The Right Hon'ble Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK,

GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

Fort St. George.

My Lord,

PARA. **1st.** The recommendation which I had the honor to make of persons to hold the offices of Manager and Guardian to the Minor Zemindar of Peddapore having been approved by your Lordship in Council, I have now the honor to report that those persons were on receipt of your Lordship's orders put in charge of their respective offices, and to state that I have every reason to believe from observations made during the period of my stay at Peddapore subsequent to the promulgation of the appointments, and from verbal and written communication that the selection of persons to hold the offices abovementioned has afforded more general satisfaction than was anticipated, and that strong hopes may be entertained that the duties of those offices will be discharged in a satisfactory manner.

2. The period between the receipt of your Lordship's orders of the 12th September last and my departure from Peddapore having been occupied in instructing the Manager and Guardian in the duties of their offices, and in endeavours to arrange, finally and speedily, the affairs of the Zemindary, I now take the liberty of submitting to the consideration of your Lordship in Council the measures which have been adopted for settling the revenue, regulating the establishment of the minor Zemindar, and providing for the discharge of the arrear of jumma and its punctual payment in future.

3. It seems unnecessary to trouble your Lordship with a detail of the revolutions which occurred in the Zemindary of Peddapore during the latter period of the Mahommedan rule it will be sufficient to state, that on the transfer of the Circars in the year 1766 to the authority of the Hon'ble Company Timma Juggapetty Rauze a youth of 14 years of age was in possession of the Zemindary and continued in possession until his decease in the year 1797; that Timma Juggapetty Rauze was succeeded in the month of October 1797 by his son Roya Juggapette Rauze at that time in his twenty-third year; that Roya Juggapetty died on the 27th April 1804 leaving the succession by will to an adopted child. The changes therefore in the succession to the Zemindary of Peddapore under the administration of the Company which has now been established thirty-seven years have neither been frequent nor produced any particular consequences worthy of remark.

4. It would have been very desirable and perhaps not uninteresting to have been able to have drawn a comparison between the value of the Zemindary at former periods and the assets of the present day; ... record of the Northern Circars is not sufficient to a... because the country has always been in the immediate ma... dars while the difficulty of obtaining old and authentic records is ... has resulted from the researc... enabled to make during the short peri... of my residence I shall have the honor to state in abstract referring to the appendix for details.

*From 7th July to 9th October 1805.

5. The oldest account which has come into my hands is the "Kaumil" being an account taken of the value of the different countries and by which the Soubadar of the Deckan adjusted his demand from the countries under his Government an account under this name is to be met with in many parts of India but in none have I observed so wide a difference between the value by that account and the present assets. In most instances the Kaumil has greatly exceeded the assets of the present period.—

Appendix page 1st. By the kaumil of Peddapore the number of villages is 444 and their aggregate value is entered at only Madras Pagodas 79,421.

By accounts obtained of the value of the Circars on their transfer to the Company in the year 1766 the number of villages is 419 and their value is stated to be as follows:—

		Madras Pagodas.
	Present produce of the Districts as per Hussain Ally's Statements	1,00,000-0-0
Ditto.	Estimated produce if the Company take the Districts into their own hands and farm them out to Renters 1st year	2,00,000-0-0
	Ditto ditto 2nd do.	2,10,000-0-0
	Ditto ditto 3rd do.	2,20,000-0-0

It is fair to conclude that in the estimate of Hussain Ally his own Jageer was excluded but included in the estimate of the amount of rents: all alienations are excluded from both accounts.

Ditto.	By an account taken in 1774 the value of the Zemindary including alienations, Salt and Sayer, the Zemindary is valued at Madras Pagodas ...	2,69,000-0-0
Ditto.	By the investigation of the Committee of Circuit and the result of their examination of 8 years accounts from 1778 to 1786 the value of the Zemindary on an average of those years amounts including alienations to Madras Pagodas ...	2,65,402-0-0
Ditto.	Exclusive of Mocassah alienations but including the full value of munnoverty villages	2,48,109-0-0
Ditto.	By accounts obtained from the dufters of the Zemindary the dowl beriz of fusli 1196 or 1786-87, including alienated lands and the reduced rent from lands alienated to Madras Pagodas ...	2,14,875-0-0
	By an average of accounts obtained of fusli 1203, 1204, 1205 and 1206 of the actual value of the Zemindary including as above	2,24,557-0-0

6. It is necessary here to remark that the alienations of land above alluded to are partly in entire* villages free of rent, partly in villages† on reduced rent, and partly in small portions‡ of the land of a village: the latter alienations are not supposed to be included in any of the accounts.

* Surva Mocassahs.
† Munnoverty.
‡ Mauniams.

7. It is to be regretted that the village details of accounts referred to, are only to be procured, for the kaumil value, the Committee of Circuits value, and for the accounts taken by Mr. Balmain.

8. Previously to the transfer of the Northern Circars to the authority of the Company the annual jumma paid by the Zemindar of Peddapore to the Mahomedan Government of Hyderabad amounted to

	Madras Pagodas.
Madras Pagodas	1,14,283- 0- 0
during the Chiefship of Mr. Wynch the jumma was augmented in the annual sum of Madras Pagodas 11,686 making the jumma ...	1,25,969- 0- 0
In the Chiefship of Mr. Whitehill a further increase of 2,000 Madras Pagodas was made and the jumma settled at	1,27,969- 0- 0
In the year 1778 the Zemindar was summoned to the Presidency and an increase called $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but stated at Madras Pagodas 11,686 was settled, with a further sum on account of the reannexation of the Merassy lands to the Zemindary, of Madras Pagodas 7,706 being an increase of 19,392 Madras Pagodas and making the jumma	1,47,361- 0- 0

I shall not here dwell on the reluctance with which this increase was acceded to, or shew how the demand came to be suspended it will be sufficient to remark, that the increase was not paid for some years, and that the Committee of Circuit were during the suspension of demand carrying on their investigation.

In the year 1787 during the Chiefship of Mr. Floyer it was determined to demand the arrear which had accrued amounting on

account of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to Madras Pagodas ...	62,328-24- 0
Merassy lands	48,615- 6-61
	1,10,943-30-61

and to consider the increase in future as part of the annual jumma; the following settlement was accordingly made for 3 years from 1787 to 1789 inclusive.—

	Madras Pagodas.
Original jumma exclusive of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and Merassy	1,27,969-22-40
Proportion of arrears of current revenue being 42,656-19-40 divided on the three years	14,218-30-40
Balance of the 12 per cent. as above and divided on the three years	20,776- 8- 0
Annual amount of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	11,686-22-40
Annual value of Merassy lands	7,706-11-77
Rozenah allowances	382- 0- 0
Total annual payment ...	1,82,739-23-37

On the expiration of this adjustment a new Settlement was formed on the principle of assessing the Zemindary at ⅔rds of the Committee of Circuit's average value, which the Chief and Council stated to be Madras Pagodas 2,49,000 of which ⅔rds is Madras Pagodas 1,66,000; but the sum of 6,000 Madras Pagodas was struck off and the jumma fixed at 1,60,000- 0- 0

It is particularly necessary to notice here that in the sum of Madras Pagodas 2,49,000 stated above as the average value the *payments* made by holders of alienated lands only is included and not the *value* of those alienations.

On the decease of Timma Juggapetty Rauzu in October 1797 and on the accession of his son the Board of Revenue stated "that "the *gross collections* from the Zemindary were estimated by the "Committee of Circuit at Madras Pagodas 2,65,402 that as the "Court of Directors had approved of the principle of assessing the "Zemindars under Masulipatam two thirds of their gross revenue "and as there was reason to believe the Committee of Circuit's valu- "ation of the Peddapore Zemindary was made at a moderate rate "they submitted to Government the expediency of taking the occa- "sion of instigating the new Zemindar to augment the jumma in the "sum of Madras Pagodas 16,934"; which proposition having been acceded to by Government, the jumma of Peddapore was fixed from July 1797 at 1,76,934- 0- 0

In the sum of Madras Pagodas 2,65,402 is included the gross rent value of alienated Villages viz:—

	Jeroyetty villages, Madras Pagodas ...			2,48,109-0 0
	Alienations, viz:			
Page 291.	Mocassah villages, M. Pgs.	16,762- 9-23.		
	Merassy	do.	500-28-57.	
	Agraharams	do.	31- 0- 0.	17,293-0-0
			Madras Pagodas	2,65,402-0-0

9. The permanent jumma being settled on the foregoing principle of ⅔rds of the gross revenue stands after certain adjustments on account of Salt, Sayer and Muzmadar's allowances at Madras Pagodas 1,73,400.

10. It is not perhaps practicable at this period to ascertain with correctness what proportion the payments made by the Zemindars of Peddapore during this long period bore to the jumma with which they were assessed; but the records of Government contain evidence that the revenue was not paid with punctuality even while the means of the Zemindar were most abundant and the annexed* abstract of a Demand, Collection and Balance of two years under the Nizam Government shews the irregularity with which the revenue was paid to his officers.

Fusli*	1,167	1,170
Anno Domini	1,757	1,760
	M. Pags.	M. Pags.
Jumma	1,08,178$\frac{1}{8}$	96,448$\frac{3}{4}$
Nuzzer	54,089$\frac{1}{8}$	24,112$\frac{3}{16}$
	1,62,267$\frac{3}{16}$	1,20,560$\frac{15}{16}$
Deduct presents usually made on concluding the Settlement ...	500	1,500
	1,61,767$\frac{3}{16}$	1,19,060$\frac{15}{16}$
Collections	96,016	66,980$\frac{3}{4}$
Balance...	65,751$\frac{3}{16}$	52,080$\frac{3}{16}$

There is however reason to believe that the collections from this Zemindary have borne a larger proportion to the annual jumma than in any District in the Northern Circars.

From the year 1770 to 1773 inclusive the collections on average were ...1,16,623-37- 6
From 1774 to 1777 ... ...1,70,448- 1-10
From 1778 the year in which the Zemindar was called to Madras, to 1781 1,20,532-27-37
From 1782 to 1786 2,16,238-40-39
From 1787 the year in which the increase with arrears commenced to 1789 1,72,044-29-77
From 1790 to 1793 ... ...1,38,270-11 20

Total 37,44,633- 4-40

Madras.

Average... 1,56,026-17- 5

From 5th November 1793 to 14th November 1794 the day on which the Chiefships were abolished ...*3,01,618-12-20

Total...4,046,251-16-60

Average... 1,61,850- 2-37

*From this sum the collections of Nov. & Dec. 1793 ought to be excluded as having been included in the first average.

For the year 1794-95 95,419-14-28
From 1796 to 1798 inclusive on an average 1,58,586-43-15
From 1799 to 1801 inclusive 1,85,430-29- 5
For the year 1801-02 1,77,980-18-12

Total...13,05,451-40-23

Average... 1,63,181-21-72

11. From what has been stated above of the value of the Zemindary and of the Jumma settled at different periods, it will be observed that the demand of Government never exceeded ⅔rd of the gross value, that for a considerable period it did not amount to near that proportion and that consequently the Zemindar ought never to have been in difficulty or the Company have been subjected to disappointment and loss in their annual revenue: a moderate jumma however, in the early period of the Company's administration was no security for the punctual realization of the revenue: the balances outstanding at different periods have consequently been great.

In 1786 on the establishment of the Board of Revenue they stood at Madras Pagodas 2,29,348-15-25
In 1790 at Star Pagodas 1,15,293-13-63
In 1793 31st December at Star Pagodas 2,13,494-15- 0
In July 1794, 4 months before the abolition of the Chiefships Star Pagodas... 1,40,899-19-37

21. After the above exposition of the management of the father it will not be necessary to say much of that of the son, I will therefore only remark that after collecting two years rent in one year from many of the Renters, forcing receipts from them not to demand repayment, and anticipating a part of his revenue in another year, the Zemindary has been transferred to the control of the Court of Wards with an arrear due to the Company of Star Pagodas 1,35,843.

