 19 Do. Kisingeery.
- 20 Do. Vanniambaddy.
- 21 Do. Trippattoor.
- 22 Do. Coonottoor.
- 23 Do. Veerabuddroog.
- 24 Do. Commimelloor.
- 25 Do. Gongoondy.
- 26 Of Villages in the Southern Division.
- 27 Do. Center Division.
- 28 Do. Northern Division.
- 29 Of District Registers, and Statistical Statement of the 3 Divisions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REPORTS.

- 1 On the Conquered Countries Dated 29th December 1791.
- 2 Do. 1st February 1792.
- 3 Do. 10th May 1792.
- 4 Do. 15th November 1792.
- 5 Do. 10th July 1793.
- 6 Do. 15th August 1794.
- 7 Do.

No. XXIII.

Letter—From J. H. TRAVERS, Esq., Deputy Secretary.

To—Lieut.-Col. A. READ, Superintendent, Collector of the Baramahal and Salem Districts.

Dated—Fort St. George, 20th October 1797.

I am directed by the Board to transmit Copy of a Plan and proposal for the establishment of Granaries to preserve a proportion of the produce in plentiful years, for the exigencies of adverse seasons, and to desire you will report how far is adapted to the situation and circumstance of your Collectorship, and that you offer your opinion of the Possibility of rendering it efficient, or suggest such other measure as you think better calculated to answer the end proposed.

Proposals from respectable sub-renters and Ryots of the Corcondah Purganah to Captain Alexander Denton, Superintendent for the supply of Grain to the Hon'ble Company to form granaries for such and to exchange the Grain annually under the following conditions:—

1. That they will form a computation of the number of Poor Inhabitants contained in each Mootah and the different Grains usually consumed by them of which as nearly as may be accomplishable they will fix the proportion of half a seer to each person for the space of year lay up a store in Granaries, to be built for that purpose, in the principal and most populous Villages of each Mootah.

2. For the preservation of this Grain they will undertake to construct Granaries, which shall be raised three feet from the Ground supported by stone the sides to be wickered and plastered, and the top covered in after the manner that is usually practised for the security of Grain, and which shall be approved of.

3. But as these Granaries though serviceable for four or five years with a trifling repair, are yet at the outset productive of expence, they do under the motive that no imposition may be practiced undertake to complete them on the condition that they be allowed at a rate of 3 Pagodas for every 20 Mulunkah Candies of Grain so to be stored in them which all be the whole expence attending their construction.

4. And as there are Grains of a Nature that require to be kept under Ground they will select proper spots for that purpose, and will secure them in the manner best adopted to at end taking for the expence so to be incurred only half the allowance required for the former.

5. They do moreover undertake to deliver the different Grains so to be stored at the rates hereafter mentioned according to the several denominations of them, with this exception that as time may elapse before the confirmation of this agreement, by which some alteration may take place, the condition is that the alteration shall not exceed one quarter of a Pagoda for Mulunkah Candy either in the increase or decrease of the present price, will leave the same to be determined by equity according to the current price of the day on which this agreement shall be finally concluded.

WHITE PADDY.

Gungazalaloo	...	...	...	At 3 Pagodas per Mulunkah Candy.
Ato gadaloo	...	...	...	Do.
Ansooloo	...	...	...	Do.
Rolpoosaraynooloo	and	Panta-	...	Do.
antalo	...	...	...	Do.

RED PADDY.

Yarradaloo	...	...	...	At 2½ Pagodas per Mulunkah Candy.
Bartoloo	...	...	...	Do.
Canstucanloo	...	...	...	Do.

THE SARMAHAL RECORDS

BLACK PADDY.

Tellimallu ... At 2½ Pagodas per Mulunkah Candy.

SMALL GRAIN.

Natchenees ... At 2½ Pagodas per Mulunkah Candy.
 Pooogooloo ... At 2 do.
 Samaloo ... At 2½ do.
 Tunnaloo ... At 3½ do.

6. And in order that no dispute may arise respecting the weight they do here declare that the Mulunkah Paddy or candy shall be a measure of 200 canjums of 4 seers each canjum weighing 256 Dabs or allowing a deficiency of dabs to ounces 72 lb. is 1,300 lb. the remainder 528 lb. shall be the express English weight to each candy and moreover to remove all possibility of dispute on this occasion they will cause two separate measures containing one Canjum each to be made counterpart of each other, one to remain at pleasure, the other with themselves which shall be referred to in case of any difference arising on this subject.

7. When these Granaries shall be prepared for the reception of the Grain, and that such is collected, they will report the same to any person whomsoever may be chosen to inspect the quality and measurement previous to its being laid in, and when in such person be satisfied as to the quality and quantity they will deliver him an account after the form of C. No. 3; with their separate Moolchikas binding them in security and responsibility for the Grain specified to be laid in by them as per Paper D. No. 4.

8. After the closing of these Granaries they will commit them to the care and charge of the Curmums and Inhabitants of the Village where these are to be formed, from whom for the better security they are to be permitted to take a Moolchikah making them accountable that the same does not suffer from thieves which being a general practice and they being the servants of the Circar they cannot have any reasonable objection to, then all injury the Grain may sustain by fire, vermin, weather, or otherwise they will undertake to become responsible for and will make good any loss or Damage thereby sustained, except in such a case as the invasion of an Enemy when on all such times they depend on the Hon'ble Company for protection, and on the occurrence of such an improbable event do engage to use all the means afforded them by the sibbendy of the Purganah and all others in their power to prevent any loss or mischief, which with the timely aid of a few sepoys they doubt not will be perfectly sufficient to that end, nor unless they shall substantiate this by satisfactory evidence will they demand any exemption from the aforesaid responsibility.

9. They do further engage that should it be the pleasure of the Company to have any or all of these sorts of Grain exchanged that at the arrival of the next season they will replace them with new Grains of the best quality of similar denominations the produce of the existing season, on condition that they are allowed for the wastage of the Grain and the loss on removal at the rate of 2½ per cent in the quantities so to be exchanged.

10. But here it will not fail to occur that at times the season may prove so unfavourable to particular kinds of Grain that the country may not actually produce the full quantity of the Grain so to be laid in, they do trust that exerting themselves to the utmost of their power in securing whatever may grow, they shall be exempted from the necessity of a further compliance with this article thus rendered indeed impracticable, particularly as by such a failure the price of Grain, which may fall should there be any doubt of it not keeping a 2nd year, will so be enhanced as to make it a profitable time for its disposal and by which event the company must be considerably gainers.

11. They do further engage that they will keep these Granaries in a continued state of repair and will become responsible for the care and charge of the new Grain thus to be in ensuing years on condition that they be allowed for the same at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, which sum shall be admitted them in account on a certificate being obtained that the terms of this agreement have been truly observed by them.

N.B.—For names see the register C. No. 3.

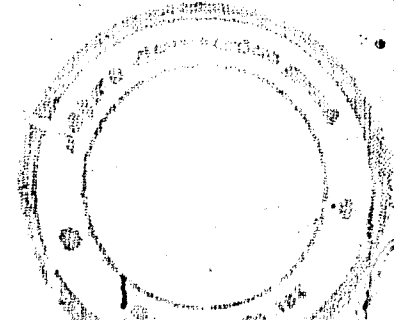
SAMUEL SKINNER, Assistant.

CORRESPONDENCE

No. 1 in XXIII

Register of number of Persons, Quality and Quantity of Grain at one Price given with the Names of the Securities provided in the Corconda Purganah.

Number of persons provided for.	Quality of Grain.	Quantity.		Price of Malaka purity.	Total price.	Where stored.	How secured.	Amount for Contingents.		Remarks.
		Paddy.	Canjum.					Granaries at 3 Pagodas per 100 M Candy.	Pits at 12 per cent 20 M Candy.	
Mestapattah.	Autoogadallu	24	...	3 0 0	72 0 0	In Granaries.	M. C. V.	...	...	Aurandootah Soorpoorawa Shaveredd Ramasawmy Par Paddanabodoo Gopel Puddanabodoo Caudilly Venkannah Mallipody Narriah Bet Veerapah Dava Banegaroo and Narayana Curnum and Inhabitants of Challaupilly. Ramachendra Rause.
	Paulacantaloo	80	...	2 0 0	240 0 0					
	Antecooloo	8	...	3 0 0	24 0 0					
	Yaradallu	32	...	2 2½	60 0 0					
	Natcheny	20	...	2 2½	50 0 0					
	Alloo	17	...	2 0 0	34 0 0					
	Goomas...	...	...	...	...					
	Cauteaculoo	24	...	2 24 0	60 0 0					
	Antigadallu and Ankooloo	70	...	3 0 0	210 0 0					
	Natchenees	12	...	2 24 0	30 0 0					
Gulloo and Gangalapattah.	Autoogadallu	47	...	3 0 0	141 0 0	In Granaries.	M. C. V.	...	...	Boderauzo Ayaparau Poddenty Sanakal Passupootaly Caudpah Veera Venkatasah.
	Ankooloo	...	...	...	...					
	Gangaghalahloo	...	...	...	...					
	Total	334	...	...	941 0 0					
	Gangaghalahloo	200	...	3 0 0	600 0 0	In Granaries.	M. C. V.	...	...	Boderauzo Ayaparau Poddenty Sanakal Passupootaly Caudpah Veera Venkatasah.
	Pooconaranyaloo	140	...	3 0 0	420 0 0					
	Paulacantaloo	80	...	2 24 0	240 0 0					
	Yaradallu	60	...	...	150 0 0					
	Total	480	...	...	1,410 0 0					
	Yaradallu	20	...	2 24 0	50 0 0	In Granaries.	M. C. V.	...	...	Valedemulish Venkan Cananda Cochanda Vett Yendrah aha Venkatasahaly Trippa Curnum as. Inhabitants of Coeloni dappody chogaladam.
	Telamallu	10	...	2 24 0	25 0 0					
	Tunnaloo	30	...	3 36 0	12 24 0					
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
The whole Purganah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pentalah Narriah Cochu ... Venki Moopoomoory Baupanih Naugoolapant Sooburoyadoo Bama Nagarum.
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
	...	...	...	...	...					
4,775 persons	...	1,051	50	...	3,169 36 0	...	...	32 36 0	13 8 0	N.B.—This quantity may be considerably increased the want of such being desired.



No. 3 in XXIII.

Translation of the Gento, Paper D. No. 4.
Letter—from S. SKINNER, Esq., Assistant.
To—Captain ALEXANDER DENTON, Esq.
Dated—25th February 1797.

We Auradootah, Soorapooranze Maudireddi, Ramasawmy, Jahsty Puddamaboodoo, Cottapilly Venkanah, Goparah Puddamaboodoo, Potoolah Rambadoodoo, Carnams and Inhabitants of the Village of Moorarydo write and give the Sunnadoo for this Balance of our Rent, we shall give Grain of the following kinds and price:—

			M.R.	F.C.
1. Antogadalo	2. Malaka Candy	...	7 1/2	...
2. Paulaconlalo	do. do.	...	24 1/2	...
3. Ankooloo	8 do. do.	...	2 1/2	...
4. Yaradanloo	32 do. do.	...	8	...
5. Natchenies	20 do. do.	...	5 1/2	...
6. Alloo	17 do. do.	...	5 1/2	...
Total Pagodas			500	...

For the sum of the Five hundred Madras Pagodas worth of Grain we shall build Granaries at Moorary and place the Grain therein being allowed for the Candies contained in them at the rate of three Pagodas for every twenty Malaka Candys, and we shall Charge Grain at the next season at the rate of the 2 1/2 per cent. The danger of an open being the Company's all other loss shall sustain by Fire by thieves by or by Rain we shall make good and when be answerable for—

Auradootah Soorapooranze ...
Ramasawmy ...
Jahsty Puddamaboodoo ...
Cottapilly Venkanah ...
Goparah Puddamaboodoo ...
Potoolah Rambadoodoo ...

Signed by

A true copy

J. B. TRAVERS,
Assistant.

Examined by W. E. Wright.

A true copy from the translation of

S. SKINNER,
Assistant.

No. 4 in XXIII.

Query.

Why if Grain is to be stored, should this be the proper year?

Answer.

The uncommon abundance of the present season, by which the difficulty of converting grain into money, besides furnishing the most favorable opportunity for storing it, yields a gullible inducement for the Ryet to part with his grain at a moderate and equitable price, and the convenience the renter will find in being permitted to make his payment in the same manner—instead of resorting to loans on a high interest, on the disadvantageous sale on his grain under the gleet of the Market, are circumstances, of which I have availed myself to bring responsible people to the formation of the present proposals.

Why compute the number of Inhabitants?

By such means Mootah or Purgunnah to be enabled to provide for its own people, and with food of the quality to which they are accustomed, it will be found that near the Hills and Countries mostly composed of high ground, that alloo and Jonnaloo are principally the food of the Inhabitants and not Rice.

Query—

Why the proportion half of a seer of each person?

Answer—

This quantity is proposed on the belief that it might be difficult to procure more, in addition also to an apprehension that more might swallow too large a portion of one year's Revenue and a conviction that 1/2 seer is adequate to keep a person from perishing by a actual Famine.

Why the preference of principal Villages over one for the whole Purgunnah?

The advantage of forming the depots or Granaries in principal Villages consists much in the facility of laying in the Grain without subjecting the Villages to much expense and loss in transporting it, which would fall heavy, if brought even from one Mootah to another of the Purgunnah, also in the convenience again of exchanging it on the next year, and moreover in case of fire a general Granary would be wholly endangered and if plundered also wholly exposed, again it must be admitted a Granary for the whole Purgunnah at one spot might be more easily protected and if the expense of 10 per cent were allowed for the carriage and exchange, this made in preference might be perhaps effected.

What dependence may be placed on the security of these Granaries for keeping the Grain, and is it not to be suspected that on the actual occurrence of famine the people may be tempted by their necessity to pillage and rifle the same?

The experience of ages if sufficient testimony of their security, and in respect to apprehension of depredations on the occurrence of famine from the people of the country it must be remembered that the presence of three years' continuance of famine did not actuate the natives hardly to one instance of violation of public or private Granaries, though the misery of these poor people was often aggravated by knowing that an insecure lock or a slender wall, or often only a few feet of unprotected earth intercepted them from the means of preservation—a difference to authority and property that we may admire or lament should have been so religiously inculcated or scrupulously observed by them.

Have these temporary Granaries any advantage over substantial buildings which though expensive at first are more durable?

Substantial Granaries are built at a heavy expense and numerous servants must be maintained for the care of them, besides the danger of imposition and abuse on the issue of the Grain and as they can only be built in a few places, the distance the poor people will have to travel, must interfere with their labour, or the price be so increased by the time it reaches them as to place it beyond their reach. I believe also experience has shewn that by some imperfection in the building or want of attention to the airing it, the Grain has been frequently spoiled, and it is within remembrance even that committees have been called to decide on the condemnation of large quantities of grain that had been represented unfit for use, though deposited in the best built Granaries in the country—Here it may be observed no servants are required the contractor being at the Expense of measuring it both on storing and delivery and being also responsible in case of any deficiency of quantity or of injury sustained to the quality.

The Company have but to direct its disposal on a proper opportunity, and the Collector to receive the amounts so no loss but from the contingency of an enemy can possibly happen.

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Querie—

Does one general price for Grain prevail throughout the Country or do they differ?

Answer—

The price will vary to a quarter on half Pagoda per Mulka Candy according to the situation, populonsness and fertility of the place, but as little or no exportation has ever taken place it may be supposed that the produce only is sufficient to the consumption of the people which may ensure a sale for it in any place the stone may be found in, but here it may be observed that every day the settlement is offered the higher the first price will be.

Is it proper to store all the kind of Grain?

No the principal points to be adverted to the provision of Grain that is the food of the Inhabitants, and giving as much as may be the preference to those that are best adopted for keeping.

Can no dispute arise respecting the weight?

The people are so accustomed to buy and sell by these weights that it is thought not, and the forming the two conjams almost secures it, as the Collector can order the one lodged by him to be used, at any occasion.

Suppose a difference in opinion of the quality of the Grain should arise how shall it be adjusted?

If these contractors have reason to suspect that the objections arise from any private cause of resentment or indisposition to their interest, a sample may be indiscriminately taken from the whole, and subjected to the examination of four impartial persons in the presence of the Collector, and compared with similar Grains selling in any of the neighbouring Bazaars—on the introduction of any place that involves novelty among the natives, it is to be hoped they will not meet either an illeberal rigour in the performance of the conditions or be obstructed by any frivolous equivocation of the terms they engage under, but that fairness and candour shall be a rule for their conduct.

Instead of taking moochelkas from the inhabitants would it not be better to employ the renter and make him answerable for the whole of an additional per centage being granted to him?

This would bring the business in perfect conformity with the present system of renting, yielding at the same time the security that there is now given for the revenue of the Country in such case the renter may be responsible to the Company and the sub-securities answerable to him, and he then furnish the Collector with a register of the quantity and names of his sub-security after the form C. No. 3.

What is intended by taking security from the villages servants?

Because it too frequently happens that they are the thieves themselves, and it not being on the spot, they have the best opportunity of keeping off such.

Are not places that be contiguous to the Hills in danger of depredation from those uncivilized people?

Unluckily they are too much exposed to the attempts of those people a circumstance that operates powerfully against villages Granaries, but as it would require numbers, and the Purgunnahs is are capable of resistance by its own Sibbendy when collected, such attempts become the less likely, more especially, as the knowledge of the grain belonging to the Company, they would be apprehensive of incurring in their own Country the punishment the Company might choose to inflict on them for their audacity.

Querie—

What mode is proposed to be followed on the exchange of the grain?

Answer—

There are several modes, one is by directing the Collector sell any part that may be thought proper and on the arrival of the next season, with the Produce to buy new Grain by the Contractor's replacing the old grain with new, in such a quantity, as may be procurable when the new Grains are out, and ten, or if it should be preferred the Company may deliver out three months before the harvest any quantity they wish to be exchanged on good security being taken than such quantity of such description of new Grain shall be laid in, and then no allowance need be made for wastage or deficiency and the party must engage to lay in the full and exact quantity, whatever change of price there may be.

In this they will be given such an advantage that I doubt not always exchanging the Grain without expence or loss to the Company.

In what way is proposed the payment of the amount of Grain?

If the Collector is made responsible he will settle with the Collector, and his sub-securities again with him, and as the Collector grants certificate that such a quantity of grain has been stored on account of H^{ble} Company the amount and expences for constructing Granaries shall be admitted him in payment of his ending Kist and he being left to settle with those under him according to the Caboolats that have been granted and in a similar way to that he has rented his villages.

When shall the parties be deemed entitled to receive the allowance of exchanging the new Grain and Security of the old?

The grain purchased this year is agreed to be exchanged the next by the same people at 2½ per cent by which time it will be sufficiently shown, which is the more advantageous mode to be followed.

S. SKINNER,
Assistant Collector.

No. XXIV

1. I have postponed from time to time the informing you that I wished the Jummahundy of the current year to be agreeable to No. 4 of the forms, or with a small addition, agreeable to the inclosed, and I regret much that I have not yet time to accompany it with the requisite explanations.

2. It may, however, suffice to observe that all the black letters express sirkar revenue, all the red alienated revenue, black A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, sirkar land rent from sirkar land, red A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, alienated, land rent from sirkar lands, black A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, sirkar zoree or quit-rent from alienated lands red A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, alienated land rent from alienated lands, black a, b, c, d sirkar impost from sirkar lands, red a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, j, k, l, alienated imposts from alienated lands, black a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, j, k, l, sirkar imposts from alienated lands. The impost accruing to revenue from alienated lands may be understood from recollecting that the land rent and the imposts of in inams are added together previous to the deduction of the jodi, as appears in the explanation of No. 4 where it is shown how this statement is deduced from No. 3 the district register.

3. The use of the letters in the inclosed is obvious in the section of II headed *Government and alienated lands* the letters expressing separately Government and alienated land rent and imposts being thereon doubled, as supposed to be brought from their respective places in the other two sections.

No. XXVI.

Letter—from WILLIAM CHARLES.
To—Lieut. Col. READ, Superintendent.
Dated—Mendammungulam, 2nd December 1797.

The only addition this statement contains to No. 4 is the columns 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 which and their corresponding columns 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, which are for *spuder swagan asses Porrocoorys hoters* (who are granted a remission after the 1 *Alpasy Porrocoorys* and *Totikars* as described in my cards which is an opening for prop of those distriptions this you may think diserving of any extraordinary encouragement in agriculture and a means of throwing the rent demanded of them and the amount of the remission granted to each.

To save you the trouble of translating this from into this do wee, I shall immediatly send you other than do wee.

No. XXII

Letter—from ALEXANDER READ, Esq., Superintendent, Collector, Baramahal.
To—The Assistant Collectors, Baramahal & Salem.
Dated—Trippatoor, October 1797.

1. I herewith transmit a copy of a letter I have lately addressed to the revenue board, as intimating my resolution, eventually to resign my situation at the end of the present fusly it materially concerns your and as stating the nature of the work, on the completion of which that will depend, it shows what will be expected from your several exertions. Having reflected since that letter was written, that the board would reasonably expect, on such an occasion, fuller information than it contains on our mode of management, especially on the survey, and probable means of permanent settlement, I have communicated a few days ago my wish to the secretary that the Board would suffer it to lie on their table, till I give in my final report on those important matters; but my intention to resign at the time mentioned being fixed as before, I here call forward your particular attention to the business that remains to be done.

2. By the accompanying prospectus you will find that I have classed it into four principal divisions, which I hope will comprehend all information on every branch of revenue, and on most things connected with it, or useful to people in our situation. The relations in which we stand, & the freedom with which we have all along discussed most of them in the course of our management, have contributed, in a peculiar manner, to the ascertaining of facts and the devising rules adapted to the circumstances of the inhabitants, which of course are the most beneficial to revenue. Conceiving it my province to render a stock of knowledge so essential to the general interests as useful as possible, I have been employed these last twelve months in arranging what has been thus collected, intending to lay the whole before the board when I quit, as a lasting testimony of our endeavors for the public good, and as a duty incumbent upon us all, to contribute still, as much more to it as lies in your power, I request you will favor me with every document, or point of information, that you think I have not got on any of the subjects, or sections, in which it is divided.

3. As those on which from their being least connected with ordinary occurrences in management, we have not had occasion, or but very seldom to correspond, I wish particularly for whatever you may have to give on the three last sections of the Routes, viz., *Police Heretable Property*, and *Judicial Proceedings*; & on the first sections of the analysis, or the *Topography* and *History* of your respective districts. The *field Registers* of the survey are included in the Prospectus and the laying one or two of them before the board is as you may imagine for the purpose of showing it the extent of the works in hand, for I will never be necessary to furnish it with copies of them; but the district registers being indispensable, I shall depend upon your utmost endeavors to furnish me with all them by April, or May, that I may have sufficient time to prepare the district register and statistical statement by the end of the year when I shall anxiously hope to leave you in the charge of your respective divisions.

The time for making out the Jammabundy being at hand, I am induced to submit to your consideration the expediency of making this year the allowances to Great Pagodas on permanent principles, so as that their Establishments may have fixed allowances instead of being liable to annual fluctuations according to the state of agriculture of the particular lands allotted as funds for their support.

This may be done by resuming their inauams, and considering them as Sircar Lands; giving them the amount of their mayer Lanbitas in money which might be made about the equivalent of their lands.

It often occurs that from various causes a very great portion of the lands of a Pagoda is left uncultivating which reduces in an equal proportion the funds of the Pagoda—and thereby renders them inadequate to the purpose for which they had been designed; consequently there must ensue some interruption in the usual religious ceremonies; unless there be some mode of providing for the deficiencies.

Such deficiencies were under former Governments made up by private contributions collected from the formers, which under the present mode of management, are entirely exploded, for the purpose of securing the formers against all contingent charges and reducing all the items of collection into, simply, the Sircar Rent.

