

SELECTIONS
FROM
THE RECORDS
OF
THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

REPORTS

ON THE

DISTURBANCES IN PURLA KIMEDY,

VIZAGAPATAM AND GOONSOOR,

IN-1832-36.

BY

13906
MR. G. E. RUSSELL,

SENIOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE AND AFTERWARDS MEMBER OF COUNCIL
AT THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

IN TWO VOLUMES,

Vol. II.

413
11031
MADRAS:

PRINTED BY H. SMITH, AT THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE PRESS.
1856.

REPORTS

ON

THE DISTURBANCES

IN

THE ZEMINDARY

OF

GOOMSOOR.

13906

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KIMEDY, VIZAGAPATAM
AND GOOMSOOR



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TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort Saint George.

SIR,

Para 1. The nature of the service in which I have been engaged since I arrived in Goomsoor made it impossible for me to do more than keep the Right Honorable the Governor in Council informed of the most important occurrences by means of private communications. I shall now endeavor to trace the course of past events and explain the measures it appears to me expedient to adopt for the future management of the Zemindary.

2. The Goomsoor Zemindary lies between $90^{\circ} 40$ and $20^{\circ} 25$ of N. Latitude and $80^{\circ} 10$ and $85^{\circ} 5$ of E. Longitude. Its extent from E. to W. may be estimated at about 60 miles and from N. to S. at about 48 miles. This includes the dependent districts of Chokapaud and Poosera

- 1 Tuntoolegodee.
- 1 Huzzagodee.
- 1 Woodyngerry.
- 1 Bodadasee.
- 1 Lingagodee.
- 1 Pantelingah.
- 1 Dorputgai.
- 1 Kunnoc Bondai.
- 1 Sireky.
- 1 Dohoe.
- 1 Goonyia Bandoo.
- 1 Canvoboghedy.
- 1 Cotingai.
- 1 Teyingai.
- 1 Rayekai.
- 1 Gooderekai.
- 1 Pedekesekai.
- 1 Pederekai.
- 1 Banyetelingai.
- 1 Gooutingai.
- 1 Cooroomoongai See No.
- 1 Bulloongai.
- 1 Godkongai.
- 1 Nundoosookooman.
- 24 Mootahs containing from 5
- to 30 Villages each.

below the great range of Ghauts running from N. to S. through the Northern Circars and the Khonde territory of Woodiagherry, Huzzoogudda, Tintalagudda &c., above them. The petty Chieftains who possess these tracts although subject to Goomsoor pay nothing to the Zemindar.

3. The Zemindary is bounded to the N. by Duspollah in Cuttaek.

To the E. and N. E. by Nyaghur in ditto.

To the N. W. by Boad under the Political Agent at Chota Nagpore.

To the W. by the country of the Khondes, and the territory of Koradah and Streecoorna held by independent Chiefs acknowledging no allegiance and paying no tribute to any one.

To the S. by Daracota and Aska.

To the S. E. by the Hautghur Zemindary.

And to the S. W. by Sooradah.

4. The country above and among the great ranges of hills which nearly encompass the more productive parts of Goomsur is known by the general appellation of "Maliah." A line drawn from the Pompadah

the securities. Streekara Bunge disgusted at the situation in which he found himself went on a pilgrimage to Broondawan, and resigned the Zemindary to his Son Dananjaya Bunge, who held it until 1795, when his father returned and expelled him from the country.

1793.

1795.

13. From this period the Zemindary continued in a state of the utmost disorder and confusion. From 1797 to 1800, 1800 little or nothing was paid into the public treasury. During a great part of the time Streekara Bunge absconded. His conduct was attributed by the Collector to inability to meet the public demand—He, on the other hand, declared that the course he had taken was forced upon him by the ill-treatment and the frauds of the securities and other Agents employed by the Collector, and required an adjustment of the accounts. It were now impossible, even if it were of any use, to ascertain the real cause of his disaffection. It is sufficient for our present purpose to know that he at length openly rebelled and set the public authorities at defiance.

14. While matters were in this state Mr. Brown succeeded to the Collectorate, and for some months appears to have entertained hopes of reclaiming him to obedience, but these expectations proved fallacious, and he was ultimately obliged to apply for Military aid to eject him by force from the Zemindary.

• 1801.

From Col. Marley dated 27th April 1801.
From Do. dated 4th May 1801.

From Govt. to Lieutenant Colonel Marley dated 21st and 24th April, 1801.

presons found acting in arms against the Company's Troops, or aiding or abetting, by any means, the cause of the insurgents.

1801.

16. Colonel Marley reached Ganjam on the 2d May 1801 and having been there joined by the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment N. I. and a detachment of Artillery proceeded at once into Goomsoor and arrived at "Gongoo" on the morning of the 9th May, when proclamations were issued declaring Streekara Bunge a rebel and offering a reward of 10,000 Rupees for his apprehension.

17. On the 12th May the Camp moved to Goomsoor* and on the following day to Nowgaum. Having there obtained information that the Zemindar's adherents were collected in force at Koladah, the Colonel determined to attack them without delay. Writing on the 14th he says "we marched this day in two

From Lieutenant Colonel Marley dated 14th May, 1801.
From Colonel Marley 14th May 1801.

"Columns, one under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith which * consisted of the Native troops of the Madras Presidency, and a Company of the 6th Bengal Regiment and a 6 Pounder. The other column was composed of the remaining Companies of the Bengal Regiment, the detachment of European infantry, one eighteen and one six Pounder and howitzer under my immediate Command, and attacked a very strong stockade which the enemy abandoned after a few rounds from the guns with my Column, retreating to the hills from whence they kept up a very sharp firing for some time wounding a few of our people. Lieutenant

Return of Officers and men wounded at the assault at Koladah: 1 Artillery Major, 1 European Sergeant, 1 Havildar N. I., 2 Sepoys, 1 Do. Lieutenant Colonel Smith, 1 Sepoy 10th Regt. N. I.
Colonel Smith on his route, was fired on by considerable bodies of peons; he however, completely succeeded in destroying a strong barrier which lay on the road, driving the rebels in every direction by which they could escape, and joined me at the stockade, as had been fixed on; but with great concern I have to report that Lieutenant Colonel Smith has received a wound in his hand, which I hope is not dangerous."

May 1801.

18. On the 18th the force advanced to Baroodah leaving the 18 pounder and tumbrils and wheel carriages at Koladah. The six pounders and howitzer were carried on elephants. On the 23rd they attacked Doorgaprasaud. The following extract is taken from Colonel Marley's report of that date.

From Colonel Marley dated 23rd May 1801.
"I have the honor to report to you for his Lordship's information that the attack was made by the troops under my command on the 21st instant, and after

Return of Killed and wounded at Doorgaprasaud.
Killed 2 Sepoys.
Wounded, 1 Corporal, 3 Privates, 1 Havildar, 1 Naigun, 16 Sepoys.
"some resistance the place was carried. The enemy (as on the former occasion) flying to the hills by which the place is surrounded and commanded, whence (although closely pursued) they kept up an annoying fire, which however did not prevent our totally

"destroying the barriers and Stockades, and bringing away two guns, the only cannon, I believe they had. The hills were completely scoured by my troops, but from the enemy's better knowledge of the roads, they were enabled to evade our pursuit. The road by which we marched the two preceding days was much infested by the enemy, who assailed us with their fire at every point favorable to their attacks, and I am sorry to say three of our followers were killed, and five wounded the enemy always making good their retreat to the jungles. The want of water obliged me to return this morning to Nowgaun. A Naigue's party, sent from Koladah with liquor for the Europeans, was missing—their fate was never ascertained."

* 9th June 1801.

19. Having* established posts† at such places as appeared best calculated for the protection of the country, Lieutenant Colonel Marley returned to Askah with the rest of his force, and published the proclamation of Government formally despoising Streecara Bunge and appointing Dananja Bunge Zemindar in his stead.

1801.

20. In September the unhealthy situation of the posts at Somalapore and Codundah made it necessary to recall those detachments, and they were in consequence directed to fall back to the more open country—a few days afterwards the peons in the interest of Streecara Bunge made a sudden incursion from the jungles near Koladah, and almost entirely destroyed

From Mr. Brown dated 25th September 1801.

* From Lieut. Col. Marley dated 17th September 1801.

1801.

† From do. 19th October 1804.

a small party in the service of the young Zemindar who occupied a position* in that neighbourhood. In October sickness having increased, it was determined‡ to withdraw the regular troops and leave the country, to the protection of the friends and adherents of the young Zemindar, and a body of peons raised by the Collector. These arrangements completed, the main body of the force returned to Ganjam, leaving a detachment of two companies at Gongoo, near the border, and one company to strengthen the post at

From Mr. Brown 1st and 2d October 1801.

Askah. The troops were no sooner withdrawn than the rebel party renewed their efforts and retook Koladah. The detachment from

NOTE. † 300 Rank and file with a 6 pounder were posted, at Koladah, two companies of the 6th Bengal Regiment and one of the 10th M. N. I. under the command of a Captain to Goomsur; 300 Rank file with a 6 pounder under a Captain and subaltern at Somalapore, and 150 Rank and file under a subaltern at Codunda.

NOTE. * This must be a mistake—there is no place bearing the name in Goomsur.

Gongoo though not without considerable opposition succeeded in dislodging them. Lieutenant Saltwell of the 10th M. N. I., seven Sepoys, and eight peons were wounded on this occasion. In December Colonel Marley returned with his detachment to the Bengal provinces

1801.
From Lieut. Col. Marley dated 3d December 1801.

and Mr. Brown after attempting without success to seize Streecara Bunge at length induced him to acquiesce in the accession of his son by promising forgiveness for his offences and granting him a provision for his life. For one or two years he appears to have remained in Chokapaud, and other mootahs north of Koladah, and as his near vicinity and intrigues kept the Zemindary unsettled and disturbed, Mr. Brown, in order still further to conciliate him, made over to him for his maintenance and provision, the Malia districts of Kookoolaba, Ootur Godotoloo, Gullery, Juksabady, and Paunch Godoo free of any payment. This arrangement appears to have lasted until

1807—8.

1807—8, when he got into difficulties with the Khondes, and Danunjiah Bunge acquired sufficient influence to oblige him to abandon the country. After this he wandered for many years in the garb of a religious mendicant, visiting Broondawan and most of the cities and places of pilgrimage in the western provinces of Bengal, and travelling thence to Nagpore, and through the Mahratta territory to Madras, where he was admitted to an interview with the Governor and obtained through his means a passport to Ganjam.

1812.

21. About this period great many accusations of violence and cruelty were made against Danunjiah Bunge which form the subject of a voluminous correspondence between the Magistrate* and the Government, but do not appear to have been seriously noticed until August, when a charge of having murdered his father's wife, preferred by the father himself, led to a summons for the attendance of the witnesses which he would not permit to be served, and which, in the end was followed by a warrant for his apprehension and the employment of troops to enforce it.

* Mr. Woodcock.

1814.

22. The force collected for this service consisted of the 2nd Battalion 21st Regiment and a Brigade of guns and howitzer under Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher who was authorized to take also a party from the detachment of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion stationed at Ganjam, if he should find the detail of artillery in-

From Major General Chalmers—dated 16th February 1815.

* From Government to Major General Chalmers, dated 24th February 1815.

† From Do. 17th March 1815
‡ From General Chalmers, dated 11th May 1815.

§ From the Magistrate dated 21st May 1815.

been issued declaring the Zemindary forfeited to Government for resistance of the process of the criminal Court. On the 27th Colonel Fletcher reached Coopantee, a village about 6 miles North West of Gulerly, and having there learnt from some persons who had escaped from

* Note.—Covegerah.

confinement by Dananjiah Bunge that he had retired to a place in the hills, he proceeded to the spot under their guidance and arrived so unexpectedly that the fugitive escaped with great difficulty. A large quantity of arms, European, as well as Native, were taken including five pieces of ordnance of different calibres, and the troops had the satisfaction of liberating upwards of

* Enclosure from Col. Fletcher in the Collector's letter dated 7th June 1815.

“that others were doomed to suffer in the afternoon, and that many had previously been allowed to perish from the want of food.”

From Mr. Spottiswoode, dated 24th June 1815.

23. A few days afterwards, viz. on the 24th June, Danunjayah Bunge gave himself up to the Collector and the troops returned into cantonment.

24. The balance of peshcush due at this time was Rupees 13,125. Many charges of murder and cruelty having been preferred against Danunjiah Bunge after his surrender he was committed to take his trial before the Court of Circuit, but the witnesses against him being for the most part persons who had suffered at his hands either in their own persons or in the persons of their relatives, their evidence was insufficient for his conviction and he was acquitted and afterwards sent to Chingleput.

25. Streekara Bunge, on his return from Madras, after staying some months at Ganjam went to Juggernaut and Bhankee, where he appeared to have exerted himself to foment disturbances, for Mr. Travers the Collector took measures to draw him away from the latter place, and he was

sufficient*. After several delays arising out of insurrections in Cuttack and the probability that the regiment intended to be employed in Goomsoor† would be required in that quarter, the Colonel at length marched and took‡ possession of Koladah without opposition on the 20th May—Proclamations || had previously

1815.

1818.

at last seized by a party of peons near Rumbah disguised as a Byraggee, and confined under a military guard at Berhampore. Here he remained until February 1818, when he contrived to escape, and fled to Goomsoor then under the Government of Dora Bissoye, Jogenantha Bunge, Pindoe Fautrauze and others. who had passed a female child on the public authorities for more than two years, as Balabadra Bunge, the son of Danunjiah Bunge, who is believed to have been murdered by his father, and had procured the nomination of Jogeenaatha Bunge as guardian. Streekara Bunge was soon at the head of a party, branded Jogeenaatha Bunge with a hot iron, exposed the conspiracy, and sent

* September 1818.

† 3d May 1819.

the girl* to the Collector and was subsequently reinstated† in the Zemindary at the recommendation of Mr. Thackeray who had been sent as Commissioner to enquire into the causes which had led to the generally unsettled state of the district at that period.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 30th March 1819.

“It appeared that Mr. Thackeray under the circumstances which came to his knowledge had been induced to acquaint Streekara Bunge, that he would advise the Government to appoint him Zemindar. In this state of the case the Governor in Council felt himself bound by considerations of good faith and of policy to adopt Mr. Thackeray's recommendation. In the assurance given by Streekara Bunge, he had, doubtless, regarded Mr. Thackeray as the accredited agent of Government, and, exercising the authority of Zemindar not only in fact, but under the sanction of Mr. Thackeray, he could not be dispossessed unless by force of arms. The Governor in Council therefore deemed it advisable to confirm the arrangement made by Mr. Thackeray as a measure both of expediency and necessity, and not apparently in contradiction to impartial justice.”

“Streekara Bunge was accordingly appointed Zemindar of Goomsur, but, in the Cowle granted to him, it was stipulated that at his death the Zemindary would revert to Government, to be disposed of as might then be judged most proper. The rent was fixed as proposed by Mr. Thackeray at seventy five thousand Rupees per annum.”

“In consideration of what was stated by Mr. Thackeray concerning Danunjiah Bunge, the last Zemindar, it was resolved, out of the rent of the Zemindary, to settle upon him an allowance of eight thousand rupees per annum, and to cause it to be signified to him that, if his conduct in the interval should be correct, his claim to succeed to

"the Zemindary on his father's decease would, at that period, be taken into consideration."

Fusly 1239.

26. From this period till 1829-30 Stree-

kara Bunge continued to pay the public de-

mand with regularity, but during the latter part of his life he had become a complete Devotee, and either through the mismanagement of his people, or the appropriation of his resources to religious purposes, or perhaps from both causes, he fell in arrear to the amount of Rupees 77,623-5-0

1830-31.
1831-32.

on account of fuslies 1240-41, and being unable to make any satisfactory arrangements for its liquidation, at length intimated his wish

to retire from public business and surrender his Zemindary to his son Dananjaya Bunge. Dananjaya Bunge was accordingly recalled from Chingleput, but before he arrived the old man had changed his mind for some time refused to make over the country to him, finding however by the appearance of a detachment from Berhampore that the Government were determined to use force if necessary, he submitted, and retired quietly to Juggernaut on a pension of Rupees 8,000 per annum payable from the public Treasury.

27. The Zemindary was then formally restored to Dananjaya Bunge on the same terms as it had been held by his father, so far as related to the future annual tribute, but subject to the further condition that he was to discharge the balance due for former years, and that in the event of his failing to pay regularly the assessment fixed thereon the

1832-33.
1833-34.

lands comprising it should be resumed and transferred from him for ever. The assessment

for Fuslies 1242 and 1243, was paid in full

and at the close of the latter fusly, when he met me at Ingelee, he agreed to discharge the arrear which had accumulated during his father's management by annual instalments of Rupees 10,767 in addition to the current demand. At this time he appeared anxious to fulfil his engagement. In the professions made by him to the Governor also, when he visited him at Poondée, he seemed to be influenced by the same spirit. The wilful manner in which he at last rushed upon his own ruin, knowing and feeling as he must have done from his own experience, the power of the Government and discomfort of a life of exile, seems reconcileable only with the belief that his debaucheries had impaired his mind—at no time, of late years, very settled. The Aumeen deputed by the Collector was not allowed to proceed beyond the frontier village of Gongoo, and any person who gave him shelter in his house or attended to his orders was threatened with punishment. At length, finding

all other means ineffectual, the Collector recommended that the Zemindary should be sold in common with other lands then in arrears, and purchased on account of Government. As however

* Para 27.

by the conditions* under which Dananja

Bungee held, he was liable to be dispossessed at once, the Board of Revenue were directed to instruct

Extract from the Minute of
Consultation dated 24th July
1835.

the Collector if he was fully prepared to undertake the management, to warn the

Zemindar, that if the arrears were not discharged within one month from the date the announcement was made to him, the Zemindary would be resumed agreeably to the terms of his sunnud; and in the event of failure, to proceed at once to take

possession. A warrant was subsequently transmitted to be used if necessary, providing for his arrest as a state prisoner; but as he had

From the Secretary to Go-
vernment dated 20th August
1835.

not yet committed any act of rebellion, the Collector was authorized to offer him the restoration of the pension formerly enjoyed by him on the condition of his conducting himself peaceably according to the pleasure of Government and residing at such place out of the Zemindary as might be appointed.

28. The communication directed by Government in regard to the payment of the arrears was made to him on the 7th August and the Collector, anxious to avert the necessity of proceeding to extremities, invited him to meet him at Askah in the hope that he might, by personal re-

mon on the 12th.

monstrance and advice prevent his involving himself in the danger into which he appeared

to be rushing. Mr. Stevenson went to Askah on the appointed day, and not being able to learn any thing of him proceeded to Vistnoochacrun where he was equally unsuccessful, but when at Askah* on his return

* On the 14th.

from what then appeared a hopeless effort, to effect a meeting, the Zemindar suddenly ap-

peared. In the conference which ensued he promised to pay all his arrears within 12 days, and requested in the mean time that the Aumeen might be withdrawn. His request was granted and Mr. Stevenson parted from him under the impression that the opportunity he had then had of assuring him of the views and intentions of the Government without the presence of a third person, had gained him his confidence.

From the Collector of Gan-
jam dated 11th September 1835.
* 7th September 1835.

29. The period within which the arrear was required to be paid expired* on the 7th September. The balance then due was Ru-

pees 40,333-11-1 for Enslly 1244, and Rupees 10,767-13-8 the instalment due on account of arrears which accumulated under his father. Under these circumstances the Collector had no alternative but to carry the orders of Government into effect. It did not appear to him likely that any attempt would be made to openly oppose the resumption of the country, but he thought the Zemindar would so use his influence "as effectually to prevent its actual and virtual resumption by any establishment he could send, and that he would not surrender himself so long as he could, in any degree, maintain his authority in the District." With a view to guard against such a result and to induce the Zemindar at once to surrender himself he considered it expedient to advance a body of troops into the country, at the same time that the proclamation was issued and the Civil Establishment assumed its duties.

30. But the season was then adverse to Military operations, and the force at Berhampore was much reduced by the absence of the detachment which had accompanied the Coorg Rajah. Thus situated it seemed to the Collector to be a question whether it would "not be advisable to delay all proceedings until the end of the Monsoon," but as the delay would in that case be so great that the resources of the current fusly would be absorbed before the district came under his control, and as the outrages which were reciprocally perpetrated by the Rajah and his enemies of Sooroodah, Bodagadah &c. were constant, it appeared to him, on a review of all the bearings of the case, to be advisable to proceed to immediate action, and he in consequence applied to the Officer Commanding Berhampore for a Military force to support his

From the Secretary to Government dated 24th September 1835.

"establishment. In signifying their approval of this measure the Government authorized the Collector, in cases of emergency which would not admit of a previous reference to the Presidency, to offer a pardon for past offences to any person whose services he might consider to be essential to the success of his endeavours to procure the surrender of Dananja Bunge and to maintain the peace of the country."

From the Collector of Ganjam dated 26th September 1835.
22nd September.
25th Do.

31. The detachment under Colonel Hodgson reached Askah on the 22d September the Collector on the 25th. On his road he met a party of the Zemindar's people conveying as they said 30,000 Rupees to Berhampore Treasury: by another road to Chetterpore, a second party had gone carrying 4 or 5,000 Rs. and Lutchemon Mahurtah as a prisoner. He received also a letter from the Rajah saying that he had done all he had required of him,

"having seized Lutchemon Bissoy a proclaimed rebel who had found an asylum in his country, and whom the Collector had called upon to deliver up, and sent all his current balance except the interest which he wished to be remitted, and a further term given him for the old balance." Mr. Stevenson replied that "having obliged him to take the steps he had done he could accept of no payment, that he must carry into effect the orders of Government but that if he came in to him and represented his case to Government, it would rest with them to decide whether his payment should be accepted, and that with this view he would receive the money as a deposit. Finding on his arrival at Askah that the Zemindar had fallen back on his strong hold of Coladah, and that the Tahsildar who had been sent in advance had found the frontier villages deserted, the Collector began to fear that there was no longer hopes of persuading him quietly to submit, but he was unwilling to give up the idea that he was inspired with a degree of confidence which would, when backed by the evident fruitlessness of resistance, induce him to come in, an event so desirable. He therefore dispatched to Coladah two of the public servants on whom he could repose most trust, to set before him fully all the advantages of timely submission and the madness, of a resistance which would involve himself and family in ruin." These messengers were despatched on the morning of the 26th.

postpone the advance of the troops until the result should be known. The information obtained at this time regarding the several routes and the natural and artificial obstacles likely to be met with appearing to Colonel Hodgson to be greater than he would be justified in attempting with the means at his command, he determined to await the arrival of reinforcements.

32. During the interval resulting from this delay, the Collector renewed his endeavours to reclaim the Zemindar, and with this view sent his Head Sheristadar to communicate with him, but this attempt proved as unsuccessful as the last, the Zemindar, though he professed anxiety to submit and actually accompanied the Sheristadar from Koladah to Nuttungee, having suddenly jumped upon a horse and galloped back.

33. As it was now evident that there was nothing to hope from measures of conciliation, and the Brigade intended for the service having been completed, Lieutenant Colonel Hodgson moved forward and occupied Goomsur* on the 3rd November. His force consisted of the 49th and 8th regiments and 2 companies of the 21st Regiment N. I. a company of Golundauze with 4

* 3rd November.

howitzers, and a party of Sappers and Miners. Heavy rains detained them on this ground until the 8th when they advanced to Nowgaum. The

9th November.
12th Do.

fort and town of Koladah were occupied on the 9th, and they continued their route without molestation until their arrival at Gullery, when the adherents of the Zemindar opened a fire upon the camp and thence forward did all in their power to oppose their progress. This open act of rebellion left the Collector no choice but to put in force the instructions with which he had been intrusted by proclaiming martial

* 12th November.

Law* and the forfeiture of the Zemindar's possessions, including Sooradah purchased by him in 1829, and offering Rupees 5,000 for the apprehension of Dananjia Bunge.

13th November.

34. On the following day Lieutenant Colonel Hodgson marched with two days' provisions for Undhera Cola where the rebel Zemindar was understood* to have taken refuge. The following description of the subsequent operations is taken from his report.

From Lieut. Colonel Hodgson
to the Deputy Assistant Quarter
Master General N. D. dated 15th
November 1835.

"In consequence of being harassed
"nearly all the march by the fire of the ene-
"my from the jungles, we could not proceed

"further than the village of Rumbah, about

"8 miles from the Rajah's position. Our men were constantly kept
"on the alert in camp from the continued fire from the neighbouring
"Hills until dark. On this day one man was wounded a Private of the
"49th Regiment on the rear Guard."

"On the following day the troops were not so much annoyed until
"they arrived in the neighbourhood of the barrier of the valley leading
"to the Rajah's house, where a heavy fire was opened on them, and 7 of
"the Column were wounded. We then proceeded to the Rajah's
"position situated on a rugged pass at the base of a high moun-
"tain on the left with a deep stream on the right commanded
"on both sides by the Hills, but I regret to say the Rajah had es-
"caped with all his followers. In this affair two men were wounded.
"Nothing of consequence was found. There were three Palankeens
"and 5 or 6 old iron guns of about 2 lbs calibre, the latter were buried
"and their carriages and the Palankeens destroyed, and the Rajah's re-
"sidence consisting of 6 or 7 Huts was burnt. The guides not being
"able to give us any information regarding the probable resort of the
"Rajah and his family, we encamped in the valley returning to Gullery

"this morning. We had much less annoyance on our march back
"though at the village of Rumbah they opened a heavy fire on the rear
"guard, wounding a private of the 8th Regiment. In addition to those
"mentioned in the Roll which accompanies one bearer was killed and
"a Collector's peon 3 coolies, and a camp follower were wounded.

35. On the 15th Lieutenant Colonel Hodgson retired with his Brigade to Nowgaum and thence to Ballabaugoo, near the fort of Goomsoor. It is now clear that he was mistaken in supposing that he had penetrated to Wandra Cottah. Unfortunately the troops never reached that spot. If they had done so the rebel Zemindar must have fallen into their hands. Bewildered by the danger in which he had involved himself and perhaps still irresolute what course to pursue, he remained there many hours after the brigade had fallen back.

36. From the unexpected turn which
From the Collector no date. affairs had taken, and the difficulties in which he found himself involved, the Collector now inclined to the opinion that it would be expedient to restore the country to the son of the ex-Zemindar. He urged that if the Government had it in contemplation to take that step at a future period, the intention should be declared at once as it would tend greatly to break up the confederacy of the Hill chiefs, to whose care and protection the boy was said to have been made over. Until this object was gained he thought there was no hope of making head against the insurrection. It appeared to the Governor in Council however, on considering all that had happened, that the publication of such a declaration at a moment when the father was in arms against the State, and the persons in whose hands the son was reported to have fallen, were at the head of the rebel bands, would be looked upon as an acknowledgement that the Government had not the

* From Chief Secretary to
Government dated 3rd Decem-
ber 1835.

power to enforce the penalty they had pro-
claimed, and they therefore* directed the Col-
lector to be careful to avoid holding out any
hope of such an arrangement.

37. Before these orders were received, further insight into the state of feeling and party in the country generally, induced the Collector to address the Government more fully on the subject.

From the Collector to the
Chief Secretary to Government
dated 7th December 1835.

"The authority of Government, he ob-
served, is only acknowledged in this Dis-
trict, where the influence of the troops ex-
tends—the neighbouring Zemindars, the Hill Chiefs, the Sirdars, the

"Inhabitants of the country as far as I can judge, and, in many instances
 "I suspect, our own public servants are adverse to the downfall of the
 "Goomsur family, and the establishment of the power of Government.
 "The country has been for some time deserted by most of its inhabitants—
 "no symptom of a friendly disposition is displayed either by them or
 "(with the exception of Hautghur) by any of the Zemindars. We have
 "been, and are still obliged to draw every article of supply from a very
 "great distance, either from our own country or Hautghur. The enemy
 "in small parties, which are seldom discovered and can hardly ever
 "be effectually opposed or surprized, commit outrages upon such vil-
 "lages or individuals as are suspected of being friendly, to our cause, and
 "thus, such as may be so disposed are effectually intimidated. In ad-
 "dition to these evils the Troops are suffering so much from fever, as to
 "be rendered almost inefficient. This is the present state of affairs.
 "If the district is to be held by Government as a permanent possession,
 "it must first be conquered, and this, from the nature of the country must
 "prove a most difficult task, and one to which the whole energy of Go-
 "vernment must be turned. Goomsur is roughly calculated to contain 120
 "Coss—of this extent 20 Coss is a fruitful and cultivated country—100
 "Coss Mountain and jungle—in a fiscal point of view, the country is not
 "worth the conquest—but under the present system it is an expensive ap-
 "pendage to Government, if it is to continue to cost, as hitherto, so many
 "expensive expeditions. The object of all parties here is to have a
 "Rajah and unless Government is prepared to establish and maintain
 "its power by force, I at present see little hope of a return to tran-
 "quillity but by establishing a Rajah—some, I think the majority, wish
 "for the return of Streecara Bunge. Those that continue to advocate
 "Dananjaya Bunge's cause may after a period be satisfied with his son's
 "succession, but as far as I can see the first mentioned party would not
 "easily be brought over to the last measure, nor is there, that I can learn,
 "any other member of the family that can unite the conflicting inter-
 "ests. I am of opinion that the restoration of Streecara Bunge, who
 "is a very old man (objectionable as this
 "measure may be rendered by his past his-
 "tory) on condition of his adopting and no-
 "minating Vurdaranze Bunge the son (by
 "some said to be illegitimate) of Dananjaya Bunge would be the
 "measure which would best reconcile parties and restore order and peace.
 "If a Rajah not generally acceptable to the people is nominated, it
 "would involve the continuation of Military operations to support him.
 "Streecara Bunge, addressed me on the subject of his restoration, and

"I have written to him a letter * of which the enclosed is a translate;
 "he will not probably reach Ganjam till the receipt of an answer to this
 "letter, and his presence will under any circumstances, facilitate and
 "expedite the settlement of these disturbances. General Taylor,
 "whom I have consulted in this and all other steps, fully concurs with
 "me in this measure. If Goomsur is not retained, it will not be advi-
 "sable to retain Sooroodah. It remains for Government to decide in
 "what way that district shall be disposed of. I do not think it should
 "be held by any but one of the Chiefs of the Kitti Sing family.