22. The mode of collecting the revenue having continued the same during the period which the Zemindary has been under the authority of the Company it will only be necessary to state that the District has almost always been let out in large rents to Individuals who held their rents on moderate terms and generally by prescription for a succession of years; these Renters seldom possessed any cowle or gave any Muchelka; whenever the Zemindar has imprudently made away with the money intended for the discharge of the Company's kists or any exigency has occurred, these renters have been in the practice of paying, from time to time, part of their rents in advance; these advances were seldom made immediately into the hands of the Zemindar or of his Dewan in imitation of most native Governments the jumma of the Company, the pay of the Sibbendy, the expence of the household, and almost every current disbursement was made by "*tunka*" or assignments on the renters. Under this mode of management no part of the collections passed through the hands of the Zemindar little through that of the Dewan, and tunkas for small sums being as frequent as those for large, the accounts kept by the Dewan considered of an adjustment of the amounts of the renters but arrears and current and disbursements of such various natures were so blended that there is strong reason to believe from an examination of the existing dufters of accounts and enquiries made of the accounts rendered by Dewans to their masters that the Zemindars of Peddapore never knew what proportion their ordinary receipts bore to their ordinary disbursements: that they were frequently told their expenses exceeded their receipts there can be no doubt of; because, the violent means they sometimes resorted to, to obtain money, and the difficulty they always experienced in discharging the moderate demands of Government, must have proceeded from this knowledge; but addicted to women, to cockfighting, or other vices, they leave the management entirely with the Dewans; and provided the money necessary for the gratification of their pleasures is furnished and no immediate apprehension entertained of the Company's displeasure and its consequences, they are blind to the evils which sooner or later result from such folly.

See Appendix Page 26 and 58.

23. At some former period but when cannot now be ascertained the whole land of the Zemindary was either surveyed or its extent estimated, and a tax fixed on each field according to its size and the fertility of the soil, where this mode of settling the revenue obtains it is called *Vissabuddy: Vissum* being a land measure equal to about $1\frac{5}{8}$th Cawnies. In the progress of time as alterations took place in the extent of population value of money or price of grain, the * "*Sist*" became either disproportionate to the means of the Ryots and a reduction in the amount resulted or in other cases the profit derived under the original "*sist*" was

Acre $1\frac{1}{3}$rd = 1 Cawny.

*Land Rent.

such as to attract the attention of the Renters, consequently having in one instance been compelled to allow a reduction in the "*sist*" from want of resources in the ryots, they considered themselves equally entitled to participate in an augmentation of those resources and to raise the "*sist*" or rather make an additional assessment for the actual "*sist*" of each village is always preserved—the remission or addition follows in all adjustments of rents between the Ryots and Renters—the additions it may be supposed were more frequent than the reductions: the former is termed "*malaverty.*" and the latter "*moojra.*"

24. It is this fluctuation in the land rent which renders a permanent settlement with the immediate cultivators, if not impracticable at least impolitic, because no increase can be made under defined laws to the fixed rents, while a reduction must be given to all ryots unable from various causes which time would produce to occupy their fields or to pay the full rent thereof; thus, the security derived from creating intermediate proprietors would be lost; and the annual settlements, the investigation of claims to remissions, and the collection of so detailed a revenue immediately by the officers of Government, would leave the mode of management liable to all the inconveniences of temporary settlements, while the first features of the permanent settlement are to combine, as far as possible, individual with the public interest to limit the duties of Revenue Officers, and leave them to be discharged under defined regulations. In the Zemindary of Peddapore, for instance, where the period when the land rent was fixed is not known, where the population is abundant, and the revenue nearly stationary, the difference between the original "*sist*" and the present rents is in many instances considerable, so that if a law was published declaring the "*sist*" to be what the ryot ought only to pay, the Zemindar might be a great sufferer.*

*It is estimated to amount in the whole Zemindary to about Madras Pagodas 40,000.

25. With the present mode of adjustment all parties seem content; the "*sist*" is the basis of the adjustment and circumstances of season determine whether it shall be receded from or added to, and now it has been established by law that a written agreement shall be exchanged between Proprietors or Renters, and the ryots, the latter have every security they either wish or expect.

26. I have subjoined in the Appendix a complete detail of the internal revenue economy of two villages to elucidate what has been stated above.

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27. From these details of village accounts referred to in the Appendix and on a perusal of the examinations of the Curnums of the Cusbah of Peddapore and of Cattamoor it will be observed that the occupancy of the land of particular villages in the Zemindary of Peddapore is a right vested in the ryots of those villages, it partakes more however of what is termed in the Southern Provinces the "*Pashangary*" tenure in which no sale of the right of occupancy is customary than of the "*Ardacarry*" tenure under which the right of occupancy is considered a property transferable, subject to the obligations annexed to the possession of it.

Page 6.
" 12.

28. In the Zemindary of Peddapore the office of Curnum is held universally by Bramins who style themselves Meerassdars and who devide the emoluments and hold the office in a species of partnership. The establishment of a money rent abridges in so great a degree the detail of Village accounts that they have little to do compared with the duties of Curnums in Districts where a Division of the produce is in practise—they are paid much in the same manner as Curnums in other provinces by alienations of land, fees and donations of grain in the sheaf at the time of harvest.

29. Independent of the Curnums there are a description of Revenue officers termed *Muzmadars*: these officers do not consider themselves to have been established by the Mogul Government, but as servants of the Zemindar: they are not subordinate to, or dependent on, the Circar Deshpondiah or Deshmooks they were paid by alienations in Villages and in *Mauniam;* which alienations were added to the permanent rent and an equivalent granted in life pensions to the Muzmadars. The Zemindar however continued them in possession of the lands and received the amount of pensions from Government.

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30. It has been explained in a former report that the late Zemindar died in the month of April 1804 and that Unapindi Ummanah was manager at the period of his death. This person who had by the death of his Father become a man of considerable property was first made manager in the year 1800, was dismissed again, through the caprice of the Zemindar, in December of the year 1802. On the Zemindar repairing to Muglature in 1803 to be present at the sale of the lands of that Havaly and of Corcondah, the consequences of his not discharging his rent with punctuality was pointed out to him and the liquidation of a heavy balance then due was insisted on. The Zemindar was unprepared to meet the demand, while the successor he had appointed being a man of no property was unable to advance the money; under this embarrassment the Zemindar consented to reinstate Ummanah in the office of Dewan and gave him a document which was countersigned by the Collector assuring him good treatment and protection.

31.* By the will of the Zemindar Ummanah was likewise to continue Dewan under the orders of the widow, and a writing was accordingly passed to Ummanah by the widow, confirming him in the situation: he continued from the death of the Zemindar until the receipt of Regulation V, 1804 constituting the Board of Revenue a Court of Wards, to act as Dewan; and he was recommended by Mr. Churchill to be appointed manager of the Zemindary under that Court.

32. As the late Zemindar had died before the expiration of fusli 1213, I considered that it would be proper to take an account of Ummanah's management for that, as well as the succeeding year; and I accordingly called on him for his accounts for the fusli years 1213 and 1214.

33. The observations which have hitherto been made have ~~only~~ allusion to Peddapore, but the accounts of collections will include the receipts from the Districts of Corcondah and Dodyputla acquired by purchase in July 1803.

34. From the Statements transmitted by Mr. Churchill in his letter of the 26th April 1805 the following result is drawn.

Total Dowle of fusli 1214 for Peddapore		2,31,906- 0- 0
Add the Company's Jumma* of Corcondah Purgunnah, and Dodyputla		25,000- 0- 0
		2,56,906- 0- 0

* The Jumma was taken because the collection fell far short of the payments to Government.

Deductions.

		Madras Pagodas.
Value of Serva Mocassah villages and allowances in land and money as per Statement No. 2 in the letter above referred to		22,538- 0- 0
Gross Revenue...		2,34,368- 0- 0
Amount allowed to different renters on account of Mustakabel	74,610-0-0	
Remissions for losses sustained by incursions	5,010-0-0	
		79,620- 0. 0
Estimated net Revenue...		1,54,748- 0- 0
Total collections up to the 28th February 1805 as stated	83,622-0-0	
Amount lent by Ummanah.	42,389-0-0	
	1,26,011-0-0	
Total charges from 1st April to 28th February 1805 ...	49,471-0-0	
Payments to the Company.	76,540-0-0	
	1,26,011-0-0	
Making the receipts equal to the disbursements up to the date of the delivery of the accounts.		

Again.

		Madras Pagodas.
Net revenue as before stated		1,54,748- 0- 0
Collections up to the 28th February		83,622- 0- 0
Balance remaining to be collected from the District.		71,126- 0- 0

Intended Appropriation.

Repayment of Ummanah's debt ...	42,389-0- 0	
Expected disbursements on account of the Rajah's household expenses ...	15,000- 0- 0	
		57,389- 0- 0
Surplus ...		13,737- 0- 0
Companys jumma	1,99,125- 0- 0	
Paid as above stated	76,540- 0- 0	
Balance of jumma...		1,22,585- 0- 0
Deducting therefrom the above surplus the net expected deficiency was		1,08,848- 0- 0

See Col. of statement No. in letter from Mr. Churchill, dated 26th April 1805.

35. The foregoing statement anticipated the collection of the outstanding balances whereas circumstances which will be stated hereafter rendered the collection of a large portion of the balance problematical at least—and in the account also much more was taken credit for from the purchased estates of Corcondah and Dodyputla then they yielded; and yet under this favorable view the deficiency was expected to be nearly equal to half the assets of the Zemindary.

36. Taking the account in another point of view the result will be as follows :—

			Madras Pagodas.
Gross Revenue as before stated			2,34,368- 0- 0
Deduct deficiency of receipts in Corcondah and Dodyputla			6,180- 0- 0
			2,28,188- 0- 0
The balance outstanding on the 12th July was ...			56,947- 0- 0
Reducing the estimated net revenue to			1,71,241- 0- 0
From which supposing the items of the statement before alluded to, to have been admitted as correct, the following deductions must have been made.		M. Pags.	
Amount allowed to different renters on account of Mustakabel		74,610-0-0	
Remission proposed for losses sustained by plunder		5,0,10-0-0	
		79,620-0-0	
	M. Pags.		
Actual charges as stated up to the 28th April 1805...	49,471-0-0		
Estimated to the end of the year	15,000-0-0		
		64,471-0-0	
			1,44,091- 0- 0
Leaving a surplus revenue appropriable to the discharge of the Company's kist of			27,150- 0- 0
Company's jumma		1,99,125-0-0	
Surplus revenue to be applied towards its discharge		27,150-0-0	
The deficiency would then have been on the end of the year		1,72,975-0-0	

37. I proceed next to compare the actual receipts from the usual sources of the Zemindary with the actual charges, and to shew the surplus that would then have remained for the discharge of the jumma of the Honorable Company.

1

Fusli 1213.

or from 12th July 1803 to 13th July 1804.

	Madras Pagodas.
Total gross collections from the ordinary resources of the Zemindary including a small sum on account of fusli 1212	2,24,734$\frac{1}{2}$- 0- 0
Mustakabel anticipation of the revenue of fusli 1214.	6,624$\frac{1}{2}$- 0- 0
Total receipts...	2,31,359- 0- 0
Total gross charges including household expences Zemindary and Sibbendy charges, but exclusive of sums paid in liquidation of debts or of provision made for Relations or dependents by alienations of land	49,946$\frac{6}{16}$- 0- 0
Surplus remaining for the discharge of the Companys' jumma	1,81,413$\frac{1}{16}$-0-0
Company's jumma	1,99,126$\frac{5}{16}$-0-0
Deficiency of assets compared with the ordinary receipts	17,713- 0- 0

38. The foregoing is an abstract of the actual resources and ordinary charges of the Zemindary for fusli 1213 and shews the proportion the one bears to the other: the following is an Abstract of the Dewan's account including receipts and disbursements of every kind.

Fusli 1213.

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			Madras Pagodas.
Total gross collections from the Zemindary as above.			2,31,359- 0- 0
Amount borrowed of various persons within fusli 1213			71,445- 0- 0
Total gross receipts...			3,02,804- 0- 0
	M. Pags.		
Total gross charges as above	49,946-0-0		
Debts discharged in this year	46,118-0-0		
Total Disbursements		96,064-0-0	
Payments to the Company for arrears of fusli 1212.	22,395-0-0		
On account of fusli 1213...	1,80,046-0-0		
		2,02,441-0-0	
Grand total of disbursements...			2,98,505- 0- 0
Balance of cash account ...			4,299- 0- 0

Fusli 1214.

or from 12th July 1804 to 13th July 1805.