For if a monigar now attempts to collect anything beyond the Rent of individuals, he subjects himself to being king and removed from his situation.

The Inauams to Pagodas are often scattering over a District. The people who are attached to the Pagodas, cannot attend to the cultivation of them without neglecting their religious duties.

As it is incumbent on every Government through motives of policy to support the religious ceremonies of its subjects, it cannot be considered as an unreasonable or expensive proposal that all the Deostans should get the equivalent of their lands in money to the extent of their necessities and not more—whether or not their lands may happen to be cultivating. This measure seems to me necessary under the obtaining mode of management—which as already observed restricts all private collections whatever.

It will be readily admitted that every former should know exactly the sum he has to pay as rent, and for very good reasons that he should be exempted from all demands for contingent expenses.

As our mode has deprived the Deostans of the means of getting private contributions, it appears fair that their allowances should be made certain, and that upon the whole the allowances should not be much less liberal under our Government than they had been under some of the former Governments.

Here it may not be improper to remark that the Inauams to Pagodas as they now stand, are much less than they had been during Hyder's Government, and probably not one-third of what they had been during Hindus Governments, notwithstanding exclusive contributions for the Deostans during all those periods were sanctioned for making up deficiencies or defraying contingent expenses.

The Government on an average is not likely to lose by this arrangement. I therefore request your permission to add this year in the Jammabundy all the rent of Deostan lands to the Government Rent, and to deduct the amount of all the Mayer Lanbitas from the Gross Government Rent of each District; which will show money as Inauams not lands.

The amount of the Mayer Lanbitas may be paid quarterly in each cutcherie, and Vouchers if required could be forwarded annually to the accountant, corresponding with the amount deducted from the Gross Revenue.

No. XXIX.

Letter—from JOSIAH WEBBE, Secretary to Government.
To—EDWARD SAUNDERS, Esq., President and Member of the Board of Revenue.
Dated—Fort St. George, 16th December 1797.

I am directed to acquaint you, that in consequence of the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the President in Council has resolved to abolish from the 1st January next the allowance hitherto granted the junior part of the service for moonshies, and at the same time to apprise you, that his Lordship in Council is authorized by the Hon'ble Court, to grant a compensation of a thousand Pagodas to such of the company's servants as may qualify themselves to transact business, and to conduct a correspondence in any of the country languages without the aid of native.

No. XXXII.

Letter—from J. B. TRAVERS, Deputy Secretary.
To—LIEUT.-COLONEL READ, Superintendent, Collector of the Baramahal and Salem.
Dated—Fort St. George, 2nd January 1798.

I am directed by the Board to enclose for your Information and Guidance copy of a letter from Government under date 27th ultimo relative to the Military Paymasters being furnished with money in sufficient time to close their monthly accounts by the time prescribed.

No. 1 in XXXII

Letter—from JOSIAH WEBBE, Secretary to Government.
To—EDWARD SAUNDERS, Esq., President, Etc., Members of the Board Revenue.
Dated—Fort St. George, 27th December 1797.

As it is of importance to the regularity of accounts in the office of Military audit that the paymasters should be furnished with money in sufficient time to close their monthly accounts at the time prescribed for transmission to the Presidency. I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the President in Council, to desire, that directions may be issued to the Collectors, particularly in the Northern Circars, to be as prompt as possible in their compliance with indents for Military disbursements.

No. XXXIII.

Letter—from
To—Captain MACLEOD, Assistant Collector, Salem.
Dated—Kinigury, 6th January 1798.

I have been desirous of examining the papers contained in your Hindower and Company pack transmitted with your letter of the 1st October, but my being employed all that and the following month in particular investigations them required despatch and since then in business of a very different nature have delayed me now that I have turned to them I am uncertain as to the contents of some from their not being accompanied by the requisite explanations and from the want of them my sarishtadar has had occasion to write one of your sarishtadars at Salem and so that he cannot satisfy me fully upon them that he receives an answer to his last letter.

I have stated this in convenience particularly, with a wish that in future you will always send me translations of such papers for I apprehend that you may not, like myself, be so good a judge of them in Canuay or Hindower as when in English and as in the present instance they may, if left to sarishtadar from imperfect documents, for the mulusiddirs being satisfied with understanding them themselves they have no idea of their not being calculated for the understandings of others.

3. Another very cogent reason for this request is that all papers whatever so materially relating to the survey and mode of carrying on the present mode of management should be calculated for the information of the revenue board, before whom it is intended to lay the whole of our correspondence on these important matters.

Having had the papers in question rendered into English to facilitate my examination of them I herewith send are translations of them, that you may correct them for not having had them to translate them myself they are very incorrect and it is necessary to have Nos. 7 and 8 in your own dictions.

I am desirous of your answer to my letters in August and September on the subject of balances, also of your application for remissions of last year's rent.

No. XXXIX.

Letter—from A. READ.
To—Right Hon'ble Lord HOBARD.
Dated—10th February 1798.

Having learnt by letters of yesterday that you intend to embark for England the 14th instant I am concerned to find I must other intrude a moment on your time when it must be very much engaged, or lose the opportunity of communicating my sentiments on a few matters which though of little or no consequence to your lordship will afford me much satisfaction.

2. I have had the honor of receiving some marks of your Lordships attention, and though certain of them may, as forming part of general arrangements for the public service, have fall'n to my lot merely as an officer in station, such of them as have not been absolutely necessary to that, I have ascribed, and I thankfully to a disposition in your Lordship, which regarding our relative situations, heightens the pleasure from private obligations.

3. Having then cause, or that is the same in effect, the vanity to think I have held a place in your Lordships esteem, it is a natural inference that I shall regret your leaving this country. I will regret it, my Lord, but having acquired, in an honorable way, what moderate men of my rank in life usually propose as the subject of their pursuits, and holding a situation I prefer, for particular reasons, to any other the gift of government, you will easily believe that my motives for working continuance of your administrations are very different from those which commonly decide the preference for men in power.

4. Viewing with indifference the distinctions that prevail in the Company's service you are above the prejudices that too often provide particular classes of men and owing perhaps to those circumstances, your government has been distinguished, for its energy and attention to the general interests. As this has been observed, I have become anxious to finish the work I have in hand, that the plan ultimately proposed for the manage ment of the districts under me, might, in the degree it may be calculated for their good, meet with your Lordships recommendation or support.

5. I wish it also for another reason more abstracted, which was, my coming to your Lordship by something more than ordinary in what manner I have performed the moral duties of my station, during the period of your Government.

My design is however frustrated, the demands upon my from different department have my been so many, or the work I have mentioned of such a nature that the completion of it has not been yet practicable.

6. As you being acquainted with the objects of it and the progress made in it will lessen my disappointment, I do myself the honor of enclosing copy of a letter I lately addressed to the revenue board on the subject, with one of my prospectus from which a tolerable idea may be bound of it. It is however material to add that my main design is to demonstrate, by a reference to facts, and experience those principles in economics, which I conceive are essential to the prosperity of a country and by means of which alone one so deficient in arts and trade as these districts can be brought to a state of improvement.

7. From an apprehension that my endeavours being thus directed may prove beneficial to those, and to other countries depending on the Company, consequently of some national importance, they have been prosecuted with the greatest assiduity the whole period of my management. That is now almost seven years, and previous to that I had been twenty in the Company's service, during which I had served in almost every way an officer could be employed never I believe with an advantage to the Company. The effects of so long a residence in this country on the constitution are sufficiently known, and as mine never was good, I feel them the more on that account. Nothing but the desire to finish what I have begun has prevented my return to Europe some years ago, so that whatever were my original views honor now keeps me in India.

8. That however cannot avail much longer, for as I have informed the board, I shall soon be under the necessity of resigning, but I hope to accomplish first my present undertaking.

9. As after all that can be done time and experience are required to perfect a system of revenue management according to changes and effects, the completion or improvement of that which may be adopted in these districts must depend on those who come after me so that the having accelerated improvement and thereby contributed in some measure to the good of society and the ultimatum of my endeavours.

10. By this sketch of them and what you actually know of them, during the period of your own administration I only aspire at the honor of having merited your Lordships approbation, and at the credit of having done my part as a faithful servant of the Company. You will perceive by this, that my ambition is a good name and I am confident that your Lordship will thereto contribute in the measure I may have deserved it.

11. This inducing the reflexion, it is but justice to my assistants to observe, that whatever my supposed merits, or success, may be, they ought, in great part, to be ascribed to them, for our exertions being blended, the reputation that is due to them as individuals, is absorbed in mine as their principal. If continued in their situations after I resign, their worth as public servants will be more conspicuous, and if I may be permitted once more to solicit your good offices in behalf of deserving men, I pray that they may be used to insure my assistants the due compensation of their zeal and diligence, for I cannot think their present allowances are adequate to the trouble and responsibility of their situations.

12. I beg leave farther to observe in regard to them, that military collectors being justly viewed by the gentlemen of the civil line as detrimental to their prospects, there appears a chance of their removal when I resign, in which event the court of directors would probably adopt such mode of recompensing them for the past as your Lordship might please to suggest, and that without such suggestions they may be displaced consequently deprived of the advantage they may expect to receive from a continuance in their present situations and covered with disappointment, in which event the Company will be the greatest losers.

Having I fear obtruded rather too much on your Lordships time I shall only add my wish that you may receive those honors which are the due of an equitable and rigorous administration, and that success may attend your future endeavors in the service of your country.

No. XL.

From—HOBARD.

To—A. READ,

Dated—Fort St. George, 18th February 1798.

I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 11th instant and felt much pleasure in the conviction that you have done justice, to these sentiments by which I have been actuated during the period of my Government.

The claims of the gentlemen who have acted under you are I think irresistible and had I remained in office they should unquestionably have been awarded.

I have already expected my opinion of their powers and have little doubt of their meeting with the attention they to embark for Europe on to-morrow morning I have no time to enter further with the subject of your letter and remain.

No. XLIII.

From—JOHN MATHEW.

To—Lieut.-Col. READ, Superintendent, etc.

Dated—Malloor, the 20th March 1798.

I was duly honoured with your favor of the 13th, and feel very gratification from the stating point of view in which you are pleased to see my labors.

I am heartily sorry again to say, that in spite of all my precautions Disposing and I have contracted a severe *hill fever* but what I conceive of such a nature as must soon give way to medical assistance, and cannot for any length of time impede your bringing the survey into such form as you judge best calculated to elucidate your views when laid before the Board, and when I trust it will answer for itself.

This will be delivered you by the only servant I have, besides my Cook and horsekeeper who have escaped the general downsale and I apprehend there will be difficulty will in getting another *sett* of servant so long as I am employed on the survey.

The name of my Employment through which so many have been brought to distress and ruin will effectually prevent my getting people in the Son. Cr. Devis if I would give them 5 pag^s. per month.

Whether I am ever so fortunate or not as to see those fond hopes realis'd which you have after given me reason to indulge and before which every difficulty insensibly vanished I shall never certain to evince with how much gratitude.

P.S.—I shall come on to Trippatore by the way of Darrampoory and with as much despatch at my situation will admit of.

No. LXXVIII.

From—A. READ, Superintendent, etc.

To—EDWARD SAUNDERS, Esq., President and Members, Revenue Board.

Date—Trippatore, October 1798.

I beg leave to lay before you two letters, one from my assistants Captn. Macleod one from Major Cuppage, on the subject of a fraudulent practice of one Soubia a merchant at Salem in concern with his employer Juggapa Chitty at Madras as you may think it such as to deserve an exemplary punishment of both the parties, in case of which I enclose a direction to Juggapa Chitty and request your instructions respecting Soubia.

No. 1 in LXXVIII.

From—WILLIAM MACLEOD, Assistant Collector.

To—Lieut.-Col. READ, Superintendent.

Date—Salem, 1st September 1798.

A Bramin named Subish who came from Madras two years ago to reside in the Western Pettah of Selum in the character of Agent to Juggapah Chetty of Madras, has been making a practice of receiving goods from Madras disguised so as to appear to belong to a European for the purpose of eluding the payment of the duties.

This was contrived by packing up the articles in Trunks and each Trunk marked with Major Cuppage's address written in a card.

About five months since eight Trunks were seen in being carried thro' Salem with Major Cuppage's direction on them. It was afterwards ascertained that those Trunks were not for Major Cuppage and the Custom Farmers trace the Trunks to the House of this Subiah who ultimately paid the custom for the goods contained in them, after he had without effect for a considerable time persisted in urging they were to be sent to the alleged owner Major Cuppage.

A few days ago he endeavored to pass again eight Trunks containing silks and spices in the same manner—but the Ahtoor Custom farmer either hearing what had happened before or suspecting fraud, did not allow the Trunks to be passed unless he would be satisfied in regard to the contents of them. When the owner or the agent heard of the Trunks being detained at Ahtoor he went there and prevailed on the Custom Farmer to allow five to be taken. Three were left with the Custom farmer containing silk and spices as a security for the payment of the duties for the whole. I have directing those three Trunks to be detained till such time as I may be favored with your directions in regard to the disposal of the goods contained in them and also in respect to the agent Subiah whom I have confined to the outwall Ghoultry. It is policy to punish with some severity the fraud of smuggling, especially as it carries along with it a species of forgery.

I inclose one of the Cards taken off a Trunk now in Ahtoor and containing silk, also the Malabar direction of Juggappa Chetty in case you may think, proper to acquaint the Board of Revenue with the transaction.

No. 2 in LXXVIII.

From—A. CUPPAGE, Major.

To—Lieut.-Col. READ.

Date—

It has just been discovered that certain people at Salem as you will have heard had a number of Trunks consigned to them under my name. I had long since heard of this practice but it is only now that it could be fairly detected and the principal person is said to be one Subiah a Bramin. Captain Macleod says in a Chit to Captain Munro—"The Bramin" as before named "is confined till the matter is finally determined upon. He affects to know nothing of Cuppages name being used. Says there is a son of his at Madras who sends him goods. I have got the sons direction. The Father can say nothing in support of his Conduct except that the Ticket must have been put on to render the chance of the Trunk being plundered by Robbers on the road less than if the contents had the appearance of being a Blackmans property." A practice so injurious to the Revenues will meet with due reprehension from you but I trust those concerned will in addition meet with that punishment which their Conduct merits in having presumed to make use of my name, in a matter of so much delicacy.

No. XC.

Letter from

To—Lieut.-Col. READ, Superintendent.

Dated—October 1798.

I have received your letter today, which accompanied that of the Secretary and the representation of Juggappa Chetty.

I had ascertained at Salem that on a former occasion, Subbiah the agent at that place, of Juggappa Chetty attempted to defraud the Custom farmer by means similar to those lately practised, in passing silk and spices in trunk, with Major Cuppages direction on them. The Trunk's were actually passed Custom free as far as the Western Pottah of Salem, where they were carried to Subbayya's house instead of being forwarded to Senkorrydroog according to the direction. Which circumstance was discovered accidentally by custom farmer, who put a the Trunks for the purpose of seeing the contents or attending them to Senkorrydroog.

For some days after the Trunks had been removed to Subiah's House, super-sisted in his pretended ignorance of the contents and in asserting they were to be sent to Major Cuppage. But seeing the Custom Farmer open was resolved not to quit the trunks until either they might opened or delivered to Major Cuppage. Subiah acknowledged the property to be his, and paid the duty to the Custom farmers. Who having received their dues, were easily prevailed upon not make an official complaint of that transaction.

Juggappa Chetty's disavowal of any intention to defraud, cannot in my opinion deserve much credit, as his design to defraud appears evident in the first attempt above noticed. In regard to his second endeavour I have to observe that his trunks were unattended by any person to the Customs on the road when they were detained by the Ahtoor Custom farmer. Nor did any person claim them until one of the Coolies who carried them reported to Subiah then at Salem that the trunks were detained at Ahtoor.

If there had been no intention to defraud, a person would have attended the articles for the Payment of the Road duties, and for avowing the kind of Merchandize contained in the trunks.

His excuse for putting Major Cuppage's name on the Trunks, is too frivolous to require observation. It is not to be supposed that the disguising property in the Name of a European could give it security against Thieves who plunder that of a native.

I am convinced in my own mind that the tickets were used with the sole view of defrauding the several customs farmers; and I have not a doubt but the eight trunks in question, were in consequence of the Artifice, passed free of duty through the Jagheer and the Nabobs country. Few men admitting what does not appear to be the fact, that motives of security against thieves led to Major Cuppage's direction being used. I conceive that such a deception deserves to be noticed with some severity. Anadrie Chetty, a character known to the Board of Trade, on account of his conduct under the former commercial Resident, at Salem, is. I understand concerned with Juggappa Chetty in his trade to Salem.

No. XCIV.

Letter from Messrs. WILLIAM, WILLIAM MAIBRAY, P. G. GRAHAM

To—Lieut.-Col. READ, Superintendent, etc.

Dated—Baramahal, 23rd October 1798.

The Board having been pleased to say, in answer to your letter respecting an increase of our allowances in 1794, that, whenever the survey should be finished, they would recommend us to the consideration of Government. We therefore ventured to address them again, on the same subject, in 1796 and 1797.

As the principal objection to an immediate transmission of these addresses vizt., that the survey, or matters connected with it, were still incomplete—no longer exists. We take the liberty of requesting, that you will forward them soon as possible, with such remarks as you may think the occasion required for we deem it of consequence, that a measure which may so materially affect our futures interests, should be no further delayed and the business of the survey has necessarily same up so much more time, and kept back this application so much longer than had been at first expected, we trust that some retrospect will be made to our past labours.

No. CVII.

Letter from

To—Lieut.-Col. READ, Collector in the Baramahal.

Dated—Fort. St. George, 1st December 1798.

Government being of opinion that an immediate communication between the Commander-in-Chief and the different departments of Government will tend to facilitate the public service at this period, have desired that you may comply with such orders as you may receive directly from the Commander-in-Chief.

You will forthwith transmit to the Board copies of all such letters as you may receive from Lieut. Genl. Harris, not of a secret or confidential nature and there should also be transmitted; when circumstances may admit of such communication.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS AND CHAVADIS, ETC.

No. XXXVI.

Letter—from A. READ.

To—Capt. MACLEAD, Assistant Collector, Baramahal and Salem.

Dated—the 15th January 1798.

I have to answer yours of the 10th instant and found on reference to my correspondence with Capt. Graham that my last letter to him on balances is that dated the 23rd August in your possession.

There being a sufficient number of prisoners at Trippatoor it is adviseable for you to keep at Salem those you have there, and room being required for them, that you make some addition to there present prison. I apprehend this a shed not costing more than 10 pagodas the amount we have permission to disburse without the sanction of the board may serve but if the expense of the requisite addition would exceed that, you can include it in your estimates of public buildings for the current year.

As there may be some delay in the transmission of those estimate I shall forward this day your applications for leave to erect sugar mills and hope the board will approve. That Government has resolved to sub the proposal of establishing my plantations in the southern districts to the court of directors.

I received your favour of the 31st December on the subject of estimates, but my audit of your estimates the current year being equally intended as a search for principles to regulate our charges and a proper arrangement of them, I shall expect a further answer thereto (When leisure will permit I have applied to the board for leave to make an addition to the prison what I have estimated at 30 pagodas) on such a one as will either tend to the disproving or establishing such of them as I shall propose in the latter part for the future guidance of our conduct or opinion in such matters ().

No. XXXVII.

Letter—from ALEXANDER READ.

To—EDWARD SAUNDERS, Esq., President, etc., Members, Revenue Board, Fort St. George.

Dated—Kishingeery, the 15th January 1798.

The transmission of my estimates of charges, collection, etc., the current year being delayed by reason of a correspondence I have entered into with my assistants with the view of devising principles for the future guidance of our conduct and opinion on such matters I beg leave to lay before you in the meantime the following extracts of a letter from Captain Maclead, etc., and request your leave to authorize an addition to the prison at Salem that it may continue the increased number of persons there, also, the erection of three sugar mills in the southern district as he proposes. The former cannot, I apprehend exceed 30 pagodas and the latter he estimates at 150.

Extract of letter from Capt. Maclead to Lieut. Colonel Alexander Read,
dated 10th January 1798.

"The choultry for prisoners at this place is so full that I beg permission either to enlarge it or to send a proportion of the prisoners to Trippatoor where they may be usefully in the plantations.

I request your sanction for constructing two or three sugar mills at the public expense as I would pay every attention to economics. I think three mills on the West India construction might be erected for Pagodas 150. I am induced to make this proposal from having very favourable accounts from Namcul and Pamutty of the result of the encouragement of giving Tuckavie and Premiums to Sugar Planters.

No. LXIII

Letter—from Messrs. W. MEDOWS, CH. OAKLEY AND E. W. FALLOFIELD.

To—THOMAS OAKES, Esq., &c., Members of the Board of Revenue.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 14th July 1792.

We have received your letter of the 5th instant with its enclosures should Captain Read be of opinion that the inconveniences felt in his collections or by the inhabitants are such as require an immediate supply of the present Current silver fanams and Pico we have no objection to his establishing mints at the two places proposed by him for supplying the deficiency. At the same time we wish you to inform him that we approve of his ideas with respect to the introduction of the currency used in the Carnatic.

2. We approve of the establishment of the additional number of Charity Houses mentioned Captain Read for the relief of the poor inhabitants during the present scarcity in some of the Districts under him & we recommend, that he be desired to regulate the expence of them according to the daily charges incurred on account of the two similar Houses already established by him.

3. Captain Read has hitherto been furnished with any instructions from us respecting the Polygar of Cungoondy. We highly disapprove of this mans conduct but the District be being newly acquired we do not think it would be prudent at this time to the extremity of expelling him and we recommend that Captain Read in the first instance do require the Polygar to comply fully with the terms of his late agreement by removing Tim. Nyr and the dismissal of his Peons.

5. We approve of your remark with regard to the building of a mud Fort at Naigapetty and you have our permission to authorize Captain Read to allow the inhabitants to construct a new pettah and to grant them the usual Privileges.

No. LXIV.

Letter—from T. OAKES, Esq., W. ORAM, Esq., GEO. MURRAY, Esq., Members of the Board of Revenue.

To—Captain ALEXANDER READ, Collector in the districts of Baramahal and Salem.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 16th July 1792.

We have taken into consideration your letter of the 21st Ultimo and shall now reply to some of the points therein referred to us others being submitted for the decision of Government upon which you will hereafter receive instructions.

2. You inform us of your having addressed the Hon'ble Governor in Council on the subject of issuing to the troops on account of the great scarcity the Grain provided for laying up in the several Garrisons. Consequently you will wait for and be guided by his answer and report to us thereon.

3. Respecting Annibnama Fees it is only necessary to observe that this regulation of assessment does not apply to small rents given to the head Inhabitants but an all larger Rents of Districts or Purgunnahs and in cases of leases granted to Zemindars.

4. On the subject of Tuckavy we remark that advances on this account are in general limited to 5 Cent on the estimated produce but in consideration of the circumstances you state and the indulgence necessary to be shown to the Inhabitants of a newly acquired country we leave to your discretion the extent of the encouragement to be granted them under that head whether in money or grain.

5. You mention that Mr. Macleod has advanced money to repair a very extensive Nulla cut from the Cavery to water the Namcul districts and that the expence attending it is to be deducted from the produce we doubt not this work will be very beneficial to the country but we wish to know if the deduction is from the gross produce or from the sarkar share—in what manner and within what period you expect the Company will be indemnified for the expences of the undertaking.

6. In all cases of this nature the expediency of the measure the expenses attending it the means and probable period of reimbursement with every other particular connected with the subject should be stated to us in the first instance a reference with our sentiments would then be made to Government who alone can authorize the carrying it into effect.