From the Chief Secretary to
 Government dated 15th Decem-
 ber, 1835.

38. This communication made no change
 in the opinion of the Governor in Council as
 to the impolicy of any concession in the then
 state of affairs.

From the Collector of Gan-
 jam to the Chief Secretary to
 Government dated 10th Decem-
 ber, 1835.

39. The Collector in a letter dated the
 3d December renewed the subject once
 more.

"There appears to me, he said, to be but two modes of proceed-
 "ing—the subjugation of the country by Military force or the setting up
 "of a Rajah under such limitation and restriction as may appear
 "requisite."

"The conquest of the country is attended by many more difficulties
 "than may appear; so long as there remains at large a popular or even
 "any claimant of the Rajah of Goomsur's family, the district must be
 "subject to constant disturbance and be held by a Military force. De-
 "tachments can and do march to any part of the country, but when
 "they arrive at their point, they find nothing but a few deserted
 "thatched huts in some place of difficult access; the post, from the
 "nature of the country, the difficulty of supply and the climate, can-
 "not be retained even if there was an object in so doing, and the de-
 "tachment returns under a heavy and constant fire from an invisible
 "enemy who consider that they have obliged the troops to retreat. For
 "the reasons stated in my despatch of the 7th instant we have no party;

* Translate of a letter to Streecara Bunge.

"I have mentioned the subject of your letter to the authorities at Madras, some time
 "must elapse before an answer can be received but as in the event of the answer being in
 "any degree favorable to your wishes it will be necessary to settle many points connected
 "with the Zemindary. I shall be glad to converse with you on these subjects, and if you will
 "with the Collector's permission repair to Ganjam, I will meet you for this purpose. I am not
 "acquainted as yet with the intentions of Government and I cannot therefore hold out to you
 "any sort of promise or expectation.

"no friend, who will afford us any material information upon which we can act, whilst the enemy are acquainted with every minutiae of our movements. If we made a Rajah or made known our intentions of so doing, we should gather a party round us willing and able to aid with information at least and this is what, of all things, is the most requisite. Hitherto neither promise of reward or bribe has had the effect of drawing over a single individual of any weight to assist in any material point. They dread the revenge of the enemy and dislike to promote the downfall of the Bunge family. Government is not perhaps aware that its authority is, and has, I believe, ever been little more than a shadow in these districts. It is not in the least acknowledged beyond Koladah or the limits of the fertile plains; and in the Amanyas and indeed generally the Rajah is all in all. The extensive mountain portions of Goonsur join on to other endless tracts of mountain and Forest of which we have no knowledge and with the independent chiefs of which we are not acquainted by name."

"I deem it my duty to set these difficulties before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council in order that they may see what they must be prepared to contend with if the conquest of the country is accomplished, it will, of course be the most satisfactory and the most effectual means of putting an end to these constant disturbances, and it is only with reference to the great difficulties, expense and probable loss of life attending this measure which has induced me to suggest the restoration of a Rajah. On these points Government is of course the best and only judge."

"I have received every assurance of assistance from the Residents of Nagpore and Cuttack, and I enclose a copy of my letter to the Political Agent of Chota Nagpore, and if the measure suggested is approved and coercion adopted to the full, I would suggest a step of the same nature with regard to a transfer to the Rajah of Niaghur." The Collector here alluded to a proposition he had made "to transfer to the Rajah of Boodh the hill tract of the Chokapaudoo Moota comprehending the strong holds of Tentoolagudda, Huzaguddah, and Wooddygherry Cottah." The Collector concluded by suggesting that some person vested with greater powers should be appointed to take the conduct of affairs.

40. Having been requested by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to undertake this office I left Madras on the 22d December and joined General Taylor's camp at Nuttingec, a small village near Goonsoor, on the 11th

1835.

1835.

January. The Collector had taken up his quarters in the fort, where he had the advantage of buildings for his records and office, and was enabled to have his establishment near him. In the then state of the country they were afraid to remain outside. The Tassildar when he attempted to go into the Talooks had been driven back. The two principal servants of the Zemindar, Rutnaputnaik who kept all the accounts of the revenues, and Chawoo Putnaik who kept those of the peons, had joined the Collector as soon as he arrived, and resided with his people.

41. The force then in the field consisted of the 49th and 8th Regiments 2 Companies of the 21st and detachments of the 3d and 10th Regiment and 4 howitzers and were distributed as follows:—

Head Quarters of the Brigade-Corps, -	49	Comdg. by Lieut. {	200
	10	Col. Hodgson, -	162
Codundah, - - - - -	21	Capt. R. Butter, -	141
Noovagame, - - - - -	8th	Lieut. Napleton, -	143
Bellagoontah, - - - - -	8th	Major W. Law (Head	
		Quarter strength,) -	130
Numbuddrah, - - - - -	8th	Lieut. Woodhouse,,	142
Chamcondah, - - - - -	8th	Lieut. Seager -	142
Boogoodah, - - - - -	3d	Lieut. Yarde -	197
Veshnoo Chekrum, - - - - -	49	Lieut. Lugard, -	110
Pyalpudrah, - - - - -	49	Subadar Permaullo, -	46
Boorooboorsinghee, - - - - -	49	Ensign J. Stewart, -	100
Aska, - - - - -	3d	Ensign Renivick, -	64
Sooradah, - - - - -	10	Lieut. Henderson, -	84

42. I found it currently reported and believed that Danunjiah Bunge had died at Woodiagerry on the 31st December 1835. December 1835 and that four of his wives had performed Suttie. The distance of the place where the event was said to have happened, and the impossibility of obtaining information on the subject through any channel upon which reliance could be placed, made it necessary to receive this rumour with caution, I thought it likely he would come to me if living, but still no certain inference could be drawn from his not doing so. He might not have the will or he might not be a free agent. It seemed probable that the persons who were from time to time brought to us as having witnessed or taken part in the funeral ceremonies were sent for the purpose of deceiving us. I had seen several deceptions of this kind in Kemedi and Palkondah, and the history of the girl who successfully personated the male sex for more

that two years in this very Zemindary through the intrigues of the same persons who, in the present case had possession of the heir apparent, Vurdarauze Bunge, made me slow to believe the story. The object of the boy's advisers was evidently to obtain a public recognition of him as successor to his father, and thus to procure an amnesty for the past. Several letters and messengers had been sent to General Taylor with this view, and the same course was pursued towards me. Situated as we then were I conceived that our policy ought to be the same whether the Zemindar was dead or not. His possessions had been declared forfeited and so far as the establishment of the public authority and the future peace of the country were at stake, it would make no difference whether the insurgents were headed by him or by the turbulent chiefs who detained his son in their power. I thought it best therefore in my communications with those who came as Vakeels from the boy, to confine myself to assurances of kind treatment if he should come in, and exhortations not to follow the advice of those whose evil counsel had brought ruin upon his father and to decline further verbal messages, as likely to lead to misunderstanding and mistakes. It was of course an object to have him in our hands, but it was a still greater object not to give any pledge that might interfere with future arrangements, and the force then in the field not being considered strong enough to admit of our posts being pushed further in advance, the delay likely to arise from waiting for a few days to see whether he could be permitted to submit, was not likely to be of any consequence.

43. The detachments at the outposts had been, and still continued to be frequently engaged with the insurgents, particularly those at Co-dunda and Bodabadasingee, whose exertion were unceasing and frequently successful. The persons who had been the chief cause of the ex-Zemindar's revolt and to whom all the rest looked up, were his illegitimate brother Broondawana Bunge, a man of very intriguing and dangerous character, and Dora Bissoye and Jogeenaatha Bunge, who have before been mentioned as the principal promoters of the deception practiced in regard to the girl. Dora Bissoye, or as he is also very commonly called Beeraborapatro is a Khonde, and was appointed by Danunjiah Bunge chief of all the Khonde territory belonging to Goomsoor above the Ghauts, under the title of Maliah Bissoye. He had filled the same places when Danunjiah Bunge was in power, before Strcekara Bunge after his accession in 1819 appointed another person* in his stead, but the power he had acquired enabled him to defy his authority and evade all his efforts to seize him.

* Lochana Bissoye.

Of late years he had lived at a village established by himself on land belonging to Korada, a short distance from Baibully. The leaders of most

* This like the names by which the other chiefs are generally known is a title given to him by the Zemindar. His real name was Rameendoo.

† His proper name was Vocranoo.

§ Nuudoo Gowiadoo.

|| Godiadasoo Naik.

* Dornoo Naik.
† Woobhayee.

* Para 33.
† Sooradah.
Bodagudda.
Doracotah.
Shuregadda.

note after them were Hutteram* Sirdar of Rootah Pilly and commanding in Bogoda, Soondaroy Bissoye† Sirdar of Boogoodah, and Corchelly Bowoolendro§ Sirdar of Wonagerry Mootah and in command under or jointly with Hutteram in Rogadah, Joojar Sing Naik of Bunjagerry, Sungrum|| Sing Sirdar of Jaggerantprasad Mootah, Hurry Bunge Commanding Holadah. Modoo Bunge, head of the bands employed to infest the roads, cut off supplies and fol-

lowers, and lay waste the country, Oodundera* Sirdar of Hookoolobah and Wooturgodotoloe, and Baliart† Sing Sirdar of Gully.

44. It has already been remarked* that Sooroodah became annexed to Goomsoor by purchase. In common with it, it formed one of the four† ancient Zemindaries belonging to the Kiteesingee family. Koonga Sing, the reigning chief when the permanent settlement took place, distinguished himself by the active aid he afforded to the public authorities in the suppression of the disturbances then prevailing, and the Government as an acknowledgement of his services, fixed the assessment of the Zemindary at one half the sum it had previously borne viz. Rupees 2,500, it before paid Rupees 5,000. At his death, the succession devolved to his widow Streemuntoo Puttamah. Woopayendra Sing a relation of the family disputed her right and attempted to expel her, but the Government interfered and declared her at liberty to name her heir. Her choice fell upon Janardana Sing an illegitimate son of her late husband. Woopayendra Sing having renewed his attempt to obtain possession by fomenting disturbances was taken by Janardana Sing and sent prisoner to the Collector. He then applied to the Civil Court by regular suit, and finally gained his end. Janardana Sing was deposed by legal process, after having been in possession five years.

45. Woopayendra Sing lived only a few months after his accession

* Rathu Mahadavy.

1817.

1829.

and was succeeded by his widow,* who, in her turn was ejected by the Court in favor of Somasoondara Sing. Passing over the interval between this event and 1829 during which the Zemindary again became the subject of

an action in Court, and was held in succession by * two brothers who died without issue, it will be sufficient for my present purpose to mention that in that year (1829) it was made over by the Collector to Lutchmenarain Sing, the nephew of the last incumbent, whose widow immediately commenced disturbances. Janardana Sing was then in the Service of the Government holding the situation of Sirdar of the Sibbendies, but his sons availing themselves of the popular feeling took to the hills and joined the party of Pundapatro, and Pooroopatro, then, as now, the persons of most influence in the country, and determined enemies of the new Zemindar, and as there appeared reason to suspect that they were encouraged by their father, he was placed under restraint and has ever since been confined in the jail at Chicacole. After many representations

From Mr. Eden	2nd June 1831.	from successive Collectors setting forth the
" Do. do.	27th do. "	dislike in which Lutchmenarain Sing was
" Mr. Ogilvie	2nd May "	held by the inhabitants and Hill people
" Do. do.	3rd Sept. "	and the hopelessness of his ever being able
" Do. do.	18th Dec. "	to establish his authority, it was at length

determined to put the Zemindary up to sale for the recovery of arrears due upon it, in order that it might, by that means, * be transferred legally to Danunjiah Bunge who was supposed to be the only person likely to manage it with advantage. After events have shewn that the anticipations then entertained of his management were not well founded. Their new master was even more obnoxious to the inhabitants than their old one, and during the struggle that ensued, the district which a few years before was among the most fertile vallies in the Sircars and the mart where the people above the ghauts were accustomed to barter their produce for that of the low country, became almost a desert.

46. At the time of my arrival preparations were in progress for the subjection of Rogada, a small tract subject to Sooradah then in the hands of Hutteeram and his followers. Sooradah itself was quiet, and Mr. Inglis the Sub Collector had gone there with the view of directing the

operations, and, if possible, of inducing the two younger* sons of Janardana Sing, who were still living among the hill people, to come in, an object in which he succeeded with little difficulty. Their elder brothers had done so long ago and are quietly living at Itchapore upon pensions allowed

* NOTE.—Sangarooders Sing who obtained possession by a decree of Court displacing the Widow of Woopayendra Sing and his younger brother Natha Chervoo Sing who succeeded him.

them by the Government. It was at first intended that the attack on the insurgents should be intrusted chiefly to the peons of the Country, the company of Sepoys with Mr. Inglis moving forward to support them in case of need, but as there was reason to fear that the peons could not be entirely relied upon, it seemed better not to risk the chance of our troops appearing to share in any failure that might ensue, and the enterprise was therefore deferred until the arrival of two companies, then shortly expected to join camp, should offer the means of reinforcing the detachment. On reaching Askab, they proceeded at once to Soorada under the command of Captain Cotton of the 10th with instructions to move upon Rogada early in the morning of the 21st. The detachments at Roddobodasinghee and Codundah were ordered to advance upon the same point (the former by Killapody, the latter by Telekee) for the purpose of co-operating with Captain Cotton, and intercepting the fugitives in their retreat. A third party under Captain Hewetson of the 49th moved from Head Quarters, to watch the pass by Kolyamba. The service was well conducted and the success complete, the insurgents having been so entirely dispersed as never afterwards to be able to make any stand. It may tend to give an idea how little we knew of the effect of our fire in a warfare of this kind, to mention, that Hutteeram, when taken at a later period, showed the wound, which he had received from a musket ball at Koleyamba on this occasion, and said that his followers, being unable to carry him away without risking discovery, had left him behind some rocks near the spot, where he remained for several hours within only a few paces of Captain Hewetson's party.

47. The expulsion of the insurgents from Rogada and the neighbouring country and the submission of many of the naiks in that neighbourhood which followed soon after, left us free to act in other quarters.

24th January. 48. The great difficulty at this period, as it had been all along, was to acquire information regarding the Country. The inhabitants had flown with their families to the neighbouring Zemindaries carrying with them all their grain and other property, and the few who remained in some of the Villages had either no interest in espousing our cause, or were deterred by the fear, that our stay would be short, as had been the case on all former occasions, and that any aid they might afford would render them objects of revenge after our departure. That the two Putnaiks who had grown old in the offices they held, and knew every spot and every person in the Zemindary, could, if sincere in their professions of a desire to

serve us, bring over a great body of the peons, and furnish guides to any and every part of the country, there could be no doubt,—but like Gopenautha putnaik and Rakana Chundradoo, who held the same offices in Purlah Kemedi and joined us under very similar circumstances, they carefully avoided giving any information that could be withheld without betraying their real feelings, which naturally enough led them to hope for the restoration of the Zemindary, and, as a necessary consequence, for the failure of our efforts to accomplish the conquest of the country. The establishment of our authority and the fall of the House of Bunge were the last things they could desire. Nurrendra Pauter, the Tassildar then in charge had been all his life a dependent, and of late years the Dewan of the Pedda Kimediy Samustanum—although a man of excellent character, and reputed ability, he possessed in a very strong degree the same prejudices in respect to the expulsion of the ancient family, and from having no knowledge of the country himself was dependent in a great measure on the information they might be disposed to give him. It is always an unpleasant and invidious task to interfere in the selection or removal of persons immediately attached to the executive officers, but firmly convinced in my own mind that the influence possessed by Rutna putnaik and Chavooputnaik was exerted more against us than for us, and that the services of a person having local knowledge were at that moment likely to be of more use than those of one who did not possess that advantage, I took upon myself the responsibility of requesting the Collector to remove the two former individuals to a distance from the Zemindary, and to make some arrangement by which the Tassildar of Wadada, who was formerly employed for several years in Goomsur as Head Goomastah, might be transferred temporarily to that Zemindary unless he should be able to find any one else better fitted for the duty. This request

31st January 1836.

was complied with with a promptitude and good spirit which deserve my best acknowledgements.

February 1836.

49. On the 1st February, after various excuses and delays I was applied to, to send my confidential servants to Koladah for the purpose of conferring with the boy and the people about him. This I refused to do, not merely from distrust of the motives for the request, but because I feared that my compliance might be thought to evince an anxiety on my part which in truth I did not feel, and which, if felt, it would have been politic to conceal. But as it was of great importance to ascertain who were then the principal actors behind the scenes, and the new Tassildar who was

personally acquainted with the parties, having offered to undertake the office, I permitted him to go accompanied by the Sheristadar of the Sub Collector. The only persons they saw on this occasion were Jogenautha Bunge, Dera Bissoye, Sungram Sing, Wooliah Boliar Sing, and Koossanagooroo, formerly a peon in the Sibbendy corps, who accompanied them to camp—but on the 6th after it had been settled that the boy should come in,—there were with him besides the individuals mentioned above, Broondawana Bunge, Bawoobalendra, Soonia Sing, Dera Bissoye's brother Bukshoo, and Domnah Woodundera—in fact all the leading characters among the insurgents

except *Hutteram, who, we now know, was then suffering from his wound. After com-

ing some distance, all but Jogenautha Bunge and his son remained behind, and Vurdarauze Bunge came on under their care with only a few followers. He seemed to be about 13 years old, and was much emaciated from the effects of fever. Though quick and intelligent and fully able to speak for himself, he was evidently under the influence of Jogenautha Bunge—perhaps the worst adviser he could have at such a crisis; but it would have created alarm to separate them at that time. Jogenautha Bunge has since been sent out of the Zemindary. For some days the insurgent chiefs stayed at Kolada to watch our proceedings, and so long as there was any chance of their sending in the rest of the Ex-Rajah's family I was unwilling to do any thing which could give them a plea for delay; but arrangements were made for attacking their principal positions whenever the proper moment should arrive, by a simultaneous advance from the different posts, which had been strengthened with this view, and as I learnt on the 10th that disappointed in their hope of seeing the boy formally installed in the Zemindary, they were meditating to disperse and commence disturbances, the order was given

* Note.—Lieut. Congreve of the Artillery.
Ensign Yates 8th Regiment.
Ensign Stewart 49th Regt.

for the troops to move that night, three companies under * Captain Butler from Codundah to Baibully, with instructions, if he should find it practicable to make good his way to Woodiagerri, where the family and property of the Ex-Rajah were reported to be—four companies from Codundah under Captain Macaulay of the 21st and Captain Cotton of the 10th with orders to separate at Muzzagudda and proceed thence direct to occupy Gullery* and Doorgaprasaud—and the detachment at Chamoonda under Lieutenant Seager to Cocooloobah. The Head Quarters of the 2nd Brigade advanced to Gullery by the di-

* Note.—Captain Macaulay 21st Regiment.
Ensign Mason 21st Regiment.
Captain Cotton, } 10th Regt.
Ensign Hawkins }
Wapshare, }

rect road, leaving a party to occupy Coladah. As it was of great importance to conciliate the chiefs through whose territory Captain Butler would have to pass on his way to Woodiagerry, and to assure them by every means in our power that we had no hostile intentions towards them, I requested my assistant, Captain Campbell, to accompany his party.

50. The different parties met with little or no opposition with the exception of that under Captain Butler who found the road obstructed in two places by felled trees. There a show of resistance was made by some matchlock men, but was soon overcome. Captains Cotton and Macaulay having been led astray by their guides did not reach their destination till a late hour. The person who led the detachment under the former officer was shortly afterwards murdered by the rebels.

51. On the morning of the 13th Captain Butler marched from Baibully (where his camp had been repeatedly fired on) by Doho for Woodiagerry. A little way beyond the former place the road became

* One Camp follower wounded, who afterwards died. very difficult which the enemy took advantage of, and by a smart fire greatly retarded the passage of the baggage and the detachment was compelled to bivouac for the night in the pass. † On the 14th the Conds had collected in great numbers—and appeared determined to oppose their further progress. Every effort was made to prevent the necessity of resorting to extremities by explaining our object in ascending the ghauts and assuring them they had nothing to fear. For a time they appeared satisfied, but the evil counsel of Dora Bissoye at length prevailed and they assailed our troops, who were in consequence compelled to fire upon them, and make good their way by force. On the arrival of the party at Patlingah, a fertile and unwooded plain on the table land above the ghauts, they found the villages deserted, but the men soon returned and resumed their occupations—small presents were distributed among them, and many of them accompanied the detachment to Woodiagerry where it arrived about noon on the 15th. Broondavana Bunje and the family of the late Rajah, hearing of their approach had left the place and had fled to the protection of the Bissoyes of Huzzoogudda and Tintoolagudda.

† Two injured Camels were shot and their loads (rice &c.) abandoned and some Sepoys tents set fire to.

52. I had hitherto refrained from offering rewards for the apprehension of any of the insurgents lest it might render them more wary and suspicious, and deprive us of any chance which fortune might throw in our way of effecting their seizure by less open means, but this reason

had now ceased to exist, and I therefore issued proclamations denouncing as rebels the persons mentioned below and offering for their capture the sums affixed to their respective names.

	Rs.
Broondawan Bunge	5,000
Dora Bissoye	5,000
Veerama, Soondera	1,000
Woobia Boliar Sing	1,000
Domma Woodundera	1,000
Hutteeram	500
Bawoobalendro	500
Chonchona Sing	500

53. Measures had been taken to support Captain Butler's detachment and forward provisions in the event of his going on to Woodiagerry, by pushing on parties to take up his place at Baibully and occupy Doho, and we knew through this channel that he had ascended the ghaut, but we received no intelligence of his later progress until the morning of

the 20th when a note from Captain Campbell, written at Doorgaprasaud, informed me of his arrival at that place with Lieutenant Stewart, who had been sent to open the communication in that direction. As both Captains Butler and Campbell urged the expediency of my joining them, I lost no time in preparing for the journey and reached their camp on the morning of the 22nd by the same route as they had travelled, without having met with any opposition, accompanied by Lieutenant Hill of the Survey Department, Assistant Surgeon Cheape, 30 rifles under Captain Gray—and Soondera Sing, one of the sons of Janardana Sing, who came in to Mr. Inglis at Soorada a few days before, and is well acquainted with the language and customs of the Khondes, among whom he lived for many years. The Sub-Collector's Sheristadar whom I ordered by express from Gullery upon hearing that the road was open, and to whom I had sent letters for the Bissoys above the ghauts, had arrived the day before. I was happy to observe the good understanding existing between our party and the Khondes who visited Captain Butler by tribes or villages, and brought fowls to barter with the men for small pieces of cloth, tobacco &c. On my way I was met by the people of all the villages near the road, and in the course of that day and the next, great numbers came with their chiefs, bringing with them the usual presents of a kid, a bunch of plantains and some

Para 46.

fowls, and receiving in return red handkerchiefs and other little articles upon which they set a value.

54. The change from Goomsoor to the colder climate and open country of the table land, where the hills are bare of jungle, the inhabitants infinitely more numerous, and their houses greatly superior to those below, was very striking. Their language differs from that of all other classes, and is understood by very few lowlanders. The women so far as we were able to judge from the few we saw, are very plain, the men remarkably well made and active, of a good height, and generally speaking good looking. The only dress worn by the latter is a cloth bound round the middle in such a way as to make the end hang down behind about as low as the flaps of a coat. Their hair is tied in a knot on the temple or forehead which they are fond of ornamenting with a band of red woollen cloth, or if they cannot get that with cloth of any other colour, or even paper. Every man carries an axe and the far greater part of them a bow and arrows also: not only every tribe, but every village has its chief, chosen, not from any hereditary claim, but because he is the best soldier or the best spokesman of the day. Like other nations, they have their feuds, and frequently war with their neighbours. Head for head is their universal law. Their love of liquor and tobacco is excessive. The fruit of the Ippa tree affords them a very strong spirit, and a palm peculiar to their country, yields toddy, which though pleasant when fresh, is extremely intoxicating in a fermented state. They draw no milk from any description of cattle, yet they have none of the ordinary prejudices of caste, and eat any thing except the dog, domestic cat, beasts of prey, vulture, kite, and snake. Among the tribes to the westward of Sooradah,* the destruction of female children is common. I believe I may say general. The expense attending the marriage rites is said to be the motive of this cruel custom. They purchase their women from other parts of the

* Kottinga.
Poree.
Goladaree.
Tarabandy.
Jiddoobady.
&c.

country, without reference to their parentage. The same practice does not exist in the Malias subject to Goomsoor, but the barbarous ceremony of human sacrifices exists there, and among many of the neighbouring tribes, and is of annual occurrence. In some places the victims are of both sexes—in others males only.

55. I now found that both Captains Butler and Campbell had written me several letters which had been delivered to Lochana Bissoye, who had acted as their guide and undertook to have them safely conveyed, and they were surprised to learn that they had never reached me—

* Para. 43.

Lochana Bissoye is the person whom I have before* mentioned as having been appointed by Sireekara Bunge to succeed Dora Bissoye. He came in to the Collector soon after the troops entered the Zemindary, and had been ever since attached to the detachment at Codunda, although a heavy, dull, man and little fitted to acquire the power possessed by his predecessor, there could be no doubt that he had a complete knowledge of the people and of the country. The difficulties to be encountered on a further advance were described by him to be so great both from nature and art that Captain Butler, though extremely anxious to pursue Broondavan Bunge and his companions, did not consider himself warranted in doing so with the means then at his command. He reasoned very justly that no consequence likely to arise from waiting till my arrival could justify him in risking the chance of a reverse in a country quite unknown to us, and at so great a distance from the rest of the force.

56. My first endeavour was to open a communication with Sam Bissoye of Huzzagudda and Ootan Sing of Imtalagudda. With this view I wrote again to those chiefs informing them of my arrival and enclosing the letters before prepared, in which I had stated the object of our visit and the rewards offered for the apprehension of the principal rebel leaders. These letters were delivered to Lochana Bissoye who engaged to forward them instantly to the parties, but I found on the evening of the following day, although he had repeatedly assured me they had been dispatched by some of his own peons and two Khondes belonging to the country, and held out expectations of an immediate answer, that they had never been sent at all. This discovery added to the miscarriage of the letter despatches entrusted to him by Captains Butler and Campbell, by which I had been kept so long in ignorance of their having reached Woodiagerry, and other circumstances in his conduct satisfied me, that whatever his intentions might have been when he first ascended the ghaut, it was no longer any part of his plan to aid us in gaining possession of the fugitives of whom we were in quest. It was evidently his aim to give them time to make good their escape while yet undecided what course to pursue in respect to him. Information derived from a poor man who came to complain against some of the camp followers, left no room for further hesitation. He represented the country between us and Huzzoogudda to be quite open with the exception of a tract of dammer trees on approaching the place, and offered to shew the road, if promised permission to return before his absence could become

known. Judging from the general character of the table land, so far as we had yet traversed it or the eye could reach, there seemed every reason to believe this description and having made up my mind to act upon it, Lochana Bissoye and his followers were placed under restraint and kept from any intercourse with others from whom he could learn who came to me or give notice of our movements. On the following day intelligence was received that Broondawana Bunge had gone on towards Moondegha, a village belonging to Ootan Sing of Sintalagudda near the borders of Boad. It was of the utmost importance to rescue from the rebel chiefs all the members of the ex-Zemindar's family, and the treasure he was known to have possessed, which so long as they continued in their hands, would afford them at once a pretext for resisting the authority of Government, and the means of raising peons to support the pretensions of any one whom they might set up as his successor.

57. As it was necessary to make known our intention to advance and to leave a sufficient guard to occupy Woodiagerry, an application had been sent to Doorgaprasaud with a request that a reinforcement destined for this service might arrive about sunset.

25th February. A company of the 10th N. I. came at the appointed time, and Captain Butler marched with his detachment as soon as it became dark, accompanied by myself and Captain Campbell and the rest of my party. A bright moon enabled us to form a pretty good idea of the country we passed over which proved to be for the most part a fine cultivated plain, studded with villages—a convincing proof of the treachery of Lochana Bissoye and the value of the time which he had been the means of our losing. We reached Hunzoogudda about eleven o'clock, and found the Village deserted according to previous arrangement, Captain Butler and Lieutenant Stewart proceeded on to Moondega I remained with my escort to endeavour to open an intercourse with the chiefs. All other means

26th February. proving unavailing, I had recourse to the native method of fastening my letters to the boughs of trees and in other conspicuous places where they were likely to attract notice. The letters were removed, but produced no effect on the conduct of the Bissoyes, who still kept aloof, and no offer of money or other present would induce the Khondes to undertake the Office of messenger, although they doubtless reported to them every thing I said. They came about us without hesitation, asking for tobacco and amusing themselves with our looking glasses, but would never speak of their

chiefs. Care was taken to prevent any injury to the property of the inhabitants by encamping at a distance from the Village and posting sentries to keep our people away. No clue to the retreat of the fugitives was obtained at Moondegha, but my people at length extracted from a man whom Captain Butler had taken on the road, and whom he had sent to me for examination, that one of the late Rajah's sons and some of his women and two elephants were at Lorooallore, a place between my camp, and his, and that Broondawana Bunge and the others had descended into the low Country, and were then living in temporary

sheds * erected among the hills near Poosera. * These places are called Walsahs. Captain Butler to whom intelligence was immediately dispatched, returned to Camp on the following morning with part of his detachment and the elephants in the course of the day, the boy and women also were brought in—other members of the family and a considerable quantity of property being reported to be concealed in different Villages in the neighbourhood of Woodiagerry—Captain Gray returned to search for them. As soon as night set in Captain Butler marched for the Walsahs near Poosera (where Lieut. Stewart was directed to join with his party from Moondegha) leaving forty men and a Howitzer under Lieut. Hill (who was suffering from fever and unable to go on) to maintain the position we then occupied. Assistant Surgeon Cheape being also ill remained there likewise—Captain Campbell and myself went with Captain Butler.