Total gross collections from the ordinary resources of the Zemindary	1,95,928$\frac{5}{16}$-0-0
Total gross charges including household expenses, Zemindary and Sibbendy charges, also charges for extra Sibbendy employed to suppress the Rebellion exclusive of sums paid in liquidation of debts or of provisions made for relations and dependents by alienations of land	52,113$\frac{11}{16}$-0-0

	Madras Pagodas.
Surplus remaining for the discharge of the Companys' jumma	1,43,814- 0- 0
Companys' jumma for fusli 1214	1,99,126- 0- 0
Deficiency of assets in fusli 1214	55,312- 0- 0

39. From the account current delivered in by the Manager the following result has been abstracted.

Fusli 1214.

or from 12th July 1804 to 13th July 1805.

			Madras Pagodas.
Balance of cash account for fusli 1213			4,298- 0- 0
Page 24. Total gross collections from the Zemindary as above stated			1,95,928- 0- 0
			2,00,226- 0- 0
Amount borrowed of various persons within fusli 1214...			59,916- 0- 0
Total gross receipts ...			2,60,142- 0- 0
Total gross charges as above... ...		52,113-0-0	
Debts discharged		1,03,645-0-0	
		1,55,758-0-0	
Payments to the Company, viz:			
On account of fusli 1213 ...	26,050-0-0		
„ 1214 ...	76,540-0-0		
Arrack rent	712-0-0		
		1,03,302-0-0	
			2,59,060- 0- 0
Balance of cash account			1,082- 0- 0

40. The general result of the two years' accounts rendered as shewn in the accompanying abstract.

Abstract.	Ummanah as Dewan.	Ummanah as Manager.
	Fusli 1213.	Fusli 1214.
	M. Pags.	M. Pags.
Balance of account current	...	4,299
Collections from the Zemindary	2,31,359	1,95,928
Sums borrowed	71,445	59,810
Gross receipts ...	3,02,804	2,60,143
Debts discharged	46,118	1,03,645
Remains ...	2,56,686	1,56,498
Charges described above	49,940	52,113
Net Receipts ...	2,06,740	1,04,385
Payments to the Company	2,02,441	1,03,302
Balance of account current	4,299	1,083
Balance outstanding in the District on the expiration of each fusli year	19,269	56,947

41. In the Appendix will be found the details of all these items of receipt and disbursements for both the years alluded to with a detailed demand, collection and balance for each year; as the receipts for fusli 1214 fall so short of those of fusli 1213 and the charges so much exceed the charges of that year making together a deficiency of Madras Pagodas 37,598-0-0 it becomes necessary that some explanation be afforded on this head.

Page 26 and 58.
Page 104 and 108.

42. It will be recollected that the late Zemindar died in the latter end of April 1804 that at that period there existed no regulation constituting a Court of Wards that the elder widow of the Zemindar was according to the Will of the Zemindar to manage the affairs of the Zemindary during the minority of the adopted Son and Ummanah to continue as Dewan. Under this arrangement and under the permanent Sunnud the Widow knew of no existing control nor the Dewan of any other authority to which he was answerable but the widow's. The widow being incapable of conducting herself the affairs of the Zemindary left every thing of course to the Dewan who through weakness or vanity assumed the consequence the parade and power of Zemindar, this conduct gave umbrage to many, the claims of the family* of Beemaveramcottah were also agitated about this time, and incursions were made from the hills by them and their adherents. To secure to himself a party and to obtain popularity, rents which have never been paid were given to some; Sirdarships of Sibbendies to many in which they did nothing; and presents and batta allowance to others; these circumstances may account in part for the large charges and small receipts in the latter year and as Ummanah was never appointed Manager and the correspondence respecting him had been carried up to the period of my mission, it may be said that he acted in the second year under less control than in the first while in his situation which was much more arduous, he was left without support. These palliating circumstances do not however exculpate him from blame but they mitigate censure in some degree because they shew that Ummanah as Dewan to the Widow did little more than he had been accustomed to do as Dewan to the Zemindar.

*Jugganaut Rauze and his Brothers.

See representation from Ummanah, Page 116 of Appendix.

43. The balances outstanding for fusli 1214 in the Zemindary of Peddapore on the 12th July 1805 have been stated at Madras Pagodas 56,947.

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44. On making enquiry on my arrival into the cause of such heavy arrears the Manager represented to me his inability to obtain payment and his want of power to compel the Rachawars to pay their rents; arising out of the circumstances in which the Zemindary was placed, and his own particular situation, never having received a Commission of Manager I urged him immediately to repeat his demand in the hope that my presence would give the demand some weight and induce a compliance therewith, no payments were however made I therefore suggested to the Collector that it might greatly assist the recovery of these arrears if he would require payment of the balances and threaten those who might refuse payment with a prosecution in the Zellah Court. Mr. Long obligingly complied but still no money was received and as I became acquainted with the different parties in balance it was discovered that large claims to remission existed and that no adjustment of "*tunkas*" and assignments had taken place. It was therefore necessary to examine each Renter's account and each individual was accordingly required to deliver in his own account of his Rent, payments, and outstanding balances.

45. The labor which an investigation *into the claims preferred* entailed on me *can only* be *estimated* by *a* reference to the particulars in the *appendix*. In almost every case the renter by his own *statement owed* no balance at all, claims for losses sustained in the rent, for allowances for *attending sibbendy, for over collections of *former* years, for increased *rent* said not to have been agreed to, and for balances on the Ryots, were preferred *without* hisitation, and actual written agreements seemed *to* be considered of little *importance* while a hope existed that the larger *the claim preferred*, the *greater* would be the remission obtained.

Page 120.

*"Tynatò."

46. The detailed examination of these balances contains.

First.—The claims preferred by the renters to remissions.
Secondly.—The remarks of the acting manager on those claims.
Thirdly.—My remarks on both the former.
Fourthly.—The rejoinder of the Renters.
Fifthly.—The final determination thereon.

47. These papers being very voluminous are in the native language and the time required to prepare the other documents annexed to this report has not permitted of their being translated, an abstract of the balances, remissions allowed, sums remaining for further *examination* and the remaining balance due from the *principal* Renters is inserted in English *a number* in the appendix.

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48. As every endeavour to recover these balances has failed I would beg leave to recommend that the Collector should be *directed in communication* with the present Manager to re-examine the claims to *arrears and to proceed according* to the Regulations for the recovery of whatever sums may be *justly due*. Many of the renters hold *villages* on favorable terms which can be attached *and the* proceeds be appropriated to the discharge of their balances; but it is necessary to observe that in most instances this measure will be severely felt by the Rachawars who not foreseeing such a consequence, and expecting in the general confusion *in* which the affairs of the Zemindary had long continued to pass unnoticed, have squandered away the money which ought to have been appropriated to the payment of their rents.

49. In the accounts delivered in to Mr. Churchill and transmitted to the Board the sum of Madras Pagodas 74,610-21fs. is deducted in column 4 as the "amount "allowed to different renters &c., in the Zemindary on account of the *amount* "collected from them in last year as Mustakabel or in part of the *present year's* "revenue" for discharging the last year's tribute" on which Mr. Churchill remarked as follows:—

"At the time Mr. Floyer was chief of Masulipatam there had been a balance "due from this Zemindary for the 10 preceding years, the exact amount of which "I cannot now ascertain. That Gentleman collected the whole of the balance together with the current revenue of the year 1786-87, in the course of that year. "This extraordinary payment, together with the storm which happened about that "time at *Coringa*, and which did much damage to the Peddapore Zemindary, and "a few years after the *Famine* of 90, 91 and 92, *obliged* the Zemindar at different "times to anticipate his revenues, and since the year 1794 the amount specified *in* "this column has always been collected in Mustacabool. This system I recommend "should be abolished and this *sum* be allowed to remain as a debt to be paid by "instalments out of the surplus Revenue of the Zemindary in such proportions as "the Collections of each year may warrant."

50. The amount of the arrear adjusted by Mr. Floyer has been stated in a former part of this letter and I have also cursorily remarked that the late Zemindar collected two years' revenue within *one year* and that the Renters have also from time to time been in the practice of paying a portion of *their rents* in advance; but my enquiries do not establish the practice to have been reduced to a regular anticipation, for I find that it was in 1799 that the Renters were compelled to pay thier rents twice, when an obligation was required and executed at the same time not to demand payment.

51. It may readily be imagined that it must have been next to impossible to have collected any Mustakabool within any short number of years succeeding the *transaction* above referred to; and *perhaps not* a little difficult to collect the current revenue, the accounts taken by me accordingly exhibit but a very small payment under this head within fusli 1213 the heading of Column 4 in the statement in Mr. Churchill's lettr of the 26th April must therefore have been erroneously worded

52. On the first view of this transaction it appears to be most unjust, but when it is considered that most of the renters were relations or dependents of the Zemindar in the enjoyment of alienations in land or of personal favors, that they had held the Rents on nearly the same terms for a series of years and that it is a common practise *with the native administrations* of India to require a participation *in the supposed gain of their* officers &c., the injustice of it will be mitigated although the measure is most despotic. The amount of Ummana's rent being considerable his advance was larger than that of any other person. He informed me the late Zemindar had on reappointing him his Dewan returned to him the obligation not to demand repayment, and he produced the document from which his own signature had been torn as the *proof of the truth of* his declaration; he has not however escaped the suspicion that the document was taken from the Dufters subsequent to the death of the Zemindar.

53. Rejecting the sum of Madras Pagodas 74,610 as having been collected in advance of the revenue of fusli 1214 and adopting the suggestion* of Mr. Churchill for repayment if repayment be just, the following is an abstract comparison of the account delivered to Mr. Churchill and that taken by me.

*"This system I recommend should be abolished and this sum be allowed to remain as a debt to be paid by *instalments* out of the surplus revenue of the *Zemindary in such* proportions as the collection of each year may warrant."

		Madras Pagodas.
Actual revenue as described by me in Para. ...		1,43,844- 0- 0
The revenue by Ummanah's account after deducting unrealized balances was estimated at	M. Pags. 1,78,260-0-0	
Deduct.		
Estimated and actual charges	64,471-0-0	1,13,789- 0- 0
Difference... ...		30,026- 0- 0
Difference ... Accounted for } Excess of collections as per Account taken ...	M. Pagodas. 17,668-0-0	
Excess of estimated above the actual charges	12,358-0-0	30,026- 0- 0

54. Under the confusion in which the affairs of the Zemindary were thrown by the death of the Zemindar, by the disturbance and the non-existence of the Regulation appointing the Board of Revenue a Court of Wards, where the management of the affairs of the Zemindary was for a period of nearly eight months under the sole direction of a Manager unaccustomed to regularity or responsibility where the control was vested in a Woman incapable of exercising it, and where opposition and revolt were long successful, it will not be expected that the accounts of the Dewan or Acting Manager will exhibit either an efficient or economical administration of the affairs of the Zamindary and accordingly much opening was left for accusations of various kinds against the conduct of Ummanah.

55. As the examination of the detailed accounts and of vouchers appeared to require much time and labor and as the Mutseddies of the Stalum had taken part in the enmity of Ummanah's opponents it appeared that it would be a satisfactory measure and evince a desire to hear all parties if these officers should be called up to examine the Manager's accounts and to object in communication with the widow and her friends to such charges as were not supported, I accordingly transferred to them for that purpose the accounts delivered in by Ummanah, and required them to examine and report on those accounts.

56. The papers connected with this subject being very voluminous are annexed in the appendix and form an audit of the.

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Page 194. Account Current for fusli 1213.

„ 204. And of the account current for fusli 1214, made in the presence of the Mutseddies and of Ummanah with such remarks thereon as appeared to me necessary.

57. A statement of the sums borrowed and paid within the above years forms also a number in the appendix—and abstracts of the accounts current for fusli 1213 and 1214 are also annexed.

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„ 20 & 24.

58. Having thus explained the state in which I found the affairs of Peddapore and the mode hitherto adopted in administering the revenues I shall next proceed to detail the measures which were adopted, according to the best of my judgment for regulating the affairs of the Zemindary and the result of those measures with reference to the Minor and the Honorable Company.