7. The custom you state to have prevailed of granting enaum lands to persons building or repairing Tanks at their own expense we consider as liable to many objections and when it is found necessary to incur such expense we are of opinion it should be sustained by Government and as the country derives a proportionable benefit some additional assessment may be fairly made on the inhabitants to reimburse the amount we desire you will prepare and lay before as a statement shewing the repairs, etc., at present required, the estimated expense, and the probable period when the amount if advanced by the Company will be repaid by any accommodation you may be able to settle with the inhabitants or otherwise.

8. With regard to the application made to you by the Inhabitants of Cavery-Peram, district for building a mud Fort we are clearly of opinion that so large an expenditure as it would require could not be incurred by the Circle unless the measure was thought essentially necessary to that protection which Government is at all times disposed to extend to districts under its authority but should these inhabitants be desirous of erecting at their own expense any redoubt or other place of security more immediately in their neighbourhood and will point out the spot they make choice of we shall obtain the determination of Government thereon.

9. You will herewith receive copy of a circular letter to all Collectors under date the 27th August last on the subject of tent allowance. Travelling charges, etc., by which you will perceive that your application cannot be complied with.

No. IV.

Letter—from JOHN MATHER, Esq.

To—Major ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, etc.

Dated—Carykapitty, 16th February 1797.

Agreeable to your directions I have procured the dimensions, etc., of the Nerinjipate Anicut and Calwa, as taken by a Bramin about 20 years ago, sent by Hyder with an intent to rebuild it. I shall beg leave in submission to your own Judgement (and leaving the repairs of the Old Anicut entirely out of the question) to say what my opinion of it joined to that of the most intelligent of the Natives is; admitting them as by his measurement the length of the Calwa from the Anicut to the Allagamoorcha river to be 12,500 baums; they are generally of opinion that a cavity 4 baums broad at top, 2 at bottom and at a medium $\frac{3}{4}$ deep would answer the purpose effectually which at 15 baums per pagoda would only amount to 1,786 Pagodas, and in place of the Anicut, a bank or as they call it a *Corum* raised, by planting bushes obliquely across the river, and banking them strongly up on each side with sand, which must be done directly after the rains, so that they might take sufficient root before the coming down of the freshes the following season; this would in the course of two or three years raise a large bank like an Island in the middle of the River, and probably much higher than ever the Anicut was, and which by small repairs annually as at Purnatty, would keep the Calwa full. There were formerly 125,000 goontas water'd by the Cavay.

The expence of the proposed *Corum* allowing it to be 6 furlongs in length, beginning at a rock (as a shoulder) nearly West of Pulampitty, and reaching down to the middle of the Anicut; would be perhaps 1,000 Rupees, and 500 more for building up a breach in the Calwa at its entrance, and otherways improving the mouth of it for 250 or 300 yards; (by blowing away or otherwise removing parts of 2 or 3 rocks which have always much impeded the Course of the water being in one place only about 1 baum deep and 2 broad between 2 rocks and which as I see no appearance of blowing about any of them, ite.

probable they did not know how to remove effectually) would perhaps be sufficient.

I have been careful all along to be well informed on heads of that sort, and to be able to answer with precision any questions that may be asked about the face of the Country, and not contented myself with ascertaining the extent and situation of places only as appears in the Map. There are other places where water courses might in a similar manner be drawn from the Cauvery.

No. XCIX.

Letter—from A. READ, Esq., Superintendent, etc.

To—Captain MACLEAD, A.C.

Dated—the 8th November 1798.

In applying the rule that I have particularly pointed out as necessary to be observed in the examination of annual acknowledgements which is that the amount of each acknowledgement correspond with the amount in our accounts of the 11th July for which it is required, I find it will not answer in comparing your acknowledgements for tank repairs in 1207, their amount being 2,820 : 35 : 41 and the amount of both your advances and disbursements by account being 2,689 : 27 : 37 the difference of which is 130 : 43 : 4. I conceive the 2,820 : 35 : 41 is the total, and the 2,689 : 27 : 37, amount brought to account in the memorandum the 2,689 : 27 : 37, accompanied the acknowledgements you say Tank Repairs disbursed 2,689 : 27 : 37. I am therefore at a loss to where the additional 130 : 43 : 40 arises made.

To show these parts what is meant by totals acknowledgements and disbursements pending I shall here a statement of both from. it will appear there are difference between these of every

District.	Acknowledgements.	Disbursements.
	PAGS. FNS. C.	PAGS. FNS. C.
Salem	442 22 54	60 21 34
Belloer	91 22 60	93 22 10
Shendamungalam	830 4 73	729 37 07
Raushepoer	206 24 73	283 21 09
Nanicul	1,433 42 15	1,443 25 6
Purnatty	43 10 23	30 7 11
Difference of etc.		0 27 0
Totals	3,113 39 64	2,689 27 37

The acknowledgements should certainly be for the actual disbursements within the year and no more or less, for otherwise comparison of them can never be made without a reference to former years and a great deal of trouble.

The sum 3,113 : 39 : 64 stated in your acknowledgements as the amount disbursed in tank repairs, exceeding the sum brought to account by 424 : 12 : 27, the occasion for the transfer of 603 : 37 : 34 to your Takawy account, and the necessity of bringing it into your abstract of Tank Repairs don't appear.

If you had taken credit for the amount issued from your treasury it would be necessary to show the sum remaining in the hands of your talsildars by his receipt for it, but your Advances appear by your abstract to be 2,820 : and you have taken credit only 2,689 : 27 : 37.

You are requested to all these matters for the tion of the board of audit.

The amount of your in 1206 brought to account viz. Rs. 2,835 35 : 53 agrees memorandum within 12 may proceed from a mistake my people; but your acknowledgements are not accompanied translation which are no as much required as these acknowledgements of 1207 reason they are likewise rea

ACCOUNTS AND STATEMENTS

No. I.

Explanation of the Statistical Statement of the Baramahal and Suem Districts for the year 1206.

1. The statement shows how the whole soil of the country is classed and appropriated the means it has of carrying on cultivation, the amount of its raw products, the division of that between the inhabitants and government, and the reduction of the gross to the net collection comprehending in abstract all the sources of revenue, and defining how the portions of it required for Government are regulated and drawn from the common stock. Those points may be generally conceived from its construction but the connexion of so many objects depends upon system and their peculiarities on local circumstances. The following explanations are therefore intended to give full information upon each, for which purpose every head or section of columns will be made a distinct subject of remark.

Divisions.

2. The *Provinces or Collectorships* are those grand divisions of the districts originally made by the Superintendent when he delivered over the immediate charge of them to his assistant collectors in 1792 and could only form a guess as to their extent or revenue.

3. The districts are those subdivisions of the collectorships that have been lately made upon a plan of reform, by which it was intended they should consist of such due proportions of land and revenue as might be most convenient and economical in making the collections. Those purposes have been attained in a great measure but not effectually, as the geographical survey was not sufficiently advanced for guidance in the arrangement, which can hereafter be corrected. The immediate charge of districts is entrusted to Tahsildars or native officers, who collect the land rent from heads of villages, the licences and customs from the farmers of them, and remit the amount to the provincial or division casharees.

4. The *Villages* are more in every district than appear in the statement; the small ones having been generally considered subordinate to and consequently entered with the larger ones in the records but they will be all entered in the registers of the survey. Their rents are collected of the farmers or cultivators by the potails or village collectors who pay them at the districts casharees.

5. The *Geographical* or natural divisions of the country being the only in part from the geographical survey and the rest from a computed map they are not everywhere exact, but they serve to give a pretty faithful idea of the face of the country and of every particular district. As appears by the totals of divisions the Southern portions 2,148 the Center 2,021 the Northern 2,279 and the whole 6,448 square miles and as more obvious in the relative proportions subjoined nearly a fifth of the Southern, an eighth of the center a quarter of the Northern divisions and a fifth of the whole are hills.

6. The *Agricultural* divisions show the quantities of each description of land, as found by the Agricultural survey, which though the same lands are not always cultivated which must be every year nearly the same. From these it appears 1/15 only a quarter of the Southern, a third of the Center not quite a quarter of the Northern and rather more than a quarter of the whole are in cultivation. That quarter being only a third of the Plains, it may be thence inferred that the country could maintain at least three times as many inhabitants as at present. It farther appears J.K. 13. 14 that the proportions the Wet lands bear to the Dry are a twelfth in the Southern, a sixteenth in the Center a tenth in the Northern division, and a fifteenth on an average. The Arable is divided into *Sirkar* and *Enam* Lands the former being those whose revenue is wholly reserved for Civil, Military and Commercial purposes, and the latter being such as have been

alienated for the purposes of cultivation, religion, charity and police. These lands are sometimes entirely separated into whole villages, but in general both descriptions are found in every village, for in the sirkar villages there are always small portions held in benefice or fee, for some of the above purposes, and in whole villages that have been alienated, there are commonly some that have reverted to the Sirkar in default of heirs, so that almost everywhere they are greatly intermixt. On examination of the statement it appears, the *enam* lands make in the northern division about a sixth, in the other two divisions about an eighth, and at an average exactly a sixth of the lands in cultivation.

Reservoirs

7. It requires a particular survey should be made of these to ascertain their actual state and which of them are worth the repairing. Even the ordinary business of a Collector will not admit of the superintending such a survey, and it appears, that till it become the interest of the ryots themselves to construct reservoirs and keep them in repair, any mode that may be adopted for those purposes will be ineffectual.

Population.

It is imagined the numbers under this head are only those in general of the peasantry, including such of the tradesmen or free hands as the curmams may have on their books. If so the accounts of the ensuing year will be more correct. Those received being of the inhabitants on the plains only; the number on the hills have been estimated by their revenue on a supposition that the latter pay one with another only half the rates of the former, and that none but the hills which yield revenue are inhabited. A small proportion of them being so, it is fairer in judging of the density of population, to compare that of the plains together in the three divisions. From such a comparison the southern and northern divisions may be supposed equal the former containing 96 and the latter 95 per square mile and the center containing 109 per mile to be nearly a seventh more populous; but it must not be thence inferred that any given space of the plain actually occupied in the center division contains more inhabitants than an equal space in either of the other two, for that depends upon their being more or less spread. Nor can the proportion of inhabitants to the arable land be judged of by such a comparison for that depends on the distribution of their labour as may be demonstrated by opposing their numbers in each division to the quantities of arable land in them respectively thus:

Divisions.	Number of inhabitants	Arable land.		Acres per individual.	Individual per square mile.
		Acres	Miles.		
Southern Division.	167,600	343,529	537	2.10	312
Center Division	132,000	425,709	664	2.20	300
Northern Division	160,282	322,995	502	2.07	319
Total	520,935	1,102,233	1,703	2.11	307

The above shews that though the inhabitants in the center division bear a greater proportion to the level country than in the other two divisions they bear a proportion to the quantity of arable land. That is evidently owing to there as before noticed a much greater proportion of dry than of wet lands in the sirkar than in the other divisions, and the former requiring fewer hands to cultivate them. A fifth of the arable lands in the southern division being wet and only a fifth of those in the northern division being so, it might be expected from the Hills cause, that the number of hands would be greater in proportion to the lands of the former, but to the southward they are more generally supplied by running

streams, and to the northward by pakotas, which accounts in a great measure for the difference. The average density of the plains, which is 100 per square mile, is what should be taken for similar comparisons with level countries and it may be observed that though few are so mountainous as this, it appears by its average density of plains and hills which is 85 per square mile, that it is considerably more populous than Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Poland, Prussia or any of the more northern states. But the density of Great Britain, being generally 105 per square mile it is a quarter less populous than it.

Stock.

9. Every article of this section is no doubt greatly below the truth, for including the troops in the account of population, which has not been done, there appears to be fewer sheep or cattle than inhabitants. Their real numbers will always be concealed, from superstitious objections to their being counted, and from a fear of assessments, while sheep are taken at the company's price, which is less than their value. The number of ploughs are likewise carefully concealed, from its having been the custom under former Governments, to levy certain rasams or taxes upon them and in some places to regulate the land rent entirely by them. When the inhabitants find there is no ground for their suspicions their actual stock may be more nearly ascertained.

Produce.

10. This section is to show the relative value of the raw produce of lands received by the cultivators in every district and division, which is deduced first from the total quantities of arable land in the columns $\frac{J, K, L}{13, 14, 15}$ and their estimated amounts in their corresponding columns $\frac{J, K, L}{73, 74, 75}$ next from the quantities of plains and hills in the columns $\frac{A, B, C}{4, 5, 6}$ and the above amounts including hill rent $\frac{A}{23}$ and the gross collections of imposts $\frac{B}{78}$. The relative valuations of lands in every district at an average being observable, found on a narrow inspection of the statement it may suffice to shew here, those of each division and by expressing them in fanams their differences in the columns $\frac{J, K, L}{36, 37}$ will be the more apparent. Those of the lands only are as subjoined.

Descriptions.	South division.	Center division.	North division.
Dry per acre	187	54	88
Wet per acre	347	232	1,718

It appears the dry acre yields in the different divisions as they are placed in the proportions of 7, 4, and 3 rupees, and the wet, in the proportions of 28: 18: 14. These may be owing partly to the diversity of the soil, and partly to situation.

11. The deductions in the other columns $\frac{A, B, C, C}{39, 40, 41, 42}$ are more points of curiosity than use, being intended to shew the value of lands in the gross, and the average income of the people individually exclusive of manufactures and they prove to be as follows:—

Descriptions.	South divisions	Center division.	North division.
The hills per mile	43: 13: 32	1: 4: 61	21: 4: 16
The plains per mile	460: 0: 45	236: 0: 0	217: 0: 0
Average of plains and hills	347: 0: 0	399: 0: 0	166: 0: 0
Consumption of individuals at an average	4: 39: 0	2: 22: 19	2: 0: 60

The lands being so variably productive, taken in the gross, depends more on the proportions of them that are occupied, than on the value of arable land, but the amount of individual consumption depends entirely on the value of the arable lands as evident on reference.

Rents.

12. This section shews the average proportions of the gross produce demanded by the farmers, or whoever are the immediate lessors of the cultivators, as Rent, which are deduced first from the quantities of arable land on the Plains in the columns $\frac{K, L}{14, 15}$ and their amounts in the corresponding columns $\frac{J, K, L}{20, 21, 22}$ next from the quantities of Plains, and Hills $\frac{A, B, C}{4, 5, 6}$, and the above amounts including the rent of the Hills $\frac{A}{23}$ and the gross collections of Imposts $\frac{B}{78}$. These rents are the same that have been fixed by the survey, and being generally a third of the dry, and two fifths of the Wet produce, they will be found to bear those proportions to the estimated amounts, which are calculated by those rules from the assessments. Accordingly the averages of divisions as in the columns $\frac{J, K, L}{33, 34, 35}$ are these.

	S.D.	C.D.	N.D.
Dry per acre	27	18	12
Wet per acre	189	93	72

As observed of the produce the divisions are rated in the above order at $2\frac{1}{2}$ —and 1 rupee per acre of the dry, and at $11\frac{1}{2}$ —7 and 6 of the Wet, which differences may be similar portions of the produce in each division, and like the diversity in its quantity, they may result from the fertility of the soil and the difference of situation.

The deductions in the columns $\frac{A, B, C, C}{39, 40, 41, 42}$ are only to shew the rents that lands yield in the gross, and how much they come to per individual and the averages in each division prove to be these.

	S.D.	C.D.	N.D.
The Hills per mile	16: 4: 16	1: 3: 75	9: 39: 51
The Plains per mile	171: 30: 19	171: 20: 9	127: 37: 31
Together per mile	142: 15: 19	105: 32: 57	103: 44: 13
Rent per individual	1: 34: 50	1: 2: 60	1: 9: 72

The diversity of Rent like that of the gross produce depends more on the proportions of the land that are occupied, than on the value of the arable, but the individual contribution depends on value of the arable, because that is a stated proportion of its produce.

Assessments.

13. The public assessments of land being in countries where the prince is not really lord of the soil taxes, or portions of the farmers Rents the public Revenue is here distinguished into Rents and Taxes, tho' the Company being the acknowledged lord of the soil in these districts, and nineteen twentieths of it being held of the Company as such, its assessments, or revenue are the rents of that proportion. Though that proportion of the whole be so held, only five sixths are denominated Sirkar Lands, because a sixth (including the twentieth part that is free) is alienated, as shown under the head of Divisions, and pays only a tax, a portion of its rent to Government.

14. The contents of this section are therefore deduced from the quantities of sirkar arable land $\frac{D, E, F}{7, 8, 9}$, and the corresponding columns of their rent $\frac{D, E, F}{110, 111, 112}$ next, from the quantities of Hills and Plains $\frac{A, B, C}{4, 5, 6}$, including the rent of the Hills $\frac{A}{23}$ and the amount of Imposts $\frac{B}{78}$. The land rents here deduced being those of the sirkar lands only, as fixed by the survey, and by the same rules as the rents

of the Enaum Lands, they are of course very near the same as those in the preceeding section.

	S.D.	C.D.	N.D.
Dry per acre...	26	19	13
Wet per acre...	144	82	70

The trifling differences between these and the rates of the sirkar and enaum lands together are owing to the enaum being in some Districts better and in others worse than the sirkar lands. Both being the same portions of the produce, the Company is literally the farmer of the sirkar lands or five sixths of all those actually in cultivation, and if the lands alienated in fee, be included, it is the farmer of nineteen twentieths, which is probably what no Government ever was before.

The deductions which shew the relative value of these districts in the gross and of Individuals to the public revenue are these.

	S.D.	C.D.	N.D.
The Hills per mile ...	16 4 44	1 3 75	9 24 0
The plains per mile...	139 33 27	105 17 0	74 4 50
Together per mile ...	117 3 60	91 25 69	57 0 56
Individual contribution ...	1 19 2	0 42 50	0 33 19

The causes of the variable disparity of the rent, and uniform difference in the individual contribution, have been already explained.

Charges.

15. The deductions under this head are from their amounts in the columns 142, etc., etc., which consist of the ordinary establishments of servants for the current year and the actual disbursements of contingent charges, in the course of the last. Though they include commission, etc., the whole expence of collection and more contingent charges than will be disbursed the survey being finished they amount only to 23½ per cent of the settlement, and probably will never, after this, exceed 20 per cent of it.

Net Revenue.

16. Having included so many extra charges to shew, incontrovertibly, the proportion of the settlement that will be left, exclusive of all disbursements on account of Revenue and Police, it appears there will be 76½ per cent of it for Civil and Military purposes, also that the amount gives per square mile of the lands in general Pags. 67 16 57 and that every individual is worth 3 rupees per annum to Government. Judging however that the charges collection will not after this year exceed a fifth of the settlement or gross collection, it may rather be expected that Government will have the other fourfifths at its disposal the amount of which gives above 70 Pagodas per square mile. This may be compared with the revenue that the Government draws from any other country in India. Major Rennell states that the Company's possessions, in Bengal, Bahar and Orissa, contain about 1,62,000 square miles, and yield about 287 laes of sicca rupees which he reckons equal to £30,50,000 sterling. At shillings the exchange of 8 shillings, that is equal to 7,625,000 pags. which give 47 the square mile. The difference between this and 70 or even 67 may appear extraordinary and the more so when considered that a quarter of these districts is barren mountains and jungles that its only trade is with the Carnatic, and that Bengal is a level country, extremely fertile and the greatest source of wealth and commerce in India. It may be inferred that if the two countries be equally fertile, populous, and rich in specie, a greater share of the common stock, or individual property of these districts, is taken for Government, than in Bengal, and if they be less wealthy, that the share taken for it, is proportionably more, and this inference is correspondent with fact, for here, Government receives the rent of the land, and there, only a tax or part of that rent.

Occupants.

17. These are only the farmers or rather the tenants of sirkar lands on the plains D, E, F, for as already observed the Company is literally the farmer.

of them all. It being a practice with the ryuts to cultivate in their own, and in neighbouring villages, at the same time, many of them are, no doubt, twice registered, which makes their numbers in the statement greater than they ought to be. This inaccuracy must be common to all the three divisions, the relative proportions of farms in them may therefore be judged of, by the present data, and within an eighth or so, the size of them, at an average.

Divisions.	Number of farms.	Number of arable acres.	Average size of farms.
Southern ...	41,490	2,75,039	6½ Acres.
Center ...	25,781	3,70,168	14 do.
Northern ...	10,977	2,82,898	25½ do.

In like manner their average rents are found by dividing the sirkar land settlements D, E, F among them.

Divisions.	Number of farmers.	Settlement of the sirkar land.	Average rent of farmers.
Southern ...	41,490	2,05,835	4 43 0
Center ...	25,780	1,70,599	5 18 0
Northern ...	10,977	2,82,898	10 43 0

These comparisons demand a reference to a branch of rural economy and the effects of assessment upon Agriculture.

18. A single ryut and two Bullocks are reckoned in the Baraahal equal to the cultivation of a taur or 10 acres of Dry or a caany which is 2½ acres of wet land or half of those quantities of the dry and the wet together; from which it may be said general by that they can cultivate between 5 and 10 acres of the two descriptions but never more. If one with another they can go thro' more fatigue than a pair of bullocks, the first is not very material as it may be supposed that an opinion of experienced farmers on the subject cannot be wide of it. Admitting it then as data and supposing the hill people men, women and children, cultivate ½ acre per individual or half as much as the people on the plains, the quotient of the dry acres by 10, and of the wet by 2½ will give nearly the number of cultivators in each division.

	Dry acres.	Cultivators.	Wet acres.	Cultivators.	Total cultivators.
S. { Plains ...	313,130	31,313	25,899	10,059	43,666
{ Hills ...	8,769	1,694	...	...	
C. { Plains ...	407,996	40,796	17,713	705	41,722
{ Hills ...	1,058	211	...	...	
N. { Plains ...	306,674	30,667	26,321	1,528	36,344
{ Hills ...	2,075	4149	...	...	

In all 121,722 cultivators and of course the same number of ploughs.

19. Judging by this the number of farmers including the hills cannot exceed in the southern division 2,176 in the Center 13,421 in the northern 25,367. All these may be farmers of two ploughs, half their numbers may be farmers of one plough, a third of them farmers of eight ploughs, and so on in proportion as they incorporate, laborers turning farmers or hiring themselves to those who have stock to employ in agriculture.

20. Where rents are taken in kind it is the universal custom in India to divide the crops equally between the cultivator and his immediate lessor, who is styled the sirkar. That division leaves him just sufficient for his subsistence which requires that it suffer no diminution. It follows that where one half is taken for the sirkar which is generally understood to be the Government and the other half must necessarily be given to the ryuts, every cultivator must work for himself, because no person will employ him to have the trouble of dividing his crops between him and the sirkar for nothing, so that where the above rule of assessment is carried rigorously into execution, all that are employed in husbandry must be tenants that cultivate the soil. But when an intermediate agent can get a share of the crops for himself, whether by prescription, or stealth, he then finds it

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worth his while to turn farmer, and the greater the profits of farming, the greater the encouragement to increase his farm.

21. In these districts the rents are all in Money and the above mentioned division of the crops is the basis of the present assessments consequently they are meant to be the equivalent of the sirkars share of the crops. Where that has been regulated, with great exactness, the cultivators must of course hold their lands immediately of the sirkar, for others will not be at the trouble unless unconstrained of dividing the crops with them or converting them into money and incur the risk of responsibility for nothing. But where the assessment is below the average amount of the sirkars share, the farmer sees that he can let out the lands to tenants at rates exceeding the sirkars rates, and that if he manages a whole farm himself by entertaining laborers, his profits will maintain him and the greater his profits, the greater his encouragement to farming.

22. The combining these circumstances would lead to expect that the smaller the farms the higher the rent, and that the lower the rents, the greater the farms must be and these suppositions are perfectly correspondent with the facts that are found to exist in these districts, as evident in comparing them together.