58. After reaching the extremity of the table land, the guide led us down a very rocky* and difficult descent which brought us, at about $\frac{1}{2}$ past one o'clock in sight of numerous fires among the hills, and immediately upon a large range of temporary buildings which were quickly surrounded, but to our disappointment our captives, instead of being the persons we wanted, were inhabitants of Poosera and the neighbourhood. Broondawana Bunge who was not far from the spot, taking advantage of the noise and confusion which followed, fled towards the Duspullah country in Cuttack, and we once more lost trace of him for a time. Several lighted matches were seen but no shots were fired, and the party, after examining every place they could discover, returned and bivouacked in the Walsah. The women who had fallen into our hands, made no secret of Broondawana Bunge being in the vicinity, and urged the men to point out the spot, but their entreaties and our threats were equally

* NOTE.—The Northernmost of the 3 roads in the Map No. 2.

useless. On the following morning we encamped near the Village of Poosera, and had the satisfaction to learn that a detachment which I had requested might be advanced from Gullery to Chokapaud, about 3 miles east of us, had reached that place under Captain Macaulay of the 21st N. I. Captain Macaulay met with considerable opposition in his way, and had some men wounded both before and after his arrival. Lieut. Stewart did not join till the 1st March. His guide lost the road and he was obliged to fall back to his old ground until a fresh one was sent from our camp; but the delay was productive of good, as it enabled him to bring with him Ootan Sing of Imtalagudda who had come to him at Moondega.

59. Poosera is in fact part of Chokapaud, the chiefs of both are related to Sam Bissoye, and, like him, appeared determined not to hold any intercourse with us. All my efforts to communicate with them proved to no purpose, and I began to despair of bringing them to their senses by any means short of making war upon the country, when the arrival of Ootan Sing offered a new chance of success. After a great many evasions and excuses, which I knew to have no foundation, and some threats which I saw were necessary to settle his wavering mind, it was arranged that I should go with him to his own village he, on his part, promising to use his best endeavours to induce Sam Bissoye to follow his example and submit. This point decided I set out at midnight escorted by the rifles, under the command of Lieut. Yates who was returning to relieve Lieut. Hill at Huzzaguddah, and lodged the Bissoye in his house before the day dawned. The Sub Collector's Sheristadar remained with him as if by his wish. It was necessary to our success that there should be no appearance of restraint over his actions, but it was also necessary to keep a good look out against any attempt he might make to escape. Captain Butler and Campbell moved the same morning to Godoopooram, a village belonging to the Head of the Chokapaud Khondes near the border of Daspulla in Cuttack, with the view of deterring the chiefs in that quarter from harbouring the fugitives, and sending despatches to the Zemindar, which Captain Campbell found the means of doing. I learnt from Captain Gray who rejoined me at this place, that he had succeeded in getting possession of the women of the late Rajah's family, whom he had left under charge of the Officer commanding Woodiagerri with instructions to send them to Nowgaum when an opportunity should occur, but the property had been removed before he reached the spot. Assistant Surgeon Cheape was so ill, that he was obliged to return to Nowgaum and thence to the Presidency. After many messages Sam Bissoye at length came to me in the

4th March.

evening of the 4th March attended by a large body of peons and Khondes, and promised to accompany me next morning to Chokapaud and endeavour to bring in the Bissoye of that place. He had only just gone when a note was received from Ensign B. Wapshare commanding at Woodiagerri stating that a Havildar and three men who had lagged behind his party on his return from a second unsuccessful attempt to obtain possession of the late Rajah's property, to catch fowls in the villages, had been cut up by the Khonds, and that five more sepoy who had been sent to him from Doorgaprasaud with medicines &c. had shared the same fate. The latter circumstance had been communicated to him by Ensign Gibbon who came over from Doorgaprasaud in search of the missing men. Lieutenant Wapshare stated also that his camp was surrounded, and that three shots had been fired into it. Information to the same effect was brought by the people of Budda Desh, whose boundary runs only a few yards to the westward of Woodiagerri, and who are hostile to their neighbours to the South and East.

60. Much as I regretted that any thing should have occurred to interrupt the friendly intercourse which had hitherto existed between our troops and the Khondes to the mutual advantage of both parties; I felt no uneasiness for the safety of the detachment at Woodiagerri, which I knew to have ample supplies of grain and other necessaries and to be strong enough to cope with any number of Khondes in a country such as that in which they had to act. The only thing that appeared necessary was to caution the Officers against detaching small guards, and to detain Ensign Gibbon's party and the females who, it had been arranged, were to go to Doorgaprasaud on the following day under his escort, and order the gun bearers who in the absence of other means, were to have carried the letters to be sent back immediately to Huzzagudda for the Howitzer. Lieutenant Bromley of the Artillery was then at Woodiagerri, and I hoped that this arrangement would enable him to teach the assailants a lesson they would not be likely to forget. Instructions to the above effect were dispatched on the instant and I returned to Chokapaud early the next morning accompanied by Sam Bissoye and Ootan Sing.

5th March.

61. But although I had no fear of any further bad consequences from the hostility of the Khondes, I thought it of importance that an Officer of experience and discretion should be on the spot to ascertain the cause of the change in their disposition towards us, and direct such measures as circumstances might render necessary. On reaching Cho-

kapaud therefore letters were immediately dispatched requesting Captain Campbell to join me without delay, and he proceeded the same day to Woodiagerry, taking with him the troopers six in number and a small escort of Sepoys which was to be relieved by fresh men at Huzzaguddah—an express was sent also to General Taylor then at Gullery informing him of what had occurred and of the steps that had been taken, and suggesting that the post at Woodiagerry should be reinforced. So far as it was then possible to judge, the misconduct of our men in leaving their detachment to steal fowls in a friendly village even if they attempted to take nothing else, had furnished some grounds of provocation but if, on inquiry it should prove that the conduct of the Khondes was the result of preconcerted plans of treachery, Captain Campbell was instructed to use every exertion in his power to punish their breach of faith and allegiance and seize the ringleaders. In the evening of this day the Bissoyes were joined by about 200 more of their followers.

62. In going up the ghaut on this occasion as well as on my return, I took the pass* by which the rear guard and the baggage had descended. It

was evident from the pains which had been expended in obstructing this road that the insurgents had expected us to attempt to gain the upper country by it. The first half mile was clear but thenceforward to the top, where a wall was erected across the entrance the trees had been felled on both sides, and completely overlapped the passage, to the right of which there was a small by-path which entirely commanded the road below at that time the only means of communication we knew, practicable for laden cattle. If we had come down by this way when we first descended to Poosera, we must have suffered great loss. The idea of our being able to find the path by which our guide brought us seemed never to have occurred to the rebels or perhaps they thought it too difficult for us to attempt under any circumstance. The difference between the climate of Tintalagudda

and the low country was very great. The nights were chilly every where, but the days which were very cold above, were hot below.

63. Early in the morning of the 6th notes were received from Lieutenant Yates and Mr. Wapshare stating that the Havildar's party dispatched from Woodiagerry on the evening of the 4th with the orders for the detention of the women and the transport of the gun to that post, through some gross misconduct, did not reach till noon next day,

and that Lieutenant Bromley and Ensign Gibbon with 35 men had previously set out with their charge to Doorgaprasaud. Mr. Wapshare added that a Havildar's party sent by him to recall them had not been able to make their way, and that his camp was attacked on one side by about 2000 Khondes &c. among whom there were two men on horse-back.

64. Although these untoward accidents had reduced the strength of the detachment at Woodiagerry much lower than I had expected, I felt confident that the presence of Captain Campbell, who I knew must then be there, would restore the confidence of the troops and ensure the safety of the post. My chief anxiety was for the unfortunate females, whom I feared the bearers might desert if any opposition should be offered—fears which were destined to be too soon realized, Lieutenant Fair having arrived from Gullery shortly afterwards with the melancholy intelligence that the escort had been attacked in the pass, and that Lieutenant Bromley and Ensign Gibbon and a great proportion of their men and several of the women had been killed. But for the shameful neglect of the guard sent from Huzzaguddah with the order for the detention of the party this disastrous event, out of which so much evil was likely to arise, could never have occurred. The full extent of the calamity had not then been ascertained. Subsequent inquiries showed but too clearly, that the unfortunate young officers were deserted by their native officer and most of the sepoy, many of whom threw down their arms and ran away. The detachment consisted of 35 men, a force sufficient to contend successfully against any number armed as the Khondes are—13 were killed, the rest escaped. Seven of the women and great many private servants belonging to myself and others were murdered. In the evening the Bissoyes brought in the Bissoyes* and Khonde† chief of Chokapaud and Poosera, who made their submission. They gave me assurances that they would deliver up Broondawana Bunge and all the party with him, who they acknowledged to be in the neighbourhood, though not if they were to be believed, within the limits of their territory. It seemed hardly possible to suppose that these people, with the means of information they possessed could be ignorant of what had happened, and their general character seemed to make it likely that our late reverses might influence their minds and retard, even if they did not altogether prevent, the accomplishment of their promise. For ourselves we had no fear, our party being equal to any exigency that could arise, and as General Taylor's letters mentioned that Captain Wight and Lieute-

* Ragochauth Bissoye, Parama Bissoye.

† Wamdera Moloko.

nant Seager had been dispatched with 100 men and a howitzer to force the pass and relieve Woodiagerry, there seemed no cause to apprehend any thing in that quarter either. On the 7th I received thro' the Bissoyes, a letter from the late

7th March.

Rajah's widow (or as she is called by the people of the Country the Putta Mahadavy) setting forth the hardships, she had endured in her flight and her desire to come in, which I answered by a few lines assuring her of protection and kind treatment, sending her at the same time all the

* Broondawana Bunge
sons and 1 daughter of Do.
Putta Mahadavy.
Pedda Ranny.
Chinna Ranny.
Nuttana Ranny.
Six sons and 3 daughters of
the late Rajah.
16 Concubines.
10 Peons.

bearers we could collect. She arrived in Camp next day with Broondawana* Bunge and the other members of the family who were with them, and proceeded to Gullery under charge of Captain Butler. Meanwhile letters arrived from Captain Campbell conveying the gratifying assurance that all was well at Woodiagerry. Finding on his arrival at Huzzooguddah that the howitzer was still there, and that the bearers had not returned, he contrived to carry it on by means of the coolies whom we had left with the baggage in the rear and reached Mr. Wapshare's post early on the 6th. On approaching it a large body of Khondes was observed within a few hundred yards of the camp, who, as he advanced, came forward with the evident intention of attacking his party. A cannister shot from the howitzer failed to do any execution, but Captain Campbell gallantly charging with his little band of troopers, killed ten men and took one prisoner, which so intimidated them that they never afterwards ventured to show themselves in any numbers. The men who fell resisted to the last, and one of the trooper's horses or rather a horse lent by Captain Campbell, was killed by an arrow. Captain Campbell found Mr. Wapshare ill with fever, and the men in a lamentable state of panic and despondency, indifferent alike to the call of their officer, and the necessity of exerting themselves to save their own lives. His letters had been despatched at 10 o'clock on the 7th up to which hour nothing had been heard from Gullery or Doorgaprasaud, and the catastrophe of the 5th was still unknown. Not being then aware that Captain Wight (who in the common course of things, should have arrived nearly as soon as he did) had stopped at Doorgaprasaud and applied for a reinforcement, and being therefore unable to form any idea as to the probable cause of his non-appearance, I thought it better to strengthen Captain Campbell's party from our camp, and Lieutenant Hill, at my request, started immediately with 50 men, whom he exchanged for a fresh party at Huzzooguddah, and reached Woodiagerry next morning. Captain Wight having been

joined by Major Low with a further detachment, had ascended the pass and arrived in the meantime, without meeting any opposition until near Coormungia from whence he was followed by a number of Khondes and 10 or 12 men armed with muskets (some of them dressed in the coats and cross belts of our troops) by whom three of his sepoys were wounded. The bodies of Lieutenant Bromley and Ensign Gibbon were found near each other, and were carried back to Gullery by Major Low. Their wounds as well those of their unfortunate companions had, all without exception been inflicted with axes.

* Jettaghautee.

65. As soon as it was ascertained that Captain Butler had passed* the spot where opposition was expected, I returned to Woodiagerry via Tintalagudda ascending by a ghaut* not before known to us and better in every respect than any we had yet seen. The treasure and other property of the late Zemindar were reported to have been committed to the custody of some of the Molekos* in that neighbourhood, and the Bissoyes whose late conduct seemed to entitle them to my confidence held out hopes that they would be able to recover it. According to the account given by Broondawan Bunge, the former amounted to 29,000 Rupees. I found

* The designation of chiefs among the Khondes.

11th March.

at Woodiagerry Captain Wight and Lieut. Seager with a detachment of the 8th, Lieut. Yates with his party, Captain Campbell, and Lieut. Hill. A great many of the men were sick, some of them dangerously, two had died the day before. No one had yet been sent to replace Mr. Cheape, and the want of European medical assistance was much felt. The kindness and humane care and attention shewn to his suffering men, by Lieutenant Seager who did all in his power to supply the absence of more skilful aid, was beyond all praise, the village had been burnt and the grain carried off by the insurgents since. I went away, and I learnt with deep regret that several more small guards escorting tappals and supplies had been destroyed, making the total number of muskets which had fallen into the hands of the Khondes upwards of fifty. The Cavalry which had received an accession to their number of 3 more privates, had again been successful. The only casualty on their side was one man wounded by an arrow some of the Pittesckea Khondes had been killed by the infantry also, but the panic which prevailed before the arrival of Captain Campbell still continued

Para. 52.

* Note.—The southernmost road of the three in the map No. 2.

among the native officers and men of some of the corps, and threatened the worst consequences. A jemidar's guard of 25 men of the 10th N. I. who had been sent up from Doho in search of six of their missing comrades, had refused to return without an European Officer, and when at last compelled to do so by threats of being put in arrest, took flight at seeing a body of Khondas in the road, and returned without having fired a shot or having had a man touched, and finally remained in camp until the arrival of a party of their regiment under Captain Keany afforded them a safe escort. Another and even a worse instance occurred on the day of my arrival—a Jemidar of the 14th N. I. and thirty men who had come up from Doorgaprasand with dispatches, having been ordered to return to their post, came back from the head of the pass without having seen any enemy or being opposed in any way, and reported that they were unable to proceed in consequence of the felled trees. In the then situation of affairs, and considering how rapidly the contagion of fear is apt to spread among troops, it was of the utmost importance to hold up the dastardly conduct of this party to the contempt of the force by getting men from another corps who would undertake the service. It was necessary, if possible, to rouse the pride and spirit of the native soldiers to endeavour to dispel that dread of the people by whom we were surrounded, which their want of all discipline and the inferiority of their arms made a disgrace to our army. To have sent an European Officer would have added to the evil. Mohamed Esoff the Jemidar belonging to the detachment of the 8th immediately volunteered for the duty, requesting only that he might have men of his own corps instead of those who had failed before, and gallantly performed it with twenty men, although night had set in before he started. The moment was critical. The example thus set restored the confidence of the men in their own superiority, and no instance afterwards occurred in which any hesitation was shown. On the return of Mohamed Esoff, I promised to bring his conduct to the notice of his Excellency the Commander in Chief a promise which I now beg leave respectfully to perform. I have reason to know that a reference to the Officers of the corps will show him to be a deserving character in every respect. His knowledge of the Woodia language enabled him to act as interpreter on many occasions, when but for his assistance, Captain Campbell would have been at a loss to carry on his communications with the people.

66. As Sam Bissoye was now to be considered in the character of a friend, the detachment at Huzzoogudda was withdrawn. On the following day, a council was held by the Bissoyes the result of which

12th March.

was a public declaration of their having joined the Sircar, and of their determination to lend their aid to compel all others to do the same. On the 17th March a large quantity of silk cloth and other valuable articles were given up by the Moleko of Goozabad, but it was plain that there was some attempt to deceive me in regard to the money. The Moleko of Calingiah admitted that it had been buried by Broondawana Bunge in the hills near his village, but alleged that it had been taken away a few days before by Sooniah Sing, and transferred to the custody of the people of Korrodegoliah near Coopanty. Of the removal of the treasure, I had no doubt and it appeared to me most likely, from the behaviour of Broondawana Bunge, that it had been by his directions. I therefore determined to send him to Nowgaum and by the advice of the Bissoyes, set out myself for Coopanty, where I was led to expect that the Moleko of Calingiah would either recover the money or place in my hands the men who had received it from him. On arriving at Poosera which we made in one stage by a road far more direct* than that by Huzzooguddah, and by a ghaut much easier even than that by which I had last ascended, I discovered that Sam Bissoye had permitted the Moleko to stop in his village, which happened to lie in our way, under a promise of coming next morning. After various excuses and delays which greatly weakened my confidence in the good faith of the Bissoye, seeing no chance of getting the Moleko again in my power, I determined to send Captain Campbell back to Calingiah accompanied by Sam Bissoye and the Sub Collector's Sheristadar, in the hope that he might gain by intimidation what it seemed hopeless to expect from conciliatory measures, and with the further view of taking steps for the recovery of the muskets and the punishment of the rebel Khondas, who appeared from advices received from Colonel Muriel, then commanding at Woodiagerri, to be in the habit of insulting our troops by appearing in the uniform of their murdered comrades. I remained to communicate with Colonel Anderson regarding the attack of Ambajore where Dora Bissoye and all the principal rebel leaders were known to be collected. Colonel

3rd April.

Anderson marched on the evening of the 3rd April with men and a howitzer and supplies for five days. The place was gained without loss and the Colonel, con-

* Note.—Road leading by Calingiah.

sidering probably from the little resistance he met with, that the insurgents could not be in such force as to make it necessary to adhere to the plan which had been arranged for its occupation, after refreshing his men set out on his return, bringing with him all his detachment. The rebels according to their invariable custom permitted him to proceed unmolested for a short distance, when they assailed him from the neighbouring heights, and killed two, and wounded six men before he reached the plain.

67. I should have mentioned that while last at Woodiagerry, I took the opportunity to request Captain Macauley to examine a pass represented to lead direct to Muzzagudda. It proved infinitely superior in all respects to those by which we had been accustomed to draw our supplies from the low country. This discovery, besides greatly shortening the distance to Nowgaum and lessening the fatigue of the troops, was productive of the further advantage of enabling us to abandon the post at Doorgaprasaud, Baibeelly and Doho which were extremely unhealthy, and became no longer of any consequence.

68. The Zemindar of Duspullah had recently sent in the young Rajah's foster mother, Dyamah, and Nantoo Gooroo formerly Sirdar of the Sibbendy corps, but I had in vain tried to prevail upon him to seize Boliar Sing and other proclaimed rebels who were known to be living under the protection of his people. The probability that such a feeling would exist among the Zemindars across the border had been foreseen from the commencement, and Mr. Stevenson so far back as the 13th November of last year had endeavoured, to provide a remedy, by requesting the Commissioners in Cuttack to move troops into their territory, but the Bengal Government did not consider it right to comply. Before I went to Woodiagerry I renewed the subject representing that although our force was strong enough to deal with the Hill chiefs of Goomsoor, it was not equal to the additional task of awing the Zemindars beyond the frontier into affording their co-operation and assistance in seizing the chiefs who had found shelter in their country, which, as subjects of the British Government they were bound in duty to give, and which alone could render our effort effectual, but the want of information regarding the nature of the country and the opposition likely to be met with—information I had not the means of supplying, prevented the Government of Bengal from acceding to my request. As however, in replying to Mr. Stevenson's letter, permission had been granted to cross the border if circumstances should render that step advisable, I determined to go at

9th April.

once into Duspullah and try the effect of personal remonstrance and advice. I was met on the frontier by persons deputed by the Zemindar to inform me that he intended to meet me, and he joined me himself 5 days afterwards at Nowgaum, accompanied by his sons, and a large body of followers. Meanwhile a considerable quantity of property and large droves of cattle belonging to Boliar Sing and others of the insurgent leaders, had been secured, and the Rajah seeing these proofs of the connection between them and his subjects, appeared at first disposed to exert himself lest he should be suspected of conniving at their conduct, but I soon found that no dependence was to be placed on his professions. If he had been sincere, Boliar Sing, Soorniah Sing and Bawoobalendro must have fallen into our hands. Through the active exertion of the detachment, we succeeded in capturing the son and family of the latter person at Bonee, a village of Duspullah about 12 miles from Nowgaum; Ootan Sing, Naick of Bodangee who had been forward in all engagements with our troops in that direction, and his brother Doe Sing, Hurry Bunge commandant of Kolada, Korra Naiko of Hurrygoda, and some others of less consequence, and Rupees 18,544 Annas 5, being part of the treasure we had been so long in quest of, which was discovered after all concealed underground in the village of Wondaregodda belonging to Toomera Moleko, a principal Khonde under Chokapaud, to whose care it had been committed with the knowledge and permission of the Bissoyes and Haundera Moleko, who were at that moment, as they had been ever since I came down the ghauts, in attendance upon me, receiving daily an allowance for the subsistence of themselves and followers, and with Sam Bissoye had so long deceived us with stories of its being in the keeping of others. The information which led to its recovery—was obtained from a prisoner taken by Captain Macauley, Toomera Moleko; and Hurrysoondera Moleko, of Nundekoosoomo on the road from Gullery to Jilleghautee, who had also been a party to the transaction, upon being confronted with him and threatened with the consequences of detaining property belonging to the State, consented at once to give it up provided they were ordered to do so by their chiefs, thus revealing the important secret of the participation of those individuals in their offence, and of the treachery which had caused us so much unnecessary exposure and fatigue. A great part of the remainder of the treasure, is supposed to have been expended by Dora Bissoye in paying his adherents.

69. While the events above detailed were passing in the Maliahs, others of equal interest and importance had taken place in other parts

of the Zemindary where our troops had been frequently engaged with the insurgents, many of whom had fallen into our hands—several members of Broondawana Bunge's family and a quantity of property belonging to the late Zemindar had been captured at an early period near Goonzabad by Lieutenant Napleton. The country in the neighbourhood of Gullery where a great part of their force was, at one time, collected, had been entirely cleared of them, and the party in the Poonapada Maliah beyond Boodada had been very severely handled on

23d February.

* 11th March.

† 6th March.

Prasaud, and many others of less note had come in to the Collector and made their submission; Neelambara† Bunge and his sons, one of whom, Modoo Bunge, was a notorious leader of the gangs which laid waste the country and plundered the people, had been taken by a party under Lieutenant Fair

* 27th March.

of the 41st; Chonchan Sing,* who had several times narrowly escaped being caught by Captain Burns, had at last been seized on information given by Poorra Pantoodoo of Sooradah; Karaina† Soondera Bissoye pressed hard by our detachments on one side and by the peons of the Hautghur Zemindar on the other, had

† 8th April.

surrendered himself to Major Leggett at Bagawanpore, Hutteram† had been again wounded and captured by peons in the service of Ronaba§ Tautrauze, brother of the chief of Koradah, and Punda Naik and Ghansee Naik¶ the two most influential

¶ 14th April.

persons in the western part of the district where Dora Bissoye's power is greatest, had given themselves up.

70. Ambazoro was reoccupied on the 11th April, and Jerapadah, a stronghold of the rebels further to the eastward, was taken on the 18th by a combined attack by the party at that place and the troops under Major Leggett in the Kookoolabah Mootah. On the 25th Major Leggett took possession of Bontah.—Few shots were fired at the troops on this occasion and the resistance they experienced at Kookoolocbat ceased after the first week of occupation. On

27th April

the 27th the Collector proceeded in person to

§ NOTE.—Also called Banhee Santa.

join the Bontah detachment and communicate with the people of Naighur. While there, Eppundaroy, Coosin Gooroo, and Byroogoongono were brought in to him and before he left the place, all the peons of Kookoolocbah, and Ootutgodotloe together with all those who had not before come in from Jugganautprasad and Dotehana Godotloe, made their submission. The inhabitants now returned rapidly and commenced rebuilding their houses, an example which was followed by the people of the Gullery Mootah with the exception only of those of Gellary itself, Coopanty and Boodingee, which had hitherto been held respectively by Boliar Sing, Seonia Sing and Ootan Sing.

* Para 66.

71. It has been stated* that Captain Campbell returned from Coopanty to Woodiagerry; at first the Molikos appeared disposed to restore the Muskets quickly rather than expose themselves further to the consequences of our anger, and a meeting was convened for the purpose of arranging the business, at which Sam Bissoye and the Sub Collector's Sheristadar attended. When every thing seemed to be in a fair way to be settled, Bungoo Moleko, the chief of Kooroomungiah, suddenly broke up the conference by declaring that the muskets were in his possession, and that nothing should induce him to part with them. By much exertion in the course of repeated night excursions to the places whither the Khondes had retired Captain Campbell recovered 4 of the muskets and took several persons who had been concerned in the treacherous attack made on the party under Lieutenant Bromley and Ensign Gibbon, as well as many articles of dress &c. belonging to them and the men; but the night before they were to have been sent to me in order to their being tried by a Court Martial they escaped from the guard and have not since been heard of. This brings me to the beginning of May when I had returned for a while to Nowgaum. Fever had long prevailed to a very great extent. The number of men in hospital amounted at one time to * and was seldom less than *. My own servants had suffered very severely, owing partly to the frequent changes from the colder climate of the table land above the ghauts to the head of the vallies below. Several had died, and those who survived of two successive sets had been obliged to go away.

72. Every thing seemed to be going on as well as, under the circumstances, could be expected. The Collector, whose every moment was unceasingly occupied with the various duties which pressed upon him, had, among other improvements, commenced a new organization of

* Omitted in the original.

the peons' lands, which promised to bring them more under his authority. Kala Booghiah, a leader who had distinguished himself in fighting against us, and Joojar Sing, a Sirdar of great influence in the Wonagerry Mootah, who had been very active to the last, had been secured. Illness had obliged the Tahsildar to leave the Zemindary, and he had been succeeded by a person selected by Mr. Stevenson from his Outcherry establishment, who seems well calculated for the trust. The force had been gradually diminished by sending away the corps which had suffered most from sickness, and preparations were making for the erection of barracks to shelter the parties destined to remain during the monsoon.

73. On the 11th Mr. Wilkinson, the Collector of Pooree, came with a view of using his influence with the Zemindar of Nyaghur to deliver up the rebel fugitives still lurking in his territory. About this time intelligence, derived from various quarters seemed to put it beyond doubt that the Buckshee and the family of Dora Bissoye were at Taurabaudy, a cluster of Khonde villages owing no allegiance to any superior, about 20 Miles west from Sooradah, and that Dora Bissoye himself was somewhere in the same neighbourhood. The information was brought by a peon of Sooradah in the interest of Soondera Sing—that given to Captain Campbell had been communicated by Sam Bissoye, who stated Dora Bissoye to be at a place called Sarungu in the Maliahs of Chinna Kimeedy. The description of the peon enabled me to gather pretty well the situation of the former place, but I could find no one who had any knowledge of the latter. Although the names did not correspond, it was still possible that both accounts might be correct, and as there was yet time before the rains, it seemed very desirable to act upon them. There was reason to hope that the largeness of the reward offered for the apprehension of Dora Bissoye might induce the protecting chiefs to give him up, and even if we should fail in effecting that object, the knowledge to be obtained of the country during the journey was likely to amply repay the trouble. It was not possible that the Collector could be spared from the low country at that moment. He was on a duty no one else could do for him, and his absence would have interrupted the settlement which had hitherto been delayed by the difficulty of collecting the scattered inhabitants. I therefore determined to go myself to Taurabaudy, while Captain Campbell should proceed to the place indicated by Sam Bissoye, with two companies under Captains Morgan and Todd who were ordered to join him at Koormingiah for the purpose. Many of the detachment which went with me before, being too weak from the effects of fever to undertake the fatigue and exposure likely

to be encountered on this occasion, fresh men were furnished from the 49th Regiment under Lieutenant Coxwell, and Captain Butterworth, Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army who had lately come up with Major Hitchins to superintend the arrangements for the comfort of the troops during the rains, anxious to see the nature of the service,

15th May. accompanied the party. Two marches brought us to Sooradah on the evening of the first day and a third to Pippalapunka a village on the border, where we found it necessary to halt in order to keep the men fresh for the morrow. The heat was extremely

16th May. oppressive. On the following morning we proceeded up the ghaut, which proved extremely difficult for laden cattle, and indeed for any cattle, owing to the slanting rocks that overhang the stony bed of the stream below. Some of the horses lost their legs and fell several feet. We ourselves reached Coomarabandy at the top of the pass in good time, but most of the detachment and all the baggage remained in it till night, and a great part till next day. The detention was unfortunate as it lessened our chance of a surprise. The alarm shown by the people carrying things to the fair at Pundakollo, at meeting us, showed clearly that our approach had remained unknown up to that time. Although care had been taken to provide carriage for the sepoy's knapsacks and to bring as little baggage as possible, it seemed prudent to lighten ourselves still more by sending to Sooradah for coolies to carry back every thing that could possibly be spared, and leaving a party under Lieutenant Fair to protect it in the meantime. These arrangements made, we moved to Goladaye, a number of extremely populous villages in a fine and well irrigated country under an independent chief, where we had been led to expect opposition, but the people (all Khondes) who appeared in vast numbers, greeted us in the usual way, and seemed to be friendly disposed, giving and receiving the customary presents. As soon as it became dark, we proceeded over a difficult country, generally descending, and after a harassing march in a very dark night reached the Wulsah, where the Buckshee had been living just as the day was dawning, but found it empty.