59. In order to elucidate what it may be necessary to say on the nature of the situation, soil and means of irrigation in this Country I caused a Map to be prepared of the Zemindary of which I have the honor to annex a copy in which the courses of the different revers their branches and Channels are traced and the site of every village in the Zemindary laid down, and for the purposes for which it has been prepared it will, I trust, be found sufficiently accurate.

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60. The Zemindary of Peddapore is a well watered and fertile country the annual overflowings of the several branches of the Gowtema or Godavari, the various Channels from these branches which intersect it and the abundant freshes of the river *Yalaroo* secure this Zemindary from that fluctuation in its annual produce which happens in Districts dependent on the annual fall of rain, *within* their limits for the supplies of water necessary for the full cultivation of the Country. It will accordingly be observed that the revenue of this Zemindary as stated at different periods, distant from each other, has not greatly varied and where a difference does exist, it results I think more from the omission or insertion of the value of alienated lands than any actual difference in the assets of the Zemindary.

61. Among various objects of interesting enquiry the population of a Country is not the least important, as however more time was required to obtain information on this head than could be spared, and objects of more immediate exigency were under my attention, I can only state, that it appears that nearly the whole produce of the Country is consumed in ordinary years, within its limits, because although its vicinity to the ports of Cocanada and Coringa afford every convenience, an export of its produce rarely occurs the numerous Manufacturers in the Country and the number of other persons not actually cultivators of the soil take off the overplus produce and I should therefore conclude that in proportion to its extent few Countries in the Peninsula, are better peopled.

62. What alterations since former times may have taken place in the boundaries of the Zemindary of Peddapore I have not been able to trace; the Tautipauk Purgunnah formed at one time under the Mahommedan Government the Jageer of Hussein Ally Manager or Foujdar of the Circars under the Soubadar of the Dukan and some villages were separated from the Zemindary about the time of the transfer of the circars to the company to form the remuneration of the office of sheristatic given to Jogypuntloo by the Nizam. The Zemindary including these lands and the Jageer above alluded to, is stated in the Kaumil account to have consisted of 444 Villages, in 1766 of 414, by the Committee of circuit 404 and the number at present entered in the accounts of the Zemindary is 409 these differences may be easily accounted for by the practise which obtains of separating lands from an old established Village adding them to a new one, and giving it the name of the

Zemindar, of his wife, Son or Daughter, by the decay of others or changes in the mode of entering Villages and their dependent hamlets.

63. These villages were divided among 15 Purgunnahs or Talooks of various extent and value the largest containing 60 villages of the average annual value of Madras Pagodas 32,468-0-0 and the smallest of 8 villages of the average annual value of Madras Pagodas 8,522.

64. In regulating the rents, which I have explained were generally large, and in distributing the villages, little attention was paid to the subdivision above alluded to or to the proximity of the villages to each other—with reference therefore to the eligibility under the permanent system of dividing the country into Mootahs or small subdivisions to facilitate at a future period attachments for arrears or in satisfaction of decrees of the Adaulut Courts I took such measures as the time and nature of the information procurable permitted to divide the country into Mootahs.

65. The largest Mootah contains 35 villages and is of the annual value of Madras Pagodas 10,084—and the smallest contains 10, and is of the annual value of Madras Pagodas 8,020.

66. Having found several of the former renters heavily in arrear and being apprehensive that sufficient time could not be spared for a minute investigation of the resources of the Zemindary it became necessary to consider in what mode the revenue should be settled and how far it might be prudent under the opinion* given by the Collector in his letter of the 26th April 1805 to supercede the old renters.

N. B.—One Mootah contains only 13 villages while the average value is Madras Pagodas 20,335.

* "Because I think in the present state "of the Zemindary it would be imprudent to "dismiss some of the renters in whose famly "the rent has been so long continued that "they almost consider it as hereditary."

67. My enquiries did not lead me to think that any consequence detrimental to the peace of the Zemindary would result from the removal of the renters, while the heavy arrears which had accrued, the large claims preferred for remission, and the expediency of opening the rents to competition under the little knowledge to be obtained of the value of the farms were strong arguments in favor of a new lease, I accordingly published an advertisement of which a translation is annexed inviting proposals of rent for three years either for the Mootahs into which the Zemindary was divided or for single villages.

68. Under the limited information I had at this period obtained† of the resources of the Zemindary it appeard to me unlikely that reasonable offers would be made for a term of one year, that if even such offers should be made much obstruction would result to an early establishment of order and regularity if the rent at the expiration of one year should fall to be settled by the Manager while the balances on the Ryots in favor of the renters of the preceeding year, which will often unavoidably occur would prove a source of dispute; these considerations induced me to prefer a lease of three years to a temporary settlement for the current year only.

† 5th August 1805.

69. In inviting proposals for single villages, I was desirous of ascertaining from the Ryots themselves how far a rent concluded immediately with them would be acceptable, and how far the removal of intermediate renters would augment the resources of the Zemindary. It occurred to me that if it was practicable, and the mode of determining each Ryots payments as described in Para. 25 induced me to think it was to make a settlement with each village if not with each ryot, the profit of the renters would be an addition to the assets of the Zemindary and those anticipations made by forcing or prevailing on the capital renters to pay their revenue in advance, would if the Zemindar could be induced to continue this mode of renting be prevented in future. For these reasons I extended the invitation for proposals of rent to single villages.

70. In the course of the progress made in the enquiries to which my attention was directed it appeared to me to be practicable to obtain accounts of the resources of the Zemindary within the period mentioned in the advertisement because the simplicity I observed in the accounts I had begun to take of one or two villages was very great, I therefore caused all the Curnums to be assembled with the utmost despatch with their accounts for the three preceding years and commenced the investigation of them.

71. Finding by the proceedings of the Special Commission that certain officers of account under the denomination of Muzmadars existed in the Zemindary I had called those officers before me and had ascertained by an examination the duties they considered themselves liable to discharge. I required them in consequence to deliver in according to such accounts as they possessed or from the best information they could procure a schedule of the value of each village of the Zemindary with the view of comparing this information with the accounts to be rendered by the Curnums and from the whole to possess the means of judging of the eligibility of the offers which might be made for the rents of the Mootahs or villages.

72. The Muzmadars accordingly complied with my directions and the following is an abstract of the statement furnished by them compared with the accounts subsequently rendered by the Curnums.

Comparison between Muzmadars and Curnums Accounts.

	Number of Villages.	By Muzmadars accounts.	By the accounts of the Curnums.	The accounts of the Curnums higher than those of the Muzmadars.	The accounts of the Curnums less than those of the Muzmadars.
		M. Pags.	M. Pags.	M. Pags.	M. Pags.
Jerayety Villages	...	2,25,163	2,26,249	1,086	......
Alienated Villages	...	36,554	35,648	... ..	906
Total ..		2,61,717	2,61,897	1,086	906
Deduct decrease ...				906	
The Curnums accounts higher than the Muzmadars ...				180	

73. The difference between their accounts is so immaterial although the one is an estimate value, and the other an average of the actual assets for three years, that some reliance may be placed on the correctness of both; but in a country managed in the irregular manner in which the Zemindary of Peddapore has been where the rents have been more matter of favor than the result of any settled revenue arrangement, where the render of accounts has seldom been required and where the officers appointed to keep the accounts have for a long period past been absolved from the duties of their appointment, that accurate information and that correctness of adjustment and of arrangement to be found in other Districts which have been superintended by Collectors cannot be expected. It is therefore probable that some errors may hereafter be discovered in the details of the information above referred to. If the general result does not hereafter prove to be erroneous it will afford some addition to the stock of materials at present existing and will facilitate any future sub-divisions of the Zemindary and apportionment of the Jumma thereon, particularly if from any accident happening to the minor, the Zemindary should become excluded from the controll of the Court of Wards before any further information can be procured.

74. During the examination of the accounts rendered by the Curnums of the resources of the Zemindary it becomes necessary to investigate the extent to which alienations had been made and the nature of those alienations because in forming the villages into Mootahs many representations were made to me that I had included villages long held separately while some claimants represented that they were not mentioned in the list* of persons holding alienated lands delivered by the Manager to Mr. Churchill.

* See number 2 enclosure in Mr. Churchills letter 26th April 1805.

75. Under the circumstances above stated I gave the list furnished by Ummanah to the Muzmadars of the Zemindary for correction and examination and accordingly received from them what they called an amended statement but from remonstrances made against the partiality of this statement, it was evident; that the true state of circumstances had not yet been obtained, I therefore required by public advertisement each person holding or claiming to hold villages on favorable tenures to state the particulars of his case in writing. The result of this call demonstrated the little dependence to be placed on information to be derived from natives liable to be influenced by fear, favor or corruption. In instances where the Manager's account was correct they denied its correctness, because the correctness was favorable to the opponents of their party; in instances where his statement was erroneous and the person affected by the error not their friends, they stated it to be right. The details of the examination into the merits of each individual's claim will be found a number in the Appendix. The following is an Abstract.

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Mocassah and Munoverty alienations.	Number of Villages.	Estimated Value	Payments made to the Zemindar.	Residue enjoyed by the incumbents.
		M. Pags.	M. Pags.	M. Pags.
By the Committee of Circuit...	30	16,319	Non-stated.	16,319
By the account of the Manager	59	31,131½	11,373½	20,208
By the account of the Muzmadars	69	37,802	13,270	24,532

76. From this abstract the villages which have been from time immemorial held in Agraharam and Shotrium tenure are excluded, and from an examination of the detailed accounts of the Committee of Circuit I am inclined to think their statement includes the villages held at that time free of rent, but not those held on a favorable* rent—because although I observed some villages entered as held by the son and other near relations of the then Zemindar I do not find that others held on favorable rents by other near relations of the family at the time the Committee were employed are entered in their list—while it would seem that an alienation of a part of the revenue of a village should be considered as much an alienation to the extent of the revenue remitted, as the alienation of the whole revenue. A reference to the detailed statement with explanations will I believe shew the circumstances to be true.

* Munnoverty.

Page 291.

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77. The alienations in portions of land of a village are classed under two denominations, the first being deducted from the value of the villages are excluded from the rents while the other class denominated "*Moojra Mauniams*" are included in the terms of the Rent and an annual remission to the extent of these Mauniams is allowed on the adjustment of accounts with Renters and Sub-renters.

78. It would have been impracticable to have gone into an examination of the right of the holders of these smaller portions of lands during so short a residence in the country, and if practicable it would have remained a question whether the Manager could have resumed any of them however illegally held. I contented myself therefore with taking an account of the number and extent of these alienations under the impression that to know the present extent and thereby preclude any future alienation during the Minority was obtaining a desirable point of information

79. In the accounts of the Mauniam alienations the extent of the land and not its value are entered. In order to gain a knowledge of the value of the alienations it became necessary to take the average rate at which the Mauniams for which remissions are granted are entered, this mode of estimation although not correct will afford a tolerable idea of the amount seperated under this head from the assets of the Zemindary.

80. The Appendix contains an abstract of these accounts arranged under the following heads:—

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To

Large Pagodas.
Small or Village Pagodas.
Curnums called Mirassydars in the Circars.
Village Servants.
Head Inhabitants.
Bramins.
Rachawars.
Dancing Girls.
Buttrauze and Mullahs.
Lumptas or domestic servants of the Zemindar.
Service Mauniams.
Naikwady Ditto.

81. The five first may be considered as of long standing cowal with the first establishment of the villages and indispensably necessary for the comfort of the people, collection of the revenue, and management of the interior concerns in the villages the abuse in alienations under those heads is probably confined to an extension of the limits of the land originally granted. The total quantity of land alienated is {*Veesums $6,333\frac{7}{8}$ / Pooties...$12,343\frac{3}{10}$} and the total value of that land is estimated to be Madras Pagodas 91,176.

*Veesum 1 —$1\frac{5}{8}$ Cawney.
„ $3\frac{1}{8}$—1 Poote $\frac{5}{16}$ Cawnies.

Recapitulation.

	Madras Pagodas.
Jeroyetty villages 331, average dowle of fusli 1212, 1213 and 1214	2,26,975- 0- 0
Alienated Villages $\frac{72}{103}$ average dowle	35,648- 0- 0
	262,623- 0- 0
Computed value of alienations in Maunium tenure	91,176- 0- 0
Total gross assets of the Zemindary of Peddapore	3,53,799- 0- 0

82. The amount inserted as the computed value of Mauniams is supposed to be considerably below the true value the *"sist"* of Mauniams being in the inference of the villages. Given as an example in the appendix not equal to half the average *"sist"* on jeroyetty land.