Divisions.	Assessment per acre.		Average of farms.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Quantity.	Rent.
	Rs.	Rs.		P. R. C.
Southern	2	11	14	4 43 0
Center	1½	6½	14	6 8 0
Northward	1	5½	25½	10 43 0

The undoubted conclusions are these first that rents in the southern division must be equivalent of half the produce or very near it, that they are less in the center, and still less in the northern divisions second that corresponding with those circumstances farms consist in general of between four and three tenants or cultivators in the northern, of about two in the center and of only one in the southern division, third that the state of farming in the three divisions being in an inverse proportion to the size of farms, and in nearly a direct proportion to the rates of assessment it follows that the rents of the southern districts must be lowered, or those of the northern districts raised, according as farming may be deemed encouraging or discouraging to Agriculture, and if it be found that low rents are discouraging to agriculture that will establish the expediency of equalizing them with a due regard to the fertility of the soil and other circumstances in each district, and of a general remission.

Markets.

23. These are held in every district at places the most convenient for husbandmen to dispose of their products, and the merchants to barter with them, and one another. Some districts have only one in the week, and others have one everyday of the week, according to their extent, situation or trade.

Fairs.

24. These are established for the performance of certain religious ceremonies which are mostly in honor of particular duties of the Hindoos, or in commemoration of events said to have happened among them. These ceremonies are of two kinds. One are on account of Brumá, Vishnoo and Sheva under different appellations who are supposed to govern the world their wives, sons and daughters, and the other on account of the Gram Dauvatta, who are the tutelary duties of particular villages. The former being the least numerous appear to be those only that are registered in the southern and center divisions. In the northern those of the Gram Dauvatta are excluded. Most of them are annual, but some of them are performed twice and three times a year.

Gross Produce.

25. Land rent and imposts being the two great branches of public Revenue, in these districts, the former portions of the raw products in specie, the latter portions of their enhanced value when manufactured, this section, as containing the estimated worth of the raw produce of all the low lands, sirkar, and enaum, in cultivation $\frac{J. K. L.}{13, 14, 15}$, and of the highlands A 4 together, with the gross collections of imposts on the plains $\frac{C}{6}$ made by the undur renters or agents of those who farm them, it comprehends all its sources of private revenue that accrues from land. The cultivators or ground rent, being the rent ascertained by the survey, and the equivalent of half the raw produce at an average in specie, or the product of the average quantity and average price of the raw produce, this estimate of its amount, is the result of those principles inverted and must be correct in the proportion that the rents approach the said equivalent. The imposts include an addition or 25 per cent to the public rents of them, as the supposed profits of the farmers of them.

It may suffice to extract the totals of divisions for comparison.

Heads.	S.D.		C.D.		N.D.	
	Amount.	Prop.	Amount.	Prop.	Amount.	Prop.
Dry of the plains	Rs. 78,314	RS. 70	Rs. 4,95,822	RS. 84	Rs. 2,60,935	RS. 65
Wet of the plains	1,90,844	23	76,207	12½	1,04,280	26
Dry and wet of hills	19,562	8	570	1	17,421	5
Imposts	31,818	4	17,895	3	16,383	4
Total	8,20,409	100	5,90,985	100	3,97,805	100

From this it appears that the wet of the plains on the southern division yielding as before stated 28 rupees an acre and the dry 17 it makes a third of their produce though it be only a twelfth of their arable that the wet of the plains in the center division which is a sixteenth of their arable yielding 18 rupees per acre its produce is a seventh part of their arable and that the wet of the plains of the northern division which is a tenth of their arable, yielding only 3 rupees per acre it makes but a fifth of their produce. The great differences in the productiveness of the wet proceed from the abundance and scarcity of water which require proportionably more or less labor. The comparative differences in the produce of the hills are correspondent with the portions of these inhabited in each division and those of the gross collections of imposts with the situation and trade of divisions.

26. The whole amount of the land products is estimated Pag. 17,43,256 which though a pagoda be under the average price of a cundiy of dry or wet grain may be supposed so many cundies. That may be considered the common stock for the supply of all the Inhabitants with food for the year should be included the imports of grain. Three cundies being the usual quantity of individual consumption in a year the above 17,43,256 cundies divided among 546,163 the number of inhabitants gives 3½ cundies, so that making allowance for the troops that are not included in the account of the population, for the tradesmen and others probably omitted, for seed and wastage, the annual produce must be about equal to the annual consumption. The export from Wopalloor is about 80 Banay's loads of grain a month and this downright plumpens.

27. It appears by deduction there must be about 121,722 tenants or cultivators in all the districts so that the whole produce being 17,43,256 every plough one with another yields 14½ cundies. The tenants in general have old relations, younger brothers and sisters, wives and children to support. Particular accounts of their number not being procured yet it must be computed, and it may be

readily admitted that one with another they cannot have less than two, a wife and a child, or two aged persons, depending upon them. The common annual allowance of the laboring poor or cultivators of the soil when hired by one another or others that farm being commonly three cundies of that grain and a pagoda, 6 cundies and 3 pagodas, or the equivalent, 9 pagodas, must appear a very moderate estimate for the families of tenants, their cattle, ploughs, and seed. Granting these two positions their number will be 365,166, which appears too small a proportion of the whole inhabitants, and their expenses will amount to Pags. 10,95,498 which leaves a rent of 6,47,759 which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ from every plough to whoever may be their immediate lessors. This may be thought but a vague calculation, but the quantity of arable land (excepting the hills) is ascertained by actual survey, the average produce is deduced from the rent in the same way the rent was deduced from the produce of particular fields, and the number of hands that subsist by agriculture is so low that any one will doubt its being enough. The principal points being so well founded, and the others that have been assumed so moderate, it is probable that few estimates of the kind have been nearer the truth. The object of it is, to shew, that the produce of the soil being limited, to a specific quantity and amount and likely (as there is little reason to expect any increase of population or improvement in agriculture) to remain, a long time, at its present standard, it is necessary the demands of government should also be limited. The establishing this principle, and determining how far the public may encroach upon the private income, without triment to the community, are of the first importance to the well being of this and of other countries dependant on the Company, especially as the means of drawing forth all their resources being now understood, they may be pursued too far, from a Zeal for the public service, and ambition to acquire commission.

28. To effect so great a purpose let it first be supposed that a collector assume the character of a landlord, which apparently consistent with the prevailing opinion in this country that "the prince is the proprietary lord of the soil" he may do without innovation, or seeming to violate the rights of any class of the inhabitants, and that he strive to raise his rents as much as possible. He will take all his districts into his own immediate management, and calculate the stock and expenditure, the produce and profits of husbandry, that he may leave his tenants, the cultivators of the soil a bare subsistence, in order to secure the surplus for his employers. If his rents are for a lease, or to be the same one year with another, he will think the profits of plentiful years too much, those of scarcity too little, and of course allow them what may appear sufficient at an average for their subsistence which on a comparison of their number with the produce may prove as on the proceeding calculation to be pags. per family or so much per plough, which leaves for the ground rent of the arable land in these districts a rent of 6,47,759 pags. or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent plough. Whether his calculation be exact or not something above or something below the intended average, the consequences must be the same, but in different degrees. If *above* the cultivator and his family may feel distress, only one year in four; if *exact* two in *the* four and if *below* the average three in the four according to the favourableness and unfavourableness of the seasons. From not being strong, active and skilful enough, from being sickly or idle, burthen'd with a numerous family, or extravagant and liable to unavoidable misfortunes, he can hardly subsist in ordinary years, and never saves enough in plentiful years to support him in years of scarcity. In short such is the indolence and extreme poverty of the lower class of the ryots or cultivators, that their circumstances are continually fluctuating which makes it impossible for them, to cultivate the same lands every year, without frequent and timely aid, which the collector is not at hand to give, and without which they are obliged to sell off their stock to pay their rents, to throw up their farms and turn coolies, or beg for their bread. Many of them everywhere are forced to that extremity every year, but it would be the case with probably half their number under such a high rental. It is easy for the proprietor or renter of a village or small district to supply the wants of all his tenants and accomodate them in all respects, but it is impossible for a collector to hear all the representations, to inform himself of

all the affairs to guard against all the impositions and to adjust everything necessary concerning 40,000 or 50,000 of them. It cannot be doubted that under the circumstances, which occur in ordinary, many of them and their progeny perish, from the want of food, and the inference is but too plain that the effects of such a high rental would be extreme poverty and desolation. Exclusive of the gradual decline of agriculture and revenue under this mode of management it seems probable that three quarters the rents of such a multitude of poor could not be collected, without a contribution from those who might pay up their own, which is always extortion and that the cruelties which the tahsildars to gain credit with their principals would exercise to collect the last instalments would drive the inhabitants into other districts, while the collector ignorant of their condition or insensible to their distress might remain inexorable in his demands, or overwhelmed with complaints from every quarter and desirous of granting relief, he would find the task of informing himself, as to individual capacity totally impracticable and a reduction of the rentals of their stock which they soon replace from the income of others more favorable and that the prudent and industrious, also those who have stock among them begin to extend their farms, by application for the use of defaulters and that consequently the number of his putty holders proportionably diminishes. He likewise perceives that complaints are fewer, that his collections are more easily made than formerly and that applications to throw up their lands are less frequent. But the profits of farming being still so small as not to induce many of them to become responsible for others many of them who continue to work for themselves are unable to bear up against the various misfortunes, to which all those employed in agriculture are subject, from the want of some support, all being equally without resources ignorant and helpless. It is hoped these will not be thought fancy pictures, for they are drawn from example and experience and to shew the futility of any government or its officers attempting to conduct the affairs of the common people, and the necessity of permitting that to be done by a middle rank of them which is to be found in every country unless among savage nations, where, like ryots under such a management, all are equal because, equality is the offspring of poverty and wretchedness—inequality the effect of wealth and happiness.

30. The Collector having perceived the means of improving the condition of the inhabitants and the consequent saving of trouble to himself, it may be supposed that with the leave of his superiors he will try the effect of a further reduction and that he consequently allows 11 pagodas per plough which amounting to 13,38,492 leaves a rent of 4,04,314 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per plough. Then he finds that more of the cultivators spring up into farmers and that only those who are equally poor and averse to servitude continue to work for themselves. The others who have ~~enough stock~~ sufficient to keep their ploughs a going, or too little to do that, immediately class themselves under those provided, and the industry of their masters being whetted by the profits of farming they are so far from desiring to throw up their lands, as formerly, that they wont part with them unless for a consideration. Then it appears there is a property in land, which there was not before (because there was no property in that which yields only the wages of labor) and poorer men come forward to purchase it, because they can get, by that means an interest upon their capital, or profit upon their stock, and with greater security than any other way. Now the collector having fewer creditors, and those more substantial, he has very few balances outstanding at any time, and finds little trouble in collecting them, even without extorting a contribution which at first was necessary. The reasons of this change are that almost every defaulter who has not ready money to pay up his balance, has stock to sell off, or credit to the amount of his debt by mortgaging his farm, and when he delays doing the one or the other the collector can oust him, by giving his farm in *gratuit* to another upon condition of his agreeing to pay off the debt of the defaulter, on receiving the farm in grant, or within a certain period by instalments. This debt never can be considerable while the ordinary instalments are monthly. The expectation of continuing the lands on such favourable terms, being known and depended on (for in a country that has been so subject to change nothing will be considered permanent for some time) they at length become saleable and the undoubted security to Government for the revenue. The farmers

being at hand to supply the wants of their tenants, there is no occasion to allow them more one year with another than the 9 pagodas per plough. That is they fairly demand such a rent as leaves them at an average just enough to subsist on, lending them grain, etc., in scarce and repaying themselves in plentiful seasons. That affords the farmers at the rate of two pagodas per plough or every 9½ lb. acres which including the hills is the average complement of dry and wet lands together so that the profits of farming are nearly in the following proportions, according to the extent produce and rent of farms.

Farms ploughs in acres.	Gross produce.	Under rents.	Upper rents.	Profits of farming.
1 03	14½	9	3½	2
10 98	143	90	33½	20
100 929	1433	900	333½	200

The above is on a supposition that all the lands are let out by the farmers to the under renters or cultivators, but the profits of farming are much more to those who have stock of their own and hire labourers, for half the under rent.

Being so considerable the most active of the farmers start up now into great landholders, who let out their estates to farmers of the same condition as they originally were themselves and they again parcel out their lands among the cultivators for money or divide the crops with them. The country being thus distributed among substantial farmers and they alone held responsible for the rents to Government, the collector has no more to say to the petty tenants or cultivators unless when they call on him in his judicial capacity for justice and they in general find it their advantage to attach themselves to their masters, who interested in their welfare and always at hand to watch over it, supply them with grain when they would perish from the want of it, help them to plough their fields, when they would otherwise be waste, stimulate their idleness, check their extravagance, reward their industry by lending them money to defray their marriage, and by numberless means essential to their happiness and preservation. The farmers being also enabled by their quantity of stock to cultivate more lands and improve those which were cultivated before, they contribute greatly to the increase of agriculture and acquiring with the means of procuring them, a relish for the comforts and refinements of life they also contribute to the increase of manufactures.

31. Though the above conclusions are founded upon information received daily for a number of years corroborated by the prosperity of countries, the least portion of whose public revenue is derived from land and the general poverty of those where the sovereign's revenue chiefly accrues from it, a prevailing opinion that an high rental promotes agriculture and of consequence national wealth requires to be particularly noticed because that is fact well established and if the distinction made in the foregoing between the sovereign and the farmer escape observation it will appear to operate against the arguments adduced with which in reality it is perfectly consistent. Were no rent demanded for the use of land the class of people in India who are the cultivators having scarce any want but food, they would desire but very few things in barter for the produce, and consequently would cultivate very little more land than might be requisite for their own consumption. Thence the necessity of demanding from them a portion of the produce as rent, that the other classes of the people may be subsisted, and the higher the rents the better provided—they are regularly fed as they will work the harder to ensure themselves sufficient for their own support. But as already shown it is the part of the farmer and not of government or its officers to assess them. If the former do it he may leave them just sufficient for their subsistence, because he is always at hand to supply their wants, and without loss by making them pay their debts when they have the means, but if government do it, it must be satisfied with less, and however moderate it may be, it never can depend on their industry, or prudence, nor can it expect to receive all their rent but by an act of oppression and injustice that of making others pay the balances of the defaulters by an extra assessment. The disposition of all descriptions of men to get as much

or themselves as possible is sufficiently prevalent to ensure the farmers taxing their tenants as high as circumstances will admit. Their doing it is therefore more in favour of agriculture, than Governments attempting it.

32. But the increase of it depending no less on the work of the laborer than the use of stock it may be necessary for government to stimulate, the farmers by raising their rent and the indolence of many enamdars, who hold their lands rent free may be urged in favour of that measure. Particular instances cannot however invalidate general principles or established facts, and none can be better established than the good policy of governments allowing a certain portion of the soil for the profits of farming. That portion excepting what the farmer may barter for the comforts on luxuries of life is wholly laid out in improving the soil, and where buildings are necessary, in providing for the accommodation of the tenantry. It is owing to the sovereigns being the landlords in India to their estates being so much larger, and to their being so much worse landlords than those in Europe, by reason of letting out their lands in whole, provinces to be managed in trust or held in farm during pleasure; that not only the profits of farming, but often the profits of the tenantry or cultivators are carried off into the coffers of the landlords or their renters, and lost to agriculture. It is owing to this difference of system that the governments in this country are not only under the necessity of constructing tanks and other buildings and of keeping them in repair, but of supplying the wretched cultivators with the means of purchasing the implements of labor and even of subsistence. In other words by supplanting the farmers, they involve the necessity of attending to the duties and functions of private persons which are equally below their dignity and beyond their ability to perform. When the country is divided into farms moderately assessed given away in long leases or in perpetual inheritance and the inhabitants are left to manage their own affairs government will find the baneful effects of its interference and till those measures take place it will appear as if its assistance could not be withheld without inevitable loss to revenue.

33. Advantage to the country being proposed by a reduction of the land rent some compensation to Government may be expected for the sacrifice and the means by which all prosperous nations have increased their revenue suggests the propriety of doing it by procuring more revenue to Government from other sources than is usual in India by the increase of imposts. They are already multiplied in this country to a great number being levied upon casts, trades, utensils, houses, and every denomination of property, also upon the transfer and transit of almost every kind, but they are all arbitrary, partial unequal and uncertain, having never been under proper regulations conformable to any general system of policy. The relief of those employed in cultivation, being the present object points out that other occupations must be required to contribute more to revenue than they have done heretofore, and according to their respective income or expence. From the impossibility of ascertaining the circumstances of individuals and consequently of properly regulating any taxes upon casts, trades or property those appear objectionable. The expence of every person, or in other words his consumption of commodities being generally in proportion to his income it is evident that he should contribute to revenue in that proportion and as his consumption cannot be ascertained or regulated that the only way of procuring his quota is by taxing commodities. It appears that the articles which constitute the food of the poor should be exempted and that all others should be taxed in proportion as they are considered luxuries also that raw materials for manufactures should be exempt and taxed in proportion to their value when manufactured, but in doing this care should be taken to keep the duties upon them so low as not to cause a diminution of raw products. As appears by the statement B-78 the gross collections of imposts amount at present to only 4 per cent of the gross produce, and it may be thought that the want of trade is the cause of their forming so small a proportion of the public revenue, but the real cause of it is governments taking so great a portion of the produce before it comes out of the hands of the cultivation. It can no doubt be taken after as well as before. As many think that will produce exactly the same effect upon the Land, but in Europe, where the land tax is so much less a share of the produce, and the other taxes so much greater a share of productive labor, than they are in India, the effect is extremely different between the two

modes, lands being very valuable there because they yield abundance, and of no value here because they yield but a bare subsistence to the farmer. At any rate the farmers would scarce believe that they were not benefited by a remission of their present high rental while the consumers of their produce on whom that remission would fall at least a great part of it, would scarce be sensible of any difference it would make to them because the ~~the~~ ^{the} being in the price of commodities would seem to pay no more than the worth of them. The road customs being likewise wholly paid by the consumer, it may appear that for the same reasons they should be continued and augmented, but as obstructing the transit of the surplus commodities of some districts to others in want of them, they confine the consumption of the districts in which they grow to the great detriment of Agriculture. It is probable the immediate increase of taxes on commodities would not be equal to the proposed reduction of the land rent, but it would be in some years by the increase of manufactures and a more general taste for the luxuries of life. These are expected to be the effects of opening a new field for all casts of the inhabitants to acquire wealth by turning their minds to agriculture. At present very few except the *shuders*, *coomly* and *pully* casts are engaged in it and they are so rusticated that in general their only covering is a comly or coarse blanket and their principal food raggy a sort of dry grain. Even the richest among them wont live in any other than a thatched house and are not distinguished by their dress. From these circumstances it may be inferred that any improvement of their condition is not likely to increase their expences. But this is not the case with the other casts, who from not being cultivators cannot hold the plough themselves and consequently under the present high rental are prevented from engaging in agriculture. The advantage of inducing such people to turn farmers is so well understood that a remission of the rent exacted of the casts before mentioned is commonly granted in other countries to Brahmins and Moormen and it is partially allowed in these districts. But that is a parsimony disgraceful to a Government. The indulgence should be extended to all descriptions by such a general remission as would make the lands saleable for at least two or three years purchase.

34. To comprehend all the ranks of people maintained by the produce of the soil in other countries it remains to speak of landlords the clergy and the poor. The two latter being amply provided for in these districts as will hereafter appear the present question may be confined to the former. The princes or Governments being the only landlords in India excepting Zemindars and Polygars of which there is only one in the ceded districts, all the rents of the cultivating tenants, the subject of the first and second hypothesis, and in the farmers or landholders who are that of the third are deposited in the public treasury whence being issued for the disbursements of the civil, military and commercial departments, they must be tardy in flowing back and a great part never return to be employed as the means of carrying on cultivation. Even in Europe where the most extensive lordships or estates of the nobility and gentry are small compared with kingdoms, and their rents are mostly laid out in rich furniture and equipage, domestic products and in silks, velvets, wines, spices, and other articles imported from abroad, their rents are esteemed in a great measure unproductive to agriculture and on that account overgrown estates are considered detrimental to it and of less advantage to home manufactures than small ones. How perfectly correspondent that opinion is with the low state of the arts in this country! The great estates in Europe having originated in feudal tenures and the accumulation of fortunes by farming being very slow in any country there can be no apprehension of estates becoming too large in India for many centuries, whatever advantages may be allowed to people in that line of life.

35. As granting those proposed to the inhabitants of these districts would occasion such a total change of system, that tho' most arguments that occur for and against it have been adduced that seemed possible without entering too far into details, something more than abstract reasoning may be requisite to carry conviction of its expediency and Great Britain being the most prosperous country in the World, the distribution of its gross produce may be adduced as the best example that can possibly be given. The subjoined statement is therefore

extracted from the works of the celebrated Mr. Young the receiving which at this very time is no less singular than its fitness for the present design. He estimates the state and quality of the soil of England and Wales to be

	ACRES.
Arable Land	16,000,000
Gross Lands	16,000,000
Barren and uncultivated lands	2,000,000
Total	34,000,000

36. Population of Agriculture exclusive of landlords, clergy, parochial poor and manufactures.

Number of men servants	222,996
Maid servants	167,247
Boys	111,498
Labourers	334,494
Menservants and laborers	557,496
Farmers	111,498

By particular estimate ... 1,505,228

The number of souls according to the average of 15 per cent including extra labour is 2,957,490 and deducting the maids and boys in the farmers families part of them being children of the laborers reduces it to 2,800,800 souls.

37. Product of the Soil.—This is deduced from the number of acres growing each kind of grain and the products of live stock at their average prices which give the following result.

	£.
Wheat and rye	17,476,310
Barley	9,856,423
Oats	7,714,267
Pearse	4,519,865
Beans	3,110,559
Turnips	4,110,559
Clover	1,449,474

Total products of arable crops exclusive of potatoes, cabbages, &c.	48,237,691
Cows	7,107,996
Sheep	14,494,740
Wool	694,539
Fattening beasts	2,924,374
Young cattle	2,229,960
Swine	2,508,709
Poultry	334,494

Total products of live stock which including hay sold to towns amounts to about ... 35,000,000

Total product of the soil, except house rent, woods, parks chaces, &c. ... 83,237,691

Expenditure of Husbandry—	
Wages of 222,996 men servants at the average rate of £ 8-9-9	1,892,675
Their board, &c. at £ 9-0-0	2,000,000
Wages of 167,247 maid servants at £ 3-9-0	577,001
Their board, &c. at £ 5-0-0	336,235
Wages of 111,498 boys at £ 3-2-0	245,643

Their board at £ 6-10-0	724,787
Earnings of 334,494 laborers constantly employed at 7 s. 1 d. per week	6,160,262
Extra labor of men, women and children at harvest, &c.	2,053,420
Total industrious poor or amount of labor	14,596,937
Renewal of the stock of draft cattle, farriers, &c.	780,486
Renewal of the stock of horses and oxen	7,024,374
Wear and tear of implements	8,195,103
Repairs of buildings	278,745
Purchase of seed	4,873,808
Interest paid by the farmers on 110,000,000 stock at 4 per cent per annum	4,400,000
Amount of extra charges	25,552,016
Total expense of cultivation including the subsistence of the Cultivators, viz., 14,596,937 + 25,552,016	40,148,953
Remains net Receipts of articles particularly estimated	43,088,738
Deduct supposed amount of expenses less susceptible of calculation	2,484,381
Remainder or surplus which may be demanded as the ground rent	40,604,357

39. Income of the soil. Mr. Young makes this to be £59,601,294 by including under this head 14,596,937 the amount of labor and 4,400,000 the interest of stock but these are included above in the expense of cultivation, to find the surplus 40,604,357 as what may be considered in this country the ground rent which as hereafter will be seen is the *teerwa* or *sirkar* rent constituting the valuation of lands by the survey—the appropriation of which is the chief subject of information proposed by this digression, and he states the land lords rental to be 16,000,000 which is here divided into their income and the tax to Government, because supposed to include it.