20th May. 74. Hitherto we had been under the guidance of the peon belonging to Soondera Sing, and had therefore no difficulty in finding our way. The clue was now lost for the moment, but in the course of the following day the inhabitants came in and we learnt from them that Dora Bissoye had been there

21st May.

in person two days before and had taken the fugitives with him to Serangea, where, they said, he had himself been residing for some time. In the course of conversation I gained the further important information that the place they alluded to was within a few miles of Sarungudda, which, notwithstanding the slight difference in the name, I had little doubt must be the point Captain Campbell was to make for. Although these people told us without hesitation, and as the event proved, told us truly, the course taken by the fugitives, we found it impossible to prevail upon them to shew us their new place of concealment, they led us

23d May.

with apparent good will till about 2 o'clock in the morning, when they suddenly pretended to lose the way, and, in the end, lodged us in a situation where we could go no further for rocks and precipices, several hundred feet above the country below. One only chance of success now was to take some person belonging to the neighbourhood. Lieutenant Coxwell, who was detached for this purpose, was fortunate enough to accomplish it before the day broke, and strange to say, the men he brought with him knew

22d May.

so well the object we must have in view, that they volunteered to conduct us before any thing was said to them. At their suggestion, we endeavoured to surprise Ram Sing the Chief of Durmawarum* whose village lay on the way, and whom they represented, (subsequent events proved correctly) to be intimately connected with Dora Bissoye. The attempt failed, but a villager who was taken brought him in soon after. A shirt found in one of the houses with Lieutenant Bromley's name on it, bore evidence of the guilty participation of this Chief and his adherents in the massacre of the pass; but as he tendered his services to point out Dora Bissoye's retreat, it was prudent for the present to say nothing about it. Like the Malekos of Tarrabandy, he led us right for some time, and, like

24th May.

them, finished by being treacherous. On arriving in the neighbourhood of Seringea,† instead of taking us up a narrow gully to the right where Dora Bissoye and his companions then were in houses erected near a rill of clear water, and where he very well knew they were, for it was afterwards discovered that he had frequently visited them, he conducted us up another leading into the Boda Dosh: and by that means enabled them to get away. When day light broke the appearance of the hills led us at once to suspect the truth. The habitations were soon found deserted indeed,

* NOTE.—A village in Sarungudda Mootah, belonging to Chinna Kimeedy.

† NOTE.—In Chinna Kimeedy.

but exhibiting evident marks of having been recently tenanted, and we were disappointed once more of our prize, when it was, as it were, almost within our grasp. In the forenoon, having ascertained that the rear guard had mistaken the road and gone to Surungudda* a party of peons was despatched, with Ram Sing as their guide, to bring it up, and Captain Campbell, who had arrived there the day before hearing from them

20th.

where we were, rode over immediately to our camp. He had reached Gootingiah on the 20th and had stayed there three days by the advice of Sam Bissoye in the expectation of an answer to notes he had written to Doddeepatro—the principal person among the petty chiefs in that part of the Country, through whom he expected to effect our purpose. I returned with him to

* 25.

Sarungudda, leaving half the detachment under* Captain Gray to explore the hills around and ascertain if possible the direction Dora Bissoye and his party had taken. Sam Bissoye expressed himself sanguine of success, assuring me as he had done Captain Campbell, that Dora Bissoye had with him a son of the late Rajah, of whose existence we were ignorant. To my vexation Ram Sing, when returning with the elephants, was rescued from the peons by a body of armed men who way-laid them on the road. The knowledge he possessed of the secrets of all parties made his loss a great misfortune. In the afternoon the Bissoye went to bring in Doddee Pautro who was stated to be at a village in the neighbourhood, but returned alone alleging that he (Doddee Pautro) acknowledged having afforded an asylum to Dora Bissoye, but refused to deliver him up. A party under Captain Morgan sent to attack the Pautro's Wulsah took his axe and some matchlocks, and made prisoners of some of his people, but he himself was not there. His conduct left no alternative, but to endeavour to act upon his fears by moving to his own village, Nowgaum,† about 12 miles further to the westward. This service was entrusted to Captain Morgan. Lieutenant Hill followed next day to make a sketch of the country.

75. A letter received by me at this time from the Rajah of Koradah seemed to leave no doubt that Dora Bissoye was still in the hills between Goodrabaudy‡ and Seerangia under the protection of Bonda Moleko of Goodrabaudy with the knowledge and connivance of Sam Bissoye at the suggestion of the Rajah's people, I sent for Bonda, who

* NOTE.—In Chinna Kimeedy.

† NOTE.—In Chinna Kimeedy.

‡ NOTE.—A village in Boda Dosh—and therefore subject to Goomsoor.

after some hesitation confessed that Dora Bissoye was still near the spot where we had before gone in search of him, and undertook to lead a party to seize him, which went that night under Captain Campbell. The Wulsah, which proved to be in the same range of hills as the former one and not far from it, was found empty but bore signs of having been occupied a few hours before. This, added to the fact that Bodo Moleko's Degalo and others of his people were constantly with the Bissoye, and other circumstances which had lately occurred, weakened very much my faith in the Bissoye's fidelity. Two of his peons had been surprised and taken at Goodrabad by a party and Captain Gray, and it seemed impossible to reconcile their intercourse with men notoriously under the influence of Dora Bissoye with any good motive. Their Master's connection with us could be no secret, and it was not to be supposed that the inhabitants would allow them to remain in their village unless he was known to be secretly in their interest. Circumstances connected with the escape of Ran Sing also appeared very suspicious. He had been sent for by Sam Bissoye as soon as he arrived in Captain Campbell's camp, under the plea of getting him food, and it was remarked at the time as an extraordinary fact that the persons who rescued him were not people of the country, but matchlock men evidently belonging to some chief of consequence, who feared the disclosure of secrets he was willing to conceal.

76. The time had now come when temporising measures could no longer be justifiable. It was clear that the Moleko had the means of putting the rebel leaders in our power, and as a subject of the Government he was bound to give them up. He stated that they had been delivered to his care by Russo Moleko of Gotingia with a message from Sam Bissoye to supply them with every thing they wanted, that if desired by the Bissoye, who was his chief, he was ready to deliver them into our hands, but that unless ordered by him nothing should induce him to do so. To my surprise the Bissoye when told what had passed, and confronted with the Moleko, at once admitted the truth of what he said declaring that he had been influenced by a desire to keep Dora Bissoye in his power, and that if I would accompany him to Gotingiah, and secure Russo Moleko he would immediately cause him and all others with him to be brought in. Two of his people, who were sent at his request to bring the Moleko in question, performed the object of their mission and gave him to the charge of my peons before I reached Gotingiah, but appeared no more, and four others sent ostensibly in quest of them, followed their example.

This conduct of his relations and dependants augured little service from the Bissoye and in the end I found that he had been amusing us with false hopes. He had brought Captain Campbell there in the hope that he would by that means, confirm our belief in his good faith and to the setting in of the rains, then daily expected, would oblige him to return almost as soon as he arrived. In common with the Munges and continued to admit that Dora Bissoye and a son of Dananjia, of honor to Bawoobalendro were in their keeping, but from a feeling which, whatever may be the other defect in their character, these facts we could hold sally possess, they were proof against any threats we could hold out. Sam Bissoye from his long intercourse with us, knew full well the length we could go. Though indifferent to blows, the Khondes possessed the power to have a great terror of the gallows, and if I had by lives and treasure since made an example of one of them on the spot, the rest would be sacrificed and still to be sacrificed in the end to effect the capture of the fugitives then at our door would have been effected. If the houses they had erected for their accommodation, the villagers who had carried them provisions, and their own often repeated confessions, all bore testimony to their guilt, yet nothing, but the assembly of a Court Martial, consisting of 9 members with members in waiting, a judge advocate, interpreters acquainted with two or three languages &c. an assembly utterly impossible under such circumstances, and to my mind totally unfitted to a war like that in which we are engaged, would have enabled me to punish any one of them.

77. The detachment under Captain Morgan met with no opposition on its way to Nowgaun, but when the men were engaged in cooking their morning meal, a party of Khondes approached unperceived from the hill behind the village, and suddenly rushing down the street wound-

ed eight sepoy* and killed a bearer before any effectual resistance could be made. The

body of one of the assailants was afterwards found in the neighbouring jungle. The elephant which carried the supplies of the detachment took fright at the firing and ran away, but fortunately found its way back to the camp. Intelligence of this event was brought to me by Lieut. Hill a few minutes after I had set out for Gotingiah, but as I could not go back without losing the opportunity of putting Sam Bissoye's sincerity to the test of the last trial, Captain Gray, then at Seringia, was ordered to proceed immediately to Sarunguddah, and to forward the howitzer thence to Captain Morgan with all the sick

arrange in camp, and instructions to send back such of the wounded as might require medical treatment.

On returning to Sarungudda after the failure of our efforts to get possession of Dora Bissoye, I moved on to join the troops in advance, where a small party under Captain Morgan had again been attacked when in search of the missing elephant and had three more men slightly wounded with arrows, Captain Gray and Captain Todd (hitherto posted at Gotingiah,) remained to occupy the post and keep open our communications with Koormingiah. On reaching Nowgaum at the close of the evening we learnt that the Khondes had surrounded the camp in vast numbers the greater part of the day, keeping out of shot, and had only just dispersed. The place where Captain Morgan had been attacked, was a fine village belonging to the nature of the country appearing favorable, it was determined that he should repeat his visit next morning before our arrival should become known, and to endeavour to draw his assailants into an ambush.

31st May.

that the Khondes had surrounded the camp in vast numbers the greater part of the day, keeping out of shot, and had only just dispersed. The place where Captain Morgan had been attacked, was a fine village belonging to the nature of the country appearing favorable, it was determined that he should repeat his visit next morning before our arrival should become known, and to endeavour to draw his assailants into an ambush.

1st June.

buscade, by placing a strong party and the Howitzer behind a bank over which the road passes. Owing to one of those mistakes to which enterprises of this kind are always liable, our aim was discovered before the greater part of the enemy were in a position where our fire would bear upon them; but five men, among them two chiefs, were found dead on the ground, and it was plain from the traces of blood on the paths that others had been wounded. If the nine troopers, who were ordered to charge as soon as the infantry had fired, had done their duty, they would have made an impression which would have lasted for years, but I regret to state that they forfeited on this occasion, the credit they had so well earned in former conflicts, never having drawn a sword or touched a man who had not previously been knocked down and disabled by the Officers, although numbers were running in all directions. All they did or attempted to do was to pistol the unfortunate wretches already on the ground. The death of their comrade who was wounded in the second encounter at Woodiagherry, though not ascribable to that cause, and of the horse which was killed by an arrow on the first day, had evidently made a strong impression on their minds. Notwithstanding these untoward events the terror produced among the Khondes was so great that they never afterwards ventured in sight of our parties, still less attempted to molest them. The rainy season had now approached so near that I did not consider myself justified in keeping the

troops so far from the means of obtaining supplies or running the risk of their being cut off by the rivers, and I was therefore compelled reluctantly to turn towards home; but as our sudden departure, if unattended by some signal punishment upon Dode Pautro and his people for wantonly persevering in their rebellion after the object of our coming had been made known to them by letters as well as by prisoners sent among them for the purpose, was likely to give them an idea that they had driven us away, I ordered some of the villages to be destroyed, and left written explanations of my reasons exhorting the people not to permit their Chief to bring ruin upon them again by a guilty connection with outlaws, and threatening still more severe measures if it should hereafter be found that the warning then given had been disregarded. In the low country the destruction of a village involves the punishment of the innocent with the guilty, but above the ghauts every man bears arms and joins the common cause.

79. Wishing to shew my sense of the Korada Rajah's fidelity, and to extend our local knowledge as much as possible, I returned through his territory taking Deegee on my way. Captain Butterworth being too ill to accompany me further returned with Captain Todd's detachment to Goomsoor via Koormingiah, Captain Morgan who followed them with his party succeeded in surprising some Khondes of Junconingeah and recovering the drum of the 14th Regiment taken in the Dooryaprasaud pass. The reported natural difficulties of the tract known by the name of Deegee and the defeat experienced by Streekara Bunge when he went there, in pursuit of Dora Bissoye and is said to have lost a great many men, gave it a more than common interest. Contrary to our expectations it turned out to be a fertile valley about 7 Miles long and 3 broad, full of flourishing villages, and cultivated to the very base of the hills. The road from Woodiagherry by Patlingah is quite open—and the ghaut just above Korada by which we descended, though steep in some places, offers no obstacle which may not easily be surmounted. That a little further to the eastward, leading into Bodda Desh is said to be more easy still. Korada on the other hand is a very jungly district. The Rajah, a sensible, respectable looking man lives in a very humble residence not half so good as the worst hut above the ghauts. Though called a fort, the defences are mere mats of bamboo, so imperfect as hardly to attract attention in passing. He had no jealousy of our traversing his country, and is, I believe well disposed to give us every information in his power regarding the plans and movements of the insurgents. After crossing the border of Korada we came again into Soorada, and thence returned

* During this journey I heard the Cuckoo for the first time since I came to this country. It is there common, and similar in size, note and plumage to the Cuckoo at home.

once more to Nowgaum. Although it was the hottest season of the year, when we were above the ghauts, the climate was still very pleasant and to all appearance there was nothing to make it unhealthy. It is remarkable

however that of the whole party no one, European or Native, escaped fever.

80. About this period an insurrection broke out in Baunpoor a district of the Bengal Presidency under the immediate management of the Collector, who, in consequence of the delay which would attend the arrival of troops from Cuttack, requested assistance from the force in Goomsoor. Two Companies of the 3rd Light Infantry under Major Leggett, then on the point of returning to Vizianagram, were immediately dispatched to his aid and by forced marches reached Baunpoor before he arrived. The promptitude and effect with which this service was executed were acknowledged by the Government of Bengal in a letter of which I enclose a copy.

81. The capture of Bunego Moleko, who acted so prominent a part in the meeting of chiefs held for the purpose of consulting about the restoration of the muskets made up in some degree for the escape of the other prisoners engaged in the massacre of the pass, and as severe retribution had of late been inflicted on the different tribes of Khondos who had been in arms against us, very many of whom had been killed or wounded, it was determined that his execution should be the signal for the withdrawal of all the troops above the Ghauts, where sickness was still very prevalent. It may be hoped that the example furnished by the fate of this man and others who, like him, have paid the forfeit of their rebellion by an ignominious death, will have a good effect on the great

Enclosure No. 2.

body of the people. A reference to the accompanying list in which I have endeavored to explain the general character of each as well as the particular crime for which he suffered will show that they include some of the principal leaders of the rebel party. The capture of Dora Bissoye is still wanting to secure the peace and good government of the Country, but the influence he is likely to possess hereafter will depend in a great measure on the decision that may be come to on the important question whether the Zemindary shall be restored to the representative of the late Zemindar, or held on account of Government.

82. Vurdarauze Bunge the boy whom Danungiah Bunge intended to be his successor, is not his eldest son—nor is he in fact of legitimate

birth, but having from infancy been brought up as the child of the Putta Maha Davy and his brothers also being illegitimate, he is generally considered the heir. The eldest son is Ooman Bunge who came in at first a quiet inoffensive man. The second Broondawana Bunge, is the boy who was taken near Moondogha with the elephants.

83. In my letter of the 5th instant I stated that the temper and disposition of Vurdarauze Bunge gave little promise of his turning out better than his forefathers. He has no hold on the affections of the inhabitants who have all along manifested an utter indifference about him, seldom paying him even the compliment of the customary salutation, and he has never from first to last, given us the slightest information although he had means of doing so always in his power, the people about him having been in constant communication with the insurgents. The numerous expeditions which it has been necessary to undertake for the suppression of disturbances arising out of the misconduct of the Zemindars or the intrigues of parties struggling for power, have hitherto rendered Goomsoor an expensive appendage to the State, and I feel satisfied that its restoration to the family, in the person of Vurdarauze Bunge, would, in a few years, produce a renewal of the same scenes and a repetition of the same calls for the aid of a Military force with its consequences. The knowledge now gained of the country and the success which has attended our arms, give us advantages, we never before possessed, but the one will be lost and the other forgotten if our control is withdrawn, and my firm conviction is that the best and only way to keep it in peace and establish the authority of the Government, is to confirm the forfeiture already declared, and to resume the lands absolutely and for ever. In the policy and expediency of this measure in the present state of affairs the Collector entirely concurs. The circumstances under which they fell into our hands will divest it of any appearance of harshness while from the situation of the Zemindary, its possession will greatly add to the power and influence of the Government over the other Zemindars in Cuttack as well as Ganjam, and if it does not increase materially the revenue heretofore derived from it would at least be attended with a saving of life and treasure.

84. If the Right Honorable the Governor in Council should concur in the view I have taken, it will be necessary to remove to a distance the family of Danungiah Bunge and all others who may be likely to foment discontent or embarrass the management, and to allot a suitable provision for their subsistence. The amount now allowed to

them, including pensions long since granted to distant relations residing out of the Zemindary and paid from the public Treasury* which forms by far the heaviest part of the charge, is Rupees 25,744 per annua. I see no reason for exceeding this sum in the arrangement hereafter to be made, or for altering its distribution. The greater portion will gradually lapse. If Vurdarauze Bunge can be prevailed upon to take land instead of money, I think it would be a very satisfactory settlement as it would tend to give him employment and break through the indolent habits he seems likely to fall into.

85. Hostilities have long ceased in the low country and the inhabitants have resumed their occupations, and their intercourse with the revenue Officers. Some too have done us good service, but until they are assured that the party which has so long governed the destinies of the Zemindary will not regain its former ascendancy, there are many who will be afraid to join us considering the policy heretofore pursued—the feeling is a natural one—the promulgation of the resolution to retain possession in perpetuity would fix the wavering and add greatly to our influence and if such should be the final decision I would recommend that it be made known at as early a period as possible. By the great body of the people the announcement would be received with satisfaction, and I do not think there is reason to expect open resistance from any class, but upon the old maxim that prevention is better than cure it seemed expedient that the force to be left in the Zemindary during the rains, should be equal to the effectual controul of its resources, and to any necessity that might arise for further operations after the monsoon. The corps now there are the 44th and 50th and a detachment of the 14th which with the peons and Sungaram Sing and others who have come over to the Sircar command all the country liable to pay Revenue, and the 8th at Visbnoochukram near the border, which being on higher and drier ground than Askah was chosen in preference to it. With the exception of Muzzoogudda, all the posts have proved healthy. The 8th, notwithstanding the hard service they have gone through, and the sickly state to which they were at one time reduced, have now only 30 men in hospital. Muzzoogudda, from its position, is the point most liable to attack and cannot be abandoned without bad consequences. Hereafter it will be in our power to relieve the regulars and commit it to the keeping of a Sirdar* who joined us some months ago and has been an useful auxiliary; but it

*Kousun Runjet of Juksebady Mootah.

seems advisable to defer the arrangement until the declaration of the intentions of Government, shall remove any suspicion he may have, that the present state of things will not last, and give him an additional motive for being faithful. Common peons could not be relied upon, and would moreover be as liable to contract fever as the Sepoys. Under any circumstances, whether the Zemindary be restored or retained, it will be requisite to hold Military possession until Dora Bissoye is secured or becomes harmless from the decline of his power and the increase of our own—unless indeed it should be deemed expedient to relinquish all authority and interference in the management and let it fall again into his hands, a contingency I can hardly anticipate.

86. As stated in my letter of the 5th Instant, I have lately had an opportunity of communicating personally with Mr. Ricketts, the Commissioner in Cuttack from whom I learn that it is the intention of the Bengal Government to take decisive measures for the suppression of the rebellious spirit lately manifested in Baunpoor, by moving a body of troops into that province, and sending detachments into Nyaghur and Duspullah with the view of preventing the inhabitants of those districts from giving protection to fugitives from their territory or Goomsoor. To render Mr. Ricketts' efforts effectual, co-operation will be required from our side. The hilly tract in which the insurgents from Baunpoor have taken post, is situated on the borders of that Zemindary, Goomsoor, Hautgur, and Nyaghur and the best chance of assailing them with success will be to advance parties from each of those points. In estimating the force likely to be required after the monsoon, it is necessary to have reference to this service, to the probability that we shall be obliged to pursue Dora Bissoye and his few remaining adherents into the Mauliahs; and to the necessity of guarding the low country against any attempt that may be made to get in our rear and drive the people from their villages. I might add another object which should not be lost sight of; namely the acquisition of a further knowledge of the Mauliahs belonging to Goomsoor, Chinna Kinedy &c. I have already submitted my opinion that to meet these

several calls, the effective force should not be less than 5 Regiments. It is possible that our actual wants may be much smaller, but in a service like the present and at so great a distance from the Presidency, it seems proper to provide against all emergencies.

87. The rains may be considered to be over at the end of October, and every thing should be ready to commence operations on the 1st No-

ember. The troops were more healthy in the last cold weather, than at any other time of the year, probably from the comparatively little fatigue and thirst attending long marches at that season. With our present advantages, it may be hoped that the service, if commenced with adequate means, will soon be over. The difficulty of gaining the country above the Ghauts and of traversing it when there, is now known to have been a mere bugbear, and it is hardly to be supposed that the Khondes with the experience they have of our power and the means we have of communicating with them through the prisoners who fell into our hands and are still in our custody, will again jeopard their own lives and property by the rebels who may seek shelter from them.

88. I am not aware that I can add any thing to the suggestions I have already offered respecting military equipments. But before proceeding to the consideration of matters connected with the Civil branch of the subject, I would earnestly press upon the attention of Government the mischievous consequences of the laxity of discipline which existed during the late operations, as evinced by the frequent * escape of prisoners through the culpable negligence of the sentries and guards and by the indifference too generally shown by the men to the orders of their officers; and the urgent necessity there is for altering the present constitution of Courts Martial for the trial of rebel prisoners, and adapting it to the peculiar warfare in which we are now engaged. As regards the first point, I am borne out by the concurrent voice of every officer actively employed in Goomsoor in stating, that the evil is attributable, if not entirely, beyond all question chiefly, to the abolition of flogging in the Native Army, which, in a service like the present, where the inconvenience attending the confinement of the offenders at the advanced posts makes it necessary to overlook the crime rather than cripple the detachment, amounts in fact to an indemnity from all punishment. Punishment to be effectual must be prompt—the dismissal of a sepoy after a long interval, has little effect on his comrades, and it is but too true, as shown on more than one late occasion where the men on being found fault with by their European officer, replied by telling him to bring them forward and have them dismissed, that the fear of being turned out of the service is not sufficient to insure obedience and good conduct. I have had some hesitation in adverting to a subject so essentially military, but the inconvenience and embarrassment I have felt from the escape

* Note.—I have not thought it necessary to particularize them, as it would extend my letter to no purpose.

32

of important prisoners will, I hope be considered a sufficient excuse for doing so.

89. In respect to the second point. I would refer to the circumstances which occurred at Serangeah and Gotingeah* where, as I have before stated, the power to make a single example would have secured the seizure of Dora Bissoye, almost the sole remaining prop of the rebel cause, and by completing the subjection of the country, would have averted all the losses in life and treasure, which have since followed, and are still likely to be incurred in the endeavour to take him. The capture of Bawobalendro and Boliar Sing is an object of comparatively no importance, and must soon follow his fall.

90. The following Extract from a letter from General Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington) to Colonel Close dated the 25th June 1800 seems apposite and decisive in favor of the change I advocate.

“I have received your letters of the 21st and 22d and I am glad to find that there is a prospect that the court Martial will go on. “It does not appear to me that nine members are necessary.”

“The court is one held under a Civil authority, and is therefore “the Civil Court, in which the forms usual in Military Courts are to be “observed, and which is composed of Military men, but it is not necessary that it should be composed of the number of members required “by the articles of war; Provided that the forms of Military process “are observed, as required by Government—it is matter of indifference “what number of Judges there may be.

“If there should be any further difficulty upon the subject I must “proceed by a court of Inquiry, and give orders that the Criminals “shall be executed after the facts have been clearly established by an “examination of witnesses on each side.”

91. It now only remains for me to submit the arrangements which appear to me advisable to provide for the discharge of the duties that will devolve on the Collector and his subordinates. The management of the country, and especially the management of the neighbouring tribes hitherto unknown to us, but with whom we shall now be brought into close contact, will require the constant presence and undivided attention of an experienced and able assistant in whose discretion the Collector can entirely confide. It is not possible that he can himself undertake the task without neglecting some of the many other calls upon his time and care, including the survey of the Government lands now about to com-

mence under his immediate direction. The internal peace of the country must chiefly depend on the efficiency of the general administration, and the success that may attend the endeavours of the local Officers to enlist the feelings and interest of the people with them, but a small party of one hundred armed peons carefully raised under a better system than heretofore, and disciplined by a zealous European Officer, would be very useful to expel and punish any attempt on the part of the Khondes to repeat their former predatory incursions into the low country, and keep in check the various Military retainers belonging to the Zemindary, whom it is not possible to get rid of at present, as well as on the occurrence of any disturbance elsewhere.

92. Looking to the nature of the service which will fall to the Assistant, I would suggest the appointment of an Officer of the Army to that situation and the organization *through him*, of the peons. By combining both the fiscal and Military authority in his own person, he will be better able to direct and controul such a body than one who has not the same opportunity of becoming acquainted with the political state of the district, or the peculiar character of the people with whom he would have to deal. Remembering too the inconvenience which has so often been experienced, when sickness or accident has thrown the temporary controul into the hands of Junior functionaries and adverting to the still greater necessity for local knowledge in a province like Goomsoor, I would recommend that the Head Assistant be required to pass some months of every year in that Zemindary and Kimeddy in order that he may be qualified to supply the place of the Superintending Officer on any emergency.

93. It is important to bear in mind that the situation of the Zemindars and the state of the Assessment are on a very different footing here to that existing in Cuttack, and require delicacy as well as firmness in the application of the laws. Here the Assessment payable to the Government, fixed at a time when the revenue derived from the Country returned immediately into circulation for the purchase of the public investments, and the price of produce was nearly double what can now be obtained, if not absolutely high, certainly leaves to the Zemindars a far less proportion of the profits than was then calculated. In the Zemindaries beyond the border the tribute paid to the State is a mere pepper corn. Here the Zemindars are subject to the Courts and Regulations in common with all others, and their lands are liable to be sold for arrears. There they are free from all interference of the internal Government of the Country, and I believe

that it was once proposed by a high authority to give up even trifles they now pay, rather than have any cause for collision or dispute with them. I shall hereafter address you again as to the best mode of realizing the public dues from these tributaries—the question is full of difficulties, owing chiefly to our imprudence in rendering them subject to laws, unsuited alike to the nature of the Country, the character and feelings of the people, and the power we have of enforcing them—but though it may not be possible to correct the system altogether, it may be susceptible of amendment. My object in alluding to the subject now is to submit the propriety of making the designation of the Collector accord better with the position in which the resumption of Goomsoor and the general character of the superintendence he exercises over the Hill Zemindars in reality places him. The frequent mission of Commissioners to this part of the Country, has lowered the authority his Office formerly carried with it, and renders the change necessary to give it its former weight and importance.

94. Many will think, and perhaps with much reason, that in reciting past events, I have entered into more detail than the occasion required, but I wished to show the slow and gradual steps which marked the progress of our successes, in order that too sanguine expectations may not be entertained in respect to the future. From the defective system hitherto existing; and the interest which all classes have in disguising the truth, the attainment of correct accounts of the resources of the Zemindary, and the final settlement of the revenue, must be a still slower process, but, under good management, it will be accomplished, and will well repay the labour, not merely in a financial point of view, but, what is of much greater consequence by establishing peace and security of life and property, where hitherto all has been disorder and violence. It is not the revenue of this district which we must look to, but the character of our Government and the moral influence which the establishment of our power here on a firm basis, will have elsewhere—in Cuttack as well as in our own provinces. The civilization of the wild tribes with whom we have now for the first time become acquainted, will be an object no less interesting than important. Dependent as they are on their lowland neighbours for salt and salt fish, of which they are very fond, as well as for all but the coarsest kinds of cotton manufactures, they will view with satisfaction the change which places these things within their reach. Notwithstanding the coldness of their climate, they make no cumblies or other warm coverings. The Bissoyes would consider a piece of scarlet woollen, or a red blanket the most acceptable present

soon, and the aid proposed to be given to the Bengal troops which are to be employed in Baunpore.

Para 88. 4th. The laxity in the discipline of the troops during the late operations arising from the abolition of corporal punishment.

Paras 89-90. 5th. The necessity of altering the constitution of Courts Martial for the trial of rebel prisoners, and adopting it to the peculiar service in which we are engaged.

Paras 91-92. 6th. The appointment of a Military Officer as an Assistant to the Collector to be employed under him in Goomsoor—and the levy of a small body of armed peons, under a better system than that which prevailed before—to be raised, disciplined and commanded by him.

Para 92. 7th. The propriety of requiring that the Head Assistant shall qualify himself by local knowledge to take charge of Goomsoor or Purlah Kimediy in the event of the illness or absence of the local authority by passing some months of each year in those Zemindaries.

8th. The propriety of altering the designation of the Collector.

9th. The abolition of the Sayer in Goomsoor and Sooradah recommended.

Paras 95 to 98.

and his Establishment.

10th. The appointment of an Assistant Surgeon to afford Medical aid to the Collector

I have &c.,

G. E. RUSSELL.

Berhampore,
12th August 1836. }

APPENDIX.

Enclosure No. 2 in the foregoing Report.

Roll of prisoners tried by the Special European Court Martial of which Lieut. Colonel Hodgson was President.