List per veesum of 3 villages.

	M. P.	M. P.	M. P.
Jeroyetty ...	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{16}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Mauniam ...	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	2

83. The next subject which here presents itself for consideration is whether that portion of these alienations which may have been improperly or unnecessarily alienated can be recovered and added to the resources of the Zemindary, and what measures should be pursued for that purpose. In order to remove some doubts which may hereafter arise I shall take permission to detail a few circumstances connected with the permanent settlement of this Zemindary.

84. The special commission in forming the permanent settlement of Peddapore took the value of the Zemindary as stated by the Committee of Circuit viz. Madras Pagodas 2,65,401, or Star Pagodas 2,91,942 which included the gross value of those alienations of land entered by the committee in their accounts, and of which the value was said to be as follows.

	Annual Value.
Mocassah villages Madras Pagodas	16,762- 16- 23
Meerassy villages	500- 28- 57
Agraharum	[illegible]- 0
Madras Pagodas ...	17,293- 0- 0

85. The permanent Jumma has been fixed by the special commission declaredly at $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the value stated by the Committee of Circuit in these words "It has been resolved to fix the permanent settlement of this Zemindary at two "third parts of the gross value (deducting sayer) as stated by the Committee of

"Circuit" and consequently $\frac{2}{3}$rds of Star Pagodas 291,943 the Gross value stated above is Star Pagodas 194,628- 0- 0
the permanent jumma is star Pagodas 190,805- 0- 0
Difference ... 3,823- 0- 0

The difference arises out of the deductions for the salt sayer and Arrack revenue, resumed.

86. The special commission in recommending the sum of Star Pags. 190,805 as the permanent jumma, remark "that his Lordship will have the satisfaction to "observe, that including the proportion of one-third part of the Salt revenue. The "*Zemindars share* from which to defray *charges of management* and to supply his "*personal expenses* amount to Star Pagodas 96,20[illegible] supposing the country now yields "a revenue equal to that estimated by the Committee of Circuit of which we enter- "tain no doubt."

87. Under the above circumstances and the declaration of the rule by which the permanent jumma has been fixed I should not think that any part of Regulation XXXI, 1802, can apply to alienated lands so openly considered the property of the Zemindar, or that if any part does apply, Government should forego the right therein reserved because if it be understood that "where lands held under "imperfect titles may be recovered by the Officers of Government a permanent "assessment of the land revenue shall be fixed in such manner as if they had never "been exempted and shall thenceforward be rated in the Register of landed pro- "perty at the full amount of the public revenue so assessed upon them" the proportion of $\frac{2}{3}$rds professed to be allowed to the Zemindar will be diminished to the extent that recoveries may be made on account of Government.

88. It is true that Regulation XXV, 1802 declares that "the permanent "assessment of the land tax shall be made exclusively of all lands exempt from the "payment of public revenue and of all other lands paying only favorable Quit rents" but as the permanent settlement has not been made on this principle in Peddapore it appears to me, that Government having virtually derived an advantage nearly equal to the whole of the alienations by not deducting them before fixing the permanent jumma ought to forego the claim to all alienations that may be recovered from the present incumbents.

89. It is next necessary to consider whether recovery of these alienations must be made by process in the Zillah Court. It must be carried in remembrance that a large portion of the alienations in this Zemindary are more of the nature of pensions than of alienations described in Regulation XXXI because they are given to relations, to servants, to dependents and to favorites who on all occasions prefer this mode of receiving the bounty of the Zemindar to allowances in money while it was formerly more convenient to the Zemindar himself. On the death dismissal or disgrace of any of the incumbents the Zemindar has exercised the power of

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continuing, reducing or *rescinding* his grants. In instances where sunnads are in the possession of the holders of these lands they are signed by the Zemindars and could not, it would seem, be admitted in a court of justice, because the right to alienate lands has never been vested in the Zemindars nor the acts of one Zemindar been binding on his successor; if the father from folly, alienated 20,000 Pagodas of land how was the son to pay the jumma of Government from which the sum of 20,000 Pagodas would not be deducted; so early as the year 1789, the Zemindars were prohibited to alienate lands.

90. The preamble to Regulation XXXI 1802 confirms the foregoing principle and declares that all alienations of land except by the consent and authority of the ruling power are violations of the Proprietary right of Government—the proceedings of the Special Commission are so far in *conformity* with this declaration that no deduction was made on account of alienations and consequently the right to grant not admitted to the detriment of the permanent revenue, and the object of the regulation as far as regards revenue has already been effected.

91. But Section VII of the same regulation declares that persons holding exempted lands under *grants of any description* shall not be liable after the land revenue may have been permanently assessed on the other lands of the Zillah to be ejected except by the decree of a Court of Judicature this clause therefore if the *sunnad* of a Zemindar be considered a *grant*, restricts in the case of the Zemindary of Peddapore the Zemindar or his representative, from rescinding his own acts, although they have been declared illegal and he has been allowed no remission for such alienations as have been made.

92. It is doubtful also whether Regulation XXXI 1802 can be construed to extend to land alienated on a reduced rent (*say a fourth, fifth or sixth of their value*) because the title of the Regulation confines its operations to land "exempted from "the payment of the revenue."

93. Under the foregoing circumstances I beg leave to recommend that such additions as may be found expedient on a revision of the original terms of the permanent settlement may be made to Regulation XXXI and such clauses added as shall include alienations paying a reduced rent with the view of securing to Zemindars who have had no allowance made to them for alienated lands the same advantages as are enjoyed by those with whom the permanent settlement has been made exclusive of alienated lands and of enabling Government in other cases to resume lands illegally held on reduced rents.

94. It is in the alienations in maniam tenure that the most extensive recovery of assets can be made and if it were possible to allow the resumption to be made in the first instance by the Manager of all grants made since 1789 when the Zemindars were bound by their Cabooliats not to alienate lands leaving to the incumbents to seek redress in the Zillah Courts if they considered themselves aggrieved a considerable augmentation of assets would be obtained.

95. As most of the alienations in villages are for the support of relations or dependents of the family who have not other means of livelihood it might

not be advisable to resume entirely such villages as are so held, and very few of the other villages are alienations of recent date I have subjoined a list of villages with the names of the *present incumbents* and remarks and have placed them in the order in which according to the best of my judgment the resumption ought to commence if resumption be considered advisable.

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96. It has been the practice when the Zemindars have been hard pressed for money to make a demand of the holders of alienated lands of a year's revenue or a portion thereof and such demands have been complied with under this circumstance if it should be thought that any addition to the assets of the Zemindary ought to be made from the alienated lands it would be a much easier and a much more acceptable way to all parties, to increase the portion of the rent paid from those held in favorable tenure and to demand a proportionate rent from those villages now held rent free, than to resume the lands entirely, and if this principle is not objectionable it might be extended to alienations in Maniam. The proportions might be regulated as follows:—

Mocassah villages now rent free ... $33\frac{1}{3}$ % of the jeroyetty *sist*.

Munnoverthy and Sohtruim villages now paying rent an addition to that rent in all practicable cases on an average about ... ... 25 %.

See Statement Page.

All Mauniams alienated since the committee of Circuit look the accounts or from 1778 to 1794 inclusive ... $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the average jerayetty "sist" of the village.

All Mauniams granted since 1794 ... 50 % of the average jerayetty "sist" of the village.

All Agraharums to be free.

97. If the foregoing proposition should under a determination to resume a part of the revenue now alienated, be deemed unexceptionable and the most desirable, several modifications of the principle in its application must be admitted to be regulated with reference to the rent now paid and means of subsistence at present in possession of the incumbents of these alienated lands.

98. Having obtained as above described such information as appeared to me sufficient to form a correct judgment of the adequacy of the offers that might be made for the rent of the Zemindary I proceeded next to consider the proposals which had been delivered in for renting the Mootahs and villages. It was found that the advertisement had brought a great number of adventurers from various quarters, some from so far as Ongole and Masulipatam, it became therefore an obvious duty to have in view as much the character and responsibility of the proposers as the amount of the rent, I did not therefore consider myself in all cases bound to accept the highest offer, because the renting of any part of the Zemindary to any of the adjacent Zemindars had been disapproved by the Board of Revenue; because the particular circumstances of the Zemindary of Peddapore which had never before been under the management of the officers of the Company, required, that consideration should be had for the feelings of the numerous relations and dependents of the late Zemindars dispersed over the Zemindary, in placing them under the control of strangers or adventurers.

99. Under the above impression many offers were rejected in a list published for general information.

100. The inhabitants under the option left to them came forward in many instances and solicited to have their villages in rent while in others they declined or only appeared after their Mootahs had been disposed of.

101. On reference to the abstract jummabundy and kistbundy it will be *seen that these Mootahs are held in rent* by Baganah Puntloo this man originally proposed for two Mootahs, one of his offers was accepted, in the mean time a very pressing application was made to me by the Widows and the relations of the Zemindar to allow them to rent the Cusbah where they lived, representing that themselves and servants would be exposed to much annoyance and slights of the villages surrounding their place of residence should be rented to a stranger feeling the force of this objection and willing to meet their wishes in a matter affecting in no degree the revenue I promised to give the Mootah of Peddapore in rent to some person who would pay attention to their rank and wants, and accordingly rented it to Bauganah Puntloo. This man resides in Cusbah Peddapore was formerly Vakeel and Dewan and is consequently considered as a dependent of the Zemindary.

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102. The Mootah of Jaggempettah was formerly rented by the above Bauganah Puntloo the Villages are at the foot of the hills and suffered much last year from depredation no satisfactory offer had been made for this Mootah the Inhabitants wished him to continue Renter and I therefore added it also to his rents.

103. The total of the rents of Bauganah Puntloo is Madras Pagodas 28873 there is no reason to apprehend any defalcation in his rents because he is a man of considerable property and a proprietor of one of the estates in Muglatore.

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104. It has already been explained that the Corcondah country put up for sale was purchased by the late Zemindar of Peddapore, the depredations which have been committed in that Country for several years past by Pundah Dorah and others descending from the Rumpah Country, is the cause why the purchase has been so little advantageous to the Zemindar, the offers which were made for the Mootahs separately did not amount to the permanent jumma payable to Government, while the offers for the rent in gross were from the Muzmadar and Deshpondeah of the District persons of no property or responsibility one Mootah had been offered for by Vencata Rauze who had lately purchased a part of the Ellore Havelly I offered him the four estates on the terms noticed in the jummabundy, to which he acceded.

	Fusli. 1212	* Dowl. Fusli. 1213	Fusli. 1214
	M. P.	M. P.	M. P.
	15,226	11,351	15,258
Company's Jumma.	16,390	16,390	16,390.

105. By this arrangement a small *increase has been obtained above the jumma payable to Government while the Manager has been relieved from the aumani management of a District situated at a distance from the Zemindary.

	*Rent. M. P.	Jumma to Govt. M. P.
By 1215	17,000	16,390
1216	17,000	17,390
1217	17,500	17,390
	51,500	51,170
	51,170	
	330 Profit.	

* Inclusive of a small sum for quit-rent from Weavers.

106. *The following is an abstract* of the jumma of Peddapore &c. for fasli 1215.

Abstract.

			Madras Pagodas.
Mootahs rented to the inhabitants ...	...11	villages 196	138439
Mootahs rented to individuals ...	... 7	„ 119	65650
	18	315	204089
Resumed villages rented	... „	5	4631
		320	208720
Mootah under aumani	... 1	11	2936
Total	...19	331	211656
Jumma paid by Manovertydars and Shrotriamdars for villages held on favorable rents		*78	$14768\frac{1}{2}$
Total Jumma		...409	$226424\frac{1}{2}$
Extra Revenue			$6539\frac{9}{16}$
Total of Peddapore proper			$232964\frac{1}{6}$
Corconda Estates rented ... — ...	...17000		
Doddypatla do.	...10950	27950	
Extra Revenue		$164\frac{3}{8}$	$28114\frac{7}{8}$
Total Gross Jumma ...			...$261078\frac{15}{16}$

* Includes rent free villages.