The farmers profit or income is	18,237,691
The land lords income exclusive of the Land tax	14,000,000
The Land tax to Government	2,000,000
The clergys tythes	5,500,000
The Poors rates	866,666
Total	40,604,357

It appears the surplus, or what remains after defraying the expense of cultivation which might be demanded as the cultivating tenants rent is 48½ the farmers profits 21, the landlords income 17, the tax to government 2½ the clergys tythes 6½ the poors rates 1½ per cent of the gross product so that rate-tythes and tax amounting to 10½ or one eighth of the product of the soil exclusive of woods, timber, inland fisheries, parks and mines of all sorts which would probably reduce it to a ninth or as the author of the wealth of nations supposes a tenth of the whole, and the amount of profit and income being 38 per cent of the product according to the statement it is more than probable that including woods, &c. is two fifths of the whole. These two fifths are what proprietors may draw from their estates if they chuse to take them all under their own management, and if they prefer the letting them out to farmers they are sure of nearly one fifth for their own income. This it is that gives lands in

England such value that according to Mr. Young who was at great pains to ascertain every point their average sale is 33½ years purchase and it is great a surplus remaining after defraying the expense of cultivation and paying all public demands upon the ground rent that makes land there such good security. I shall infer that the reason of their being no security and of no value in this country is the little that remains to the farmer (for there are no proprietors in sirkar lands) after paying the exorbitant demand of Sirkar.

40. By way of finishing this discussion, the account which the Gentleman whose labors have finished such valuable data for elucidation on the ordinary distribution of the above income and his opinion on the portion of it accruing to the farmers may be thought very interesting as essential to the prosperity of that happy country whose produce is so judiciously divided between the ryots and the sirkar.

"The farmers" says he "receive in the first place the total amount. Out of it they dispense income to the other classes; in rent to the land lords, in the amount of labors to the industrious poor in rates to the non-industrious poor and in tythes to the clergy. Their other expenses in various instances maintain many other ranks of people and the surplus remains for their profit; not to lay up as savings but to maintain themselves, that is chiefly in the consumption of manufactures." "The greater the farmers profit, the more the state is benefited, and without considering either landlords or clergy. Upon an average of farmers and landlords (for the clergy in this view are out of the question) the farmer class undoubtedly expends a much greater proportion of additional income in the improvement of culture, the increasing of cattle etc., etc., than landlords in the improvement of estates, and this superiority is so great that it is almost beyond calculation." "Speaking of the aggregate interest of the nation he says. "A land lords raising his rents is beneficial but if he raise them so enormously by that no farmer can hire of him then his estate becomes waste and the nation is injured. It would be the same with the tythes were they levied in a proper manner but being multipliable on industry they are pernicious. The poors rates are a productive expense but injurious in encouraging idleness." Many quotations might be made from Steuart, Smith, Anderson and others who have written on the subject to the very same effect. The opinion of such eminent men be so decidedly for allowing the farmers a liberal share of the produce because they make so much better use of it than the landlords though the greatest part of their income certainly contributes to the increase of productive labor who can doubt what it would be upon a motion for absorbing both in the share of the sovereign. And if 800,000 landlords the estimated number in England and Wales do so little good compared with the farmers in promoting agriculture what would they expect from one? The difference is not so great between the people, soil, or the climate in Europe and India to suppose that the same causes would not in the course of time produce the same effects in one country as the other. The supineness that is said to prevail among the natives of India is wholly ascribed to the climate but whoever has lived among them and reflects on the examples he may have seen of their activity and courage in the field, and of the spirit of industry he may have observed where manufactures and trade are encouraged, he will more readily suppose it the effect of a system of government and finance so different in every respect to that of countries so much more prosperous and happy.

41. Their division of the land products with the sovereign under freedom and security proving of such material consequence to landed property, the proportions which other sources of private income may contribute to the public revenue must also be very important to the common-wealth and of course are so in the present enquiry. It must be very difficult to ascertain the several amounts of those sources in any counting, and has not yet been attempted in these districts. Estimates however may be deduced from accounts of the different classes of the inhabitants, whose consumption is restricted by their condition or prejudices to the consumption of particular articles and registers of exports and imports must be very useful in such deductions. Exactness in them cannot however be expected, and being only for a general comparison it is not very material. Mr. Young in taking a transient view of these resources in England

and Wales, has formed an estimate of which the following is the abstract, but he has not anywhere stated the amount of the land-tax, which others say is under two millions or whether it be paid out of the landlords' rental the profits of the landry or included in any other head. In one statement he supposes the aggregate of taxes paid by all England amounted in 1771 to eight, and here he reckons them to nine millions.

ESTIMATE

Products of the soil including woods, timber, fisheries, &c. ...	66,000,000
Value of labor added to the English Wool ...	7,000,000
Value of labor bestowed on leather, implements and furniture ...	4,000,000
Manufactures of lead, tin, iron, copper, &c. ...	6,000,000
Silk and Cotton ...	1,500,000
Labor of Artizans ...	6,500,900
Merchants, sailors, shipbuilders, boatmen, writers, servants ...	10,000,000
Interest of savings in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce ...	5,000,000
Law, Physic, the fine arts Literature, &c. ...	5,000,000
Total Private Income ...	113,000,000
Public Revenue exclusive of interest to foreigners ...	9,000,000
Total Public and Private Revenue ...	122,000,000

By this the Public is nearly to twenty-fifths or eight per cent of the private revenue, but as the product of the soil is more certain datum, and some will have it that all taxes ultimately fall upon the land the following deductions appear to be of more consequence *The whole product of the soil, exclusive of house rent, woods, parks chaces, and manufactures amount—*

As before stated to ...	£.
The woods, parks, &c. to ...	8,000,000
	6,000,000

And the total exclusive of house rent and manufactures to ... 89,000,000

Nine millions the amount of all taxes being 10 per cent of that sum they are a ninth part, and two millions the land tax being 2½ per cent of that sum it is nearly a forty-fifth part of the whole *The total Income of the soil*, to proprietors and farmers and exclusive of hired laborers and interest, also woods, parks &c., amounts as before

Stated to ...	40,000,000
The woods, parks, &c. to ...	6,000,000
And the total to proprietors and farmers only to ...	46,000,000

The amount of all taxes being 9½ per cent, when that sum they are a ninth part, and the land-tax being 4½ per cent it is a twenty-third part of the whole. Should it be more necessary to refer to the *Income of Agriculture* it may be remembered that it is 40,000,000 of which the total amount taxes is 22½ and the land-tax 5 per cent a small share of it compared with the sirkars share in India.

42. The Revenue statement of these districts the subject of reference in the present enquiry only includes the gross produce of the soil ^{J. K. L. A. C.} _{73, 74, 75, 76, 77,} and the gross collections of Imposts B-78 amounting C-79 to pagodas 18,07,235,446, which exclusive of the wages of labor and profits of stock constitute the source whence the public revenue of this Country is derived. Now it shall be explained how that is done. In the foregoing the errors and consequent evils of a parsimonious management have been exposed and the contrast of one more liberal exemplified. The subject is to hold in both systems as in a mirror demonstrating that what

brings the most immediate advantage to Government, gradually causes poverty and desolation and that what brings the least present advantage to it is productive of plenty and happiness to the community and proportionably increase of the Public Revenue. The peculiar aptness of a passage in the spirit of laws to the present subject will excuse it is hoped another quotation "If the Government says antiques proportions its future to that of Individuals, the use and convenience of the latter will soon make its fortune rise. The whole depends upon a critical moment shall the state begin with impoverishing the subject to enrich itself? Or had it better wait to be enriched by its subjects? Is it more advisable for it to have the former or the latter advantage? Which shall it chuse to begin or to end with patience? No sovereign unless one that may have had the same knowledge of the resources of the Country and the same power to command them ever had the same opinion. The worst and the best policy being understood, it will be easier to judge of what has been done and the whole detail of revenue being laid down, there will be no difficulty found in devising any system that may be deemed the most eligible either with a regard to particular interests or the facility with which it may be carried on, under every change of administration.

No. V.

Letter—from GEO. READ, Esq.

To—Lieut.-Colonel ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Baramahal.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 4th May 1797.

I herewith enclose you an Extract from the Proceedings of a Board of Audit, dated 29th April 1797.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of a Board of Audit, dated 29th April 1797.

Baramahal Record's account current for October.	Read. The Collector still continues to advance on account in cultivation without quoting the authority altho; it was remarked of the Board's last meeting of the 24th December on his accounts to which he has not replied. Ordered that he do forward his answers within fifteen days after the receipt of them.
November ...	Read and passed.
December ...	Read. The Board perceives a head of village sibbendy introduced by the Collector Ps. 14,135:55:25 without any explanation or the authority by which inserted. Ordered that the Collector do explain himself on this head that given by the Assistant Collector of the Southern Division not being sufficient.
February ...	Read and passed.
February ...	Read.
Advances to the Engineer, his receipt only sent Pags. 1,000	The Collector has made this advance contrary to Order, which direct him to receive bills in favour of the Board in receipts. Ordered that he transmit a bill to the Military Paymaster-General for amount.

No. VIII.

Letter—from

To—Lieut.-Colonel ALEXANDER READ, Collector of Baramahal and Salem districts.

Dated—Fort St. George, the 1st May 1797.

We herewith transmit for your information and guidance copy of a letter from Government A with copy of a General Order dated the 10th instant, to which it refers and we desire your particular attention to the directions contained therein.

2. You will obtain from the officers Commanding Corps, or by such other means as may be in your power, and transmit to us a return of the Troops of every description at present employed either by requisition from you or otherwise, in aid of the collections under your charge, where stationed, and a statement of the

extra charges payable on that account, and we further desire that you will, in future forward a return of their nature on the day of each month with the total expenses incurred for the same in the course of this preceding month, made up from the abstracts of the several officers Commanding such detachments.

You will be pleased also to transmit for our information, copies of the tables and orders which the military paymasters at outstations are directed to furnish for your guidance.

No. IX.

Letter from G. O. READ, Esq.

To—Lieut. Colonel READ, Superintendent of the Barramahal, &c. Districts.

Dated—Fort St. George, 3rd June 1797.

I herewith enclose you an extract from the Proceedings of a Board of Audit, dated 27th May 1797.

Enclosure.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of a Board of Audit, dated 27th May 1797.

Read letter from Colonel Read, dated 8th March 1797.

Read Superintendents Cutcherry establishment of servants for Fasly 1206 A 2457:

20:44

The Board cannot admit the proposed increase of 236:15:37 for the reasons hereafter stated.

Read Dr. Saderward B 311:4:41 allowed.

Read Southern Division establishment of servants C 4206:30:24.

The proposed increase of 614:32:41 not allowed.

Read Southern Division establishment of Saderward D 720: the proposed increase of 162:26:33 not allowed.

Read Centre Division establishment of servants E 3782:33.

The proposed increase of 709:18:60 not allowed.

Read Center Division establishment of Saderward F 511:29:35 allowed.

Read Northern Division Establishment of servants G 3430:19:52.

The proposed increase of 527:10:66 not allowed.

Read Northern Division Establishment of servants Saderward H 715:23:40 as the actual disbursements of last year amounted to no more than 539:20:51. The Board trust that for 1206 will not exceed that sum.

Read Southern Division District servants I, 11,664—35—64.

The proposed increase of 1218:18:3 not allowed.

Read Southern Division District Saderward J 467:34:23.

The proposed increase of 19—19—24 not allowed.

Read Center Division District Servants K 8,595:18:72.

The Board observe with much pleasure the decrease of 340:30:45 made by Captain in his establishment of servants.

Read Center Division District Saderward L 324:6:68 allowed.

Read Northern Division District servants M 6,058:35.

The Board observe with pleasure the reduction of 569:35:48 in Captain Grahams establishment of servants.

Read (D. L. Saderward) 144 allowed N They are also happy to remark: a reduction of 67:27 on this account.

Read Village Charges in the Southern division for 1206 Ps. 13547:30:46.

The Board consider this merely an entry to show the lands and privileges enjoyed by the village establishments no part of the amount being received into or disbursed from the Revenue Treasury, and therefore pass the account.

Read Village Charges in the Center division for 1206—14,766:29:35.

Read Village Charges in the Northern division for 1206—9,573:32:29.

The Superintendent Collector in his letter of the 11th September 1795 accompanying his Estimate for 1205 requested the Board's sanction to consider the Moyah Zabettah of that year in force also for 1206. And in his letter of the 5th May following they were given to understand that there would be rather a decrease in the Charge of the latter year instead of which it appears that the proposed Cutcherry, and District Charges for 1206 amount to Pagodas 43,353—11—68 whereas they were Estimated by the Collector in May 1796 at 41,260.

Increase in the Collectors Estimate 2093:11:68. Under these circumstances the board cannot consent to admit any increase for 1206 to the charges actually incurred in there accounts in 1205.

Read Southern Division estimate of Pensions O 498:37 the increase of Ps. 20:7:42 arising from the alteration of Exchange allowed.

Read Centre Do. P 384:8:20. The apparent increase of 36 pags. allowed for the reasons stated.

Read Northern Division 552:24 the increase of 26:34:34 not allowed. No. 28 is a new pension, and no reason assigned why it was not before claimed. Ordered that the Collector explain the Cause No. 29 instead of being put on the list of pensions must be charged to the head of Mulberry Plantation.

Read Pagoda Fees R S T U 3,010:7:54 passed.

Agreed to submit Estimate for building Cutcheries, and building and repairing Choultries for the approval of Government.

Charges Extraordinary.—On this subject the Board can only refer to their remarks of 31st October 1795. Ordered that the Superintendent report on receipt hereof, the discharge of the several parties of surveyor, and the period when those yet employed will be discharged. The Board perceive an increase of Extra Charges in the Collector's Cutcherry of Pagodas 10 qs. per annum. The Collector will report whether John Mackay William and John Smith are article to the Company, and for what period. Ordered that the Collector do report the particular Service on which John Mathes is employed, and how long he thinks his Service will be required, and that he state what service the Comastahs are employed on whose pay is so much increased—the Board observe a note at the foot of Superintendent's Statement of his Extra Cutcherry Charges, expecting that they would be decreased in the course of the year, which they trust will as far as practicable be attended to.

No. 2 in IX.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Board of Audit, dated 17th June 1797.

Read Colonel Read's answers to audits of 24th December 1796 and 29th April 1797.

1st The Board recommend that Colonel Read will in future quote all dates of authority as prescribed by regulations to save the trouble of remarks and replies.

2nd The Board are perfectly sensible of the necessity of making the advances remarked upon, the Superintendent should however as they can be estimated early in the season as well as late, in future exert himself to enable the Board to obtain the sanction of Government for making them in due time.

3rd The Disbursements not connected with the survey are, as stated by the Superintendent distinctly shown. The Board's remarks did not allude to that circumstance, but to the superintendents having omitted to pay attention to their Orders of the 5th January 1795, which directed that "he should apply for the sanction of the Board for making Disbursements considered. Charges Extraordinary, viz., repairs of Cutcheries, Choultries, etc., involving an expence above 10 Pagodas Extra allowances to servants or any other Extra Disbursements of the same nature, or to report such disbursements being made, when circumstances will not admit previous references," and this Order the Board direct he will attend to hereafter.

4th The Superintendent will order the Tygers skins to be delivered into store and transmit the receipts for them.

5th Orders have already been transmitted to the superintendent on the subject of the Moyah Zabittah for Fasly 1206.

6th Also on the subject of village charges.

7th Requires no further remarks.

Baramahal, Colonel Read's

account current for March ... Read.

Repairs of Tanks, Pagodas ...

330:18:41.

Not deducted before drawing commission. The Accountant informs the Board that the superintendent in a letter, dated 5th April 1797 states that the Board in their audit of 25th August 1794 admitted it. On reference to the audit proceedings, the Board can discover no audit of that date on Colonel Read's accounts ordered that he do furnish them with a copy of it.

April ...

Charges Extraordinary ...

Southern Division Pagodas ...

150:2:50.

Read. "There is a premium for planting sugarcane as authorised by the superintendent." The Board cannot help remarking the superintendent's inattention to the regulations, and Orders so frequently notice, and enjoin particular attention to that contained in the reaudit of this date, relative to charges Extraordinary. The superintendent will also transmit to the Board a statement of the extent of ground laid out with sugar canes, and brought to perfection by each person, to whom a premium was paid showing the amount paid to each.

Demanded Collection and Balance, 30th April 1797.

With much satisfaction the small Balance of current Revenue Outstanding 30th April 1797 a proof of the continued Vigilance and successful exertions of the superintendent and his assistants

Examined F. Napier.

No. VI.

Letter—From Alex. Read, Esq., Superintendent.
To—Geo. Read, Esq., Revenue Accountant, Fort St. George.
Dated—Trippattoor, 9th June 1797.

Herewith you will receive my answers to the Board of Audits remarks upon my accounts of the current fasly which it is hoped will prove satisfactory.

B. Read—The board are sorry to have occasion to remark that Major Read has not quoted any authority for the disbursements for cultivation & repairs in this as well as in the preceding months and desire that he do invariably attend to the regulations on that head.

B. I delayed the transmission of estimates for cultivation and repairs till I could send all at once, and it was so late before I received those for the Southern Division occasioned by Captn. Macleods having been three or four months absent from his districts that it was the 8th March ere they were transmitted for the Board's approval. Had no advances been made all that time the loss to revenue would have been very considerable, therefore they were not forbid & I knew that being included in the estimates of which they make but a small part they would certainly be authorised. The amounts of estimates are S.D. 6,000. C.D. 11,400. N.D. 10,458. Total 22,458, and the amounts of debts to

G. Read—The board perceive a head of village sibbendy introduced by the Collector Ps. 14,135-25 without any explanation or the authority by which inserted, ordered that the Collector do explain himself on this head that given by the Assistant Collector of the Southern Divn. not being sufficient.

G. The sum here cited is a part of 37,845: 13: 59 the village sibbendy the amount of which is now added to my Jemmabundy & entered with other charges collection, in order that the whole may be brought to the public account as explained in my letter to the Board of the 8th March and in one to the accountant of the 23rd May.

C. Read—The Board must remain Major Read of their orders of the 5th Jan. 1795 referred to in audit 31st Oct. 1795 in regard to extra charges connected with the survey; as they reserve considerable rewards given for services which ought to have been reported.

C. If sufficiently appears in my monthly accounts what disbursement are, & what are not connected with the survey besides which every head of both descriptions are always distinctly shown in the notes to my general statement for the fasly year.

D. As the Payments for killing Tigers are considerable. The Board recommend that the skins be received by the Collector from the parties as they may be taken in the Store Department.

D. Reward for killing tygers, have been of great service in clearing the country of those destructive animals but they are never given without a certificate from the district in which the tigers are killed & their skins being produced with the close adhering & other marks of freshness of my management not 200 Pagdahs yet been remitted and on the 30th August last there was only a balance of 129 standing.

The advances for tank repairs were equally indispensable with those for cultivation and their amounts. The total amounts are S.D. 10,895. C.D. 1,702. N.D. 1,111. Total 12,708. The estimates. Total 11,685, and the disbursements for tank repairs to the 30th April are S.D. 1901. C.D. 815. N.D. 596. Total 3,312, a great part of which is the expenditure upon tanks whose repairs were authorised last year.

A. No authority allowing this charge quoted, the charge not admitted.

A. No authority is Government's letter, to the Board of the 16th July 1798, viz. "In consideration of Major Read's general conduct we overlook the irregularity of his bringing grain to account before it was converted into money & authorise you to debit the Company for any loss to may arise in the sales".

31st July—Read and passed.
August Do. do.

No. X.

Letter from
To—ASSISTANT COLLECTORS, BARAHMAL AND SALEM DISTRICTS.
Dated—Triptoor, 10th June 1797.

1. I herewith transmit you severally copies of the Proceedings of a Board of Audit upon our estimates of charges the current year 1206 by which you will observe that it cannot consent to admit of the expence of our establishments of servants or Sandirward this year exceeding the expence incurred on account of them last year.

2. The board having required me to report immediately "the date of discharge of the several parties of surveyors and the period when those yet employed will be discharged," I request that you furnish me with the requisite information on those points as soon as possible.

3. Our estimates for the current year were considerably delayed in my office, before they could be completed and from unavoidable causes. Though that is not likely to be the case this year, it is advisable to provide against unexpected impediments, and as our list have been delayed several months in the revenue office. I think it advisable to call upon you thus early for your estimates 1207 hoping that agreeable to the regulations we shall be able to send them in towards the close of the current fasly.

4. The survey of all the districts being now finished there can be no longer occasion for any extra establishment of servants. I therefore request that all denominations of people whom there may be occasion to keep on monthly pay, be entered upon your ordinary establishments.

5. Though the survey be very incorrect no doubt in many places, evidently much too high generally in some districts, and too low perhaps in others, it would be observed from the fluctuating property of the soil, even were it possible to make it every where equally correct to keep up an establishment of surveyors for that purpose. The great objects of the survey are attained in having ascertained the relative value of fields, in fixing a rent upon even one of the Pottas, and an average rent for the nagree stilling. Where my regulations of never giving less than a whole stock of the farmer in form and of permitting a free choice of lands unoccupied are adopted, then can be no further occasion for measuring and assessing any path the Pottas anew, cause if any ryot make a bad bargain it must be ascribed to his choice; nor can there be any occasion for a valuation of the nagru where my rule for regulating the assessment of it by the average rates of villages is followed, but as the nagru has not been divided off into stulls or fields it becomes necessary to measure and distribute it, from time to time as it may be demanded. I have given measuring rods to the potails and curmans of the districts immediately under my own management for that purpose, but as they cannot be depended upon, I think it necessary to employ two mutasidies in each district to ascertain what fields of the Pottas are occupied, and what quantities of the nagru are distributed.

6. I have gone with the particular of this business on account that by limiting the information required for the making up annual settlements to the occupancy of the lands it is the easiest possible method of adjusting them, and requires two at least for every district.

7. The explanation being given, I require you to adopt everywhere the same method, or to give your objections to it and inform me in the most particular manner, of the method which you may prefer. Whatever mode you

follow I desire that you include such number of mutasiddies as may be required for carrying it into execution in your district establishment of servants and not as heretofore in your charge extraordinary.

8. In all your estimates of establishments, let there be first an individual comparison servants monthly pay, for which may be that as the month of 1206 to be compared with the aggregate month of 1207. 2nd let them be a month and annual comparison of division and district servants, for which the monthly amounts of actual disbursements in 1206 must be applied to the aggregate monthly amounts in 1207. 3rdly similar comparisons of the division and district servants forwarded. 4thly an annual comparison of village servants, in which there will be differences, if you endeavour to regulate their pay or enaums which is everywhere very necessary.

No. XIV.

From—Superintendent.

To—EDWARD SAUTNERS, Esq., President and Member, Revenue Board, Fort St. George.

Date—30th August 1797.

In replying here to your late proceedings as a board of audit I shall refer to the inclosures.

The superintendents estimated establishment of servants in Fasly 1206, assessed to 2476 and his disbursements in Fasly 1206 will be only 2,115 consequently he will not incur the proposed increase objected to by your Board.

Your board objected to the disbursement of 614-32-41 on a supposition that the estimate of the southern division establishment for 1206 exceeded that amount in 1205, but as stated by Captain Macleod No. 1, the increase of pay you authorized in 1205 made the estimate of the year amount to 4,290 and the estimate for 1206 being 4206, it was only Rs. 6-39-9 more in place of being 614-33-14 more as your board, not advertent to the other increase had support. As Captain Macleod mentions in No. 1, the occasion he has for a greater number of English writers than he had included in his estimate 1206, will cause a further increase of 13 pagodas and altogether his disbursements will it appears exceed his estimate for 1205 about 20 pagodas.