Names of Prisoners.	General Character.	Crime charged.	Sentence.	Place of execution.
1. Bolton..... 2. Palk..... 3. Brocchadah..... 4. Govindah.....	These dandasses formed part of a large gang who acted under the orders of Sansom Sing and Kalia Sing and assisted according to their own confession and as was proved by evidence in the destruction of a large number of villages and the atrocities which these incendiary gangs always committed—seized with many others in a night expedition commanded by Lieut. Grimes.	No. 1. For murdering the Collector's peon Kurri Balramdoo. Nos. 2, 3, 4. For burning the villages of Rungah, Banapally, Neralavi, and Gersadah.	Death.....	Banapally where the peon was murdered.
5. Bode Nalk..... 6. Creepa (powdoo).....	The prisoners were part of a body of peons who made a night attack upon Lieut. Seager's camp. That officer got a party in their rear and captured these two and a third who was not brought to trial.	For being in arms in open hostility to Government.	Death.....	Chamcondah, near Boogcondah.
7. Govindoo Nalk..... 8. Gorse.....	These dandasses were part of a gang who attacked the Nongam road. They attacked and wounded, and plundered some merchants belonging to the Camp Bazar. Seized by a party of peons sent for the purpose.	For being in arms in open hostility to Government and for robbing two merchants.	Commanded to transportation for life.	
9. Mordoo Nalk..... 10. Cressen Nalk.....	Peons of Chamcondah. They were surprised and taken with arms when Chamcondah was first occupied.	For having loaded fire arms, Nos. 9, 10, 11, in their possession.	No. 9, 10, 11, Do. Do. Acquired.	
11. Madadoo.....	These were peons taken in arms by different detachments in our posts.	No. 11. For assisting a party of rebels to murder a Sayer and camp follower of the 54th Regiment N. I.	Acquired.	
12. Jagannath Nalk..... 13. Chendron Nalk.....		Nos. 12, 13. For rebellion in being in arms in open hostility to Government.	Death.....	Nos. 12 and 13. Commanded for transportation for life by road sea.

* This man also has been taken, but not yet tried.

Roll of prisoners tried by the Special European Court Martial &c.—(continued.)

Names of prisoners.	General Character.	Crime charged.	Sentence.	Place of execution.
14 Coosatory Naik 15 Fungantoo peon..... 16 Phunogencuro peon..... 17 Loucheswan..... 18 Broendavan Bunge.....	These were peons taken in arms by different detachments in out posts. A natural brother of the late Zemindar his worst adviser and one of the chief causes of his rebellion and the instigator of the cruelties and ravages which were perpetrated to oblige the inhabitants to abandon the country. Broendavan Bunge was an active leader in former rebellions. He was delivered up by the Disaoyes of Chokapaud &c. para 64.	Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17. For rebellion in being in arms in open hostility to Government. For rebellion in being at the head of a body of armed rebels in open hostility to Government.	Death..... Death..... Death..... Death.....	Codundah. Bodaborsinghee. Mazzeagudla. Belgoonah. # 18th April near Nowgaum.
19 Veerama Soonderay.	Was an active leader in a former rebellion by which he profited considerably he was Sirdar in the Eastern districts, and adopted the same cruel system of warfare as Broendavan Bunge. Veerama Soonderay shortly previous to the troops entering Goomsoor came clandestinely to Aska as the Collector knew him to be a bad adviser of the Zemindar, he sent for him and spoke to him at great length upon the ruin that both the Zemindar and himself would be involved in if they rejected the advice he had so often given and of the fate which he has met. When surrounded and pressed he surrendered himself to Major Leggett—para 69.	For rebellion in being at the head of a body of armed rebels in open hostility to Government.	Death.....	Blagwaupore.
20 Sunan Sing.....	Has long been a celebrated leader of marauding parties of Thans and dundasses. He was formerly in the service of the Rajah of Bodogoda but lately in that of Danunja Bunge—his services however	For rebellion and plundering or causing to be plundered or burnt the village of Guntcopallamar.	Death.....	Between Goomsoor and Vistreschakura.....

* Para 69.	were at the disposal of any body who would pay for them or who would afford him shelter and share his booty. Sunan Sing was twice acquitted by the Criminal Court and as his acts were notorious an opinion prevailed that he was too powerful for the Law—he was seized and delivered up through the means of Poora Fautoodoo of Sooradair*, who has himself been long acting in defiance of the authority of Government, two of his brothers and a brother-in-law all said to be similar though less distinguished characters are in confinement.			
21 Huttcream.....	Had the character of a good Sirdar. He was chief in the Footapilly and Rogudda Mootahs and very active in the early stages of the rebellion—he was seized and delivered up by the Ramba Tautrauze an independent Hill Rajah bordering on Goomsoor, para 69.	For rebellion in having been at the head of a body of armed rebels in open hostility to Government.	Death.....	In Bootpilly Mootah on road to Rogudda.
22 Hurry Bunge.....	A spurious branch of the Bunge family, he was Sirdar of the troops in Kolahat and entrusted with the defence of that entrance into the Malahs. He was delivered up by the Rajah of Durpallah. Para 69.	Rebellion in having at the head of a body of armed rebels taken post and assumed command of Kolahat.	Death.....	Kolahat.
23 Gelay Oetan Sing.....	A Sirdar in Gutlery and brother to the proscribed rebel Boliar Sing. These two and the peons under them fired the first shots at the Government troops at Gutlery. para 63.	For being in arms in open hostility to Government.	Death.....	Bedungee.
24 Meechee Foreedab..... 25 Colara Foreedab.....	Sirdar peons and active officers in the employment of Vickrama Soonderoy.	Nos. 24, 25. For having been in arms in open hostility to Government.	Death.....	

they could receive. There is perhaps no race of people who take more delight than the Khondes in silk and coloured, particularly red cloths. Here-fore the only way in which they could obtain them and other articles not produced above the ghauts, such as brass utensils, &c. was by joining in predatory incursions into the low country or bartering for the spoils of others. The revival of the fairs formerly held at Sooradah, and Codundah, and the establishment of similar marts at Kolada and other places favorable to the purpose, where they will have opportunities of seeing articles from all parts of the world, will tend greatly to promote their intercourse with us, and by giving them new tastes and new wants will, in time, afford us the best hold we can have on their fidelity as subjects, by rendering them dependent upon us for what will, one day, become necessities of life. Considering how desirable it is to improve our connexion with these tribes by removing all checks to the free transit of what they may give or receive in their dealings, and by encouraging the importation of goods likely to suit them, I would suggest the abolition of all duties within the Zemindaries of Goonsoor and Soorodah, or if that be thought objectionable, their suspension for a period of years. The average revenue from this

* Goonsoor.....	2,322	14	2
Sooradah.....	704	13	7
	3,027	11	9
† Goonsoor.....	1,201	0	0
Sooradah.....	950	0	0
	2,151	0	0

source during the last* ten years amounted to Rupees 3,027-11-9—The rents for the present† year are Rupees 2,151—a sum not to be put in competition with the object it is hoped to gain. The Zemindar was in the habit of levying unauthorized taxes under other denominations, which have of course, been discontinued.

95. It is difficult, at this distance, to anticipate all the questions which may arise out of circumstances of such varied and paramount interest as those which form the subject of this report, and I have in consequence requested Captain Campbell to avail himself of an opportunity which offers of going to Madras by sea, in order that he may be at hand to furnish information upon any points upon which doubts may arise. He is perfectly acquainted with every thing that has occurred, and possesses a knowledge of the country which few others have had the opportunity of acquiring.

96. I consider it my duty to take this opportunity to renew the recommendation I before had the honor to submit for the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon to afford Medical aid to the Collector and his establishment, in the hope that a further consideration of the subject will induce the Government of India to sanction the measure. The climate of the hill Zemindaries where the Collector must pass several months of

the year, is extremely unhealthy. His family and himself as well as the Civil establishment are entirely dependent for European Medical aid on the Assistant Surgeon who may be attached to the Regiment at Berhampore 12 miles from the Civil station, and who receives an allowance of 65 Rupees per mensem for this duty. If this officer is sick or absent with his Regiment on duty or visiting outposts, or if any epidemic prevails he is unable to attend to his Civil patients. There is no other Medical Officer within 130 miles excepting at Pooree in the Bengal territory which is at a distance of 80 miles. Should the Medical Officer at Berhampore be obliged to leave his station from illness or other cause, not only the Civil but the Military are left entirely destitute of European Medical aid. The contingencies here contemplated have frequently occurred since the removal of the Zillah Court to Chicacole. Formerly all the Civil establishment as well as the Military were at Ganjam when of course no difficulties arose as there were several Medical Officers.

97. The Collector's establishment consists at present of himself and family, his Assistant, 7 or 8 Indo Britons with their families, and including the Talooks about 1846 native public servants—also the guard of Sepoys employed over the treasury. But it is not only on account of the Civil Establishment that the appointment of a Surgeon is necessary. It is also very desirable in the emergency of his services being required by the troops at Berhampore.

98. The increased expense attending the adoption of my suggestion would be trifling. At present the Civil Apothecary receives 110 Rupees per mensem and the Civil allowance to the Surgeon at Berhampore is Rupees 65—Total 175 Rupees.

99. The Zillah allowance of an Assistant Surgeon is Rupees 147, and the pay of a Dresser Rupees 24—in all Rupees 172.

100. It may be useful in conclusion to recapitulate the different points now submitted for the consideration of Government.

Paras 80 to 83. 1st. The confirmation of the forfeiture of the Zemindaries and its resumption on account of Government.

Para 84. 2d. The removal of the family to a distance, and the grant of an adequate provision for their maintenance. The removal also of the relations living at Injeelee, on pensions paid from the public treasury.

Paras 85 to 87. 3d. The force and equipment requested for the prosecution of the war after the mon-

Roll of prisoners tried by the Special European Court Martial &c.—(continued.)

Names of prisoners.	General Character.	Crime charged.	Sentence.	Place of execution.
26. Madoo Bunge.....	A spurious branch of the Bunge family, he had under his command gangs khons and danases with which he infested the roads and destroyed the villages. Madoo Bunge was a notorious leader of these gangs and his capture by Lieut. Fair contributed greatly to restore confidence to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Nowgaun. His father and two younger brothers were taken at the same time—the former though old, and the latter though young, are said to be participants in many of his evil deeds—para 69.	No. 56. For aiding and abetting rebellion in plundering and burning or causing to be plundered and burnt the village of Keluri in the Dokungorotolo Mooka.	Death.....	Between Kharue and his Native village Brum-poor.
27. Munah Naik.....	A Naig or chief of peons.	For having ordered the murder of Raja Patro.	Death.....	Sersoomooloo.
28. Bajsoo and Khan of Ootungorotolo.....	They were given up by the inhabitants at the close of the campaign for having murdered a peon of Sersoomooloo who was sent to persuade them and others to receive terms and submit.	For having been one of the actual perpetrators of the murder.	Death.....	Kotabarady.
29. Koosian Gooroo.....	Formerly a Naig in the Government service, he was active and conspicuous among the rebels but although a Naig at the head of peons, appears to have been chiefly employed in Council he was brought in by the Ningmur Rajah and Holdur Naik. Para 70.	For having been in the pay and service of Dora Bissoye.	Death.....	Commuted for transportation for life beyond seas.
30. Kala Boojia.....	Naig of a peon village, this man together with the Naig of Maraput with their peons were the most active and annoying of our	For rebellion in being in arms in open hostility to Government.	Death.....	Doobabogunda.

31. Joojor Sing.....	Enemies when the troops were in the vicinity of Coomsoor and until Rogadeh was cleared—he was seized by a detachment under Captain Bates in the Kumba Tautauze's country.	For rebellion in having attacked and slain several of the inhabitants of Bo-doporo at the head of a band of armed rebels.	Death.....	Commuted for transportation for life beyond seas.
32. Bango Moleko.....	A Sirdar of great influence in Wonagerry and intimate friend of Dora Bissoye—he was very active until the last. When he was brought in by a party on the understanding that his life would be spared. A khond chief who led the khonds on their attack on Lieut. Gibbon's party and on Wonagerry brought in by Kosa Rubut. Para 81.	Rebellion in having taken up arms against the State at the head of a large body of Conds.	Death.....	Coormunga.

Berhampton, 12th August 1836.

G. E. RUSSELL.

ABSTRACT OF PARAGRAPHS.

- Paras 3 to 5. Extent and boundaries of the Goomsoor Zemindary—productive parts and Jungles—means of irrigation—Chief Articles of produce—Rivers &c.
- „ 6 to 8. Places of Military Note and their positions.
- „ 9. Indefensive state of Goomsoor.
- „ 10 to 13. Estimated Revenue—Transfer of the Zemindary to other branches of the family—death of Lutchmon Bunge—his failure to meet the public demand—Rebellion in 1801.
- „ 14 to 19. Mr. B. appointed to the Collectorate—the ejection of Stree kara Bunge from the Zemindary by a Military force—Establishment of Posts—Publication of Proclamation—appointing Dananjiah Bunge, Stree kara Bunge's successor. (1801.)
- „ 20. Recall of the main body of the Forces—attempts of the rebel party to retake the Country—abdication of the Zemindary in favor of his Son on promise of pardon &c. 1801-7.
- „ 21 to 24. Violence and cruelty of Dananjiah Bunge—measures taken for his apprehension—his subsequent surrender, trial and acquittal. 1812-15.
- „ 25. Attempts of Stree kara Bunge to foment disturbances at Juggernaut and Bhankee—confinement at Berhampore—his escape to Goomsoor and re-appointment as Zemindar 1818-19.
- „ 26 to 36. He continues to pay the Government demand till 1829-30—Revenue fell into arrear in 1831-32—Stree kara Bunge surrenders the Zemindary which is restored to Danunjiah Bunge on certain conditions—breach of conditions after two years—Measures adopted in consequence—Conduct of Danunjiah Bunge—Arrangements for the resumption of the land—Negociation—Military Movements—1835.
- „ 37 to 39. Collector reports to Government and recommends conciliatory measures, which are not approved by Government.

- Para 40. Mr. Russell is deputed with special powers to take the conduct of affairs.
- „ 41. Detail of the Force then in the field.
- „ 42. Current report of the death of Danunjiah Bunge.
- „ 43. Frequent engagements by the detachments at the outposts with the insurgents, and chief parties who had been the cause of the Zemindar's revolt.
- „ 44 & 45. Sooroodah one of the ancient Zemindaries—the change of hands it has undergone in its management and the ultimate determination to transfer it legally to Danunjiah Bunge.
- „ 46 to 52. Subjection of Rogeda, a small tract subject to Sooroodah, then in the hands of Huteeram and his followers—Military measures planned—Rewards for the capture of the insurgents offered and proclamations issued denouncing them as rebels.
- „ 53. Measures adopted to support Captain Butler's detachment in the event of his going to Woodlaggerly.
- „ 54. The change from Goomsoor to the open country of the table land—the inhabitants—their manners and customs.
- „ 55 & 56. Captains Butler and Campbell unable to pursue Broondavan Bunge one of the rebels, with the means then at their command—Endeavour to open a communication with Bissoye of Huzzagudda, and Ootan Sing of Imtalagudda—Letters were written and despatched, but miscarried through the treachery of Lochana Bissoye.
- „ 57 & 58. Application for a reinforcement sent to Doorgaprasaud—the troops advance into the country in company with Captain Campbell, in search of the rebels.
- „ 59 to 61. The Chiefs of Bissoye determined not to hold any intercourse—capture of the women of the late Rajah's family—Some of Ensign Wapshare's men killed by the Khonds—Measures adopted to seize and punish the ringleaders.
- „ 62 to 64. The road going up the Ghaut obstructed—Lieutenant Bromley and Ensign Gibbon and camp attacked by the Khonds—disastrous results—Widow of the late Rajah, with Broochawana Bunge and other members of the family, return.

- Para 65. Property of the late Zemindar reported to be in the custody of some of the Molekos. Cowardly conduct of some of the men, and the gallantry of Zemindar Mahomed Esoff at this crisis.
- " 66. Withdrawal of detachment from Huzzoogooda—declaration of the Bissoyes of having joined the Sircars and their subsequent conduct—attempts to get the Moleko under subjection and to recover the arms from the Khonds.
- " 67. Examination of a Pass leading to Muzzagudda.
- " 68. Measures taken to secure the Rebel Chiefs who fled into the Zemindaries across the border.
- " 69 & 70. Capture of Broondawona Bunge's Family with a quantity of property and other events of a successful nature.
- " 71. Measures adopted for the recovery of the Muskets belonging to Lieutenant Bromley's party—unhealthy state of the season.
- " 72. Kala Bdojiah and Joojar Sing secured—part of the Corps sent away from sickness—preparations for erecting Barracks.
- " 73 to 75. Military arrangements proposed under Captains Morgan and Todd for the purpose of discovering the hiding place of Dora Bissoye.
- " 76. It being clear that the Moleko had possession of the Rebel Leaders, refuses to give them up unless ordered by the Bissoye who is his Chief.
- " 77 to 78. The detachment under Captain Morgan encounter a party of Khonds with loss of lives.
- " 79. Returned through the Korasa Rajah's territory—recovered the drum of the 14th Regiment taken in Doorgaprasaud Pass—description of the Villages, &c.
- Paras from 80 to 99 are abstracted in para 100 of the Report.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 9th Sept. 1836.

• Read the following report from the Honorable Mr. Russell.

Giving a succinct view of the past history of the Goomsur Zemindary in Ganjam and the measures which have been taken to restore order in it and suggesting the course which appears expedient to be adopted for the future management of that Zemindary. (Here enter 12th August 1836, No. 995.)

1. The Board having taken into consideration the above report proceed to pass the following resolutions thereon, having reference to the paragraphs of the report which are noted in the margin.

2. The Governor in Council considering the information contained in these paras respecting the Goomsur Zemindary and the adjoining country, and the operations of the troops there on the late and former occasions to be very valuable, as calculated to afford great assistance at any future period, should unhappily disturbances again render necessary the adoption of similar measures for the restoration of order and tranquillity, resolves that a copy of them be transmitted to the Military Department for the purpose of being communicated to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and His Excellency's attention will be particularly requested to the account given in para 65 of the gallant conduct of Zemindar Mahomed Esoff of the 8th Regiment N. I. and the useful services rendered by him as well as to the disgraceful conduct of the Zemindar's parties of the 10th and 14th Regiment N. I., also to the neglect of the guards in allowing prisoners to escape, and the want of discipline amongst the troops, described in Paras 71 and 88 and to the discreditable conduct of the Cavalry Troopers, as stated in Para 78.

3. A proclamation having been issued under date the 12th Ultimo declaring the forfeiture of the Goomsur Zemindary to be absolute and unconditional, with instructions at the same time to remove the members of the family of the late Zemindars, who may be likely to foment disturbances, to a distance from the Ganjam district, no further orders on the matters adverted to in these paras appear to be called for at present. The Government however await the receipt of Mr. Russell's opinion on the subject of the provision to be made for the maintenance of the parties whose removal from the district may be considered necessary.

4. The Governor in Council concurs in the expediency of the suggestion contained in the concluding part of para 8th of granting Vardarauze Bunge land in lieu of a money provision, and Mr. Russell is requested to endeavour to effect an arrangement accordingly with that person.

Particular instructions will be issued from the Military Department in reference to Paras 86 and 87 of the present report and to Mr. Russell's letter of the 5th ultimo, for the equipment on the most efficient footing of the force to be employed in Military operations in Goomsur after the rains, and especially for furnishing the requisite blocks, ropes and other materials necessary for slinging the Guns on the planks without difficulty, and the Commander in Chief's attention will be requested from that Department to the observations contained in Para 10 of the last mentioned letter from Mr. Russell that "the 44th Regiment never has been effective since it came up and should be sent to some quiet station," with a view to enquiry being made into the cause of so unsatisfactory a state of the Corps.

Para 88. 6. Ordered that a copy of this para be furnished to the Military Department when the subject of corporal punishment adverted to in it will be considered, and a reference made to the Government of India if deemed necessary. On this subject the Government would observe that although there may be objections to it as an *ordinary* punishment, the power of inflicting it might be vested, without inconsistency and with great advantage to the service, in Commanding Officers during actual service in the field.

Paras 89 and 90. 7. The Honorable the Court of Directors in para 40 of their letter in the Revenue Department dated the 15th May 1805 issued positive injunctions that Courts Martial, for the trial of rebels should consist of at least nine Officers including the President, but on the occasion of the irruption of the Pindaries into the provinces under this Presidency in 1815, the Officers

Commanding divisions and detachments were empowered, under instructions from the Supreme Government on the subject dated the 16th November 1816 in the Secret Department, to bring the Prisoners who might be captured by them to summary trial and on conviction in cases of an aggravated nature, to allow immediate execution to follow the sentences. The Pindaries being deemed foreign bands of robbers unacknowledged by any Sovereign, the orders of the Honorable Court respecting the constitution of Courts Martial was not considered applicable to their case, and the pro-

ceeding ordered was stated by the Supreme Government to rest upon the principle and practice universally recognized in Europe in similar cases of punishing capitally by summary process in the field.

8. Under these circumstances it does not appear that any alteration can be made in the constitution of Courts Martial for the trial of rebels without the authority of the Government of India, to whom it is resolved to submit the subject for consideration and orders, with the expression of the opinion of Government that the facts detailed by Mr. Russell shew that in a warfare of the nature in which the troops in Goomsur have lately been, and will again shortly be, engaged, the means of inflicting summary punishment for the purpose of striking terror by example and thereby awing into immediate obedience, are urgently required.

Paras 91 and 92. 9. For the reasons stated in these paras the Governor in Council entirely concurs with Mr. Russell in opinion that very great advantages might be expected to result from the adoption of the measures therein suggested, and it is accordingly resolved to solicit the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council for the employment of a Military Officer as an Assistant with the allowances of a Head Assistant, under the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam and for the levy of a party of one hundred armed peons to be placed under his immediate orders. It is observed that by the reduction of the Sibbendy corps in the district in 1834 a saving of Rupees 32,820 per annum was effected, which is more than sufficient to cover the expense which will be incurred by the adoption of the proposed measures.

10. The suggestion in the concluding part of para 92 of requiring the Head Assistant Collector to pass some months of each year in the Goomsur and Kimeddy Zemindarics in order that he may be qualified to supply the place of the Collector in any emergency, is considered very important, and the Board of Revenue will be directed to issue instructions accordingly, and to be careful to see that they are duly attended to.

Para 93. 11. The suggestion contained in this para for altering the designation of the Collector of Ganjam will be taken into consideration at an early period.

Para 94. 12. The Governor in Council concurs with Mr. Russell in thinking that it is of the utmost importance that the intercourse of the public Officers with the Khonds should be promoted by every possible means, and as the free

importations of goods likely to suit that people into Goomsur and Sooradah will greatly further this desirable object and at the same time will not be attended with any great sacrifice of revenue, the Governor in Council resolves to recommend to the Supreme Government the suspension for the present of the transit duties in those countries.

The Board of Revenue having been instructed *
 * Consultation 31st May 1835 Nos. 17 and 18. to farm the sayer for this Current fusly on the condition that it shall be competent to Government to recall or cancel any engagement after such short notice as shall not in any case exceed two months, there will be no difficulty or hardship experienced in the resumption of the rents in Goomsur and Sooradah.

13. Sooradah having been purchased by the Ex-Zemindar of Goomsur, it would not appear by the provisions of Section 3d Regulation 7 of 1808 to be competent to the Government to declare that estate a forfeiture on account of the rebellion of the Ex-Zemindar until he is brought to trial before a Court Martial and convicted, but as there is every reason to believe that the Ex-Zemindar is dead the Governor in Council would suggest to Mr. Russell—the expediency of bringing the estate to sale for arrears of revenue and purchasing it on account of Government (if this has not been already done as was contemplated by Government in the orders issued to the Board of Revenue under date the 21st August 1835 No. 1018), as being under all the circumstances of the case the safest and at the same time a legal way of finally transferring the estate from the claims even of the family of the Ex-Zemindar.

Paras 96 to 99. 14. Resolved that the subject adverted to in these paras be again submitted for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council with reference to Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter of the 4th April last No. 21, and that it be particularly pointed out to the Supreme Government that independent of the regimental allowances of an Assistant Surgeon, the proposed arrangement so far from entailing an additional charge to Government provides for a saving of Rupees 4 per mensem.

15. The Governor in Council approves and sanctions the rewards reported by Mr. Russell in para 52 to have been offered by him for the apprehension of the rebels mentioned therein, amounting to Rupees (14,300) Fourteen thousand and five hundred.

16. The Governor in Council considers it highly desirable that measures should be taken for procuring the abolition of the practices of infanticide and human sacrifice, stated in the 54th Para of Mr. Russell's Report to exist among the tribes to the westward of Sooradah and in the Maliahs subject to Goomsoor respectively. Wherever British influence already prevails, or can be newly introduced, it should be vigorously exercised for the suppression of these barbarous rites, and the Governor in Council resolves to request the particular attention of Mr. Russell to this point and with reference to what is stated in the same Para respecting the habit with certain tribes of eating every thing but the dog, it is resolved to request Mr. Russell to ascertain in reference to the papers received from the Supreme Government under date the 24th September 1834 calling for information relative to the worship of this animal in different parts of the country, whether this disinclination to eat it arises from any religious veneration or regard for it.

17. The Governor in Council cannot close these proceedings without recording his deep regret at the fate of the two young Officers Lieutenant Bromley and Ensign Gibbon, under circumstances so discreditable to the Native Troops as are detailed in the 64th Para of Mr. Russell's report.

18. He reserves until the close of the operations in Goomsoor the expression of his sentiments respecting the services of Mr. Russell and the Officers and Corps upon whom the most harassing and arduous duties of the Field have fallen, but in the meantime he has not failed to observe with great satisfaction the highly creditable terms in which Lieutenant Seager's humane care of the sick of his party is mentioned by Mr. Russell.

Para 65.

19. The Governor in Council most cordially concurs in the approbation expressed by the Government of India in their letter of the 21st June 1836 of the promptitude and effect with which Mr. Russell complied with Mr. Wilkinson's application for Military assistance, from the troops acting under his directions when aid was required by the local authorities in Southern Cuttack.

20. Ordered that a copy of para 95 be transmitted to the Military Auditor General for his information and guidance.

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

At the request of the Right Honorable the Governor, I submit a brief statement of the principal events and general results of the late operations in Goemsoor, in anticipation of my detailed report for the preparation of which it is necessary to refer to my papers which have not yet arrived.

2. In my report under date the 12th August last, I stated that although many of the proclaimed Chiefs had been captured and the greater part of the Military classes in the low country had submitted, it would be necessary to hold Military possession until Dora Bissoye

Para 85.

should be secured, or become harmless, from the decline of his power and the increase of our own,

and I explained that my estimate of the force likely to be required after the Monsoon, had reference to the probability of our being obliged to

Para 86.

pursue him and his remaining adherents into the Khonde Maulialis, where he had found

shelter before, and would perhaps do so again. The other proclaimed Chiefs then at large were Bawoolendro, formerly a Sirdar in the Sibbendy Corps; and Bolhar Sing, the naik of the Gullery mootah. I had refrained from offering any reward for the apprehension of the late Rajah's treasurer, Soonia Sing, partly from the consideration that he had the means of paying higher for protection than it would be expedient to pay for his capture, and partly from the hope that he might be induced to desert the insurgents an object of much importance at that moment, because it was from the funds in his possession principally that they were enabled to pay their adherents and because his example was likely to be followed by others.

Para 88.

3. At the date of my former report hostilities had long ceased in the low country and the inhabitants had resumed their occupations and their intercourse with the revenue Officers.

4. The rainy months passed away without hostilities, but the monsoon proved very scanty, and a great part of the lands remained

List of Pensions paid to the Members of the Goonsur Family.

	Per Month. Per Annum.	
	Rs. (A.P.)	Rs. A.P.
1 Seckera Bunge	656 10 8	8,000 0 0
2 Anupurna Bamma	16 0 0	180 0 0
3 Kerali	10 0 0	120 0 0
4 Sooriah	10 0 0	120 0 0
5 Soorinah	10 0 0	120 0 0
6 Sree Varadaraz Bunge	711 10 0	8,540 0 0
7 Puduket Bunge Tanchaia	500 0 0	6,050 0 0
8 Vasoodava Bunge	20 0 0	240 0 0
9 Roodavan Bunge	15 0 0	180 0 0
10 Voman Bunge	30 0 0	360 0 0
11 Family of Broodavan Bunge	25 0 0	300 0 0
12 Radabhadra Bunge of Jagannada Bunge's Family	15 0 0	180 0 0
13 Dayanah, Soone, &c.	18 0 0	216 0 0
14 Puttandha Parie	100 0 0	1,200 0 0
15 Marayammondoe	20 0 0	240 0 0
16 Pelda Rannay	20 0 0	240 0 0
17 Chinnu Rany	35 0 0	420 0 0
18 Soorunnamy Jinnah	15 0 0	180 0 0
19 Noorunahadavy	17 0 0	204 0 0
20 Pelda Jinnah of Noorunahadavy	15 0 0	180 0 0
21 Narsinga Bunge	15 0 0	180 0 0
22 Coopra Bunge	11 0 0	132 0 0
23 Jayamungal Bunge	10 0 0	120 0 0
24 Ushaka Jinnah	5 0 0	60 0 0
25 Rajunany Jinnah	5 0 0	60 0 0
26 Chiracete	8 0 0	96 0 0
27 Sooria Cote	10 0 0	120 0 0
28 Bollavoo and Malica	97 0 0	1,164 0 0
29 Dayanah at Cocanada		

Goonsur Family.

These are women belonging to Dananjaya Bunge pensioned many years ago.

VI

* Now at Vizagapatam.

Family of Dananjaya Bunge.