107. If the result of this experiment of renting a portion of the Zemindary in village rents should prove successful it may on the expiration of the present lease be extended to the whole Zemindary, if otherwise, the practice of giving a Mootah or more to an individual renter may be resorted to.

108. The profit of the renters has I found been generally limited to 10 per cent. it is not always they receive so much, although in some instances they may collect more, the charge of collecting a fixed money rent is so moderate that this profit is considered ample, this will account for the small difference between the rents proposed by the inhabitants and that offered by Renters *proposing for Mootahs.*

109. Having explained and shewn by the various accounts exhibited in the preceding part of this letter that no great variation has occurred, or is from local causes likely to occur, in the revenue of the Zemindary the result of the lease now made compared with the rents of preceding years will not exhibit any very considerable increase a comparative statement is inserted hereunder, but the comparison is not just in as much as the collections from Corcondah estates, and the Districts under aumani did not amount to near the sum debited: while the collections are, in other instances as appears by the Demand, Collection, and balance, much less than the jumma; to have compared the jummabundy now formed with the actual *collections of last year would not have formed a just comparison either. It is the result of the whole arrangements which have been made that must shew the increase of assets secured to the Zemindary.

	M. P.
*Total expected collections in fasli 1215	$261078\frac{15}{16}$
Total gross collections including extra revenue in fasli 1214...	$195928\frac{5}{16}$
Probable increase	$65150\frac{1}{16}$

Abstract Statement Comparative between the jumma of Fasli 1214 as debited by the Manager with the rents of Fasli 1215.

FASLI 1214. **Jummah.**	M. Pags.	FASLI 1215. **Jummah.**	M. Pags.
Rent of Fasli 1214 including Loom Tax	$1,57,325\frac{15}{16}$	Rent of Fasli 1215 including resumed villages	2,08,720
Rent paid by Manovertydars and Shotriamdars...	$11,628\frac{1}{2}$	Rent paid by Manovertydars and Shotriamdars...	$14,768\frac{1}{2}$
	$1,68,954\frac{7}{16}$		$2,23,488\frac{1}{2}$
Jumma of the villages under aumani	41,946	Jumma of the villagers under aumani	2,936
	$2,10,900\frac{7}{16}$		$2,26,424\frac{1}{2}$
Extra Revenue	$8,842\frac{15}{16}$	Extra Revenue	$6,539\frac{9}{16}$
	$2,19,743\frac{3}{8}$		$2,32,964\frac{1}{16}$
Jumma of the estates purchased viz:		Jumma of the estates purchased viz:	
Corcondah and Dodyputlah 25,000		Cocanada and Dodyputla rented 27,950	
Extra Revenue 400	25,400	Extra revenue ... ... $164\frac{7}{8}$	$28,114\frac{7}{8}$
	$2,45,143\frac{3}{8}$	Total ...	$2,61,078\frac{15}{16}$
Increase	$15,935\frac{9}{16}$		
Total...	$2,61,078\frac{15}{16}$		

110. Having ascertained what would be the income from the Zemindary it became next necessary so to regulate the charges that the balance due to the company might be liquidated at an early period and a surplus remain for the benefit of the Minor.

111. The charges for fasli 1213 amounted to Madras Pagodas 49946 only a small sum of which can be called charges of collection and for fasli 1214 Madras Pagodas 52213 including charges on account of Sibbendy employed in attempts to suppress the disturbances.

112. In the above sums only part of the allowance to the late Manager was included, villages having been allotted for the remainder: as also for the support of the eldest widow; some of the servants were also paid by alienations of land.

113. A particular list of the public and domestic servants form a number in the appendix. As described before these servants were so ill paid that the amount of their pay is not always the amount of the expence incurred the frequent mutinies of the different description of Sibbendies which has resulted from this irregular mode of payment have at times placed the Zemindar and Dewan in the greatest personal danger; a compliance with their demands has for the time pacified them but it has never produced any reform in the mode of payment or conviction on the mind of the Zemindar of the expediency of disbanding or reducing the number of such turbulent fellows; because, the labor required to adjust their claims to arrears, and the money to be advanced to liquidate those arrears, have been obstacles too great for the Zemindar to surmount and are the security of the mutinous against punishment for their insolence.

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114. The particulars of the ordinary and extraordinary disbursement on account of servants and others will be found in the Account Current of the Manager and explanations thereof in the audit of those accounts a number in the Appendix.

Page 26 and 58.
Page 194, 204.

115. On an examination of the probable receipts and making allowances for outstanding balances which might occur, it was evident that without a reduction in the number of the pensioners, servants, and sibbendy of the Zemindary, no surplus would remain for the discharge of the arrear due to the Company, independent of any claims which might be preferred by individuals, because as it has been before shewn the ordinary disbursements exceeded the ordinary receipts; under this circumstance the whole establishment public and private was revised, reduced and regulated.

116. A reduction was made in the ready money allowances the number of domestic attendants were limited to the number absolutely necessary, the Seapoys were disbanded, a small number excepted which were allowed for the guard of the Fort and property therein; the number of Deloyets, parade Peons and of Matchlock Peons, were also reduced to the lowest practicable scale.

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117. The particular items of Disbursements are detailed in the appendix; an abstract exhibiting the result of the expected receipts, disbursements and surplus revenue for the current fasli is inserted hereunder.

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	Madras Pagodas
Estimated receipts	$2,61,078\frac{15}{16}$

Expected Disbursements.

	Per annum. M. Pags.
Allowances to the Mother of the late Zemindar and his three Wives	8,640
Establishment of the Minor Zemindar including subsistence and sibbendy	10,713

Establishment of the office of Manager including his salary	6,199		
Establishment of the office of Guardian	1,716		
		7,915	
Allowances in ready money to various persons		2,372⅔	
			29,640⅔
Net revenue...			2,31,438⅓
Jumma payable to the Company			1,99,082⅓
Estimated surplus			32,356

118. This surplus if realized would be adequate to discharge the arrear* due to the Company in 4 or 5 years but a proportion of it must be appropriated in the first year to the liquidation of arrears to disbanded Sibbendy and other claims, unless a portion of the outstanding balances equal in amount are recovered.

*“Madras Pagodas.”

119. Among the outstanding claims there is one made by the eldest widow for the expences of the Minor, herself, the second widow and the servants and dependents, of the family; from the period when she came displeased with Ummanah. On an examination of Ummanah's accounts it appears that no money had been advanced by him on account of the expences above mentioned since the date of the account, but as the claim was only delivered to me on the day on which I set out on my return, I cannot speak to its correctness, but if the account should be proved I am of opinion the widow should be reimbursed in order that she may pay those of whom the money may have been borrowed. The account particulars of her claim from a number in the appendix.

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120. The account of the arrears due to the Seapoys as examined, adjusted and ordered to be paid previously to my departure in a Memorandum left with the Manager, the amount was Madras Pagodas 2200 including Madras Pagodas 300 which had been advanced to them during my stay at Peddapore.

121. Independent of the Sepoys very heavy arrears were due to all the servants of every description and such had been the confusion in keeping the accounts of payments made to these different descriptions of servants that I found it impossible to adjust their claims to arrears. On former occasions when adjustment has taken place the whole arrear has never been paid I was therefore compelled to direct the manager to appoint persons to examine the accounts and to furnish the claims with his opinion to the Collector: the total arrear may amount to Madras Pagodas 8000.

122. There is a description of persons calling themselves servants of the Zemindary denominated Telagoo Sibbendy who were a short time previous to my departure clamorous for the payment of their arrears and whose claims I endeavored to investigate but the result will be best shewn in a declaration given in by the Gumastah nominally appointed to keep the accounts of this description of Sibbendy, it is not possible to estimate what may be the amount claimed, nor am I sensible

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that any great injustice would be committed in rejecting their claims altogether, I would beg leave to recommend however that this subject which I had not leisure or the means thoroughly to investigate may be referred to the Collector for his opinion.

123. An arrear of pension is due to Pedda Bungariah the Mother of the late Zemindar, the payment having been discontinued during the life time of the Zemindar and subsequently paid irregularly, it amounts to Madras Pagodas 8500 or thereabouts.

124. The discharge of such part of these arrears as may, on examination, be found correct seem to claim a preference to the balance due to the Company.

125. On the subject of the private debts due by the Zemindar some explanation has been afforded in the audits of Ummanah's accounts where it will be found that debts contracted both before and since the establishment of the Adalet Courts have been liquidated I took no measures for ascertaining what were the extent of the private debts of the late and former Zemindars, being perfectly convinced that they must greatly exceed the means of the Zemindary to liquidate, for independent of the Mustakabel which may perhaps be considered a debt, Ummanah the late Dewan has a claim for ... ... M. Pags. 55,401

A Soucar presented me a petition stating his demand at	„	87,000
Mustakabel	„	74,000
Total ...	„	216,401

126. Independent of the above various other claims to a very large amount are known to exist.

127. Under the circumstances which have been detailed in this report it may be estimated what would have been the result of the establishment of Adalet Court without the clause which “*prohibits judges from hearing trying or determining the merits of any suit whatever for the discharge of the private debts of “any native Prince; Rajah, Zemindar, Poligar or other independent landholder who “did not at the time of entering into such engagements stand amenable to a Court “of justice or some public authority for their discharge.” If the security of the landed estates of such Proprietors had been extended, to those who had been in the constant practice of lending money to Zemindars and others without such security, the result must have been the transfer of every ancient Zemindary from the hereditary holders of such Zemindaries to soucars and other money lenders as fast as the debts could have been proven in the Zilla Courts.

*Section VIII Reg. II 1802.

128. The first item of Disbursement which requires observation is the allowance to the females of the family. They are four in number; the Mother of the late Zemindar and his three wives.

129. The allowance to the Mother was made during the life time of the late Zemindar and was fixed at the sum *stated through the recommendation of the Board of Revenue an allowance in villages equal to the sum in the margin was made to the first wife by the Zemindar

		M. Pags.	
*Mother ...	...	... 300 per month.	
1st Widow	...	... 250	do.
2nd do.	...	.. 100	do.
3rd do.	...	... 70	do.

during his life and has been subject to your Lordship's order, continued in money, no particular allowance was made for the 2nd widow she is nearly related to the 1st wife.

130. The 3rd Widow had been married little more than a year when the Zemindar died she is of the family of the late Mugaltore Rajah and from that country she had quarrelled with the eldest Widow had left the Palace and returned to her village before my arrival.

131. As it was not consistent with the customs of the Hindoos or in itself proper that she should be separated from the rest of the family she was permitted to return and I directed that she should be again admitted into the family residence, she is however very much dissatisfied with the amount of the allowance allotted to her and has written several representations to me on the subject claiming an equal allowance and to be on an equal footing in every thing with the eldest widow and particularly insisting that her brother and other relations should receive subsistence from the Zemindary.

132. I consider her relations to be her advisers in preferring these claims and my answers were that her representations were unreasonable that if any alteration in the allowances took place I thought it much more probable that those granted to the Mother and eldest Widow would be reduced than that the allowance allotted to her would be augmented, with this answer she does not seem to be satisfied and the accompanying petition I have received from her by the tappal.

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133. The allowances which have been put down for these females are appropriable in charity, in donations to their favorites and in the purchase of cloths for they are subsisted out of the general stock of victuals daily dressed for the whole family. It is therefore, as before remarked much more desirable that the higher allowances should be reduced than the smaller ones be augmented and in the event of your Lordship in Council concurring in my opinion and the result of one year's experience should render the measure expedient. I beg leave to suggest that

the mother be allowed per month...	Madras Pagodas	200
the 1st wife if a distinction be permitted...	,,	200
the 2nd wife	,,	70
the 3rd wife	,,	70

134. The expense estimated for the young Zemindar is rather below what will be disbursed, and an annual increase as the minor advances in age must be looked for; but I would beg leave strongly to recommend that every attempt be made to reduce annually the number of the Sibbendy in order to provide for the annual augmentation of expense.

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135. The establishment of Manager and Guardian and the allowances fixed to each of their officers will I hope be found to have been regulated on the lowest practicable scale the important duties to be discharged by the first of these officers renders it expedient that his remuneration should be proportioned to those duties and the high situation he holds as Manager of so large a revenue.