As Captain Macleod observes that No. 1 his disbursements of Sanderward in 1206 will be less than his estimate 1205, he will not incur the increased expenditure objected to.

Your board have objected to an estimated increase of the Center Division establishment making 1709-18-69 but it is hoped that the actual increase 248-15-0, proceeding as Captain Munro has stated No. 2 from a correction of the exchange, your board will be pleased to admit it.

It is hoped that the increase of the establishments northern division 59-10-66, arising from the exchange will likewise be admitted.

As stated in the note subjoined to this estimate its amount is the same as the amount of the estimate 1205, but the disbursement that year, and as stated by Captain Graham No. 3 the disbursement 1206, is considerably less.

In answering your objections to the estimated increase of district servants in the Southern Division Captain Macleod has stated it No. 1, to be 1180-11-7 in place of 1218-18-3. I cannot account for the difference unless it be owing to transcribing. As he stated the actual difference arises from the exchange, and an increase of 20 Peons which were indispensably necessary from the number of farms having increased as the survey advanced. His answer being very full I beg leave to refer you to it and to remark that as there is mentioned his district establishment 1206, has been 839 Pagodas less than 5 percent of his former establishment and 566, less than his estimate.

The increase of the land or paurid 19 pagodas being also occasion by the exchange, then is the same reason for admitting it as that of the servants pay.

The alteration of the exchange being the chief cause of the increase objected to I beg leave to observe that it is only an increase in accounts and not one to the division or district servants by reason that generally they receive the same

kind and the same number of coins for their pay as formerly, that they were brought to account before at an under rate and that they are now brought to account at an exchange which is much nearer their current value. That was the case with every other department all gaining by the exchange, and their gain was the ryots loss, which it appeared be a particular investigation of the subject amounted to 9 per cent more than was expressed in their puttis. If therefore your board will not admit the estimates for 1206 the servant must generally suffer a reduction of their pay in 1205 and be obliged to refund the apparent increase of their allowances.

I must further remark that whatever I expected, from in express or in the progress of the survey, or gave your board to understand in May 96 regarding the charges collection, the keeping them within their present limits has only been effected by particular attention in forming the late arrangements of lubdarries economy, for as Captain Munro observes No. 2 many of the servants in the center division "have not more than a bare subsistence" and in the southern their pay is generally less than in the Center or Northern divisions.

In noticing the survey, I made allusion to the increase of farms that has attended it which as Captain Macleod mentions caused an increase of Mahsooly peons. Notwithstanding that increase of farms the district charges 1206 being 27256 they are only 5½ part of 5,28,944 the settlement that year without the addition of village sibundy. The division charges being 133 they are 2½ per cent and the provincial charges being 2728, they are ½ per cent of that settlement. The total charges 81,241 as more than the disbursements is only 14½ per cent on the total gross settlement or Pagodas 566,833. The whole detail of revenue and cultivation being carried on for by means of one superintending there divisions and twenty-four districts eacharars, including the village servants, making four establishments in gradations for about 20,000 pagodas or say 14 per cent of the settlement. I humbly concur it no hazard of conjecture to suppose that the same is not done in any other country for double that proportion of the gross rental. The present system of detail requires an addition to these charges, in place of any reduction of them the current year, and I have directed it to be done by including in them such of the extra establishment of servants as are necessary in annual investigations as checks upon the district and village servants and conceiving the affair that the conduct of agriculture is by no means the proper function of Government, I shall finally propose that it be left to the inhabitants, with the ordinary profits of farming, which may, altogether be considered an increase of the aforesaid charges or a reduction of the settlement, for the result both is the same being a reduction of the net revenue.

The new pensioner No. 53 as appears by Captain Grahams accounts in No. 3 had made her claim before but was too late to be inserted in his list for 1205. It also appears that she has a large family and scarce any other means of subsistence than her pension. If you disapprove it shall be struck off. The two persons numbered 29 possessed an enaum and quarrelled about the division of its produce one of them complained to upon inquiry I found that most of them had a right to the enaum the person whom it belonged to having died without an heir. I therefore resolved to reannex it to the sircar lands, but both of them being very old and infirm, I proposed to allow them a pension of 6-35-50 which is its estimated rent by the survey. The inaum being appropriated to the cultivation of the mulberry, its rent is of course charged to the plantations.

In compliance with your request I transmit you reports Nos. 4, 5, 6, specifying the dates of discharge of the several parties of surveyors and others Nos. 7, 8, 9, of those who are transferred from Charges Extraordinary to the Regular Establishment of servants. The increase of my own charges extraordinary will be 300 pagodas more than was estimated on account of having succeeded in procuring more English writers than I expected or thought would have been necessary and the having increasing the number of my serishtadars for several months in the year to expedite the business on hand. None of them could have been dispensed with without procuring matter that I was desirous of completing within the year. The extra gomasthas have been since discharged as

mentioned in the note at the foot of my statement but the writers are still employed and your board may observe there pay is very moderate compared with the pay of English writers at Madras though it might be expected that higher pay would be necessary to induce their coming here.

John Mackay and John Smith are not articled to the company. William Smith was articled for three years, but has served the term of his apprenticeship. John Andrew has been employed there three years past in making a geographical survey of all those districts, which for accuracy and particularity will probably exceed any work of the kind in India and will be finished in December.

Your board having desired I will furnish a copy of your proceedings authorizing the exclusion of disbursements for tank repairs from other charges deducted before calculating commission, I beg leave to refer you impressions to the 21st paragraph of my 7th report where in I represented that while our settlement and net collections annually increased my and my assistants commission was likely to diminish "if the current business should permit us to employ more hands to expedite the survey in constructing new tanks and water courses and other measures production of increase to revenue and next to your proceedings on that report, dated the 25th August 1794 where you remark on the said paragraph that "The regulations for accounts (art. 26), were not meant to apply to general disbursements for repairs or new works of a permanent nature, but intended only to provide for the deduction before drawing commissions, of all usual current charges on these accounts." My conclusion was and I still conceive it was meant that article of the regulations should not apply to the diminution of our commission, and as the only way it could so apply was by the disbursements for repairing and constructing tanks and other buildings being deducted. Included them, and included Advances for cultivation which I supposed to be the current charges alluded to, before calculating commission. This conclusion was admitted by your accountant at that time and hour of consequence allowed of my deducting repairs of tanks by a retrospection of my accounts to the date of your proceedings. The propriety of the conclusion seems to depend upon which are general disbursements for repairs, and which are current disbursements for repairs which was not done before causes a distinction that is submitted to your boards determination. Permit me only to observe that the including advances for cultivation with the other disbursements before calculating commission a greater diminution of our allowances than including tank repairs would have done. I submit to the boards remark on my having authorized the premiums for planting sugar canes but I have to offer in apology for the measure that have stated by my assistant Captain Macleod No. 10 that the reason for planting them was so far advanced then application was made by him for leave to distribute them that a whole year would have been lost in introducing the cane as proposed in the southern districts had I waited for your sanction, on which account, and the smallness of the expense, I took upon myself to grant the premiums. The pressure of other business prevented my acquainting you with the circumstance.

Conformably to your desire I herewith transmit you a list No. 11 of the individuals to whom the premiums for cultivating the sugarcane were advanced specifying the quantity of ground now growing it in consequence of that encouragement, with a letter No. 12 from Captain Macleod on the subject recommending that application may be made to your board for leave to construct four such mills at Tirupattur which he estimates at 169 pagodas. If your board approve that can be done with great advantage to the manufacture of sugar in the southern districts. The manufactory at Tirupattur is now entirely carried on by Mr. Lyte on his own account.

Positive directions have been repeatedly given to my assistants, to quote all dates of authority as prescribed by the regulations to report disbursements that may be immediately necessary to deliver the tigers skins into the store and procure receipts for them, though being dressed they are of very little value, and to furnish now their moynzanbats and other estimates for the current year. There is nothing more in your proceedings that appears to require any further reply.

No. XXV.

Letter from J. L. BISHINGTON.
To—ALEXANDER READ, Collector on the Baramahal.
Dated—Fort St. George, 27th October 1797.

I am directed to inform you the Government have desired the most positive injunctions may be repeated to each Collector, not to fail in the regular transmission of the monthly estimate.

To render this statement more complete, and will, whenever there be any expected deficiency of receipt, compared with the estimate, assign the reasons for it. A copy of this letter will be transmitted to the accountant and he will be directed to report with the most scrupulous attention every deviation from it.

No. XXVIII.

Letter from ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, and Collector.
To—the Assistant Collector, Baramahal and Salem.
Dated—27th December 1797.

I herewith transmit you the proceedings of the Board of Audit the 26th October on my answer to its objection to our estimates 1206 for your information with a letter, from the revenue accountant respecting our Tahsildar's accounts by which it appears that Mr. Mitford's letter of the 1st November 96 does not apply to these districts. The accounts for May and June of those required by the accountant having been forwarded from all the divisions to my office, and those for August and September from the southern division, the Tahsildar's accounts for August and September from the Center and Northern divisions are all that are wanted, and it is requested that I may be furnished with them as soon as possible whether collections have been made or not in those months.

Your accounts for November are much wanted, also your estimates of receipts and disbursements for the year 1798, which I wish for with the least delay.

No. XXVII.

Letter from GEORGE READ.
To—the Collector ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Baramahal, etc., Districts.
Dated—Fort St. George, 16th December 1797.

I herewith enclose you an Extract from the Proceedings of a Board of Audit, dated 26th October 1797.

No. 1 in XXVII.

Letter from J. F. WARE, Acting Deputy Collector.
To—the Extract from the Proceedings of a Board of Audit.
Dated—26th October 1797.

Colonel Read's answer to audit of 27th May 1797.
The Board made their comparison between the actual charge for 1205 and the Estimate of 1206 Captain Macleod's Explanation being satisfactory the latter is allowed.
Passed.
Passed as the alteration in the Exchange occasions a proportionate increase of summa.
Passed for the reasons stated.
Passed.
Captain Macleod's statement I forwarded by Lieut. Coll. Read states an increase of Page 1218-1219 but this difference being also principally occasioned by the alteration in Exchange and Captain Macleod's Explanation being otherwise satisfactory the Estimate is approved.

Estimate 1.

Passed for the reasons stated.
This subject will of course come before the Board when Lieut. Coll. Read's report on the state and settlement of the district is called for.

Estimate 2.
Charges Extraordinary.

Admitted.
The statement of the surveyors proposed to be permanently entertained will come more regularly before the Board when the superintendent transmits the Estimate for the current year when he will of course specify the necessity and duties to be performed.

On this the Board have only, to remark that they are always willing to afford every aid necessary to expedite business of such importance, as however a report of any requisition can be made in a few lines when foreseen, they direct, as they have already often directed that Lieut. Coll. Read will obtain their sanction to any increase he may deem necessary to make, and they must add that in future no increase will be passed which has not been first submitted, or reported, as directed when an emergency renders previous application in advisable.

This information is particularly satisfactory to the Board.

Coll. Read's answer to audit of 17th June 1797.

March Repairs of Tanks.
Pagodas 230-18-41.

The article of the regulations here referred to directs that Advances for cultivation and for repairs of Tanks recoverable from the Inhabitants are to be deducted previous to charging commission—but Commission is chargeable there on when recovered. It also specifies that considerable and unusual repairs of Tanks are not to be deducted before drawing Commission—that is to say new work of a permanent nature from which future benefit is to be derived. The article also provides that the Board will in authorising repairs specify this distinction which the Collector will observe in cases of advantage to himself—no such specification was made as it appeared to the Board the repairs in general recommended by the Superintendent were usual and necessary to prevent loss of Revenue consequently a charge upon the land which whether immediately increasing or preventing a decrease a Collector derives benefit and therefore ought to be deducted before charging Commission.

The Board do not admit that this process diminishes the Collector's Commission when as already explained he receives it on all recoveries and they observe the Superintendent does include the recoveries in his Gross Collections, consequently draws commission thereon.

The Board are perfectly satisfied with the motives of the Collector in taking the measure upon himself—the expense was small, and the object great, but they do not admit that any pressure of business ought to prevent reference, or report on such occasions, as the Superintendent has only to direct one of his assistants to draw the report for his signature.

They can come to no resolution on Captain Macleod's recommendation for erecting mills until Coll. Read shall have reported the result of the Experiment long since directed to be made in regard to the possibility of conveying sugar by water to the Court. It will also of course report, whether it may not become an object of Trade to the Westward if the former be impracticable but at too heavy a charge, the Board are of opinion if it cannot to be shipped from Porto Novo including every charge at 11 or 12 star Pagodas per Candy it will not answer the London Market value at 11 Pagodas per Candy the prime cost of the sugar in England including freight and charges thither per cent would be 5 shillings and 10 pence.

No. XXXIV.

Letter—from Alex. READ, Superintendent Collector, Baramahal and Salem.
To—Assistant Collectors, Ja. Smat and Sappu, &c.
Dated—Kisnagoery, 8th January 1798.

Having closed my accounts with the revenue books at Madras, for the last few several months ago, it is time to have your commission deducted from your

balances respectively, and for that purpose also for your satisfaction I shall here submit an account showing how the net revenue of which it is calculated has been deducted from the gross collection and on several proportions of the amount.

Gross collection of current revenue and advances for cultivation in fasli 1206		Extra revenue and advances		Pages.	
Charges Collection	79,067	32	43	6,00,915	21 64
Pensions	1,992	17	40		
Pagoda fees	2,714	18	60		
Charges extraordinary	21,764	9	40		
Extra allowance to regular peoys	372	32	53		
Profit and loss	3	23	72		
Advances for cultivation	19,024	33	10	1,23,980	23 48

Net revenue on which commission is calculated. 4,76,934 0 0
Commission thereon at 2 per cent 23,846 26 0

DIVIDENDS.

The superintendent 3/5ths avg. to	14,308	1	32
Assistant of the S.D. 1/3d of 2/5ths	3,179	20	24
Assistant of the C.D. 1/3d of 2/5ths	3,179	20	24
Assistant of the N.D. 1/3d of 2/5ths	3,179	20	24

Total ... 23,846 26 24

I shall here deduct your dividends from your balances the 30th November the last month for which I have received your accounts and request you will bring forward the remainders as your respective balances due to the superintendent on that date in your accounts for December.

The balance Southern division, 30th November
being ... 25,292 33 28
and assistant dividend ... 3,179 20 24

Capt. Macleod will bring forward in December.
The balance Centre Division 30th November
being ... 22,113 13 6
and assistant dividend ... 3,179 20 24

Capt. Munro will bring forward in December ... 16,109 9 60
The balance Northern Division 30th November
being ... 14,251 4 18
and assistant dividend ... 3,179 20 24

Capt. Graham will bring forward in December. 11,071 19 74

This being done your accounts with me will be even, and mine with the treasury so within one or two hundred pagodas on the above date.

No. XXXV.

Letter—from W. MAURAY, Assistant Collector, Salem.
To—Lieut. Coll. READ, Superintendent.
Dated—Salem, 10th January 1798.

I shall as soon as I can, send you a correct translation of the papers alluded to in your letter of the 6th instant. But at present I am so much taken up with the Surmabazzy that I hope you will make allowance for such unavoidable delay as may occur.

I have got the list of Balances 1,206 prepared for transmission that application may be made for a remission of them, but I defer forwarding them to you till I may reply according to your desire to your letters on Balances in August and September as mentioned in your letter of the 31st instant. The letter of August is I suppose one to Captain Munro dated the 23rd of that month copy of which was sent to me. I have a letter on the subject of Balances, dated in September. If I receive one which I don't recollect, I must have mislaid it. I will be obliged to you for a copy of it.

The Chepthy for prisoners at this place is so full that I beg permission either to enlarge it or to send a proportion of the prisoners to Trippatoor, where they may be usefully employed in the Plantations. I request your sanctions for constructing two or three Sugar mills at the public expence as I would pay every attention to economy, I think three mills on the West India Construction might be erecting for Pags. 150. I am induced to make this proposal from having very favorable accounts from Namcul & R. Purmutty of the result of the encouragement of giving Luckanie and Primmies to Sugar Planters.

No. XXXVIII.

Letter—from A. READ.

To—Assistant Collectors, Baramahal and Salem.

Dated—Krishnagiri, 20th January 1798.

I have told you severally of a mistake that had crept into No. 8 of the forms on that prescribed for the Jummabundy but as importance it will be proper to explain it another defect discovered lately in writing, with reference to the enclosed, which is my Settlement of the Trippatoor District the current year in the said form.

2. The Licences of farms of certain Village taxes and products, distinct from the land rent were improperly carried into the column of District licences, and making one total, they were thereby confounded with them.

3. All Village taxes, licences or farms, not included in the land Rent, must be carried forward in the lines of their respective Villages, to the 11th, 26th, 54th, 57th, 71st, columns as in the enclosed, where they amount to Pagodas 350-21-10.

4. All District taxes licences or farms whatever, whether enclosed in the land Rent or road customs, must be brought forward from the descriptions and heads of revenue on the left, upon their respective line and entered in the 11th, 12th, 26th, 27th, 55th, 57th, 58th, 72nd, 74th and 76th columns, as in the enclosed where they amount to Pagodas 1,080-13-87.

5. The Road Customs must be brought, the same as the District Licences, etc., from the left, and entered in the columns 11th, 12th, 26th, 27th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 73rd, 74th and 77th.

6. This being done, gives each of these heads, distinctly in the columns headed "Imposts" constituting Government Revenue from Government lands where they are distinguished by their appropriate letters of the alphabet formerly used in explaining the forms Nos. 4 and 8, viz.—

Village Taxes and Licences.	District Taxes and Licences.	Road and Market Customs.	Total taxes Licences and Customs.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
54	55	56	55
350-21-10	1,080-13-87	500-0-0	1,930-34-07

A part of the amount of the first, or less than column, being carried into the second one, as in Nos. 4 and 8 of the forms, would make the Village taxes

less, and the District taxes or licences more than they are. The total only being required in other sections of the statement, the letter d indicates (wherever it is) in the other columns, that it is included.

As No. 8 of the forms do not provide for showing the fixed rent of land, it has appeared proper to make some additional columns to it, which columns take that part of the section of the statements headed Government Revenue where it is class'd under its principles heads, viz.—

Land and Quit rent.	Village Taxes, etc.	District Licences, etc.	Road Customs.	Grand total.
H Ll.	(a)	(b)	(c)	H (d) Ll.
70	71	72	74	74
18,322-31-39	250-21-10	1,080-13-87	500-0-0	20,253-21-26

This shows all the principal heads or sources of the public Revenue distinctly except the small portion of taxes and licences included in the Quit-rent (l) from Enaums, which as formerly explained, cannot be separated from it. The form No. 8 showed the total land rent 18,066-41-7 and Quit-rent 253-35-22 but not the amount as above.

8. Besides the great propriety of showing these four heads distinctly, and their total, the necessity of collecting the village taxes with the Land Rent required to keep the former separate from the District licences now effected by the amendment first explained. To facilitate the forming of the Kistbundy those heads are again classed "as they are collected" in the 75th, 76th and 77th columns in the first of which the Land Rent and Village Taxes are added together.

9. As it will save you the trouble of explaining this form to your Mut-tasaddies I transmit you severally copies of it in Hindowee of course you will know that the Jummabundies and Kistbundies required of you in English will consist of the bottom line only, are Totals of Districts, but I request to be furnished at the same time you transmit them or as soon after as you can, with the whole detail of both Village and District taxes, and forms or licences of them, that they may be finally arranged.

I likewise request to be made acquainted with the rules by which you determine the proportions your several instalments may be of your Settlements.

Captain Munro and Macleod may expect similar statements of my settlements of Mangapalli and Salem when completed.

No. XLIV.

Letter—From Superintendent to the Asst. Collector, Southern Division.

To—CAPTAIN MACLEOD, Assistant Collector, Baramahal and Salem.

Dated—Trippatoor, 24th March 1798.

Having formerly been called upon for our Jummabundy long ere this, I am very anxious on account of its being so late this year. As cultivation is everywhere over in December our Jummabundy certainly ought not though our settlements are, with the Ryots to be delayed beyond the 1st February but probably the making it out in the new form is the occasion of my not yet receiving yours, or you may be waiting for mine of the Salem district. I would have sent it to you sometime ago, but my review of the survey of the affairs and of your examination of the current account (the subject of my two last) being previous necessary to my settlement of that district, and my entering upon that having been prevented by other business, till very lately it has not been in my power to finish

the settlement of that district till now, that I send you a statement of a good example of the new form, and containing perhaps something that require to be noticed, I shall here explain it and begin with.

• THE GOVERNMENT VILLAGES.

The Tahsildar having the whole detail of villages and fields, in case you want it, I have only given, under the head, you will observe, the totals of or divisions of the district.

3. You will find under the head of *Government and Alienated Revenue* from *Government Lands* that the "Ground Rent" (column 4) Ps. 16,965 being the *Shuders Teerwa* of lands rented on before the First Alpuisee, or 11th November the whole of it is entered as *Government Revenue* in the 49th Column and in part of it carried into the 29th column as *Alienated Revenue* or *Remission*. the "Farmers Rent" column 5 Ps. 539, being the *shuders teerwa* of lands rented out to *brahmins*, at favoured rates, 98 of it you will find, is carried on to the 30th column as the remitted portion, and the remainder 432 to the 50th column as the portion demanded for Government. The "Reduced Rent" column 6 Ps. 113, being the rent of lands (to rent) to *Shuders* after the 11th November when the inferior crops only can be sown Ps. 23 are carried on the 31st column as remission, and the remainder Ps. 90 to the 51st column as that demanded of them. Since there are no *Aliens* or *Planters* in the Salem district, Ps. 17,07 in the 9th and 11th columns is the total *shuders teerwa* of Government lands rented this year on the plains of which Ps. 121, column 34, is the total *Alienated* or *Remitted* portion and Ps. 17,487 the portion of it brought to the public account in 54th and 56th columns.

4. The Imposts Ps. 1,538 in the 12th column are wholly the taxes levied in the Government villages for Government on which account they are carried on to the 57th column. It must particularly be remembered that none of them must be entered in the 58th column which is reserved for the District taxes and Licences.

5. The foregoing constituting the whole of the revenue *From Government Lands* the amount Ps. 19,147, is entered in the 13th, the remitted portion 121 in the 34th and the demanded portion 19,025, in the 61st column.

6. We come next to *The Government and Alienated Revenue* from *Alienated Lands* consisting of land rent and sundry articles levied in *Enaum* villages, which are all entered between the 14th and 25th columns amounting to Ps. 1,371 and whose several designations are expressed in their several headings. The *Alienated* portions of this revenue are carried forward and entered between the 35th and 45th columns, amounting to Ps. and the portions of it demanded for Government amounting to Ps. 130 are entered between the 62nd and 79th columns.

7. This appropriated, the total *Land Rent* from Government and Alienated Lands in the 2nd column, viz, Ps. 18,968 is generally divided, 1,350 of it with 12 of imports being carried on to the 48th column, and 17,618 to the 73rd column as the portion demanded by Government. In like manner, of Ps. 1,550 the total imposts, in the 27th column 12 are carried on to the private in the 47th column, and 1,538 to the public account in the 57th and 74th columns. The same of the grand total 20,519 in the 28th column 1,362 being entered in the 48th and 19,156 in the 77th columns. What follows relating to the entries upon the right, of revenue from *Government Villages* can be better explained hereafter.