VII

	Per Month. Per Annum.	
	Rs. (A.P.)	Rs. A.P.
30 Rajhecnathasaram Bunge	150 0 0	1,800 0 0
31 Charepamy Bunge	50 0 0	600 0 0
32 Parvathy Sauntaney	25 0 0	300 0 0
33 Savasam Bunge	50 0 0	600 0 0
34 Chakradar Bunge	35 0 0	420 0 0
35 Ranthendra Bunge	26 0 0	312 0 0
36 Gury Bhara Bunge	25 0 0	300 0 0
37 Jagannada Bunge	30 0 0	360 0 0
38 Vrasheekashah Bramavara Bunge	15 0 0	180 0 0
39 Kuthonad Mausing	10 0 0	120 0 0
40 Lakshana Bunge	10 0 0	120 0 0
41 Jayanada Bunge	30 0 0	360 0 0
42 Pindaloda Jinnah	8 0 0	96 0 0
43 Lakshadranze	5 0 0	60 0 0
44 Lakshadranze son of Medhoranze	4 0 0	48 0 0
Grand Total	407 0 0	5,844 0 0

Old Pensions paid from the Public Treasury.

This is not paid since the death of Loknadranze the question of continuing the Pension is before the Board.

Bentham, N.
12th August 1836.

G. E. RUSSELL.

uncultivated; much also which had been sown proved unproductive. So unfavorable a season is not remembered in that part of the District, and its occurrence at a time when the inhabitants had just returned to their villages was a great misfortune.

5. During the cessation of active operations on our part, Dora Bissoye and the other principal leaders of the insurrection, among whom were now to be numbered, his brother Bukshee, and his nephews

Nunda Bissoye and Sonko Bissoye, had sought the protection of the Khonde* Chiefs possess-

* Moleko and Deguloo.
ing the tract which lies immediately above the range of Ghauts, who after the interchange of oaths to be faithful to each other and oppose the troops of the Government, conducted them to the places where it was agreed that they should be concealed. Dora Bissoye, his brother Bukshee, his nephew Sonko Bissoye and all his other relations and personal adherents, except Nunda Bissoye, were taken to the hills of Patalinga. Nunda Bissoye, Bahoobalendoo, Soonia Sing and his brother Poonia Naik were delivered to the protection of the Chiefs of Podesekea, Goonjabad and Mookalingiah and Boliar Sing and his brother Chumputy to that of the Chiefs of Colingiah, whom, looking only to the accomplishment of their own rebellious views, they exerted themselves to beguile into a belief that it was the intention of the Government to deprive them of the privileges they had ever before enjoyed, by taking possession of their country and assessing it to the revenue. The lands of the Chiefs here alluded to lie between the range of Ghauts and the territory of Sum Bissoye of Huzzooguddah, called also Poornaguddah, and Sota-Sing Dolebera of Tintalagudda, and for the sake of distinction may be called the "Home Mootahs," or Mootahs under the person appointed by the *Cirkar* to the office of *Dora Bissoye*.

6. Every means within our reach were used to counteract the effect of these designs, by explaining to the prisoners released for the purpose, and by means of brief proclamations* prepared in the simplest language, the real views of the Government and the punishment which the Khondes would bring upon themselves if they should disregard their duty as subjects and continue to afford shelter and support to persons in arms against its authority. It was explained that the duty required from them was only that which, according to immemorial custom they owed to the *Sircar*—namely obedience to the person whom it might

* NOTE.—I have not copies of these Documents among the papers I brought with me but they shall be furnished with my final report.

appoint Bissoye over them, attendance in arms when their services should be required—the seizure and delivery of all offenders obnoxious to its authority—and the trifling annual offering or nuzzur, according to their means, in token of allegiance.

7. On the 19th November the corps destined for active operations were assembled at Nowgaum, and as all efforts to induce the protecting Chiefs to give up the rebel leaders had failed, they were put in motion on the following day, and proceeded at once to occupy the different posts assigned to them. But being still anxious to avert the necessity of inflicting the miseries of war upon the misguided people, and hoping that the presence of the troops and the fear of losing the means of subsistence for themselves and families during the ensuing year, might yet bring them to a sense of their duty and their own true interest, it was explained to Officers Commanding parties that the first object was so to dispose their force as to command the then ripening crop, prevent their being gathered in, and that, if opposition, or other means of molestation were to be resorted to, without further orders. The event proved that this forbearance was not placed. The main body of the troops ascended the Ghauts by the Koormungiah pass, under General Taylor, while a separate detachment under Colonel Alves proceeded direct to Calingia by a route till then unexplored. Captain Campbell, accompanied by a third party under Captain Reid, went direct from Aaka to Saranuguddah with the view of intercepting any fugitives who might try to escape in that direction. The party under General Taylor was fired upon, by a body of men armed with muskets and matchlocks who wounded some of the followers; that under Colonel Alves reached its destination without opposition, but some coolies in the rear were wounded. The first blow was thus struck by the Khonds in both quarters and was shortly afterwards followed by further acts of hostility which left no alternative but to employ the force at our command to compel that submission which it was now plain could not be effected by other means.

8. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council must have already been informed of the principal operations of the forces by the reports of Brigadier General Taylor. It will be sufficient here to observe that Dora Bissoye fled with all his relations, except Nunda Bissoye, as soon as our troops advanced into the hills, leaving the Khondes to their fate, and after several hair-breadth escapes in his progress through the hills of Ramba, Soorada and Chinna Kimedya, he became separated from all his male relatives and such of his other adherents as has

stood by him. Meanwhile the naiks and peons of Gullery, seeing the turn which affairs had taken gave up their own Chiefs, Boliarsing and Sooniah Sing and Champutj, the brother of the latter, as well as several others of less note. Buckshee Dora, Bissoye's elder brother, was killed by the Sooradah peons after a gallant resistance and several of the Khonde Chiefs who had been most implicated in opposing us, had fallen into the hands of Mr. Stevenson at Potilinga, as usual on occasions of this kind, these successes led to others. Bawoobalendra Nunda Bissoye, Sooniah Sing's brother Pooniah Naick, Tinga Moleko of Goomsoor, Khonda Moleko of Mookalingiah and some peons were delivered up to us by one of the Mauliah Chiefs in Boad, with whom they had sought shelter—and within a few days afterwards, the influence of Sam Bissoye, who like his relations of Poosera and Chokapaud, had been kept undisciplined in consequence of his misconduct in the earlier part of the rebellion, induced the Khondes to seek for peace by indirectly putting up with the other leaders of their tribe. To sum up all in a few words, Dora Bissoye, there is no one now at large whose capture is of importance. Of all Dora Bissoye's relations of any note, one only and he a lad who has never borne arms against us, have been killed or taken. Most of his peons, and all his principal Sirdars, have shared the same fate. He himself is now a wanderer beyond our border without adherents, influence or power, and I am satisfied that even if he were to venture to return to the Maliahs of Goomsoor, he would find no support. In the low country he never had much influence and assuredly never will have any again. He may disguise himself as a Byraggee for a time, but like Komana Ramanah of Purlah Kimedy, who was excluded from the general amnesty declared by me at the termination of the service in that Zemindary, I have no doubt he will ere long be traced and taken.

9. Ere this all the force employed in the late service will have been withdrawn except the 17th Regiment and a small party of the Artillery which are to remain there during the monsoon, and the 43d Regiment which will remove as soon as the trials of rebel prisoners are over, and the arrangements in progress for the introduction of an efficient Police, and the levy of the peons authorized to be entertained in the resolution of Government under date the 27th October last, have been completed. The situation selected for the site of the Cantonment is in the open country about 3 miles from Nougam, the ground is high a fine stream runs over a sandy bed close by, and there seems every reason to expect that it will prove healthy.

10. Sirdars selected from among the Zemindary peons who have distinguished themselves in our service have been appointed to the different divisions of the district, in succession to those who have forfeited their lives by rebellion. New Molekabs (Chiefs) have been installed in the place of Dora Bissoye's late adherents, who have suffered death or been removed from the country, and, his own office has been conferred on Sam Bissoye, to whom they have all sworn to yield obedience and who, I have no doubt will prove a firm and efficient means of communication and control between them and the Government. The country of Goomsoor proper and Sooradah is now completely in our possession, the inhabitants are living peaceably in the villages. The military classes who were our active opponents have given the best proof of their submission and the best earnest of obedience for the future by delivering up their own Chiefs, and arrangements have been made by the appointment of new Sirdars, as abovementioned which there is every reason to hope will keep them steady in their allegiance.

11. The Government are aware from my former communications that the Government of India, with the view of aiding our efforts for the apprehension of the rebels who might seek shelter beyond the border were to direct Mr. Henry Ricketts the Commissioner in Cuttack and the Regiment of Bengal Infantry under his orders to comply with any requisitions I might make for assistance, and I have already in a less formal shape expressed my acknowledgments for the hearty and effective co-operation I received from that Gentleman on all occasions.

12. Of the good conduct of the troops employed in the late operations, their cheerful endurance of all the hardships and fatigues incident to service in a difficult country and in a climate where even the European Officers with all the advantage of better cover and clothing adapted to the change found the cold very severe, it is not possible to say too much. I trust I may be permitted to express here the strong and cordial sense I personally feel of the obligations I am under to General Taylor and all the Officers under his command including Captain Byam commanding a detachment of His Highness the Nizam's Horse and which under his able direction rendered the most valuable service.

13. To Mr. Stevenson and Captain Campbell in the Civil Department, I am deeply indebted for their zealous and efficient co-operation on all occasions.

14. My best thanks are also due to Captain Macdonald who latterly officiated as my Secretary, having previously conducted with great ability the trials under Martial Law.

Madras, 3d March 1857.

(Signed) G. E. RUSSELL.

PRESIDENT'S MINUTE.

The accompanying report has been kindly prepared by the Honorable Mr. Russell at my request in anticipation of his detailed report, and contains merely a brief statement of the principal events and general results of the late operations in Goomsoor. The general subjects referred to in it will be taken into consideration when the further report promised by Mr. Russell is received, but I cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without recording my sense of Mr. Russell's devotion to the public interest in having, though at great inconvenience to himself and family, proceeded to the Ganjam district and directed in person the measures by which the rebellion in that district has been put an end to, thereby voluntarily exposing himself to great labor, trouble and personal risk, when his official situation exempted him from undertaking such arduous and responsible extra duties.

Those duties having now been brought to a happy and successful issue I propose that the meritorious services rendered by Mr. Russell be publicly acknowledged. The whole conduct of Mr. Russell in the discharge of the highly important trust confided to him deserves in my opinion the unqualified approbation of Government. The intelligence, judgment and prudence with which his measures have been planned, the ability, energy and firmness, with which they have been prosecuted and the success with which they have been carried into effect reflect the highest credit upon him. He has vindicated the authority and upheld the character of Government in a manner which has already produced the most salutary results and caused an impression, which, it is hoped, will be of permanent efficacy in restraining excesses such as those by which this part of the Country has been lately disturbed, and in preserving peace and order.

I further propose that a G. O. be published in the Fort St. George Gazette expressive of the sense entertained by Government of the services of the Officers and Troops as well as of Mr. Stevenson the Collector, Captain Campbell in the Civil Department, Captain Macdonald as Deputy Judge Advocate, and of the Commissariat and Medical Departments employed, in the operations for putting down the late insurrection in Goomsoor as brought to notice in the letters to Government by Brigadier General Taylor under dates the 11th and 16th Ultimo, and in the communication above adverted to, and that the thanks of Government be conveyed to the General for his personal exertions in the exercise of the general Military control, and for the able assistance he has on all occasions rendered to Mr. Russell, with an intimation

that Government is satisfied that the service has been greatly promoted by his presence in Camp with Mr. Russell, by which every exigency was immediately provided for.

(Signed) FREDERICK ADAM.

Fort Saint George,
4th March 1887.

Resolved that a G. O. by Government be issued under this day's date in conformity with the recommendation of Sir Frederick Adam.

No. 287. A.

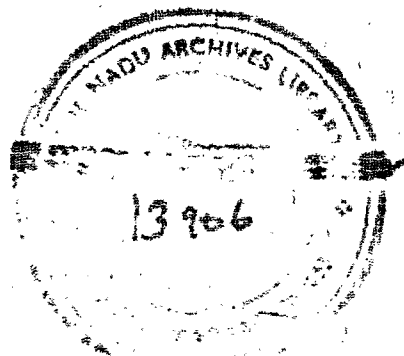
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date 14th March 1887.

1. Ordered with reference to the separate Resolution of this day's date that the following G. O. be published.
2. By reports lately received from the Honorable Mr. Russell Commissioner, and Brigadier General Taylor Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has had the satisfaction of learning that the portion of the Ganjam District lately disturbed, has been restored to such a state of peace and security as to admit of the withdrawal of all the troops excepting those to be permanently stationed in the District.
3. The following are the troops who have been actively employed in field service in this District since the recommencement of hostilities in November last.

Regiments and Detachments.	Commanded by
Artillery detail of.....	Captain Geils.
Nizam's Horse Detachment.....	Captain Byam.
2d Light Cavalry Havildar's party.....	
3d Regiment L. I. Detachment of.....	Lieutenant Allan.
6th Regiment.....	Lieutenant Colonel Hodgson.
14th Do. Wing of.....	Lieutenant Walker.
17th Do.	Major Watson.
21st Do. Wing of.....	Major Newell.
43d Do.	Lieutenant Colonel Noble.
49th Do.	Lieutenant Colonel Alves.
50th Do.	Major Walter.
Sappers and Miners Detachment of.....	Lieutenant Smyth.

15. These duties having now been brought to a happy and successful issue—the Right Honorable the Governor in Council performs a gratifying duty in acknowledging the meritorious services rendered by the Honorable Mr. Russell. The whole of his conduct in the discharge of the highly important trust confided to him has met with the unqualified approbation of Government. The intelligence, judgment and prudence with which his measures have been planned, the ability energy and firmness with which they have been prosecuted, and the success with which they have been carried into effect, reflect the highest credit upon him. He has vindicated the authority, and upheld the character of Government in a manner which has already produced the most salutary results, and caused an impression which it is hoped will be of permanent efficiency in restraining excesses such as those by which this part of the Country has been lately disturbed, and in preserving peace and order.

16. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers Mr. Stevenson the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam and Captain Campbell of the 41st Regiment N. I. at first Secretary to the Commissioner and afterwards Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, to be entitled to high commendation for their zealous and efficient co-operation with the Honorable Mr. Russell on all occasions;—and he observes with much pleasure the approbation expressed by Mr. Russell of the services of Captain Macdonald both as Deputy Judge Advocate General in conducting the trials of the rebels, and as Secretary to himself.



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THIRD REPORT ON GOOMSUR DATED 11th March 1837.

To THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para 11 to 23.

Para 1. My report of the 12th August 1836 related the course of events in Goomsur from the time it first fell under our rule, and more particularly those which occurred between the commencement of the late rebellion in September 1835 and the suspension of hostilities in consequence of the setting in of the rainy season in June 1836. It was there shewn that the country has been in a very unsettled state ever since it first came into our possession, that each successive Zemindar had been in rebellion against us, the public revenue uncertain, and even when realized, collected with difficulty; the actual state of the country and its management so little known, that it was governed for more than two years in the name of a boy who was dead and was personated by a girl—and that the endeavours made at different times, to establish our power by means of troops, had been attended with a great sacrifice of treasure, life and character, owing to the system of compromise which had marked the close of every such attempt. My letter of the 3rd March last resumed the narrative where my previous report had left it, and brought the subsequent operations down to the period when hostilities ceased, and the insurrection may be said to have been subdued.

2. In order clearly to explain my opinions in respect to future arrangements, it will be necessary to retrace much of the ground I have before gone over, and take a general review of past events; but it will be my study to be as brief as the nature and importance of the subject will allow.

3. Goomsur proper, by which term I would be understood to mean, the tract assessed to the revenue below the great western range of ghauts, is bounded on the N. and E. by Duspulla and Nyaghur in Cuttack; on the S. E. and S.

Goomsur proper defined. Notice of the tracts of country adjoining and subject to it.

* See the accompanying map.

with high approbation the exemplary conduct of all the troops employed in the late arduous and harassing service—their patient endurance of extraordinary fatigue and privations, and the gallant and resolute spirit with which they executed every enterprise to which they were led by their Officers whose activity and energy have been conspicuous.

5. The 49th Regiment deserves particular notice. This Corps was the first to enter Goomsoor at the commencement of the Rebellion in September 1835 accompanied by the 8th Regiment both under the command of the late Lieut. Col. Hodgson, and suffered severely from the fever brought on by the harassing duties it had to perform until the Month of June 1836 when it returned to cantonment at Berhampoor. On the first intimation that hostilities were likely to re-commence in the Month of November following, this Regiment came forward bodily and with a spirit which evinces the high state of discipline it is in, the attachment of the men to the service, and the admirable management of the European Officers of all ranks in inspiring their men with these feelings.

6. The 8th Regiment suffered so much from the severe and incessant duties it had to perform during the first Campaign that it was thought proper not to permit it to take the field again, but the Right Honorable the Governor in Council feels that it would be wanting in justice to that Regiment and its gallant leader, the late Lieutenant Colonel Muriel, were its services to be passed over in silence.

7. The detachment of the 3d Regiment Light Infantry consisting of two complete companies under the command of Lieutenant and Adjutant Allan is also deserving of notice, as being composed of volunteers, notwithstanding what the Regiment had suffered before, in the Ganjam District and Kimeddy.

8. The party of His Highness the Nizam's Horse, under Captain Byam likewise merits special notice. In order that he might be in time to join before the commencement of hostilities, Captain Byam made a march of 588 miles in 31 days and brought his men and horses to the frontier of Goomsoor fresh and perfectly efficient; his services and theirs were, during the time they were employed, fatiguing and incessant, but were performed with unwearied zeal and alacrity—greatly to their own credit and to the benefit of the public interests.

9. The Commissariat also deserves particular notice. The arrangements made by this Department for the supply of provisions to the numerous detachments spread over a wide extent of Country, and

through different passes, have been most effective, and speaks highly for the management of the Commissariat—under the supervision of Lieut. Colonel Tulloch.

10. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has observed with great satisfaction the report made by Brigadier General Taylor of the highly meritorious conduct of the Medical Department with the Goomsoor Force, especially of the exertions of Acting Superintending Surgeon G. B. Macdonell and his Deputy Assistant Surgeon Cumming, which both at the Field Hospital and on other situations were laborious in the extreme, unremitting and successful; as well as his mention of the abilities and devotedness to their profession displayed by Assistant Surgeons Eyre, Kelly, J. Fuller, Bedwell and J. Shaw.

11. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has also observed with great pleasure the terms of unqualified praise in which Brigadier General Taylor mentions the services of Majors Butterworth and Hitchens who were respectively placed under his orders in the Quarter Master General's and Adjutant General's Department.

12. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council desires to express to Brigadier General Taylor the thanks of Government for his personal exertion in the exercise of the General Military control and for the assistance he has on all occasions rendered to the Honorable Mr. Russell. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is satisfied that the service has been greatly promoted by his presence in Camp with Mr. Russell by which every exigency was immediately provided for, and has observed with much satisfaction the good feeling which has existed between the Military and Civil Officers employed in the late operations.

13. To Brigadier Anderson Commanding the Goomsoor Field Force, the thanks of Government are due for the support and assistance he has always afforded to Brigadier General Taylor and the Commissioner and for his zealous exertions in the cause generally.

14. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council cannot permit this opportunity to pass without recording his sense of the Honorable Mr. Russell's devotion to the public interests in having, though at a great inconvenience to himself and family, proceeded to the Ganjam District and directed in person the measures by which the rebellion in that District has been brought to a termination, thereby voluntarily exposing himself to great labor, trouble and personal risk when his official situation exempted him from undertaking those arduous and responsible duties.

by the Zemindaries of Autagudda, Daracotta, and Aska; on the S. W. by Sooradah, once a separate Zemindary, but purchased by the late Zemindar of Goomsur when sold for arrears in 1829, and now forfeited in common with his other possessions; on the W. by Ronabah and Kovada, tracts of country acknowledging no superior; and on the W. and N. W. by the territory of the Bissoyes of

* Posara was originally part of Chockapaud, but is now considered a separate Bissoyship.

Chockapaud and * Posara in the low country, and the high range of hills which separates it from the table land of the Khondes, situated above, and forming part of what is now generally called by Europeans "Khondistan," to distinguish it from the "*Malikhs*" generally, which, in the sense the term is used by the Natives, include all the jungly tracts below as well as above the ghauts. Of Khondistan, the part subject to Goomsur extends from Patlingeah at the top of the Doho pass to the south, to Callingia to the North, including the Mootahs of Goonzabad, Mookalingiah, Sereekree, Pedisheekia, Coormingia and Woodiagherry, which are under a chief appointed by the Sircar with the title of Dora

* Chief Bissoye.

Bissoye, and for the sake of distinction may be called the "Home Mootahs;" and embraces also the Tintilgudda, Huzzerghudda and Buddadesh districts. Woodiagherry is a village belonging to the Rajah, where there is a small fortified enclosure consisting of a thin mud wall and bamboo hedge. Huzzerghudda, like Chockapaud and Posara below, is under a Bissoye, of the Suddo caste whose ancestors came originally from Boad. The Cl Tintilgudda is the Dolebara or Lieutenant of Huzzerghudda. Bude is governed by its Molikos. The person of most character and influence is Sam Bissoye of Huzzerghudda. The subjection of these chiefs to the Khondes to the Goomsur Rajah, is of a feudal character. The no tribute.

Description of Khondistan and the Khondes.

4. Generally speaking, the Khond try is hilly, but free from jungle, the hills themselves being for the most part bare. The high lands produce various kinds of dry grains and pulse, yams, sweet potatoes &c., and the vallies yield abundant crops of paddy, which require little trouble when once planted, there being every where running streams which are easily diverted to any part; but the rush of water during the rainy season renders great skill and care necessary in forming the fields, which in many places consist of a succession of terraces several feet below each other. The ground near the village is every where appropriated to the growth of tobacco, of which the people are excessively fond.

Turmeric is another article of extensive culture, and barter with the inhabitants below. We had no means of ascertaining the height of the table land above the level of the sea, but the climate is very many degrees colder than below, and in November and December water froze to a considerable thickness during the night. A mootah, which is the term universally applied to the possessions of the different tribes, consists of a cluster of Villages, each containing two rows of houses so arranged as to form a street increasing gradually in width towards the centre, and having a strong barrier at each end formed of upright logs or planks. The houses are much superior to those below the ghauts, being formed of strong boards joined together, and frequently plastered inside, with mud, and are extremely well thatched. Their villages are full of fowls, pigs, and goats, and they have a great many cattle—buffaloes, as well as cows. The sheep are small, but the flesh is excellent. The population in many parts very dense. The great mass consists of Khondes. The only other castes are "Gondo" and "Goolma," merchants; "Choondoo" toddy drawers; "Paunwar" weavers; "Koonbaroo" potters; and "Chinim," smiths. The first four of these classes speak Wodiah, and it is through them almost exclusively that the communication with the inhabitants below has been carried on. The language of the Khondes is peculiar to themselves—their religion appears to consist in the worship of the Earth and sun—they have no money—all their dealings are in the way of barter. They have no fire arms, but every man carries an axe, and the fir greater part of them a bow and arrows also. When equipped for war, they cover their breast with leather or bear skin, and decorate their heads with cock's feathers, some of them wear also a slip of bear skin under the chin. Not only every tribe, but every village has its chief or "moliko," and Minister or "Degaloo." These offices are not necessarily hereditary, but depend on the voice of the people, and are generally given to those who are accounted the best soldiers or the best spokesmen of the day. The Degaloo are always of the Paunwar caste. "Like other nations, the different tribes have their feuds, and frequently war with their neighbours. "Head for head is their universal law. Their love of liquor is excessive. "The fruit of the Ippa tree affords them a very strong spirit, and a Palm "peculiar to a mountainous country, yields toddy, which, though pleasant when fresh, is extremely intoxicating in a fermented state." "The women, as far as we were able to judge from the few we saw, are very "plain"—they wear brass ornaments on their arms and legs, heavier by far than any I ever saw elsewhere. "The men are well made and ac-

My report 12th August 1835, Para 34.

"five, of a good height and generally speaking well looking. The only dress worn by the latter is a cloth bound round the middle in such a way as to make the end hang down behind about as low as the flaps of a coat—their hair is tied in a knot on the temple or forehead, which they are fond of ornamenting with a band of red woollen cloth, and if they cannot get that, with cloth of any other colour or even paper. They draw no milk from any description of animal, yet have none of the ordinary prejudices of caste, and eat any thing except the dog, domestic cat, beasts of prey, vulture, kite, and snake." They object to food dressed by a Pannwar or Chittra, but they have no scruple in making use of their vessels to cook for themselves, and they had no hesitation in eating any thing we gave them. "Among the tribes to the westward of Sooradah the destruction of female children is common. I believe I may say, general. They purchase their women from other

Gottingeah.
Borie.
Goolodaye.
Tanrabady.
Jiddoobady.

"parts of the country without reference to their parentage." The same custom does not exist in the Maliahs subject to Goomsur. In my former report I stated that the barbarous practice of human sacrifices prevailed every where; but further inquiry has shewn that this is not the case. A full description of this horrible rite will be given in the sequel.

Divisions of Goomsur proper.

- 1 Pooragadotola.
- 2 Kokooloba.
- 3 Gullery.
- 4 Punchagudoo.
- 5 Beerscote.
- 6 Jaksabady.
- 7 Jageruati Prashado.
- 8 Wooturgodotola.
- 9 Wouagherry.
- 10 Bootapally.
- 11 Pilepada.
- 12 Bafepodra.
- 13 Bishkasacaram.
- 14 Dubichanagadotola.
- 15 Gooliah Mootah.
- 16 Boogoda.
- 17 Kurcholy.
- 18 Babanapoor.

Sooradah—its history and the circumstances under which it became annexed to Goomsur.

o repeat its history as given in my former report. "Koonja Sing, the reigning chief when the permanent settlement took place, distinguished himself by the active aid he afforded to the public authorities in the suppression

5. Goomsur proper comprises 18 mootahs or divisions noted in the margin,* of which the first six were held entirely, and the two next chiefly, by the Militia of the country—matchlock peons under the command of Sirdars appointed by the Sircar, and remunerated, like themselves, by lands granted on a favorable rent. It was by this body chiefly that the resistance experienced by our troops has always been made.

6. It has already been remarked that Sooradah became annexed to Goomsur by purchase, and it may be useful in this place to repeat its history as given in my former report. "Koonja Sing, the reigning chief when the permanent settlement took place, distinguished himself by

"of the disturbances then prevailing; and the Government, as an acknowledgment of his services, fixed the assessment of his Zemindary at one half the sum it had previously borne, viz., Rupees 2,500. It before paid Rupees 5,000. At his death the succession devolved to his widow Streemuntoo Puttamah. Woopayendra-Sing,* a relation of the family, disputed her right, and attempted to expel her; but the Government interfered and declared her at liberty to name her heir. Her choice fell upon Janardana Sing, an illegitimate son of her late husband. Woopayendra Sing having renewed his attempt to obtain possession by fomenting disturbances, was taken by Janardana Sing and sent prisoner to the Collector. He then applied to the Civil Court by regular suit and finally gained his end. Janardana Sing was deposed by legal process after having been in possession five years."

"Woopayendra Sing lived only a few months after his accession, and was succeeded by his Widow,* who in her turn, was ejected by the Court in favour of Samasoodera† Sing. Passing over the interval between this event and 1829, during which the Zemindary again became the subject of an action in Court, and was held in succession by two brothers who died without issue, it will be sufficient for my present purpose to mention, that in that year (1829) it was made over by the Collector to Lutchemenarain Sing, the Nephew of the last incumbent, whose widow immediately commenced disturbances. Janardana Sing was then in the service of the Government holding the situation of Sirdar of the Sibbandies. His sons availing themselves of the popular feeling, took to the Hills, and joined the party of Pundapatro and Pooropatro, then as now, the persons of most influence in the country and determined enemies of the new Zemindar, and as there appeared reason to suspect that they were encouraged by their father he was placed under restraint, and was confined in the Jail at Chicacole (until released by me some months ago.) "After many representations from successive Collectors setting forth the dislike in which Lutchemenarain Sing was held by the inhabitants and hill people, and the hopelessness of his ever being able to establish his authority, it was at length determined to put the Zemindary up to sale for the recovery of the arrears due upon it, in order that it might be transferred legally to Danunjiah Bunte, who was supposed to be the only person

* Cousin of her husband.

† Note.—Another branch of the family.

"legally to Danunjiah Bunte, who was supposed to be the only person

"likely to manage it with advantage. After events have shewn that the anticipations then entertained of his management were not well founded. Their new master was even more obnoxious to the inhabitants than their old one, and during the struggle that ensued, the district, which a few years before was one of the most fertile vallies in the Circars, and the mart where the people above the ghauts were accustomed to barter their produce for that of the low country, became almost a desert."

Danunjah Bunje substituted for his father as Zemindar of Goomsoor in 1802 deposed for rebellion in 1815. Restored in 1832, seems from the first to have meditated resistance to Government.

My Report dated 12th August 1836 para 14 to 21.

Do do do para 21 to 24.

a second time the place of his father, who had been restored in the

Do do do para 25 to 27.

interim, but was again displaced for failing to perform the conditions of his tenure. It was hoped that the time he had for reflection during his long exile and his intercourse with a people of peaceable habits, and living under the protection of the laws, would have produced a change in his disposition, but he seems from the first moment of his return to have formed a determination to try his strength with the Government again, for subsequent events have shewn that the funds he had accumulated were greatly more than enough to pay the public demand, and his default, therefore, can only be regarded as a deliberate defiance of its power.

Para 24. Nothing left undone by the Collector to reclaim him, but by commencing hostilities he closed the door to forgiveness. The country then declared subject to Martial Law.

to bring him to a sense of the danger he was rushing into; but his endeavours, although at first they gave hopes of success, inasmuch as part of the arrears was sent to the treasury, ultimately proved vain, and when the troops arrived at Gullery, Danunjah Bunje threw the last die and closed the door to forgiveness, by commencing hostilities and openly opposing them with all the means at his command. The Country was declared to be under martial Law.

Para 31.