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136. In reference to Section 2nd, Clause XIV, Regulations V, 1804 10 per cent. on the permanent jumma would be Madras Pagodas 19,900

The allowances to the female relations and the establishment and subsistence of the Minor amount to 19,353

Being less than 10 per cent. on the permanent jumma by ... 547

"A sum equal to ten per cent. of the permanent assessment (or when the whole permanent jumma may not be realized) a sum equal to ten per cent. of the revenue actually paid to Government shall be allotted to the support of disqualified possessors of property, and of such parts of their families as may be entitled to maintenance at their expense."

137. If to the above sum be added the allowances made in land to other branches of the late Zemindar's family, the proportion of 10 per cent. will be found to be considerably exceeded.

138. A very considerable reduction has been made in the expense incurred for the maintenance of the stud of the late Zemindar by a personal examination of the horses and issuing orders for ten out of 18, being immediately given away as unfit for any purpose whatever. The only horses of any value are those in the possession of Ummanah three in number; one is said to have been given to him by the late Zemindar one by the Widow when in favor, and one he had formerly presented to the Zemindar which he took back after his death. The enemies of Ummanah do not admit the truth of any of these circumstances, but I am inclined to think he was at one time in sufficient favor to have had such presents conferred on him, at any rate as they cannot be wanted by the Zemindar the expense of their keep will be saved if they remain in Ummanah's possession.

139. A list and description of the horses forms a number in the appendix, and I would beg leave to recommend that the number may be still further reduced for among those that have been for the present permitted to be retained in gratification of the pride of those connected with the Zemindary scarce one is worth feeding.

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140. Lists of the jewels of the arms and other personal property was procured from those persons who had charge of them, these lists form a number in the Appendix, but as there was not time to ascertain the correctness of the list or to compare the articles with the list the Manager was directed in conformity with the 2nd Section of Clause XII Regulation V, 1804 to furnish to the Collector an exact inventory under his seal of all the "houses tenements, goods and moveable property," the correctness of which inventory the Collector may be able to ascertain on the spot.

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141. In the statement furnished by Ummanah to Mr. Churchill a claim was given in for a remission on account of Sibbendy employed against the insurgents and for losses sustained by depredations committed by those insurgents, upon their claims Mr. Churchill remarked. Para. 5. "This sum was expended in keeping up "a force for the protection of the country against the rebel Jagganaut Rauze and his adherents."

Madras Pagodas 16,011-27-32.

6. "Although the entertaining of armed Peons by a Zemindar is con-"trary to the principles of the permanent system, yet as no force was at that time "kept by Government for the protection of the country the Manager was under the "necessity of keeping a body of sibben-"dies to prevent the country from being "entirely overrun by the rebels which but for this precaution they might easily "have done, the account particulars of this expenditure forms No. 8 of the present "packet.

Statement No. 1, Col. 28.

7. "This shews the total deficiency and debt of the Zemindary to be "discharged by instalments as before proposed, from this sum however is to be "deducted the amount collected by the rebels 5,010 Pagodas together with the "sum expended in defending the country 16,011 Madras Pagodas, making together "21,021 the balance would then only be 87,829 a sum which under a proper ma-"nagement the Zemindary will easily discharge in 4 years. In the abovementioned "sum of Madras Pagodas 87,829, is included the sum of Madras Pagodas 42,389 "advanced or borrowed by the Manager in the present year and he leaves it entirely "to the discretion of the Court whether to be repaid in the present year or by "yearly instalments."

142. In the account particulars of the Sibbendy employed, it early attracted my attention that the pay as well as batta of Sepoys who had long been on the establishment of the Zemindary were included in the demand for remission for whom no remission could in justice be claimed; excluding these sums from the accounts the total charges for Sibbendy who have been entertained on account of the disturbance or under that pretence, amounts by the accounts now taken to Madras Pagodas 13,676 independent of remissions granted to some of the principal renters for Sibbendy employed by them. On the charge on this account the Board of Revenue remarked that the "enormous "sum of 16,011 Madras Pagodas is stated by the Manager to have been disbursed "within a space of less than six months, in maintaining a body of Peons for the "defence of the country, but from the disturbed state of that country and the loss "of revenue mentioned in the preceding Paragraph—the inference is obvious that "this disbursement was as extravagant in amount as it has been useless in its ap-"plication."

Pay.........	1,720	0	0
Batta.......	1,036	0	0
	2,757	0	0

Total by the accounts now taken of actual payments	15,396
Deduct pay of the Sepoys	1,720
	13,676

Poge 2658 and account particulars.

143. Subsequent enquiry having established that the inference above drawn was well founded it does not seem altogether consistent that Government should be burthened with the whole of this disbursement, of which the advantage has been little more than finding employment for a few Vagabonds who might probably otherwise have joined the Rebels.

144. The precise sum collected from the country by the insurgents cannot be stated with accuracy it is divided into three heads: Revenue collected. Houses and property plundered. Sums extorted for the ransome of prisoners taken.

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145. In some instances a balance remains on the village where the revenue had been collected, no remission is consequently in this case necessary, in the two other cases however just restitution would be if it could be obtained from those who committed the enormities. I am not satisfied in my own mind of the policy of Government making restitution.

146. The sum of Madras Pagodas 1,009 if claimed by Baganah Puntulu being the amount of rent remitted by him to the inhabitants of villages where the revenue had been collected by the insurgents. As this man is one of the few who paid his rent in full I would beg leave to recommend that on his proving the circumstance here stated to the satisfaction of the Collector that the amount he may actually have remitted to the inhabitants of the villages he rented may be repaid to him:

Appendix Page 321.

147. Copies of the instructions which were left with the Manager of the Zemindary and Guardian of the minor, form numbers in the Appendix if subsequent experience should render any additional instructions necessary I would beg leave to recommend that the Collector may be directed to recall those left by me with those officers, and to issue under his seal and signature such instructions as may in his opinion be necessary.

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148. The Muzmadars of the Zemindary endeavored to make it appear that a considerable profit had been derived to the Manager from receiving the revenue in *Gold* and making the payments to Government in *Rupees* I thought it right therefore to require an account of this supposed transaction statements in the Appendix shew the receipts and disbursements for fasli 1213 and 1214 by which a profit of only Madras Pagodas 1654-14-14 is exhibited. The correctness of these statements can only be ascertained by comparing the payments of the renters to the Vakeel stationed with the Collector, with the actual payments by him into the Collector's treasury; and making the same comparison between the receipts by Ummanah and the payments by him to the Vakeel. This examination can easily be made and I beg leave to recommend may be made by the Collector. It will I imagine be found that in fasli 1214 most of the renters availed themselves of the advantage which was presented to them and made their payments in rupees at the company's exchange and whatever profit may have been derived to the Manager must have resulted from the receipts from the Aumani Districts. The sum exhibited in the statement as a profit should be demanded of Ummanah, whatever may be recovered will be an addition to the assets of the Zemindary.

Page 334.

149. If under the circumstances stated by Mr. Churchill and the combination of untoward circumstances which have brought the Zemindary into its present embarrassed state Government should be disposed to bear a portion of the loss occasioned by the incursions of the insurgents and the expense of the peons employed to suppress those incursions, I would propose that two thirds of the Sibbendy charge be remitted out of the balances now due from the Zemindary and that such losses as have actually been incurred by the insurgents collecting the rent either from the Kyots or by ransoms paid for Kyots may be repaid or remitted,

150. In the event of this recommendation being favorably received the affairs of the Zemindary of Peddapore on the 30th of September last may be stated to have been as follows:—

		Madras Pagodas.
	Total receipts from 12th July to 30th September including adjustment of tunkas and assignments as	
Page 353.	per Account Current in the Appendix	24,050 5 0
	Total disbursements as per ditto ditto...	23,720 1 3
	Balance carried to October account current	330 4 3
	Balance due from the renters for arrears of revenue for Fasli 1214 on the 30th September as per Demand,	
Page 355.	Collection and Balance in Appendix	48,964 4 14
	Add estimated surplus revenue for Fasli 1214 ...	32,356 8 0
	Total...	81,650 8 0

Against.

this sum must be set off the following items:—

	Madras Pagodas.	
Remissions to several renters as stated in the examination of their claims—about	11,500 0 0	
Arrears of allowance to the mother of the late Zemindar—about	8,500 0 0	
Arrears of pay to disbanded sibbendy—about	10,000 0 0	
Repairs of tanks; the execution of repairs in this year is of essential consequence to the future extension of cultivation in the Zemindary	10,000 0 0	
Claim prepared by the eldest Widow for reimbursement of money paid by her...	5,310 0 0	
Desperate balances although remission to a considerable amount have been recommended it is doubtful whether the whole of the remaining balance will be collected	10,000 0 0	
		55,310 0 0
Probable surplus in fasli 1215		26,340 0 0
Balance due to the Company on the 12th July 1805 on account of arrears of jumma of fasli 1214	1,22,585 8 3	
Payments from 12th July to 30th September	8,100 0 0	
	1,14,405 8 3	
Deduct remission recommended to be allowed	10.716 0 0	
		1,03,769 8 3
Deducting the above surplus		26,340 0 0
There will remain an arrear due to the Company on the expiration of fasli 1215 of about		77,429 0 0

151. Having now brought the subject of the revenue affairs of the Zemindary of Peddapore to a close it will be satisfactory to observe that the result affords even should my expectations and the estimates founded thereon not be immediately realized, ample security for the liquidation of the arrears due to the Company, abundant funds for the public revenue, and great hopes that a surplus may be accumulated for the contingent demands which must arise as the Minor advance towards manhood.

152. Your Lordship in Council having been pleased to accede to my recommendation in favor of Jagganautrauze and to authorize me to make such arrangements for his return as I might deem expedient, I transmitted to that person permission to visit me and made known to Baupanah Dorah the Talookdar of Totapilli, a taluk within the hills that I would also receive a visit from him, at the time this communication was transmitted a continued fall of heavy rain delayed the transmission of my message while Jagganaut rauze hearing of my intention of proceeding to the interior became alarmed and retired far back among the hills, I have the satisfaction however of reporting that Baupanah Dorah paid his respects to me at two different times, heard with great attention the advise I gave him and promised to regulate his conduct according thereto in the hope of obtaining the Company's favor.

153. I have every reason to believe, had my message reached Jagganaut rauze before he retired further into the hills, that he would gladly have availed him of the indulgence intended him but as it was not in my power to remain long in the interior or even much longer in the Zemindary, I had not an opportunity of a personal interview with him.

154. The enquiries which I had made subsequent to my first report having confirmed the opinion therein given and having strong reason to think the incursions were latterly made by Jaggannaut rauze and others, more with a view of procuring subsistence for themselves and adherents than with any hope of obtaining the accomplishment of their object whatever it may have been, I did not hesitate to send him the letter of which a copy and translation is annexed in the Appendix (Page 365.) and of the indulgence therein shewn towards him under the authority of your Lordship in Council I trust he will be fully sensible.

155. It is here incumbent on me to state that I received the most cordial co-operation and assistance from the Magistrate Mr. Skinner and the Collector Mr. Long during the period of my mission to the Zemindary of Peddapore: the latter gentleman was present at the interview with Baupanah Dorah.

156. In concluding this address it is as much my duty as an act of justice to the individual to state to your Lordship in Council that the person I carried with me to Peddapore to assist me in the discharge of the duties of my mission was Ramaswamy Naick, this man has from his earliest years been employed as a public servant, his conduct in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him has obtained him the approbation of the local officers under whom he has acted and at different times pecuniary reward from Government.

157. The direct intercourse which I maintained with all persons and the constant employment given to Ramaswamy Naick in the preparation of the materials hereunto annexed afforded on the one hand every opportunity of communicating to me any dereliction of public duty on his part, while on the other hand it diminished the motive in others to tempt him to swerve from his duty; and as I have not had the slightest intimation that the rectitude of my principal servant Ramaswamy was even suspected I full impressed with the belief that he has maintained irreproachable the character which he had acquired by former services and am encouraged to bring him again to the notice of Government as a native whose services have been useful to the state, and whose *claims to future employment are on that account respectable.*

I have the honor to be,

with the greatest respect;

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) JOHN HODGSON.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
23rd *November* 1805.