8. It may be remarked before I quit this section, that the remission of Ps. 98 in the 30th column may be continued after this year as you may think proper. That of 23 in the 31st column is only another qualification of our assessments to circumstance as inducement to cultivation. That of 270 in columns 36 and 38 is where you have continued to the Grain *Daiwata*. The 656 and 113 columns 39, 49 are also what you have continued to their incumbents the *Bhutwurtew* and *Khyrantee*. The 199 column 42 and 144 is what has been continued to the *Cauzer* at Salem the *Panchangys* *Tanwuttys* and a few other descriptions. You resumed the *Cauzies* lands and put them under the management of

the Tahsildar with a design to give him a pension in lieu of them. They did not yield sufficient to defray the pension in F. 1, 06 and of consequence the Tahsildar could not pay the effect without a disbursement which as I imagined was not authorized. In consequence of that, or not being fully informed of your intention, I restored him his land, but I think that all, of whom services are required, should be on monthly pay, or that their lands, if continued to them for support, should be entered in our *Jummabundy* and cash accounts I shall now proceed to the

ALIENATED VILLAGES.

9. As the *Government* and *Alienated Portions of Revenue* from these villages are entered in the same manner as the revenue of the *Government Villages* I shall pass over that entry of them to the necessary remarks.

10. The first nine of them having been resumed, it may be said they are more properly *Sirkar* than *Enaum* villages now. But as such they ought to be included among the *Government Villages*. But they may be still continued under that denomination till that tenure on which they are to be continued to their incumbents be determined by our superiors.

11. Conforming to custom then, all their lands contained between the 3rd and 13th columns and amounting 10,963 Ps. are the *Armany Swastims* or resumed portion of the nine Villages that may be considered as wholly escheated, and all their lands between the 13th and 25th columns are the *enaum* or alienated portions of them. The *teerwa* of those nine Villages as entered here, is deduced from our two Surveys of them, by adding the *teerwa* of every Village or field together, and dividing the amount which gives the average of the two surveys. I proposed to fix your gross assessment of them, but found it impracticable from not having the detail of their cultivation when first surveyed.

12. The last six Villages it appears are wholly *enaum* or alienated, no part of them having yet reverted to government, and no quit-rent being exacted of As appears upon inspection of the Statement excepting some small *enaums* one of them is entirely *Bhutwarte*, one entirely *Daiwastan*, two entirely *Khyrauby*, and two, half *Bhutwarte* and half *Daiwastan*. Being too distant I leave the investigation of all their tenures to you.

13. Your suggestion of resuming all the *Daiwastan* of annexing its rents to the *jummabundy*, and including all the disbursements to *Pagodas* in our cash accounts, being approved of, and adopted in the other Divisions, I suppose you have done it in yours and that accordingly you will resume the *Daiwastan* of Pudoor, etc., the rent of which is Ps. 928-19-70 in the 35th column.

HILLS.

14. It is only necessary to remark of them that as they were settled for three years in fussy 1206, then lease will not expire till the end of fussy 1208. The reasons for carrying forward their Rents and entering them in so many as nine columns are evident from the several divisions of the Statement.

IMPOSTS.

15. These have been all settled by yourself and are carried forward into the 57th and 58th columns, when, class'd with the village taxes, they compose the whole of imposts, but every head of them distinct.

16. The sources and classification of revenue being so complicated that it appears impossible to make the understanding them very easy, I have thought it necessary after explaining them as above, to bring the principal heads of the *Public Revenue* from all the descriptions of land and imposts together, in the 73rd, 74th, 75th and 76th column, in order to show them distinctly. The total *Land Rent* Ps. 21,345 in the bottom line, and 73rd column, is composed of Ps. 19,719 in the 56th column, accruing from Government Lands, and 1,606 in the 72nd column the Quit-rent from Alienated Lands. This is not entirely *Land Rent*, the force or quit-rent of *Enaums* being a part both of their land rent and imposts,

but one-half is only a small proportion of the whole. The Village Taxes Ps. 1227 are entirely levied in the Government and Presumed Villages and brought from the 37th column. The District Licence 1s. 545 column 75 is levied generally from the district, are brought from the 53th column. The Road Customs Ps. 2,087 column 76 levied also generally from the district are brought from the 59th column, and the Grand total Ps. 25,826 is of course composed of them.

17. The collection of the Village taxes with the land rent making it necessary to bring them under one head, they are of consequence added and brought together under the head of Land Rent into the 78th column, where their amount is 22,886. The Licences and Customs are class'd to the right of that for forming the Kistbundy.

18. I request the Jumabundy of the districts in your division may be made out as agreeable to this form and as soon as possible.

19. Pursuant of my intention the ensuing fusly, and in consideration that the Agricultural year is at hand, I have to request that on receiving this you take upon you again the immediate management of the Salem district.

No. XLV.

Letter—from ALEXANDER READ, Esq., Superintendent, Barabhal, Salem, etc.
To—ASSISTANT COLLECTOR, Barabhal and Salem.
Dated—Trippattor, 25th March 1798.

The showing what heads of revenue in our Jumma the current year are correspondent to those of our Jumma last year, being all that is required in the comparison of them, I had supposed any new form for it unnecessary, but to ensure its being done by you all the same way, I here circulate one for guidance with the requisite explanation.

2. The section Revenue Fussly 1206 is extracted from our last Jumabundy and that of Revenue Fussly from our Jumabundy of the present year but they are different from one another and in these respects only.

3. There is no column in section 1206 similar to column 30-I because there was no "remission of the full of Government Lands" last year. There are no columns in section 1207 similar to 11-K, 12-L because the perward estates are not class'd this year into "Freehold" and "Leasehold Freehold" or those which are rent free, and those which pay a quit-rent but those descriptions being added together this year, a column 131-M is inserted in section 1206, which the Jumabundy of that year did not contain, that their total may be compared with the corresponding total in section 1207. The columns 34-O and 34-P are exactly similar, both containing the "Totals of Alienated rents from Alienated Lands" but the section 1206 has column exactly similar to column 35 I cause there were no remissions Full Rent at the time of settlement in that year as in 1207. The section 1207 has no column like 16/2 because all the "Village Taxes" of this year are carried into the column 23-B that 22-A, 23-B, 24-C in section 1207 may be quite correspondent with columns 2-A, 3-B, 4-C in section 1206 for the sake of comparison. This will answer however for the Southern Division only, because all its Village Taxes 1206 were included with the Land Rent and not for the other two divisions, because their Village Taxes were partly included in the Land rent and part with Government Imposts not included in the Land rent, as appears in their Jumabundies of that year. The columns R.S. are similar in both section 1206 and T, in 1207 is more and V in 1207 less than the corresponding columns in 1206 by the remissions of the full rents in Government lands.

These matters understood the contents of the columns in the following sections of the Statement decrease and increase are easily found by deducting the least of every two corresponding sums from the greatest and carrying forward the difference to their appropriate columns. It appears proper however to observe that there being nothing to deduct from the sums in the column 301-P they must be carried on to the column 491 because they form an addition to the alienated

rents this year. But though there be nothing to deduct from the columns 11-K 12-L the sums in them must not be carried on to the columns 51-K 52-L on account that though there be no corresponding columns in the Jumma of this year, there is no consequent reduction of the alienated rents, and their places are supplied by their totals in the column 13-M. The totals in the columns 15-O and 24-O must be deducted from one another and the columns 15-O and 25-P must be deducted from one another. There being nothing to deduct from column 17/2 the sum in it will appear to be a decrease but it will occasion a similar increase of the column 23-B.

I have only to add my request that in accounting for the great decrease of Revenue this year in consequence of having absolved the reynuts of their engagements in lease, you will give your opinions decidedly as to the expediency or inexpediency of the measure with a view to their ease and advantage.

Revenue of Pussay 1206.

Districts.	Sirkar or Government Rents					or Alienated Rent				
	OF Sirkar Lands					and Private Estates.				
	Land Rent.	Taxes included.	Total.	Quit-rent of Pagoda and shering, etc.	Quit-rent of less than free hold.	Quit-rent of service.	Total Quit-rent.	Estates less than free hold.	Total private estates.	Service Lands.
(1)	A (2)	B (3)	C (4)	D (5)	E (6)	F (7)	G (8)	H (9)	J (10)	K (11)
Total	1,70,889 9 30	6,750 18 40	177,645 25 70	...	5 33	54 21	...	...	...	15,859 24 15
										75% 18
										24,807 8 50

Revenue of Pussay 1206-cont.

Districts.	Revenue of Pussay 1207.									
	Government Land Rents.					From Alienated lands.				
	Village Taxes.	Land Rent.	Public Revenue.	Church or Revenue.	Total.	Church or Revenue.	Private free hold.	Service fees.	Total.	Total from Government and Alienated Lands.
	Q (16)	R (17)	S (18)	T (19)	U (20)	V (21)	W (22)	X (23)	Y (24)	Z (25)
Total	1,253 28 45	878 27 45	5,521 7 40	7,570 27 35	240,170 8 5	185,862 37 55	5,768 573 35 20	18 2 15	54 15 0	27 0
										156,689 10 14

Revenue of Pussay 1207-cont.

Districts.	Decrease.									
	Government Land Rents.					From Alienated Lands.				
	Church Benefices.	Private Estates less than free hold.	Service Fees.	Total.	Total from Government and Alienated Lands.	Church Benefices.	Private Estates less than free hold.	Service Fees.	Total.	Total from Government and Alienated Lands.
	I (30)	J (31)	K (32)	L (33)	M (34)	N (35)	O (36)	P (37)	Q (38)	R (39)
Total	39 25 5	511 25 40	14,474 0 0	875	18,881 1 40	18,889 2 48	1,072 9 40	5,488 0 0	6,528 9 40	182,121 0 31
										2,023 16 50

Comparison in the Summa or Settlement of the Division, Baramahah and Salem Districts, North of the Cauvery in Pussay 1206 and 1207-cont.

Decrease-cont.

Districts.	Government Land Rents-cont.									
	From Government Lands.					From Alienated Lands.				
	Church Benefices.	Private Estates less than free hold.	Service Fees.	Total.	Total from Government and Alienated Lands.	Church Benefices.	Private Estates less than free hold.	Service Fees.	Total.	Total from Government and Alienated Lands.
	D (44)	E (45)	F (46)	G (47)	H (48)	I (49)	J (50)	K (51)	L (52)	M (53)
Total	...	...	6	...	21,002 38 56	...	4,651 12 15	...	...	1,365 25 15
										5,946 7 10
										5,607 18 2

Decrease-cont.

Districts.	Government Land Rents.									
	Not included in Land Rent.					From Alienated Lands.				
	Church Benefices.	Private Estates less than free hold.	Service Fees.	Total.	Total from Government and Alienated Lands.	Church Benefices.	Private Estates less than free hold.	Service Fees.	Total.	Total from Government and Alienated Lands.
	Q (54)	R (55)	S (56)	T (57)	U (58)	V (59)	W (60)	X (61)	Y (62)	Z (63)
Total	1,253 28 40	...	55 7 40	1128 17 76	23,049 75 4	22,141 25 72	1,917 13 60	...	10 50	9 27 0

Increase-cont.

Districts.	Increase-cont.									
	From Government Lands.					From Alienated Lands.				
	Church Benefices.	Private Estates less than free hold.	Service Fees.	Total.	Total from Government and Alienated Lands.	Church Benefices.	Private Estates less than free hold.	Service Fees.	Total.	Total from Government and Alienated Lands.
	I (64)	J (65)	K (66)	L (67)	M (68)	N (69)	O (70)	P (71)	Q (72)	R (73)
Total	33 25 8	...	...	...	129 30 0	...	185 18 4	...	...	...

No. XLV.

Letter—From WILLIAM MACLEOD, Esq.
To—Lieut.-Colonel READ, Superintendent.
Dated—Salem, 5th April 1796.

I Forward herewith the Jummabundy of the southern division for fasly 1207. I receive your Jummabundy of Salem a few days ago but as no Kistbundy had been made out for its and as you did not specify the village sibbundy in it which I have inserted at the same amount as last year, I was obliged to delay the transmission of the whole three or four days after its receipt.

2. The Government Revenue from the whole division is pagodas 14,300-23-73 or about 6 per cent less than last year. This decrease is occasioned by two causes—one is the ryots giving up for this year a considerable portion of their lands in the expectation that a general reduction of the rates of assessments may be brought about in consequence thereof which motive has been very prevalent; for some of the head farmers have been detected in persuading the lower classes to relinquish certain portions of their lands although possessed of the usual means of cultivating them. The other is the peculiar want of rain, all over these districts and I believe in most of the other neighbouring parts of the Peninsula during the months of June, July and August last, which greatly impeded and discouraged the labour of the husband man.

3. I beg leave to observe that this is the first year since the commencement of our Government that the revenue of the southern division has fallen below that of each preceding year, and that the current year's Jummabundy is 2½ per cent above the average of the five years which preceded it.

Fasly 1202—185,759—3—11. Including five per cent for District Sibbundy.

1203—215,536—30—31.

1204—218,850—14—69.

1205—231,042—29—9. The village sibbundy is not including.

1206—237,994—10—66.

Total ... 10,88,583—16—26.

Average ... 217,716—0—0.

1207—223,395—0—0.

No. XLVII.

Letter—From ALEX. READ, Esq.
To—Assistant Collectors, Baramahal and Salem.
Dated—Trippatoor, 15th April 1798.

The forms Nos 9 and 12 transmitted you the 13th instant comprehends what I conceive is necessary for the information of the board, but much more than can be of use to the accountant. I therefore send you one for our Jummabundy and Kistbundy the current year containing only the principal heads of our settlements with the additional columns prescribed by the regulations for accounts.

2. These you will observe are brought from the 31st, 32nd, 54th, 55th and 56th columns of the general statement No. 10 and classed, first under their principal heads and next as they are collected. In the latter of these two arrangements, the village taxes are added to the land-rent and quit-rent because collected with them when the three heads composing it branch into the Kistbundy as directed.

3. Wishing to establish rules for everything in revenue management, what that can be done, I must repeat my request to be furnished with such as are used

in regulating your several kists. Security to revenue and convenience to the ryots being the two great considerations in our demands upon them, it is evidently of consequence to have them duly apportioned to the monthly and annual produce, so as neither to anticipate or fall behind the requits receipts and the ascertaining them nearly, must be founded on a knowledge of the crops and of the process usually required to convert the different products into money.

4. Accordingly that was the way I regulated them in 91 and 92 when I determined their proportions and having preserved my investigations of the subject in Ballagant, I send you each a copy of them, that you may be acquainted with my method. You may not think the periods of collection, or the proportions which the several kists should be, of so much consequence as I do, and that they may be regulated with sufficient exactness by guess, but however vague any guess may be, it must be grounded in some knowledge of facts, and however remove from them our means of ascertaining them may be, a knowledge of them is certainly more attainable one way than another. It was on that idea I draw up the inclosed estimates, by way of forming a standard, from which deviations should of course be made, according to the earliness or lateness of the crops.

5. Whether you regulate your kists in this way or not, it will afford me much pleasure, if you will favor me with similar statements; as showing the progress cultivation in your respective divisions and the proportions which the totals dry, wet and garden productions are also the proportions which the different products bear to one another to the classes they appertain, and to the whole produce, in quantity and value are matter, curious and interesting of themselves and cannot be without their use.

No. XLVIII.

Letter—From A. READ, Esq.
To—Assistant Collectors, Baramahal and Salem.
Dated—Trippatoor, 30th April 1798.

I am favoured with all your Jummabundies and Kistbundies and request to be furnished with the Numbers of magams, turrus or hobbies and of villages in year respective districts that the general statement may be filled up agreeable to the form prescribed in the regulations.

2. The columns in the Jummabundies of the center and northern divisions headed, form of the lease, and unexpired term of the lease, being filled up, as if the lease were running on, I imagine it has been done without adverting to facts. It nevertheless suggests the propriety of demanding "Whether or not, an unrestricted and free choice of annual and lease settlements, has been given the ryots this year, as directed in the regulations, which accompanied my circular letter of the 4th October 1796 and in subsequent letters on the subject" and I request you will severally communicate to me thereon in such a manner as may enable me to report fully to the board in respect to the reasons the ryots may have for preferring one tenure to the other.

3. Our Jummabundy being now conferred to the public revenue, as more simple than when connected with other denominations, and as sufficient for the accountant our comparison must necessarily be altered. I therefore transmit you a new form for it and request I may be furnished with comparisons for your respective divisions conformable thereto as soon as possible.

4. Having filled up all the columns I could form your Jummabundies, it appears only necessary to remark that I have entered the amount of your land rent and village taxes last year, in the 6th column and that to a fair comparison between its contents and the corresponding heads in the jumma of the current year, I have inserted the 11th column, for the entry of pagoda or church lands annex this year to the public revenue; as they must be deducted from the land rent in your Jummabundies to make it what it would be without them, as proposed in the 12th column. That done the addition of the district licences and road customs, will give the amount of the Jummabundy in the 15th column. Not

P.S.—Having observed since the dispatch of my letter, dated the 12th instant that by some mistake the word *survey* is substituted in the latter part of the 3d paragraph, for *lease*, I request you to correct your several copies of it reading thus "That is the principal source of objection to the lease, etc."

[illegible]

No. LIII.

Letter—from WILLIAM MACLEOD, Esq.
To—LIEUT.-COLONEL READ, Superintendent.
Dated—Salem; 24th May 1798.

I forward herewith the accounts of the Southern Division, for April 1798. I likewise forward the Jumlabundy and comparison made out conformably to those sent me with your letter of the 30th of last month, with the Deostan Inams adding to the Government land rent as directed in your letter of the 17th instant. It was not the measure by any means that I could object to, but as you did not return the estimates for Pagoda Fees, etc., or in December or January—in which the Sibbundy had not been providing for and as I concluded from your expression in the letter containing your audit of estimates, that you did not design to show the Deostan disbursements in the accounts of the current year, I suspected you did not intend to show its collection or disbursement in any other form than its being as usual shown in the Inams. This has obliged me to add its whole amount to the May kist in addition to the Government land rent, which will naturally cause the insertion of a similar amount being entered in addition to the disbursements already estimated in May. That is to say the collection and disbursements are to be charged in May for Deostan Sibbundy, in the same manner as the village Sibbundy is charged as collected and disbursed in December and June.

P.S.—The annual statement shall be forwarded in two days leave.

No. LV.

Letter—from J. B. TRAVERS, Esq.
To—LIEUT.-COLONEL ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Collector of the Baramahal and Salem Districts.
Dated—Fort St. George, 31st May 1798.

The accountant having reported the inconvenience and delay he experiences in the duties of his office from your backwardness in transmitting the separate abstract statement 97/98, which should have been received by him on the 25th instant, Jumlabundies and necessary accompaniments for 1207, and your current accounts for April.

I am directed by the board to desire that they may be immediately transmitted, to warn you of the necessity of punctually forwarding your accounts and to enclose you copy of a letter from Government under, dated 26th instant wherein a report of neglect of this duty threatens decisive and effectual measures for obviating an evil of such important consequences.

No. 1 in LV.

Letter—from A. FALCONER, Esq.
To—EDWARD SAUNDERS, Esquire, President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue.
Dated—Fort St. George, 26th May 1798.

The serious inconvenience which has been experienced by the delay in furnishing the documents from your department, for the compilation of the annual books, has determined Government to adopt the most decisive and effectual measures for obviating an evil of such important consequences.

I am therefore directed to desire, that you will communicate to your accountant the peremptory orders of the Hon'ble the President in Council, that he do transmit within four months after the expiration of the official year, the annual books of the employ to the office of the Accountant-General, and that he will report to Government the certain causes which have hitherto operated, to prevent the due submission of his accounts.

No. LVI.

Letter—from J. B. TRAVERS, Esq.
To—LIEUT.-COLONEL READ, Collector in the Baramahal and Salem Districts.
Dated—Fort St. George, 31st May 1798.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information, the enclosed extract of a letter from the Court of Directors, respecting the absolute necessity of their servants acquiring a knowledge of the country languages.

Copy of this you will deliver to your assistant.

No. 1 in LVI.

Letter—from J. B. TRAVERS, Esq.
To—Hon'ble COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Dated—4th October 1797.

We approve of the resolutions advised in these paragraphs, and being more and more convinced of the absolute necessity of our servants acquiring a knowledge of the country languages, we approve of your having given publicity to this resolution, and direct that it be implicitly observed. The fact cannot be concealed that there is a backwardness in our servants upon your coast to prosecute the study of the country languages, so as to enable them to transact business with the natives, without the aid of an interpreter but convinced as we are, and have repeatedly so declared, of the absolute necessity of this qualification, in the due and faithful discharge of the active duties in the Revenue Department, we further direct, that in failure of meeting in the civil line of the state. Persons so qualified for Collectors and Assistants, you endeavour to select from the military list. Persons are who qualified. The conspicuous merit of the Captain Read in the collection of those Baramahal and Salem countries. As a strong argument in favour of the discretionary power we have thus given you of making your selections to revenue offices from those qualified for the same whether they be in the civil, or military line of the service.

No. LIV.

Letter—from A. READ, Esq.
To—GEORGE READ, Esq., Revenue Accountant, Fort St. George.
Dated—2nd January 1798.

Herewith you will receive my accounts for April which I hope you will find complete.

2. It may be necessary to observe that apprehending it will be found advisable at last to reduce the plantations to the Northern districts on account of the dryness of the Baramahal, from which they established here may be considered as only temporary, I have separated their expence from that of the prisoners this month and entered them separately. No. 43 is the account of the plantations for eight months amounting to Pagodas 606, 356 and in No. 32 is that of the prisoners for the same period amounting to 756-23-44. The former is generally authorized by Government's letter to the Board, dated the 16th December 1797, where it is thus the Collector may be directed to preserve the plantations upon the most economical footing till the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known respecting them, and as they were only 76 pagodas per month. I presume the Board will approve of the charge till the plantations can be disposed of, or distributed among the inhabitants. I have also entered my receipts on account of the plantations, making No. 11 and amounting to Ps. 264-27-15. As the prisoners are an unavoidable expence that would be incurred if there were no plantations. I have carried my disbursements on their account with charges extraordinary, to which there can be no objection.

3. The circumstances I labor under making it very necessary I should keep as short accounts as possible. I have likewise entered 300 pagodas this month which I have advanced to W. Eyte from time to time to assist him in carrying on his magnifications in the Baramahal. That makes No. 39 and is carried to the head of advances for cultivation, and it contains copy of his bond and instalments for the amount. This advance may likewise be considered as generally

sanctioned by Government's letter abovementioned, but I intend to submit it with other advances for the Board's approval by including it in my automatis for the year.

4. The board has much reason to be surprised at not having yet received my estimates for the current year as it is almost time to give in those for the coming year. The truth is that I have labored with the most in remitting assiduity to bring the whole business of my department to a close in possible within the year, that in doing this I have informly directed my attention to such branches of it as have appeared to require it the most, and that following this train, it has not yet been in my power to finish a correspondence I have on foot between me and my assistants on the subject of their different charges, which like everything else I am desirous of having completely and finally arranged this year. Though sensible how irregular it is to delay the transmission of my estimates, I feel it still impossible to turn immediately to them, and must hope that considering the magnitude of my present undertaking the board will be so indulgent to dispense with them some time longer, and till then admit of my charges which it may be assured are all regulated by a due attention to economy.

What I have said for their subject might have been more properly addressed to the board itself, I believe, but as that cannot be material, I request of you to lay this communication before it the next audit of accounts and am.

No. LVII.

Letter—from J. B. TRAVERS, Deputy Tehsildar.

To—the Lieut.-Colonel, ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent and Collector of the Baramahal, Salem Districts.

Dated—Fort St. George, 4th June 1798.

The Board observing by your Jummabundy account transmitted to the Accountant a decrease in the Revenue of the Current year amounting to Pags: 54,049-9-76 and that in the notes thereto subjoined you mention having assessed some articles heretofore exempted all duties and increased others. I am directed to call upon you for a report conformably to their orders of the 30th June last which they had reason to expect from your letter of the 16th August following would have ere now been transmitted, and which they now desire may be sent with as little delay as possible accompanied with the reports of your assistants to enable them to lay your Jummabundy before Government with year reasons at large for the material alterations made in the Rent.