32 to 35.

7. Danunjah Bunje the last Zemindar, had formerly been in possession of the Goomsoor country, having been substituted for his father, Streekara Bunje when he took up arms against the Government in 1800, 1801; and was himself deposed for rebellion in 1815 and sent as a prisoner to Chingleput, whence he was recalled in 1832 to take upon himself to perform the conditions of his tenure. It was hoped that the time he had for reflection during his long exile and his intercourse with a people of peaceable habits, and living under the protection of the laws, would have produced a change in his disposition, but he seems from the first moment of his return to have formed a determination to try his strength with the Government again, for subsequent events have shewn that the funds he had accumulated were greatly more than enough to pay the public demand, and his default, therefore, can only be regarded as a deliberate defiance of its power.

8. The Collector left nothing undone which a kind consideration for the wayward character of the man, and a humane desire to avert the necessity of exposing the inhabitants to the miseries of war, could suggest as likely to bring him to a sense of the danger he was rushing into; but his endeavours, although at first they gave hopes of success, inasmuch as part of the arrears was sent to the treasury, ultimately proved vain, and when the troops arrived at Gullery, Danunjah Bunje threw the last die and closed the door to forgiveness, by commencing hostilities and openly opposing them with all the means at his command. The Country was declared to be under martial Law.

36 to 40.

State of affairs on my arrival in camp. Danunjah Bunje reported to be dead, and overtures from his principal adherents to obtain the recognition of his son. Reasons for not attending to them.

42.

at once to the period of my arrival in camp, on the 11th January 1836. I then learnt that Danunjah Bunje was reported to have died at Woodiagherry in Khondistan above the Ghauts on the 31st of the preceding month, and that his adherents had sought to obtain the recognition of his son, Vurdarauze, as his successor. Several letters and messengers had been sent to General Taylor with this view, and the same course was pursued towards me. The fact of the death of the Zemindar was not certain; but situated as we then were I conceived, (as stated

12th August 1836 para 42.

in my former letter "that our policy ought to be the same whether he was dead or not. His possessions had been declared forfeited and so far as the establishment of the public authority and the future peace of the country were at stake, it would make no difference whether the insurgents were headed by him or by the turbulent chiefs who detained his son in their power. I thought it best therefore in my communications with those who came as Vakeels from the boy to confine myself to assurances of kind treatment if he should come in, and exhortations not to follow the advice of those whose evil counsel had brought ruin upon his father, and to decline further verbal messages, as likely to lead to misunderstanding and mistakes. It was of course an object to have him in our hands, but it was a still greater object not to give any pledge that might interfere with future arrangements."

Names of the principal supporters of the rebel Zemindar.

12th August 1836 para 43.

10. Having in my former report given a particular account of the persons who were the active advisers and supporters of Danunjah Bunje's rebellion, it will be sufficient here to name them. The principal were his illegitimate brother Broondavana* Bunje, Jagunnauth Bunje a relation, and Dora Bissoye, a "Bania† Khonde," and, as his title implies, chief of the Home Mootahs. The leaders of most note, after these persons were, Hutteram, Sirdar of Bootapilly and commanding Rogudda, Soondaroy† Bissoye,

* No. 18 of Enclosure in Report 12th August 1836.

† The Bania Khondes are inhabitants of the low country, and are distinct from the Khondes of the uppertable land.

‡ No. 1921-22-26 and 31 of Enclosure in Report 12th August 1836.

* 23 of Enclosure A. in the present Report.

Sirdar of Boogedah and Kurchaly; Baboobalendro* Sirdar of Wonagherry Mootah and in command under or jointly with Hutteram in Rogudda, Joojar Sing Naik

† In Wonagherry Mootah.

of Brinjagherry; † Sungram Sing Sirdar of Jagernat Prashado Mootah; Hurry Bunje commanding Kooladah; Maddoo Bunje head of the hands employed to infest the roads, cut off supplies and followers, and lay waste the country; Woodunderai, Sirdar of Kokoolooba and Wooturgodotolo divisions, and

6 in Enclosure A.

Bulur Sing Sirdar of Gullery. These persons were all participators in the rebellion of their chief, and it was plainly their object in the overtures that had been made, to bring about an arrangement which, while it would save them from the punishment to which they were obnoxious for their past conduct, would continue to them, in the name of the son, the power they had possessed from their influence with the father.

Reduction of Rogudda a dependency of Sooradah 13th August 1836 para 46 to 48.

* No. 21 in Enclosure of the Report 12th August 1836.

frequently engaged. Sooradah itself was quiet, and Mr. Inglis the Sub-Collector had gone there with the view of directing the operations and,

* Gope Sing, Soondere Sing;

among the hill people, to come in, an object in which he succeeded with little difficulty. Their elder* brothers had

† Koonchee Sing, Mohan Sing.

done so long ago, and were quietly living at Itchapoor upon pensions allowed them by the Government. The enterprise succeeded and the expulsion of the insurgents, which was soon followed by the submission of many of the Naicks in that neighbourhood, left us free to act in other quarters.

Paras 49 and 50.

Assembly of the Insurgent Chiefs at Kooladah and the son of the rebel Zemindar sent in by them not being recognized as Zemindar, they determine to persist in the rebellion and the troops commence operations to subdue them and to take full possession of the country.

* Para. 9.

11. At the time of my arrival preparations were in progress for the subjection of Rogudda, a small tract subject to Sooradah, then in the hands of Hutteram* and his followers, with whom our detachments had been

if possible, of inducing the two younger* sons of Janaradana Sing who were still living among the hill people, to come in, an object in which he succeeded with little difficulty. Their elder* brothers had

done so long ago, and were quietly living at

12. At the beginning of February the insurgent Chiefs collected together at Kooladah, bringing with them Vurdaranze Bunge above mentioned who, although equally illegitimate with the other sons of Danunjiah Bunge, was always intended by his father to be his successor, and after some delay sent him to me accompanied by Juggabanth* Bunge, who evidently possessed entire influ-

ence over him, and than whom he could not have had a worse adviser. In the then state of things, however, it was prudent not to separate them; but when, at length, it became evident that the other leaders seeing no prospect of the boy being installed as Rajah, and encouraged by the hope that a spirited resistance would, as on former occasions, enable them to carry their point, were determined to persevere in their rebellion, he was sent out of the country, and the force advanced to the attack of their principal strong holds at Kooladah, Gullery, and Duigaprasad below the Ghauts, and Woodiagherry above, where Broondawana Bunge and the family of the late Zemindar were known to be. The troops were every where successful, and thenceforward occupied the positions they had gained, and by constant night enterprises, in which the rebel party were frequently surprised and suffered severely, compelled them to seek shelter in the distant mountains bordering Duspulla and Nyaghur.

51 to 53.

In ascending the Ghauts the troops opposed by the Khondes, but on reaching Woodiagherry an amicable intercourse established with them. Advance to Huzzergudda and Chockapand in pursuit of Broondawanum Bunge and the Rajah's family, who are eventually delivered up by the Bissoyes.

55 to 58.

13. The party destined to ascend the Ghauts to Woodiagherry met with considerable opposition from the Khondes, and were obliged to force their way—on arriving at the top, they found the villages deserted, but their progress was not further opposed, and when they reached Woodiagherry the men, who had then returned to their villages, came about them in an amicable manner. When I followed six days afterwards, I met with no opposition, and I found with pleasure—that the most friendly intercourse existed between our men and the inhabitants, who visited camp by tribes or mootahs, bringing fowls to barter for small pieces of cloth, tobacco, &c. The people of all the villages near the road met me on the way, and in the course of that day and the next great numbers came with the chiefs of the surrounding Mootahs bringing with them the usual presents of a kid, a bunch of plantains and some fowls, and receiving in return red handkerchiefs and other little articles upon which they set a value. But although they came about us without hesitation and amused themselves with our looking glasses and telescopes they would never speak of the Bissoyes, and nothing could induce them to carry letters to them. Finding that Broondawana Bunje the Rajah's brother and the rest of his family had placed themselves under the protection of the Bissoyes of Huzzergudda and Tintilgudda, I made up my mind to advance without delay. But even when encamped at his own village, Huzzergudda, Sam Bissoye

continued to avoid any intercourse with us. We succeeded however in

capturing one of the Rajah's sons and some of his women near Moondagha, and having thus obtained information in regard to the rest of the party, we followed them to Chockapaud, where the Bissoyes at length joined us, and eventually delivered up Broondawana* Bunje and all the principal members of the family.

* Broondawana Bunje
Sons and 1 daughter of do.
Peira Mabadavee.
Peeda Rannee.
Chinna Rannee.
Matena Rannee six sons and
3 daughters of the late Rajah.
18 Concubines.
10 Peons.

59 to 65.

Disturbance of the harmony
between the Khondes and
our Camp, and the consequen-
ces.

seizing fowls in the villages led to a quarrel with the inhabitants which ended in their own destruction, and, in its consequences, involved us in a war with all the Khondes of the Home Mootahs, who, instigated by Dora Bissoye and elated at their easy victory on this occasion, continued to cut off all small escorts, and gaining confidence from repeated successes, ventured at length to attack strong detachments under European Officers, and threatened the safety of the post at Woodiagherry itself, until the troops were brought to act against them with their accustomed spirit and energy, and by some severe lessons made them sensible of their inability to cope with them.

12th August 1836.

66 to 79.

Further events of the first
Campaign.

15. Having already given a detailed account of the occurrences at this period, and it being my wish on this occasion merely to draw attention to the events which seem to be of most importance, as indicative of the character of the opposition we met with and of the parties engaged in it, and particularly such as tend to illustrate the part taken by neighbouring petty tribes and chiefs during the late operations, and the policy which it seems proper to observe towards them, all that it remains for me to add in respect to what happened during the first campaign may be comprised within a brief space. Hostilities had long ceased in the low country, and the

85.

inhabitants had resumed their occupations and their intercourse with the Collector's people. Notwithstanding the unfortunate occurrences above the Ghauts, the gallant exertions of our troops on other occasions had produced an impression of our power which could not fail to fix the wavering in our

interest and thin the ranks of the insurgents in the struggle yet to come. Of the treasure left by the late Rajah Rupees 18,544-5-0 was discovered

68.

concealed under ground in the village of Wonderakollah belonging to Timmera Moleko, a principal Khonde under Chockapaud, and it is a fact worthy of particular notice that it had been committed to his care with the knowledge and permission of the Bissoyes, and Wandora Moli-ko, the principal Khonde in that District, who were at that moment, as they had been ever since I came down the Ghauts, in attendance upon me, receiving daily an allowance for the subsistence of themselves and followers, and with Sam Bissoye had hitherto deceived us with stories of its being in the keeping of others. The remainder was in the possession of Dora Bissoye and Soonia Sing. The Zemindars of Duspulka and Nyaghar were compelled, reluctantly to deliver up the rebels who had found an asylum within their territory. Every part of the district, including the strong holds of Korijerra, Ambazero, and Jerrapada, justly reckoned the most difficult positions in the country, had been frequently visited by our troops, and the insurgents had no longer any place they could rely upon as a safe retreat. Many of their most influential leaders,

81.

including Bungo Moliko of Mookalingiah whose village is situated immediately at the top of the Doergaprasad pass and who was one of those principally concerned in the Massacre at that place, were taken and those who were still at large when the approach of the rainy season made it necessary to desist from further active operations, had lost most of their power by the submission of Singram Sing, of Jagernat Prashade and the greater part of the Military classes. Dora Bissoye and his

73 to 79.

brother Bukshee with their families were traced and pursued to the Maliahs of Sheringa and Coortilly, where they several times narrowly escaped capture and would probably even then have fallen into our hands, if the advanced season of the year and the difficulty of traversing that part of the country when the Mountain torrents are at their strength, had not made it prudent to abandon the pursuit. Their escape was owing to the intrigues of Sam Bissoye, who though professing a desire to aid us, gave secret information of all our movements, and, by his influence with the people under whose protection they were living, prevented them from delivering them up.

Bissoyes and the Chiefs de-
tained during the suspension of
hostilities in the Monsoon.

16. Anticipating the probability that it would be necessary to "hold Military possession of the country until Dora Bissoye

Para. 85.

"should be secured, or become harmless from the decline of his power and the increase of our own," and that the Maliahs would become the scene of our future operations, from his again seeking shelter and support among the Khondes, I determined to detain the Bissoyes and the other Chiefs who had given him protection, in the hope that the knowledge they would acquire of our character and strength by being removed to the low country for a few months, would make them sensible that their true interests would be best consulted by performing their duty to Government, and induce them to serve us faithfully when hostilities should be resumed. We had also very many other prisoners who, though known to be dangerous characters, could not, in the then state of affairs, be brought to trial for want of legal evidence of their guilt, and still more who would have rejoined the insurgents the moment they were released, and whose confinement therefore was, even in that point of view, necessary as a measure of policy and prudence.

Disposition of the Troops in Goomsur.

17. The force left in the Zemindary during the Monsoon consisted of the 44th and 50th Regiments and a detachment of the 14th which, with the peons of Sungram Sing and others who had come over to us, commanded all the country liable to pay revenue. The positions they occupied were Kooladah, Garada, Toomooroo, Moojagodo and Bellabagoo near Goomsur. The 8th Regiment took up its quarters at Bishtasacaram near the border, where buildings erected by the Rajah afforded excellent cover to the sick, and which being on higher and drier ground than Aska was chosen in preference to it. Moojagodo, though healthy throughout the dry weather, proved very much the reverse during the rains, and it was found necessary to withdraw the regular troops and entrust the post to peons. Being, from its position, the point most open to attack, it could not be abandoned without bad consequences.

To Government 3d March 1837. Unfortunate failure of rain in the Monsoon.

18. The Monsoon months passed away without any disturbance, but the rains proved extremely scanty, and a great part of the lands remained uncultivated. So unfavorable a season is not within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and its occurrence at a time when the people who had fled to other districts were returning to their deserted lands, was a serious misfortune in every point of view.

5th August para 5 and 10.
13th Do.

From 82 to 84.

Resolution of Government to confirm the forfeitures of the Zemindary received with satisfaction by the people.

Intrigues of Dora Bissoye with Ragoonath Banje to set him up as a claimant of the Zemindary.

19. All doubts in respect to the death of the late Zemindar had now ceased, and it again became a question in what way to dispose of the Zemindary and the family. The temper and disposition of his son, Vurdarauze Banje, gave little promise of his turning out better than his forefathers. He had no hold on the affections of the inhabitants, who had all along manifested an utter indifference about him, and he never, from first to last, gave us the slightest information, although he had the means of doing so always in his power, the people about him having been in constant communication with the insurgents. The numerous expeditions which it had been necessary to undertake at different times for the suppression of disturbances arising out of the misconduct of his ancestors or the intrigues of parties struggling for power, had hitherto rendered the district an expensive appendage to the State, and its restoration to the family, would in a few years, produce a renewal of the same scenes, and a repetition of the same calls for the aid of a Military force with its consequences. The knowledge now gained of the country and the success which had attended our arms gave us advantages we never before possessed, but the one would be lost and the other forgotten if our controul were withdrawn—every consideration which ought to weigh with the Government seemed to dictate the propriety of confirming the forfeiture and resuming the lands absolutely and for ever. This was accordingly the resolution it came to, and if any further proof were wanting to shew its propriety, it will be found in the satisfaction with which the decision was received by the people, who, far from evincing any sympathy for the family, hailed their removal from the Zemindary as a deliverance from rulers, who knew no law but the gratification of their own passions, and from whose oppressions no family was safe. But though the people were well pleased at the change in the state of affairs, Dora Bissoye and his confederates, anxious to give their proceedings the color of being actuated by affection for the house of Banje, sent Kingly Dagalee of Gooma and others to invite Ragoonath Sherana Banje, who with several of his relations, has for many years been living at Ingrolee Ghaut on pensions paid from the Treasury, to join the standard of the insurgents and assert his claim to the Zemindary. Having ascertained that he was ready to enter into this plot, and considering that the public interests imperiously required that the intrigue between the parties should be put a stop to, I took advantage of the opportunity

offered by the return of the 44th Regiment to Vizagapatam before hostilities recommenced, to remove this family to Teekaly where they still are.

69. Favorable moral influence of the measures of placing a force in Cuttack to strengthen the authority of Government of passing the act XXIII. of 1836 exempting Goomsur and Sooradah from the operation of the ordinary regulations.

20. In my report of the 12th August last I mentioned that although our force during the first campaign was strong enough to deal with the Hill chiefs of Goomsur it was not equal to the additional task of awing the Zemindars beyond the frontier into affording their co-operation and assistance in seizing the chiefs who had found shelter in their country, which, as subjects of the British Government they were bound in duty to give, and which alone could render our efforts effectual, and that I had in consequence reiterated the request before made by the Collector to the Government of India that a detachment of Bengal troops might be moved to that neighbourhood, but that the want of information regarding the nature of the country and the opposition likely to be met with—information I had not then the means of supplying, had prevented a compliance with my wish. An insurrection having afterwards broken out in Baunpoor, a Regiment of N. I. with the detachment of artillery was placed by the Government of Fort William at the disposal of the Commissioner in Cuttack with the double view of re-establishing the authority of Government in that quarter and aiding in the apprehension of any of the Goomsur rebels who might fly across the frontier. The moral influence of this indication of the fixed purpose of both Governments to break the spirit of insurrection that had manifested itself, and the passing of the Act XXIII of 1836 which declared Goomsur and Sooradah to be no longer subject to the general regulations, and gave to this Government power to adopt the mode of administration best suited to the times, enabled us to resume operations under very favorable circumstances.

Of the persons originally proclaimed as leaders of the rebellion, only Dora Bissoye and two more remained at large, but others had now become prominent as leaders—their names.

21. As had been anticipated, the submission of the greater part of the military classes, and the capture of many of the lowland Chiefs, obliged those who still held out to share the fortunes of Dora Bissoye, and risk their last stake in the Maliahs. The low country continued perfectly

Broondawana Banje	Rupces. 5,000
Dora Bissoye	" 5,000
Veerama Soondora	" 1,000
Wobis Buliar & Co.	" 1,000
Bomma Woodunderah	" 1,000
Hottarant	" 500
Bahooalendro	" 500
Chouckana Sing	" 500

quiet. Of those who had been proclaimed at the commencement of the war, besides Dora Bissoye, only Bahooalendro, and Buliar Sing, re-

mained; but though not publicly proclaimed, there was yet another individual whose apprehension had always been an object, viz. Soonia Sing, the treasurer of the Samastanum. As stated in my former letter, I had refrained from offering any reward for him, partly from the consideration that he had the means of paying higher for protection than it would be expedient to bid for his capture, and partly from the hope that he might be induced to desert the insurgents who were in great measure dependent on the funds in his possession for the means of paying their followers. Circumstances however had now brought forward others, who, although engaged against us from the beginning, had not before assumed the character and post of leaders. Those of most note were Dora Bissoye's brother Bukshée, called also Runna Sing; his nephews Nunda Bissoye

No. 24 in Enclosure A. and Sonka (24) Bissoye, and his son-in-law, Indrajit (19). During the cessation of active operations, all these turbulent spirits were under

the protection of the Khonde Chiefs of the Home Mootahs, who, after interchanging oaths of fidelity to each other and hostility to the Government, divided them among the different tribes. Dora Bissoye, his brother Bukshée, his nephew Sonka Bissoye, and all his other relations

No. 21 in Enclosure A. and personal adherents, except (21) Nunda Bissoye, were made over to the Chiefs of Patlingeah; Nunda Bissoye, Bahooalendro,

No. 26. Do. Soonia Sing and his brother Poonca Naik, to the Chiefs of Pedisheckia, Goozabad and Mookalingiah; and Buliar Sing and his brother Champaty to the Chiefs of Callingia.

22. It was evident from documents which fell into our hands, even before we ascended the ghauts, that Dora Bissoye and

his associates, looking only to the accomplishment of their own rebellious views, and reckless of the consequences which they might entail on the unfortunate victims of their duplicity, had beguiled them into a belief that it was the intention of the Government to deprive them of the privileges they have hitherto enjoyed by taking possession of their country and assessing it to the revenue. Every means in our power were used to counteract the effect of these designs, by explaining to the Kondes through prisoners released for the purpose, and by means of brief procla-

* To the Khondes and other inhabitants of Boddalosh, Patlingia, Peddaheckia &c. Mootahs and the villages thereunto belonging.

mations prepared in the Khonde language and Woodiah character, the real views of the Government, and the punishment which they would bring upon themselves by continuing to afford shelter and support to persons in arms against its authority. They were told that the duty required of them was that only, which, according to immemorial custom, they owed to the Sircar—obedience to the person appointed as Bissoye over them—attendance in arms when their services are required—the seizure and delivery of all offenders obnoxious to its authority—and a trifling annual offering or nuzzer in token of allegiance. Copies of these proclamations were sent also by Sam Bissoye and the Bissoyes of Chockapaud &c., to their sons and relations with letters from themselves, encouraging them to cast away all distrust of our sincerity, and make known the intentions by which we were actuated.

* Instructions to the officers in command of parties.

23. The rains ceased at the end of October, and on the 19th November the troops destined for active operations were assembled at Nowagam complete in equipments of every kind, and as there seemed no longer any chance of the protecting Chiefs being induced to give up the rebel leaders, they were put in motion on the following day, and proceeded at once to occupy the different posts assigned to them. Anxious, however, to leave no means untried by which it might be possible to avert the necessity of inflicting the miseries of war upon the misguided people with whom we were about to come once more in contact, and hoping that the presence of the troops and the fear of losing the means of subsistence, for themselves and families, might yet bring them to a sense of their duty, officers in charge of parties were instructed to make it their first object to command the then ripening crops and prevent their being gathered in, and that, if no opposition was offered, no other measures of molestation were to be resorted to, without further orders.

"Your enemies and the enemies of the Sircar, tell you that the Sircar intends to tax you, this is false, the Sircar has no such intention. Their desire is that rendering the same obedience and service to the Sircar, as you were bound to do to the Rajah, you should continue to live happily. Why should you ruin yourselves and your wives and children by following the evil counsel of Dora Bissoye. To prevent any such event you are hereby informed that all the Sircar requires is.

1st. That you will be obedient to the Bissoy appointed over you by the Sircar.
2nd. That you will all attend in arms, as usual, when the Sircar sends an arrow to summon you.

3rd. That you will be faithful and deliver up offenders obnoxious to the Sircar.

4th. That in token of your allegiance you will make an annual offering (nuzzer) to the Sircar at the time of the Dasarah festival, of a bunch of plantains, sweet potatoes, yams, a Sheep, Ghee, rice, pumpkins or the like according to your means.

Performing these conditions you and your families will remain in peace and happiness.

Advance of the troops, acts of hostility committed by the Khondes which rendered it necessary to compel their submission.

24. The main body of the troops under General Taylor ascended by the Coormingia pass; a detachment under Colonel Alves by that leading direct to Callingia, till then unexplored; another under Captain Reid of the 6th N. I. accompanied by my Secretary Captain Campbell, who was with me before and was well acquainted with the country, to Sarungudda, via Sooradah and Corada, with the view of preventing Dora Bissoye from finding an asylum in Degee, where he bid defiance to Streekar Lunje in former times, or returning to the Mountains near Sheringa, where he contrived to escape us last year; and a third under Captain Hall 49th Regiment by the Cannoobunda Ghaut. It appears to have been supposed by the insurgents that we should ascend by Beeracote and Coormingiah passes, and the principal leaders, Bahcoobalendro, Soonia Sing, Poonea Naick, and Nunda Bissoye, remained at Mokalingiah as the position from whence they could best act according to circumstances; the defence of the several ghauts being intrusted, in the meantime, to subordinate agents. Pantoo Naick, nephew of Dora Bissoye was posted at Deho; Boojoo Naick of Kaliumbar at Goona, whence led the road to the Walsah of Dora Bissoye and his party, and Wonkera Banwah and Panta Naick of Chockapad in Ronabah at the Doorpingiah pass. The parties under General Taylor and Captain Hall were opposed, but suffered little detention or loss. That under Colonel Alves reached its destination without resistance, but some of the coolies in the rear were attacked and wounded. The first blow was thus struck by the Khondes in both quarters, and was shortly afterwards followed by further acts of unprovoked hostility, which frustrated the expectations under which the instructions above noticed had been given, and left no alternative but to employ the force at our command to compel that submission which it was now but too plain could not be effected by other means.

Positions occupied by the troops. Sam Bissoye taken with us to put to the test his professions of a desire to serve us. Instigated by the rebel leaders, the Khondes surprise some defenceless followers and cut them down in the sight of the camp.

25. The positions taken up by the troops were, Patlingeah, Goonzabad, Mookalingiah, Seereekce, Komaracoopa, Coormingia, and Callingiah. General Taylor, with the Head Quarters &c. remained at Coormingia, and the Collector, who had accompanied him thus far, went on to Patlingeah. I ascended with Colonel Alves to Callingiah, which being in the vicinity of Sam Bissoye's country was the most convenient place for his people to join him. He was earnest in his professions of a desire to serve us. That he had the power I knew, and I

determined to put him to the test of a trial. The meeting with his relation and dependents effected, I moved on to Komaracoope. The line of posts then established completely commanded the valleys then covered with ripe crops, but the Khondes still avoided any intercourse with us, and the rebel leaders, in order to commit them beyond the chance of reconciliation, and thus to close the door to any negotiation which might effect their safety, sent a party of them to surprise the washermen of the Patlingeab detachment, one of whom they cut down with their hatchets within sight of the camp. In the pursuit which ensued, a trooper, belonging to a small party of Captain Byam's Horse which happened to be at hand, was shot. His comrades revenged his death by killing two of the assailants.

Beeracote Mootah held by Garsiah Naik and Puntia Naik. Treachery of the former and his punishment.
1. Enclosure A.

26. The Beeracote Mootah which is bordered by Corada and Raniabab was held by Garsiah Naik and Puntia Naik on conditions of keeping that part of the Zemindary clear from Marauders from the Hills. In the early part of the present rebellion they took an active part against us, but towards the close of last year, they sued for forgiveness, promising future fidelity and good service, and the Collector restored them to their lands and gave them grain for their support, their own having been captured or destroyed during the previous Military operations. From their known influence and especially from their influence among the Khondes, it was hoped that they would be valuable partizans, but they proved faithless, and I was at length obliged to make an example of Garsiah Naik, who was executed under sentence of a Court Martial. Puntia Naik afterwards rendered some aid, and is still at large.

27 to 29. Pursuit of Dora Bissoye.

27. Passing over the details of Military operations which are already before the Government in the official reports of General Taylor, I shall follow the steps of Dora Bissoye who, with his characteristic cowardice, deserted his deluded friends the moment danger approached, and fled with all his relations, except Nunda Bissoye, to the low country. Anticipating the probability that he would endeavour to make his way to the southward, a detachment had been stationed at Ganjalabady in Pondacole, south of and subject to Corada, and a strong party of peons at Corada itself under Gopee Sing; one of the two sons of Janardana Sing who gave themselves up in Sooradah. As information

obtained by this person from prisoners he had taken, added to the confessions of Garsia Naik and Putna Naik, put it beyond doubt that Dora Bissoye himself had retired further south, I left Mr. Stevenson to take my place above the Gliants, and descended in the hope that I should be able, by personal communication, to prevail on the chiefs of the petty states on the borders through whose territories his route must necessarily lie, to deliver him up, or at least to give intelligence of his movements.

28. His first place of retreat, after leaving the Patlingeab hills, was the high mountain of Woodingee in Corada, but not considering himself safe in the neighbourhood of Gopee Sing, he moved to the hills behind Dimirapully in Ronabah, where he remained concealed, until alarmed by the approach of the party with me, and another detached by Captain Campbell under Captain Reid to occupy Letchmepoorum, he fell back to Sooradah, and placed himself under the protection of the Bania Khondes of Sundabally. Circumstances which afterwards came to light, show beyond a doubt that the shelter found by him in Ronabah was given with the knowledge and connivance of the Rajah, who from connection with Dammujah Bunje, no less than from natural disposition and the evil advice of his principal servant, Juppit Sing, was friendly to the rebel cause. If the Pondacole detachment, after an ineffectual search of the village of Sundabally, had gone to the hill near it, Dora Bissoye and every one of his party must have been taken, but the Officer commanding, disappointed at not finding them where he expected, unfortunately returned immediately to his post, and ere the detachment from Letchmepoorum reached the spot, the fugitives had dispersed, and the only reward of their zeal and exertions was the capture of an adopted daughter of the late Zemindar and a quantity of cloths which had been left behind in the hurry of their flight. In a service like that in which we were then engaged these mischances will sometimes occur. Our anxiety to succeed is apt to make us too sanguine, and in proportion as this is the case, will be our impatience of failure. This was not the first time that Dora Bissoye owed his escape to the same cause.

29. From this period he became separated from all his male relations and almost all his other adherents. His nephew Indrajit (19)* and several of his party including two of the women who were rescued at the time their companions were killed in the Durgaprasad pass, were given up by the chief of Cat-

* No. 19 Enclosure A.

lingia, a small hill district belonging to Chinna Kimedy. Two more were found in Rogudda.

Bukshee, brother of Dora Bissoye.

30. Bukshee, after leaving his concealment in the house of Bonnapatro in Moondapettah whence he escaped only two hours before the arrival of a guard sent by me to seize him, went back to seek his brother among the Khondes of Sarabady—not being able to obtain intelligence of him there, he returned once more to the neighbourhood of the village where Bonnapatro lived, and although aware that the shelter he had given to him had cost that person his life, relying on the extraordinary fidelity which characterizes all classes of Khondes in their conduct towards those who seek their protection in adversity, sent a servant to procure information and supplies from his widow. The poor woman, afraid of exposing herself to the fate which had befallen her husband, detained the messenger until he was secured by a party of peons sent at her instance, who taking him as their guide, proceeded at once to the spot, where Bukshee had secreted himself. After a desperate resistance, in which he discharged his musket (one of those taken from our men) loaded with three balls into the thigh of one of his assailants, and very severely wounded a second with his sword, he was at length cut down and died shortly afterwards. His niece and her husband, Pantoo Naik who has been mentioned as having commanded a party of the insurgents in the Doho pass, were taken with him.