List of papers in the Appendix.

318	Translation with copy of a letter from Stree Vutsavoy Chinna Bangariah third Widow of Poyapa Jaggaputtyrauze late Zemindar of Peddapore.
315	List and description of the houses belonging to the late Zemindar of Peddapore.
320	List of Jewels, Jewels in mortgage, Arms and Saddles — In a book in the Telugu language, because the names are difficult to be translated or when translated give no idea of the value of the articles. Page.
321	Statement of sums collected from the Country or from Individuals by the Insurgents.
323	Copy of the Instructions left with the Manager of the Zemindary and Guardian of the Minor Zemindar of Peddapore.
334	Statement of sums said to have been received from the Districts and paid to the Collector in Gold and in Silver for fuslies 1213 and 1214.
337	Account Current of Ummanah with the Zemindary of Peddapore from the 13th July to the 31st August 1805 of fusli 1215.
341	Account Current of Ummanah with the Zemindar of Peddapore for the month of September of fusli 1215.
353	Abstract of the Account Current from 13th July to the 30th of September 1805.
355	Demand Collection and Balance of the Revenue of fusli 1214 up to the 30th September 1805.
365	Translation with copy of a letter written to Jagganautrauze.

(A true copy.)

W. WAYTE,
Acting Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To

The President, &c. Members of the
Court of Wards.

GENTLEMEN,

Extract from the Resolutions of Council, dated 7th March 1806.

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information and guidance, the enclosed Extract from the Resolutions of His Lordship in Council, on a report received from Mr. Hodgson relative to the affairs of the Zemindary of Peddapore, accompanied by the original documents to which it refers; and to acquaint you that the objects of Mr. Hodgson's mission having been successfully accomplished it is the desire of His Lordship in Council that the Court of Wards should resume charge of the Zemindary.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Yuor most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) EDW. C. GREENWAY,
Secretary to Government.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) W. WAYTE,
Acting Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th March 1806.

Extract from the Resolutions of Council dated 7th March 1806.

Read the following letter from Mr. Hodgson, here enter No.

The Board have perused with considerable satisfaction the information of the former revenue of the Zemindary of Peddapore which has been procured by Mr. Hodgson during his mission, as it establishes that the assessment of that Zemindary has not been disproportioned to its resources since the cession of the Circars to the Honorable Company.

The irregularities which have at various times existed in the Northern Circars appear to the Governor in Council to have been traced by Mr. Hodgson to their true source, namely, the licentious independence in which the Zemindars maintained themselves during their nominal subjection to the Government of Hydrabad, and the almost total desire of education among them,—The delusion of uncontrolled power, the ostentatious emulation of splendid retinues and unrestrained indulgence in expensive pleasures, with a total neglect of all public duties were naturally excited by these causes; and the consequences could not fail to be ruinous to the fortunes of the Zemindars.

In these circumstances appears to to have originated, the confusion in which the affairs of the Zemindary of Peddapore have been involved, and which appears to have been augmented by the irregular management and injudicious conduct of Ummana, who faithful to the narrow views of the general class of native pendatori, pursued the established course of protracting the investigation and settlement of all demands on account of assignments on the revenue and continued the system of appeasing clamour by indulgences which contributed still more to embarrass the Finances of the Zemindary.

The revenue economy of the Zemindars of Peddapore, as exemplified in the accounts of the two villages mentioned by Mr. Hodgson, appears not to differ from that established in other parts of the Peninsula, and to require no particular observation the Board therefore proceed to pass orders on the points requiring their notice in the report.

The Board entirely approve the industry bestowed by Mr. Hodgson on the investigation of demands on the renters, and the adjustment of their claims to remission as explained in para. 43 at 47 of the report; and it is resolved to attract the attention of the Court of Wards to the recommendation contained in the subsequent para., that the claims to remission should be revised by the Collector in communication with the Manager; in order that a final arrangement may be concluded for the recovery by instalments of such sums as may be justly due to the estate, or that suits may be instituted for their recovery in their cases where that mode may be deemed advisable.

The Board approve the reasons which influenced Mr. Hodgson to prefer renting the Zemindary in lease for three years, instead of forming a temporary settlement for one year, and for giving the preference in renting the villages to

persons living on the spot and interested in the prosperity of the Zemindary, instead of accepting indiscriminately the high offers of distant adventures.

The observations of Mr. Hodgson on the subject of the alienated lands appear to the Board to be particularly deserving of attention, as the interest of the minor Zemindar is materially concerned in the reform of the abuses which may have been practised to the detriment of the revenue of the Zemindary; and it is accordingly resolved to recommend this subject to the early attention of the Court of Wards.

The Board approve the reduction of the useless establishments of parade Sibbandy and Sepoys; and the limitation which has been prescribed to the disbursements on account of the collections of the revenue, and for the support of the family of the Zemindar. If the sum allotted by Mr. Hodgson should be found insufficient in any particular branch, it will rest with the Court of Wards to authorize an augmentation, and the Board are satisfied that the means of reducing any particular part of the expenditure on account of the Zemindary, will not be overlooked. The Board do not however deem it expedient to reduce the allowances made to the mother and widows of the late Zemindar.

The Board concur in the reasoning of Mr. Hodgson in his recommendation of the measure of charging to the account of Government the greatest portion of the expense of protecting the Zemindary from the incursions of Jaganath Rauze; and as that Gentlemen has satisfied himself of the amount expended on their account, it is resolved to acquiesce in his recommendation for remitting the sum of Star Pagodas 10,716 on this account, from the balance due from the estate to Government.

The remainder of the balance due to Government will of course be liquidated from the surplus receipts of the Zemindary; but as Mr. Hodgson has noticed certain demands of disbanded Sibbendies and Seapoys, which, in his opinion, claim a priority of attention, they will be in the first instance adjusted. The Board deem it proper to record their opinion, that the private debts of the Zemindar ought in justice to be liquidated as far as the surplus revenue of the Zemindary will allow; and it is resolved to recommend to the Court of Wards that a certain sum be annually appropriated to this purpose, during the minority of the present Zemindar.

The Board approve the letter written to Jeggernaut Rauze; and it is resolved to acquaint the Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Rajahmundry that Jeggernaut Rauze has permission to return, and reside unmolested in the Zemindary.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) EDW. C. GREENWAY,
Secretary to Government.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) W. WAYTE,
Acting Secretary.

COURT OF WARDS.

TO

THE COLLECTOR IN ZILLA,
RAJAHMUNDRY.

SIR,

PARA. 1st. The report of Mr. Hodgson on the affairs of the Zemindary of Peddapore having been taken into consideration by the Governor in Council and their orders communicated to the Court of Wards, I am directed by the Court to furnish you with a copy of those documents for your information as also the following instructions for your guidance.

Letter from Mr. Hodgson to Government, dated 23rd November 1805.
From Government to the Board of Revenue, dated 8th March 1806.

2. The Court direct me to refer you to the investigations of Mr. Hodgson into the balances due by the renters of the Zemindary of Peddapore for faslies 1213 and 1214 and to the observations and remarks of that gentleman; they desire that immediate measure be taken for collecting such part of the balances as on revision appear justly due, or for prosecuting in the Adalet Court of the Zilla such persons as may refuse to liquidate the demands on them. The early discharge of the balance of the permanent jumma of the Zemindary depends in a great degree on the extent of the balances which may be recovered, and the Court rely on your utmost exertions being used to effect so desirable an object.

3. It will be expedient that such sums in Ummanah's accounts as appear to have been paid without sufficient authority or to be unsupported by vouchers should be demanded of him and on his refusing to pay them, the Court direct that you institute a suit against him—in like manner Ummannah will be at liberty to sue for payment of loans made by him on account of the Zemindary.

4. In referring you to the remarks and opinions of Mr. Hodgson on the accounts of Ummannah the Court leave it to your discretion, according as the information you may obtain may warrant, to admit to his credit any of the sums proposed to be rejected or to use for others which you may have reason to think ought not to have been passed to his credit.

5. On the subject of alienated lands the Court will furnish you with orders at a future period—they recommend to you however to exert the utmost vigilance to prevent any further alienations being made during the minority of the Zemindar.

6. The villages of the Zemindary having been rented for three years the Court desire that the terms of the Mutchelkas which were taken may be scrupulously adhered to. The Court however do not consider you precluded, from prosecuting any persons who may have been guilty of gross fraud or deception, or any person who may consider himself aggrieved under the Muchelkas which were taken, from appealing to the Courts for redress. The Manager was directed to grant Cowles under his signature to those who had given Muchelkas; if this order has not been obeyed, the Court desire you will see it immediately carried into execution.

7. The Court direct that you consider with attention during the existing lease the benefits or inconveniences of the present mode of renting the Zemindary in order that you may be prepared, on its expiration, to suggest the best mode of collecting the revenue in future. In the meantime it will be your duty to impress on the mind of the Manager the importance of a punctual collection of the rents and to afford him every assistance in your power.

8. The repairs of the Tanks and Watercourse being essential to the improvement of the revenues of the Zemindary, authority has been granted to you to make them—the Court expect from you a vigilant superintendence of such as may be executed and will receive with satisfaction any suggestion, from you calculated to improve the estate of the minor under their protection.

9. In order that the conduct of the Manager may come more immediately under the observation of the Court they desire you will transmit monthly.

An Account Current of Receipts and Disbursements by the Manager and a DEMAND COLLECTION AND BALANCE of the Revenue of the Zemindary.

10. The allowances to the Mother and three Widows of the late Zemindar have been fixed for the present as follows :—

To the Mother... ...	... 300	M. Pags.	per month.
To the Eldest widow ...	... 250	ditto	ditto.
Second ditto. ...	... 100	ditto	ditto.
Third ditto. ...	... 70	ditto	ditto.

At these rates you will continue to pay them.

11. The Establishment recommended by Mr. Hodgson for the Minor Zemindar, for the offices of Manager, and of Guardian and the sum allotted for the household expenses have been approved, but the Court trust that the experience which will have been obtained on the expiration of the fasli will enable you to submit for sanction a revised and reduced establishment: they particularly direct your attention to the practicability of reducing the number of sepoys and sibbendy still attached to the Zemindary and rely on your explaining fully the object of this reduction to the Manager and other adherents of the Zemindary.

12. You will attend to the suggestion of Mr. Hodgson on the subject of the arrears due to servants and sibbendy and submit such recommendations thereon for the final determination of the Court as you may deem advisable.

13. The claim preferred by the eldest Widow for reimbursement of sums expended by her, for the support of the minor and by Baganapuntloo for remission of rent noticed in para. 119 and para. 146 of Mr. Hodgson's report you will investigate, and submit your opinion thereon for the determination of the Court as also on the claims of other persons to sums collected by the rebels for which no remission has yet been granted.

14. You will likewise attend to the suggestions of Mr. Hodgson on the expediency of reducing still lower the number of Horses at present allowed to remain with the minor Zemindar and report whether the orders of Mr. Hodgson for removing from the stable of the Zemindar those deemed unfit for further service were

executed, and you will require a correct list of the Jewels to be delivered to you under the signature of the Manager.

15. The Court refer you to the explanation afforded by Mr. Hodgson on the profit supposed to have been derived by the late Manager from the exchange of money and desire you will investigate this subject by a reference to the payment, made to your Treasury and call upon Ummanah for such sums as he may have received on this account and omitted to bring to account.

16. Government having been pleased to grant a remission of M. Pagodas ten thousand seven hundred and sixteen (10,716) to the Estate of the minor on account of expenses incurred in the rebellion, you will give the Zemindary credit for this sum as a collection and in communication with the Accountant-General debit such head with the amount as he may direct.

17. The Court desire that as soon after the expiration of the fasli as may be practicable, a report on the state of affairs in the Zemindary of Peddapore may be submitted to them and annually in future.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. WAYTE,
Acting Secretary.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
30*th April* 1806.

List of the Packet.

1. Report of Mr. Hodgson to Government, dated 23rd November 1805, with Enclosure from Sections 1 to 23.
2. Letter from Government to the Court of Wards, dated 8th March 1806, with Enclosure A.
3. Letter to the Collector in Zilla Rajahmundry, dated 30th April 1806.
4. List of the Packet.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
30*th April* 1806.

W. WAYTE,
Acting Secretary.

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