No. LIX.

Letter—from J. S. WARE, Deputy Accountant.

To—the Extract from the Proceedings of a Board of Audit.

Dated—Fort St. George, 2nd June 1798.

Read letter from Colonel Read, dated 26th April 1798.

The late orders from the Court of Directors on the subject of accounts which have been transmitted to the Collectors in general will point out to Colonel Read the indispensable necessity of observing punctuality in their transmission. The Board have now only to desire that he will forward the arrear with the least possible delay as none of his charges can be passed until they are received.

ACCOUNTS AND STATEMENTS

No. LXXXVIII.

Letter—from GEORGE READ, Clerk.

To—Colonel ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Baramahal & District.

Dated—Fort St. George, 22nd October 1798.

For your information and guidance I herewith send an Extract from the Proceedings of a Board of Audit under date, 8th September 1798.

No. 1 in LXXXVIII.

Proceedings of a Board of Audit, dated 8th September 1798.

Ordered that the Accountant do not from henceforth admit any charges in any Collectors accounts for which authority is not quoted, and that he immediately report all such to Board when he examines the accounts as received into his office.

Ordered that the Accountant direct a column to be inserted in the accounts particulars repairs and advances, in which the total sum authorized is always to be inserted as well the date of authority, that the progress of the advance may at all times be seen.

No. CX.

Letter—from GEORGE READ, Clerk.

To—Lieut.-Colonel ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent of the Baramahal, & District.

Dated—Fort St. George, 11th January 1799.

As it is of importance towards a greater regularity in the despatch of monthly, and official year's accounts to the Presidency, that they be reduced where practicable and simplified where the detail is too great, I intend to propose some alteration in the present regulations, and to dispense with certain of accounts the better to embrace this desirable object but before offering sentiments to the Board I could wish to be favored with any suggestions you may have to make on this subject, which I will thank you not to confine merely matters of form, but to state how far an alteration in the present mode of obtaining the district accounts may in your opinion be favorable to the object in view I may by this that your Treasury account is to include only the payments within Month at your own Cutcherry not waiting the arrival of the Durgannah account.

SURVEY.

No. XI.

Letter—From JOHN MATTHEW.
To—Lieut.-Colonel READ, Superintendent and Collector, &c.
Dated—14th August 1897.

I was duly honored with your very kind letter, and immediately began making out the accompanying maps, which I hope will give satisfaction.

The map of the River only and great part of the Shenageery District were done sometime ago, when the rains prevented my going out. The map of the Southern Districts, shall be forwarded in the course of 10 or 12 days, when the Shendamunglum District is finished which it is meant to contain.

I shall go on Colonel Mally in a course of a couple of days, and ascertain the session of 10 or 20 of the principal villages there was a sort of cursory survey of it made by a Bramin some months ago, by estimation only he makes 140 villages, the generality of which I am informed does not exceed 4 houses, and some only 3; to be so particular on hills, would in my opinion be throwing away time, that may be much better employed in other parts of the Districts, and in some degree tend to defeat the end in view. The remaining Districts are Veeraganoor, Ahtoor, Belloor, and Lingricottah; which if not intermixed, and the rains favorable may be completed by the end of November. I assure you not an hour shall be lost.

Be pleased to accept my most grateful acknowledgements, for the generous and handsome offers you have made me, and the flattering terms in which you express your approbation of my conduct. If the Revenue Board were inclined to give such encouragement for District Surveying, as might be deemed adequate to the fatigue, and risk of health that ever must attend practical surveying in this Country, if closely followed up, and in a variety of Climate; or even ensure me of some provision in case of a broken constitution in their service which certainly cannot be thought unreasonable I would willingly sacrifice the best of my days for their interest and information; and in any place of the Country, they please. When I had the Honour of shewing some maps to the gentlemen of the Board at Sanklydroog, one of them hinted that much might be done in the Northern Sirkars, and that comfortable Salaries would undoubtedly be allowed.

If they chose to employ me in surveying, and repairing tanks and water courses, a smaller salary would be sufficient as some small emolument arises from the labourers being paid in grain. The line of an Engineer is also certainly very eligible, as affording a certainty of bread, and may also have other advantages that I am not at present aware of. As you condescend to Honour me so far as allow me a Choice, and have no one to advise with. I have said all that occurs to me, leaving the rest to your own good sense; and although I would prefer being employed by the Revenue, in any of the situations you mention, will gratefully accept of what may be obtained with the least difficulty; as I am sensible there will at this time be many looking up to you for support, who may have greater claims on your friendship, than I can pretend to, you have already done much more for me than I had any reason to expect.

Should neither of these be easily attainable, its probable there might be other situations, at the Presidency, Ceylon, or other places along the Coast; as Assistants to Beeshmasters, store or warehouse-keepers, etc., that I should like very well. I received a letter from my father lately acquainting me of his having received the 20th you was so kind to present me, and for which I return many thanks; the French are expected to make a descent somewhere on the N.E. Coast, and several large Encampments are of consequence formed one in particular at Aberdeen and the people of the Country adjoining have received orders to convey their cattle, and other moveable effects to some distance inland.

Notwithstanding the care you are pleased to take to see me provided for, if you quit the Country I cannot help regretting how soon I am likely to be deprived of so able a friend and firm support. I have always had a pride and pleasure in serving you, and to give satisfaction has been my constant aim in every situation. However, fortune and your friendship may place me, I fear, in a situation where I shall disgrace it, or forfeit the character you are pleased to give me. I have the Honour to be with all duty and respect.

Letter—From JOHN MATTHEW.
To—Lieut.-Colonel READ, Superintendent, &c.
Dated—Manantangal, 6th September 1897.

The Map I have the honour of forwarding would have been despatched a few days sooner, but that I was desirous of simplifying that part of the hill also which is to Veeraganoor, that the whole might come in view at once, and perhaps be acceptable.

Collee Mally is a hill of great extent being at a medium from N. to S. 17 and from E. to W. 19, and perhaps containing 170 sq. miles it is divided into 2 Nauts or Districts, 7 of which belong to Shendamunglum, and 5 to Veeraganoor, its surface is very irregular and the Valley only cultivated, the bottom of which generally are swamps and grow excellent paddy, of a something finer grain than below but accounted very wholesome.

The best wheat grows in a sort of brown mould, rather inclining to black as much dung and if cowdung so much the better, I am told it has been tried in the Combs (which must partly partake of the same mould, brought down in Rains) but never answered; owing to a sort of insect, that destroys the wheat before it ripens.

By a look of the Map you'll see that almost all the water that falls on the hills to the Eastward, and is the source of the Sivaia and Aia or Eya Rivers; a Aur is a very considerable one, (and contains as much water in my opinion during the dry months as both the Iamunymoot, and Allagamocusia, from which this country benefits so much) but from which we derive little advantage at season however as it enters the Terriore bounds, its divided into three Streams, which supply most of the tanks in that country.

There is a very conspicuous tract for about one mile, of a Saiwa begun seventy or eighty years ago, intended to carry that River down through the dry hobly which I think is very practicable (and its probable Captains Macdonald and Munro were of the same opinion; when they intended renting that hobly, I am informed it never was completed was that the rain's setting in very early might broke down part of the water course, and entirely buried a house in the ruins, and which was followed soon after by the Death of the who Superintended it, and therefore accounted a very bad Omen, and a curse that perhaps will never be over come by the Natives.

I was 10 days on the hill and feel not the least indisposed, although I am afraid that most of my people have got the fever worse very severely.

I shall go on Pader Mally also, in order to ascertain the boundary, etc., you please, will refer Shairawa Mally and the other hills between him and Mally, till the rains are all surveyed in case of sickness.

Be pleased to return the Map case by the bearer.

No. XVIII

Letter—from JOHN MATHER.
To—Lieut. Colonel READ, Superintendent, &c.
Dated—Veeraganoor, the 18th September 1797.

I am heartily sorry to inform you that Denning is fallen sick owing to the I believe to our being so much among the hills, and from the accounts of the inhabitants may continue so for many months, he has this day had a fit of the ague also. The Western part of the Ahtoor and Veeraganoor Districts is one continued chain of hills passable only in some directions; and the Northern part of Belloor, and Sa., part of Tingricotta, are I fear pretty much the same.

The quarter part of my people are sick also, but (as I employ some people monthly as coolies and occasionally to carry the Surveying instruments) their loss is not felt, nor has any delay on that account arisen hitherto. I am however under the disagreeable necessity of saying that owing to my not being (I am sorry to say) sufficiently master of the Country Languages, I am much at a loss and as may be supposed in rather an awkward situation at times; and humbly request to prevent inconvenience or delay you'll be pleased to send me any other of the young men that you may think proper, for the few months required to complete, or till Dupenning recovers; it may be of no disservice to them afterwards; nothing but bad health shall delay the Survey an hour. I shall begin on Ahtoor in 4 or 5 days and complete it at farthest in 15 days there will then remain Belloor, and Tingricottah only. I received a letter a few days ago from Captain Macleod accompanied with some Bark (2 doses of which I have given Dupenning daily) and informing me also that he had ordered the Tahsildars to furnish me with Cutcherry Servants to carry on the public Service, if I found it necessary till my people recover. I shall send Dupenning either to Ahtoor, Salem, or any other place you propose, when medical assistance may be had, and take care he be properly attended to.

When its convenient send the Mapcase. I have the Honour to be with the utmost gratitude.

No. XXX.

Letter—from J. B. TRAVERS, Acting Secretary.
To—the Lieut. Colonel ALEXANDER READ, Superintendent, Collector at Baramahal and Salem Districts.
Dated—Fort St. George, 23rd December 1797.

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed Extract of the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors for obtaining information for their historiographer, and to desire that such communications as you may after may form a separate address your attention to the interesting subjects therein noticed is particularly requested, but not in such manner as to affect your other business.

You will also herewith receive Copy of a letter from Mr. Secretary Webb, signifying that the allowance hitherto granted to the junior part of the Service for Moonshies will be discontinued from the 1st of January next, and that a compensation of 1,000 Pags., will be granted to such of the Company's Servants, as may qualify themselves to transact business, and to Conduct a Correspondence in any of the Country Languages without the aid of a Native.

No. I in XXX.

Letter—from I. WEBB, Secretary to Government.
To—EDWARD SAUNDERS, Esq., President, etc., Members of the Board of Revenue.
Dated—Fort St. George, 16th December 1797.

I am directed to furnish you with the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors for obtaining information for their historiographer and to desire that it may be transmitted to the subordinate officers of your department, such communications as you may in consequence receive, together with such observations as you may be induced to make, upon this interesting subject are to be separately laid before the President's Council for transmission to the Honourable Court.

No. 2 in XXX.

Extract of a general letter from England in the Public department, dated 9th May 1797.

In order to enable the Company's Historiographer to complete a general history of the British affairs in the East Indies and as we mean that the history of such a work should comprehend the history of India and such part of that of China as is connected with our Trade and also the progress of our Trade in general we direct that such of our servants as may be in situations to promote this public work be instructed to transmit to you for the purpose of being forwarded to as such a information on the Chronology, Geography, Government, Laws, Political revolutions the progressive stages of the useful arts, manufactures and Sciences and of the fine arts and particularly on the former and present state of internal and foreign trade, as they may be in stations to afford or may from time to time be able to collect.

No. XII.

Letter—from JOHN MATHER.
To—Lieut. Colonel READ, Superintendent, &c.
Dated—Veeraganoor, March 9th, 1798.

I have the pleasure of saying Tingricotta is at last completed, and my useful labors as you was pleas'd to call them and to which you have been so firm a friend and steady support drawing nigh a close. The very particular attention you have been pleased at all times to pay to the most trivial request, in behalf of the service I have been employ'd on, calls for my warmest acknowledgments and its but justice to the Gentlemen in charge of the divisions also, to say that they have on all occasions readily furnish'd every assistance and information in their power and to them there for I also consider myself under particular obligations. When the extent of the Ceded districts is considered and that a survey of them containing so much information has been finished in so short a time and particularly when its understood that I am a lame man and climbing among the hills, must have had those disadvantages to struggle with attending so painful and painful I trust it will appear no time has been mispent, or perhaps prepared to make it as acceptable as possible and whatever countenance or encouragement my labors may hereafter meet with from our superiors, I shall console myself with having done my utmost endeavour, to discharge some of the many obligations I owe to you and my duty to them in its fullest extent.

I was favo'd with Mr. Horst's answer about the Draftsman, who probably ere this repents of his duplicity I hope you'll suffer no inconvenience through the want of him; I'll do my utmost as far as my abilities to supply his place.

I propose if you think fit convening the farmers of the Southern and center divisions, at the 5 following places, viz, Ahtoor, Shandamangalam, Trichangoor, Womoloor and Darrampoor. Ahtoor will be contiguous to Belloor, and Veeraganoor; Shandamangalam to Namcul and Raushpoor; Trichangoor to Purmutty and Sanklydroog; Womoloor to Yerapatt, Nangapilly, Salem and Shoungery and Darrampoor to Penagra. When Captain Graham favord me with his opinion of the mundies, he said the whole of a division might be done at some central station by convening the farmers and thereby much time saved for there convenience however I propose making that circuit and afterwards still proceed through the Western districts of the N. division to settle the boundaries and close with Jewadi. Trichangoor and C. divisions may be done by the end of March probably and the whole by the end of April.

I have agreeable to Captain Irton's desire returned the 3 sepoy's belonging to his guard.

The satisfaction you was pleas'd to express at seeing my marks on Collee Maaly, has induced me to attempt something similar of the Tingricotta district, under the idea that from the general uncertainty of the unheathiness, and its public roads but little frequented the interior parts may be but little known to Europeans.

The Tingricottah District, now so called, is composed of 4 Smaller ones, viz. Tingricottah, Herroor, Murpoor, and Cotapitty, each of which I shall consider as subdivisions, and speak of separately, and afterwards make some remarks on the range of hills between that and the Salem Districts.

2. Tingricottah has formerly been a place of much importance, and for many years considered as the Capital of the other 3 Districts or Divisions. It has a large mud fort now falling into ruins, and well supplied with water by that branch of the Vani Aur which rises on Buttel Mally, and was till within these few years the seat of the amildar who now resides at Herroor.

3. Its bounded on the North and East by Herroor, and Cotapitty, and on the South and West by the Belloor, Salem, and Murpoor Districts; it's throughout pretty well cultivated, the soil good, has but very little jungle unless at the foot of the hills, to the Southward; and probably not so unhealthy as is generally believed, Tenanda Mally belongs to this Division, as well as part of the Northern Skirts may beava Mally. There are more streams run through it than falls to the latter district; an advantage which from the remains of the numerous water-courses drawn from the different branches of the Vani Aur, the former Ryots were seemingly well aware of.

4. It abounds in fine horn'd cattle generally of a red colour, from which Hyder used to draw large supplies on his plundering excursions into the Carnatic, much to the detriment of the Ryots, which with the depredations of Chilmag, and the havoc made among the Inhabitants and Cattle by the Tigers, till it fell under your management, have all conspir'd to its depopulation, and consequent decrease of Cultivations and Revenue.

5. Herroor has never been considered in any other light than as a large Country Village with a mud fort as a defence against horse, and the head of a hilly having like most other large villages a weekly fair, its bounded to the Northward by the Ponidur; on the East and South by Cotapitty and Tingricottah, and to the Westward by Murpoor; within 4 or 5 miles of the Pon Aur, the vallies only are cultivated, and the rising ground quite covered with bushes; which when viewed from the Northward leads many to conclude who never visited the interior parts, that its all one continued jungle, this district has also much benefited by the Vani Aur, but little or any thing by the Pon Aur: and in some places in the dry season the scarcity of water is severely felt by the Inhabitants and their Cattle towards the South the soil, and cultivate on and are pretty much the same as in Tingricottah.

6. Murpoor has also a small mud fort nearly in ruins, and has only been considered of any importance from its being situated where 2 Large roads cross each other. Its bounded also from the North by the Pon Aur, on the East by Herroor and Tingricottah, and to the South and West by the Salem, Womoloo, and Darraipoory District; towards the Northward and Southward it is very jungly; what improvements have been made extend from Murpoor South 10 miles only, it has very little wet ground part of Shairawa Mally and Buttel Mally belong to this Division.

7. The Cotapitty vally is certainly in my opinion the most unhealthy spot in the Ceded Districts, probably owing to its being much overrun with Jungle, and surrounded with Large Hills; it has for at least a Century before it fell under Hyder's management, been the residence of refractory Poligars (Ancestors of Chilmag), who lived by plundering the neighbouring Country, and on the appearance of a superior force retired to the inaccessible parts of the mountains, with some who were attached to them through regard, or a hope of booty, leaving the Ryots with what few Cattle or effects remained, to the mercy of the Honourable Company, and who worn out at length by constant oppression, despairing no doubt of ever seeing better days begun to withdraw into the inaccessible parts of the Country. The vally lies about South 30 West, and North East, and from Cotapitty to the Marchiana Southward, a distance of 14 or 15 Miles in length, and probably on an

average 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and some of the best soil, is now one entire jungle, excepting some few spots that in consequence of some late encouragement, the people from the Hills (no one else could live there) are beginning again to inhabit.

8. To the Northward the Country is more open, and better cultivated, and has some substantial Ryots, and of a long standing, who had always a great reluctance to leave the place of their Nativity, from it's having attractions to them that any one else would be a stranger to, this I have found to be pretty much the case throughout the Country among that class of people who are cultivators of the soil.

9. It is bounded on the East by Culry Mally belonging to some Poligars, who pay tribute to the Nabob of the Carnata, on the West by Herroor and Tingricottah, and to the Northward by the Ponidur, in which about a mile before it quits our country there is a steep waterfall reckoned by the Natives a great curiosity, it has cut a passage through the Solid rock nearly 2 Miles in length, and about 60 feet perpendicular, and as many broad: where the water stands in many places to an amazing depth and abounds with Alligators, the cliffs of the adjoining rocks are well stor'd with a variety of wild fowl, with hatch and retire seasonally before the rains set in.

10. Shairawa Mally belongs to the Salem District and is divided into 3 Nauts, Viz. Salem Mutoo and Mogo Naut of these Salem is the Easternmost, largest, and best Cultivated. Its principal production is wheat, (which they sell or barter in the weekly fairs belows for Cloth and other necessaries of life) of which I have frequently seen 70 or 80 acres together, a specimen of some of the best on the Hill with the mud it grew in is transmitted for your satisfaction a good crop of it depends on a wonderful coincidence of circumstance, and some years when the rain does not set in at the proper season, there is little or any sown, if it falls plentifully in September, they sow in October and reap in February generally a good crop. Its very liable to be injured by insects both above and below ground, too much rain drowns it and too little dries it up and it's on the whole considered a very tender grain from the appearance of the mould its not improbable some of that description might be found on the plains, although they say it has often been tried thereto no purpose, owing certainly to the heat of the soil, on the Hill the mould is cool and plentifully supplied with heavy dews in the night.

It has little or no wet ground, although well supplied with streams of water, the steepness of the banks do not admit of their being turned to any use in Cultivation; this Naut is in fact of a small size.

11. Mutoo Naut is on the surface of barren rock and lies on the Southern most and highest part of the Hill, what improvements have been made in it are only in the vallies where the rains in course of time have brought down a little

What has been said of Salem Naut, applies equally to Mogo Naut, with this difference only that its more barren with Jungle, which they are in many places beginning to clear away either through an increase of settlers, or some encouragement in point of Revenue probably.

12. Amant Mally belongs to the Belloor district, and is only a small hill of a triangular form, containing 7 or 8 villages. It forms with Shairawa Mally to the Westward the Manawaddy Pass, and with Tenanda Mally to the Eastward the Belloor or Boodvary pass. Tennanda Mally belongs to Tingricolla District, is a large Hill but its soil in general bad, has few Inhabitants and a little ground only cultivated in the vallies. It forms with Culry Mally to the Eastward the Cotapitty pass, and derives its name from a Goud or Gour of that name who resides there, and is considered as the Chief of all the Hill people, to him all disputes arising about the casts are referred, and he has look'd upon as a Deity among them. The Poligars of Culry and Pachai Mally pay him a sort of Annual tribute, and probably those of our Districts too, although it is not generally known.

None of those Hills are to be compared with Collee Mally either in point of fertility, or population.

13. The Hill people in and bordering on the U. Districts, are composed of distinct Classes, or Tribes, (who seldom intermix if it can be avoided) differing in many respects from those below particularly in their intermarrying, and cure of diseases either of which, being very delicate, or much to the crisis of either, I shall pass them over.

Although you are well acquainted with the situation of those Hills, and the passes leading through them from the Northern to the Southern District, I shall beg leave with the difference to make the following general remark.

From Cullery Mally to the banks of the Convery is one continued Chain of Hills, with five principal passes, viz., Cotapitty, Belloor, Manjawady, Tingricotta, and Topoor, of these Topoor and Manjawady only are much frequented, but the easiest and most direct Route (if the Jungle was cleared away) from Vaniambady, Trippatore, Conotoor, etc., to Woinoloor, Sanklydroog, etc., would be through the Tingricotta pass; its width supplied with water, and leads through several Capital Villages, although there must no doubt be many powerful reasons that I am not aware of, for leading the great Road proposed from Amboor to Trichinopoly through the Topoor pass, seeing its so very steep and always from its situation, liable to be put out of order by the rains.

No. XLII.

Letter—FROM ALEXANDER READ.

To—MR. MATHUR.

Dated—Trippatore, 13th March 1798.

It gives me much satisfaction to learn from your letter of the 9th that your survey is finished, for I was very apprehensive lest another fever should have interrupted your zealous endeavors as the districts you have surveyed the last are the most unhealthy. Having known many instances of the bill fever remaining in the blood several weeks and breaking out even after the patients have left these districts, I recommend your taking some bark, every morning at least for some time, by way of a preventative. Considering the extent of these districts, the minuteness and accuracy of your survey, your having brought it so soon to a close is in my opinion a remarkable instance of what can be done by the labor and assiduity of an individual. Exclusive of the pleasure I have had in observing your incessant diligence and perseverance, the readiness I have always shown in support of your exertions has proceeded from my anxiety to expedite your work which I have considered as essential to the rendering my map complete, on account of the connexion there is between the geography of a country and its cultivation revenue and all the other sources of its wealth and polity. This in view, I am now desirous of having your survey speedily brought into the form which may appear the best calculated to answer the intended purposes and on that account request you will come this way soon. I still hold the intention of showing the survey collections separate from the other districts, but that may be deferred till the last as their boundaries being all that is wanted they can be ascertained in a very short time. your account of the Tingricotta district, and of the several hills in the country, is very acceptable a topographical account of the whole being a part of my plan. I request therefore to be favored with similar remarks upon the soil, inhabitants, products and aspect of every other district.

But you can do all that when more at leisure. I intend to lay a copy of your survey before the revenue board, when I shall not fail to make the merits of it known, and to recommend you to it in such a manner as I think will insure you reward.

AGRICULTURE.

No. XIX.

Letter—FROM WILLIAM

, ASSISTANT

To—Lieut.-Colonel A. READ, Superintendent, &c.

Dated—Salem, 1st October 1797.

I transmit to you herewith a pack in Hindowee and Canary containing the report of Examiners who were employ'd in the Salem District for the purpose of comparing the actual cultivation of Fusly 1205 with the account given of it by the Curnams by which the Jumrahundy was determined.

I have sent a Hindowee Memorandum with the accounts explaining the mode which adopt for deciding on the rents and Fines to be collected for lands occupied by Farmers without Puttas, that you may observe or reject such of it as you may judge best respecting lands clandestinely occupied in the Salem districts.