Para 24.

Final escape of Dora Bissoye among the hills of Sonapoor.

31. Dora Bissoye himself accompanied only by 2 or 3 females and five peons, sought refuge in the hills of Sonapoor, a small tract containing a few small Villages surrounded on all sides by very high mountains 16 miles W. of Catlingia, and nominally dependent on Chinna Kimedy, but in reality subject only to Nundamany, its chief, a spurious branch of the ancient family, who, although his own sons and two of Dora Bissoye's peons taken by us on the spot, acknowledged that he was in the hills close by, obstinately refused to disclose his hiding place and enabled him to escape once more.

The Naiks and peons of Guleri give up their chiefs—capture of others—Bond of union broken, and chiefs given up by their associates and followers. Assistance of the Boad Rajah—joined by Mr. Ricketts, Commis-

Meanwhile the naiks and peons of Guleri, seeing the turn which affairs had taken, gave up their own chiefs Buliar (6) Sing and Sooniah (25) Sing and Champaty (72) the brother of the latter, as well as others of less

sioner in Cuttack, within whose jurisdiction we were now acting—Mawaghana Komara a dependent of Boad obliged to give up the rebels who had sought refuge with him, owing chiefly to the exertions of Sam Bissoye.

Enclosure A.
6—25—72.

† Para 24.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.

† Enclosure A. Nos. 20 to 28
43 and 45.

note; and several of the Molikos* of Puttingeah and the neighbouring Mootahs most implicated in the insurrection had been secured by Mr. Stevenson. The band of union was now broken, and the rebel band no longer able to confide in each other, became dispersed in all directions. Sanko Bissoye, Boojoo† Naick Wonkera Banwah, and Puntoo Naick of Chockapad in Ranabah were seized and given up by the peons of the low Country, who until lately had been their associates. Bahoobalendro ‡ (23) Nunda Bissoye, (21) Sooniah Sing's brother Pooneea (22) Naik, Tingo Moliko (43) of Goonzabad, and Khondah (45) Moliko of Mookalingiah (of all the Khonde chiefs the most desperate and guilty) and some peons, took refuge with Mawaghana Komara of Rathabady, a dependency of Boad but for some time since at war with the Rajah, who, happy at the opportunity of embroiling him with the British Government, sent information of their retreat. Mr. Stevenson, then at Pattingeah, justly considering it better to effect the capture of the fugitives by the offer of a reward, if possible, than to risk their escape by hastily commencing offensive measures, opened a communication with Mawaghana Komara through Sam Bissoye, who was on terms of friendship with him, and possessed considerable influence over the other chiefs in the vicinity, but it ultimately became necessary to advance with a force sufficient to compel compliance or punish disobedience. This determination formed, and the scene of operations being within the territory of Fort William, I requested Mr. Ricketts to move with such portion of the Bengal detachment as he might consider proper to Attanegaudoo where he arrived nearly at the same time that our party reached Burgotsa. Both places are in the Boad territory.

Mawaghana Komara, threatened on all sides by hostile parties, and knowing that the Rajah would gladly afford all the aid in his power, and, what was of still more importance, would be able to supply us with information which would enable our troops to act with promptitude and effect, took the prudent course, and preferring the reward to a contest which could hardly fail to end in his destruction, yielded to our demand. The manner in which the rebels were put into our possession is curious, as shewing the character of the people. As soon as the resolution was taken to deliver them up, the inhabitants of the Village where they had

been living ran away, thus providing a pretext for taking them to some place of greater apparent security. The house to which they were removed had only one outlet. The party sent by me at night to receive them, was met on the road, according to previous agreement, by two men, who, after conducting them to the spot and pointing to the door, immediately disappeared. Not suspecting any danger, they were surprised in their sleep and seized without resistance, although their drawn swords were lying by their side. There can be no doubt that this fortunate result was in great measure attributable to the exertions of Sam Bissoye, who since the recommencement of active operations had done his best to serve us, though not always with immediate success, owing to the clanish feelings of his Khonde subjects, who hesitated to take a part against their countrymen, even though pressed to do so by him.

38. From this period, the insurrection

may be considered to have been at an end.

The Khondes taught by dear-bought experi-

ence, the power of the Government, and the

ruin of further resistance, now, at length,

yielded to the persuasion of the Bissoyes, and

sought for peace by putting us in possession

of all the remaining leaders of their tribe—the

peons in the low country also once commit-

ted in our service, continued to seek out and apprehend every person of consequence who ventured into their Mootahs. The greater part of the muskets taken from our men have been recovered, and it is a fact worthy of notice as shewing the ascendancy we at last gained, that of the many acts of cold-blooded deliberate murder committed by the Khonds on defenceless camp followers and others whom they surprised, the perpetrators in all but one have been caught and have met the just punishment of their crime. To sum up all in a few words, with the exception of Dora Bissoye, there is no one now at large whose capture is of any importance. All his relations of any note are only excepted and lie

a lad* who has never borne arms against us,

have been killed or taken. Most of his peons

and all his principal Sirdars have shared the same fate. He himself is now a wanderer without adherents, influence or power, and I am satisfied that, even if he were to venture to return to the Maliahs of Goomsur, he would find no support. In the low country he never had much influence and assuredly never will have any which can endanger the public tranquillity. He may wander for a time disguised as a Byraggy, or may lie concealed in the jungles dependent upon the fidelity and attachment of some individual of his own tribe for subsistence, but like

Komanah* Ramanah of Purlah Kimeedy, who

was excluded from the general amnesty declared at the termination of the service in that Zemindary and has lately paid the forfeit of his many crimes by an ignominious death, he will one day fall into our hands.

34. The accounts left by Dora Bissoye

Accounts left behind by Dora Bissoye in one of his flights shew beyond a question that Dananjah Bunge was a wilful defaulter.

in his retreat from the hills in Ronabali, besides showing funds derived from other sources, give a detail of receipts amounting to

nearly 70,000 Rupees the property of Danunjiah Bunge—a sum far exceeding the demand of the Government at the time he went into rebellion, and bearing in itself, therefore, the strongest proof of the wilfulness of his default and the necessity of the measures which have ensued. The information afforded by these documents was valuable also in showing the persons in the pay of the insurgent chiefs, and still more so far as my own feelings were concerned in confirming beyond the possibility of error or doubt the guilt of Garsia Naik and others, who had been selected as proper subjects for public example.

The principal leaders of the insurrection in Bannpoor against the Government of Bengal apprehended.

35. I am happy to be able to state that the principal leaders of the insurrection in Banupoor were traced and seized through the exer-

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a Sirdar of one of the Mootahs, and that the Bengal Government at the recommendation of Mr. Wilkinson the Collector of Pooree rewarded their good conduct by granting them 500 Rupees.

36. I have mentioned that I Groomsu

proper is bounded on the W. by the Territory of the petty Chiefs of Corada and Ronabab. When we got possession of the Sircars the two districts were united and known by the former name. The Raj, Ragoonatha Rooca, enjoyed two-thirds of the revenue and his brother Orjoua the Tautra or Military chieftain one-third.

37. Each had two sons. The sons of Ragoonatha Booea were named Pudmanaba Booea and Vassoodara Booea, those of Orjona Domuana Saunto and Gumbhera Deo.

38. Vansoodava Booca with a view to secure to himself the succession as Tautraz assassinated his cousin Domana to whom that post would have devolved in the ordinary course, but fearing the wrath this act might excite against him, fled to Goomsur where he married the daughter of Streckara Bunj (then Zemindar,) and remained until the death of his uncle Orjoona enabled him to return to

From 35 to 40. History of
Coradah and Honabah adjoin-
ing Goomsur on the west.

Hagoonath Booca Rani.	Orjuna Tautanure.
Pedmanabha Booca.	Dzoman. Gumbhera
Vassondaya Tan- ranse who lately died.	Deo 3
Jingreyanth Booca.	Knoosoma Buoca.
Lokanada Booca, present Raj.	
Ronabah.	Para 3 of this report.

Corada—eventually, when his father died he became Tantrauze, his elder brother Pudmanaba Booca succeeding to the Raj.

39. Not contented with the share of the revenue which had been enjoyed by his predecessor, Vassoodava Booca shortly afterwards ejected his brother altogether, but the latter, with the support of the people of Degee, soon regained the ascendancy, and in his turn drove him to Sooradah, where he resided for some years. At a subsequent period, through the assistance of the people of Goomsoor, he found means to possess himself of the Ronabah division, being about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole country, and maintained his independence ever after.

40. The present representatives of the family, are Lokanauth Booca the son of Pudmanaba Booca and present Raj of Corada; Vassoodava Booca's son Juggunnauth Booca now Raj of Ronabah, and Koozsoom Booca the son of Gumbhera Deo, the younger brother of the murdered Domana, who was himself killed in one of the battles which took place between Vassadava Booca and his branch of the family.

Juggunnauth Booca of Ronalah espoused the cause of the insurgents and afforded them all the support in his power. Removed in consequence to Aska.

41. Lokanath Booca, though not active on our side, took no prominent part against us. It seemed to be his policy to remain neuter, and I am not aware of any act of his which we can in justice impugn, but Juggunnauth Booca of Ronabah, despite of all my remonstrances and his own repeated professions of good faith towards us, espoused the cause of the insurgents, and afforded them all the support in his power. I have already mentioned that Dora Bissoye was indebted to the assistance he received through his means, for his escape from our parties on his descending the ghauts. Several articles left behind in the hurry of his flight were found in his house. From the nature and position of his country, its possession by a person friendly to our opponents afforded them a safe passage from the hills of Goomsur to the Maliahs of Sooradah and the neighbouring districts, and threatened to paralyze all our efforts; and as the proofs of his duplicity were too plain to admit of doubt, I removed him to Aska, and placed his villages under a person deputed by the Collector. The good effects of this measure were soon apparent. The rebel chiefs, no longer able to fly backwards and forwards, as danger threatened, fell into our hands one by one, as did also much other property belonging to Dora Bissoye, which had been committed to the care of the Raj and his Dewan, Juppoot Sing.

Recommendation respecting his future treatment, and the settlement of his country.

42. I am aware of the delicacy of interfering with Chiefs hitherto independent, but I am satisfied that the public welfare requires it in this instance. The past history of Corada shows the intimate connexion which existed between Vassoodava Booca and the Bunjes of Goomsur. The bond of union is still stronger in the case of his son, who besides being related to them through his mother, the daughter of Stieckara Bunje, himself married a daughter of the late rebel, Danunjia Bunje. It is obvious that the vicinity of a person thus connected with the deposed family and possessing the feelings which prompted his conduct during the late insurrection which originated in the rebellion of his father in law, must be dangerous to the peace and prosperity of Goomsur. His cousin, Koozsoona Booca, on the other hand, who, if the regular course of succession had not been interrupted by the violence of Vassoodava Booca would be now Tantrauze, appears to be a young man of good natural disposition, and it would seem to be a measure of justice as well as policy on our part to recognize his claim. The conduct of the Ingelee branch of the Bunje family, and what has lately happened in Canara, are striking instances of the necessity of guarding against the intrigues of pretenders, by removing every root from which hereditary claims can by possibility be drawn, and, in no case can that precaution be more requisite than in that now in question. If this course be adopted Juggunnauth Booca and his Dewan Juppoot Sing—also his brother Ramachendra Booyea, should be made to reside in some village south of Itchapoor. An allowance of Rupees 25 per mensem will suffice for their comfortable subsistence, and, as the revenue of Ronabah is very small although the country is of considerable extent, I would recommend that it be paid by the Government.

Chief of Sonapoor.

43. It has been stated that Dora Bissoye escaped from us among the hills of Sonapoor, the Chief of which, Nundamany, refused to assist us to seize him.

Para 31.

Soonapoor being in Chinna Kimedy, Nundamany and his sons did not come under Act XXIII of 1836, and therefore, could not be tried without a Court consisting of more officers than were then on the spot. As the turn which things have taken leaves nothing to be apprehended from their being, at large, I have requested Mr. Stevenson, after explaining to them the consequences they will bring upon themselves by any further failure in their duty, to let them return home.

Loyalty and good service of the Zemindar of Autagudda—A reduction of his Assessment recommended as a reward.

44. The only person among the Zemindars who rendered us any service that merits acknowledgement, was the Zemindar of Autagudda, who from first to last gave all the aid in his power and was greatly instrumental in subduing the insurgents on his border at considerable expense to himself. He is a very old man, but he has a grown up son, and I would strongly advise that the Government should shew the sense they entertain of his fidelity and exertions, and distinguish him from the rest of his class, by some act which shall evince to all the liberality and justice which good service will always receive at their hands. In coming forward to support us at a time when all others stood aloof, and on an occasion when his national feelings may be supposed to have leaned the other way, he braved the loss of popularity among his neighbours, and manifested a degree of loyalty which well deserves our acknowledgments, and which, if permitted to pass unrequited, will assuredly have no parallel hereafter. His territory adjoins Goomsur to the S. E. The present assessment Rupees 55,000, bears somewhat heavily. A reduction of Rupees 3,000 would be felt as a great boon, and would be estimated more highly than any other reward within our power, and I am satisfied that the sacrifice, if such it can be called, will be amply compensated by the good effect it would have in the country, where, particularly among the Hills, the Government is known chiefly as the giver of tribute.

Enclosure.

Rewards recommended to Gunga Dora, a duffadar of peons and Muddoo Bhera a Khonde.

45. Among those of an inferior class deserving consideration, is Gunga Dora, who, as a Duffadar of peons, behaved with great discretion and gallantry on all occasions, and Muddoo Bhera an inhabitant of Patlingia, whose aid in Khondistan was invaluable, and who can never venture back to his own village. To the former, who is employed as a Head peon on 5 Rupees a Month, I would recommend the grant of land to the value of 120 Rupees, and to the latter, who has been made a Naigue in the Beeracote Mootah, a similar grant to the extent of 36 Rupees, a year. The land in both cases to be held during good conduct.

Enclosure.

A provision recommended for the family of Basoo Sirdar murdered by the Khondes for his services to us.

46. Basoo Sirdar, formerly a Sirdar under the Zemindar, acted as a guide to our troops, and fell a sacrifice to the revenge of the Khondes, who murdered him when sent to them with a message by the Officer Com-

manding Durgaprasad. His family live in Goomsur, and considering the circumstances attending his death, I think it will be justice as well as policy to make a provision for them by granting the son land to the value of 50 Rupees, subject to the same condition as in the instances noticed above.

Chawoo Putnaick and Rutna Putnaick principal servants of the former Samastanum recommended to be removed from Goomsur with a provision for their support—villages, &c. forfeited by the rebellion of the former holders afford means for rewarding those who served us.

12th August 1836 para 48.

47. The principal servants of the Goomsur Rajahs were Chawoo Putnaick in charge of the general accounts of the Samastanum, and Rutna Putnaick, the Military Accountant. The history of these men, so far as is necessary to the present question, is given in my former report. The lands and Roossooms enjoyed by them respectively amounted to Rupees 1,770 and Rupees 400 per annum. In my opinion the permanent removal of these individuals, who have no claim on the Government beyond what compassion for their fallen fortunes may be considered to afford, is indispensable to the tranquillity of the country and equally so perhaps to their own safety; for if allowed to remain where they so long possessed power and influence, they could hardly be expected to view the growth of our power with satisfaction—and keep clear from intrigues. The best arrangement will be to locate them in one of the Sircar villages in the open country, with a provision in land sufficient to support them in comfort. The selection of their future place of residence might be left to the Collector, but I would suggest that the value of the grant be fixed as follows—to Chawoo Putnaick Rs. 300, to Rutna Putnaick 150. Besides the villages resumed from these persons, there are also several others which belonged to Boliar Sing, Soonia Sing &c. The particulars have only.

	Mocassahs resumed.		
	Extent of land.	Annual revenue.	
	Buirs.	Rs.	A. P.
1 Broondawana Bunje.....	714	400	...
2 Hatteram.....	97	44	...
3 Vikrama Soondaroy.....	...	100	...
4 Hurry Bunje.....	40	20	...
5 Gudda Vootaunsing.....	110	43	12
6 Aubaya Baliarsing.....	250	121	4
7 Bahobalendro.....	100	50	...
	1,311	779	...

not yet been furnished to me, but the accession of revenue from these sources will exceed the amount proposed to be granted, and it seems to be a just policy that our rewards to those who serve us should go hand to hand with the forfeitures of those who fought against us.

Para 48.—Questions as to the disposal of Sooradah and the provision to be made for the ancient family. Grant of a village of the value of 600 Rupees per annum to Janardana Sing and to his son Soondera Sing respectively.

* Para 5.

receives a pension of Rupees 60 per mensem or 720 per annum payable from the public treasury. The two sons of Janardana Sing, who first

No. 3 in C.

came in to the Collector receive each 10 Pagodas a month. The father while in confinement at Chicacole received 15 Rupees—on his enlargement I increased it to 17 Rupees. It is not possible to look back to the past history of this family without feelings of commiseration. If Janardana Sing had been permitted to remain in quiet possession of the Zemindary in accordance with the wish of the Government, all the violence and confusion which have ensued from his ejection would have been prevented, and the country, now almost a desert, would have been, as formerly, the garden of the earth. Its situation renders it a valuable appendage to the rest of the forfeited territory, and the length of time which has elapsed since it passed from the hands of Janardana Sing precludes any expectation of its restoration. Soondera Sing, one of the sons who last came in, is a remarkably, intelligent and well disposed youth, and has rendered most valuable service throughout the operations in the Khonde country, where, for many months, he was the only means we had of communicating with the people. It was through

Report 12th August, 1836.
Para 73-74.

him that we obtained the guide who led us above the Ghauts in pursuit of Dora Bissoye last year. He has accompanied the troops on all occasions, and in common with his illegitimate brother, Gopee Sing, now appointed Sirdar of the peons under Captain Campbell, has by his conduct acquired the good opinion of every person in the force. These services rendered by one whose misfortunes and former mode of life were likely to have impressed him with other feelings than good will towards us, give him a strong claim upon the Government, and I hope they will mark their sense of them by granting to him a village in the Government estates of the value of about 600 Rupees per annum, and one to the same amount to his father for the subsistence of himself and his two eldest sons. Gopee Sing is already provided for by the appointment he holds. These grants, if made, should not be considered to bar the parties from employment in the public

48. The next question to which I would request attention is the disposal of Sooradah and the provision to be made for the ancient family. Lutchmunarain* Sing, the person to whom, through the interference of the Courts, the Zemindary had devolved when it was sold by Government for arrears, receives a pension of Rupees 60 per mensem or 720 per annum payable from the public treasury. The two sons of Janardana Sing, who first came in to the Collector receive each 10

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service, but on the contrary may be regarded as security for the faithful performance of any trust it may be found expedient to repose in them. Within sight of the Cantonment at Berhampore is a Mocassah village, (Lanjapilly) which lapsed to Government a few years ago, and is coveted exceedingly by the Moherry family. It is at present in

Para 150—Report on K. a very deteriorated state, owing to attacks which have been made upon it at different

times by masked men. Although the fact is not capable of judicial proofs, there is no doubt that these outrages were instigated by the Zemindar of Moherry and his mother, in the hope that they would succeed in forcing the Government to relinquish the village, as they formerly obtained the restoration of the Zemindary itself by the same means. Of all the present Zemindars, this family is the least to be trusted. The possession of the village by a person in whose fidelity the Government can place confidence, would be a good check upon them. I do not know its value, but I fancy it cannot very much exceed the sum I have recommended to be given to Soondera Sing, and if this be the case, the grant of it to him would seem to be the best way of disposing of it. His constant intercourse with us and the knowledge he now possesses of the real character and power of our Government, are likely to make him a better tenant for it than any other person I know.

Reward to the person who assisted in the apprehension of Broondawana Bunge.

12th August 1836. Para 52.

40. While on the subject of rewards I should mention that although 5,000 Rupees had been offered for the apprehension of Broondawana Bunge the circumstances under which he was delivered up appeared to give the Bissoyes no claim to so large a remuneration, nor indeed did they pretend to be entitled to it. The sum paid to them was only 1,000 Rupees. I, however, thought it expedient and proper to mark individual instances of good service by other rewards, although none had actually been proclaimed, and I accordingly

Some I recollect.

Bukshee.....	500
Nunda Bissoye.....	200
Ponia Nalk.....	100
Tanja Molika.....	100

authorized the payment of various sums for the seizure of Bukshee, Soonia Sing, Nunda Bissoye, &c. I regret to say that the account I applied to the Collector for has not been received and many of my own records being still on the road from Goomsur, I have not the means of supplying the deficiency, but I am pretty sure I am correct in saying that the aggregate of the whole falls considerably within the amount sanctioned but not disbursed in the case of Broondawana Bunge.

From 50 to 52.

Resources of Goomsur and Sooradah at present very much reduced. A low settlement has been made for 3 years to encourage the people. The revenue will afterwards probably be sufficient to cover the tribute formerly payable to Government and all charges including the pay of the peons under Captain Campbell and the allowances to the family of the late Rajah—and eventually to cover the additional charge which have always been defrayed from the public treasury for the pensions to Stree-kara Bunge and for his family branch of the family.

The forfeited country besides Goomsur, comprises also the Babanapoor Estate, and the ancient Zemindary of Sooradah, the former purchased by Stree-kara Bunge, the latter by Danunjiah Bunge. The Collector in his report dated 4th October 1836 states "the estimated land revenue of Goomsur according to the permanent settlement account," exclusive of the Jungle Mootahs, at Rupees 96,007—I do not know the origin of the account here alluded to, but it seems clear that it did not form the ground upon which the settlement was actually calculated, and cannot be relied upon as a satisfactory foundation for assessing the lands in future. It is not alluded to in any part of the correspondence that took place at that time. It probably was furnished at some distant period by the Zemindar, or his Officers. The settlement throughout the Sircars was based chiefly on the accounts of the circuit Committee. The Board of Revenue in the final report embodying all the information on the subject, observe, "this Zemindary in point of extent of land and amount of revenue is amongst the first in the province—the prosperity of this district has long been disturbed by internal feuds among its rulers, nor have they been more fortunate in their external relation with the Company's Government. Your Lordship is acquainted with the present situation of its affairs, and that it was but recently reduced from a state of intestine convulsion and open rebellion to apparent tranquillity and subordination. The young Zemindar, Danunjiah* Bunge, is reputed to be of a disposition the most inconsiderate and dissipated, and the late death of the Manager Bawurta has precluded the Collector from the means of restraining him. The father, Stree-kara Bunge, though in a state of prescription, maintains possession of that tract of country lying west of Kooladah towards Durgapraad, whence even if it were desirable, it might be difficult to remove him. These circumstances combined with local and political considerations, have induced us to propose a low Assessment for this Zemindary. The Committee of

50. It has not been possible to obtain correct accounts of the actual resources, and from the interest which all classes have in concealing the truth, some time must yet elapse before that object can be satisfactorily accomplished.

† "In this sum they did not include Ewari alienations to the amount of 40,000 Rupees and paying nothing to the Zemindar."

‡ Deduct sayar &c.....	1,66,140
	4,500
	1,61,640
Deduct †.....	53,800
	1,07,760
	19,035
§ Deduct Sayar.....	1,358-8
	17,701-3
	1,61,640
	6,507
	17,701
	1,85,848

period, the consequence of intestine commotion, the permanent Assessment, fixed at the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, was, on Goomsur 70,000, Babanapoor 5,000, and Sooradah 5,000, from which latter, however, a deduction of one half was made, as already explained, reducing the future tribute to Rupees 2,500. The only detailed accounts extant of subsequent years, belong to Fuslies 1225, 26, 27, when Goomsur and Babanapoor were under attachment and the management of course very lax. The collections of that period, on account of land Revenue, were as follows.

Fusly 1225.....	Rupees 1,24,874
26.....	1,00,892
27.....	45,944

The last year of the series was that in which the Pindaries invaded the country, and it therefore affords no means of judging of the actual resources. Of Sooradah no old accounts are procurable. In Fusly 1245 the settlement of the late Zemindar for Goomsur and Babanapoor, meaning by that term the sum available to him and exclusive of alienations according to such data as we were able to obtain was Rupees 1,07,000, of which, part had been collected by him before we entered the district.

	Rupees.
Goomsur including } 1,05,457½	
Babanapoor.....	
Sooradah.....	1,542½
	1,07,000

"circuit estimated its gross Revenues at 1,66,140 Rupees; ½ parts of this sum, deducting salt and sayar, amount to 1,07,760 Rupees."

51. The Babanapoor Mootah was estimated by the same authority at Rupees 6,507, and Sooradah at Rs. 17,701-3 making a total of Rupees 1,85,848. In consideration of the decline in the collections after that

Goomsur and Babanapoor.....	Rupees 19,521
Sooradah.....	986
	20,507

The rest, owing to the desertion of the inhabitants, and the destruction of their villages, and property by the insurgents, is for the most part irrecoverable—the actual amount realized was Rupees 20,507.

52. In a country where we are strangers, and which is only just recovering from a war of devastation, when almost every house was burnt to ashes, and all the peaceable part of the population fled for safety to the neighbouring estates, it is not possible to expect that the revenue will, at once, rise to its former standard. It is only lately that the people have put trust in the stability of our purpose. The once fertile valley of Sooradah is still almost deserted, and presents little, but large plains formerly productive but now bearing only the trace where fields once were. Under such circumstances, the introduction of individual settlements is out of the question. Our first object should be to restore confidence, and bring back the cultivators, by enlisting the interests of influential persons, who alone know where they are to be found, by a lease of their villages at a moderate rate for a term of years. The engagements made by the Collector are for three years, the rent gradually increasing. The total number of villages settled by him at the date of his report, was 398, viz. 102 jungle villages at Rupees 4,422 in the open country 296 villages at Rupees 80,402; making together Rupees 84,826. This includes Babanapoor and is the settlement for 1246. The Collector explains that from the above sum Rupees 17,870 are to be deducted on account of land given or restored to peons in villages which had previously been rented. The real settlement, therefore, is only Rupees 66,956. The accounts I have received from him show only the amount of the settlement he has now made, without adverting to that borne by the same villages before, or likely to be yielded by those remaining to be settled. It is not possible to judge, therefore, what the final result will be;—but supposing the settlement to be, on the whole, equal to the average of the last 3 years according to the accounts of the Cumums, in which the real resources were no doubt much underrated, it will be sufficient to cover all charges, including the pay of the peons under Captain Campbell, the allowances of the family of the late Rajah, and the tribute heretofore payable to Government. The pensions of the Injelec branch and Streekara Bunge have always been paid from the public treasury, but the revenue will, ere long, bear this charge also. The net revenue now derived from the forfeited Zemindary of Palkondah,

is more than double the permanent settlement; and Purlah Kinedy, so long a source of expense and anxiety, and at the time of the insurrection in 1832-33 burthened with an enormous arrear, will be free at the

Goomsur and Sooradah possess far greater capabilities than Purlah Kinedy and Palkondah whose resources have so greatly improved under good managements. Circumstances particularly favorable for the growth of sugar cane.

end of this year. Goomsur and Sooradah possess far greater capabilities of improvement than either of these districts, and under good management will be a valuable acquisition to the Government. The soil is good, water is every where near the surface, and easily pro-

duced; and the extent of land, now unprofitable but capable of being brought under cultivation at little trouble and expense, is very great—sugar-cane can be grown in any quantity, and the advantages which Ganjam possesses in good houses and a safe port, will probably induce European settlers to encourage its culture much more than has been

* 12th August 1836 Para 94.

But the most gratifying consequences will be the change from a state of violence and rapine to peace and security, and the moral influence which must arise from the establishment of our power on a firm basis which will be felt beneficially as well beyond as within our border.

will have elsewhere in Cuttack as well as in our own provinces.

necessary for the limited wants of the native population. But, as I have said* before, the most gratifying consequences of the resumption will be the change from a state of violence and rapine, to peace and security of life and property; and the moral influence which the establishment of our power on a firm basis,

53. The present state of affairs gives promise of lasting peace and prosperity. The country is completely in our possession—new villages are rising every where. The Military classes, who were our active opponents, have given the best proof of their submission and the best earnest of obedience for the future

Present state of affairs—new Molikos appointed in the Rhonda country in place of Dora Bissoye's adherents. The office of Dora Bissoye conferred upon Sam Bissoye. Character of this person and remarks upon his conduct—a village in the low country conferred upon him as Enain.

by delivering up their own chiefs. New Molekos have been installed in the place of Dora Bissoye's late adherents, who have suffered death or been removed from the country, and his own office has been conferred on Sam Bissoye, to whom they have all sworn obedience, and who, on his part, in common with the other Bissoyes, has taken the oath of allegiance and service. In order to give the ceremony as much weight as possible, Sunnuds have been given to each Bissoye appointing him to the office he holds, Sam Bissoye receiving a separate one as "Dora"

* This title is given only to Chief Ministers.

or "Moliah" Bissoye, with the title of Bahadur Bukshee,* in order to distinguish him from his predecessor. It may, perhaps, be

thought that the conduct of this man during the first part of the late insurrection, attaches too much suspicion to his character to justify the confidence now reposed in him, but I have no apprehension of his falling from his duty hereafter, and I have the satisfaction to know that both Mr. Stevenson and Captain Campbell who have most at stake concur with me in thinking that he is the best person for the trust. So long as the future fate of the Zemindary remained in doubt, it was natural that the Bissoyes, who, like all other feudal chieftains, had a strong attachment to the family which had so long reigned over it, should, even from that feeling alone, be lukewarm in our cause, and when it is considered that our policy on all former occasions of a similar kind gave them every reason to look for its restoration, as, at least, a probable event, it must be admitted that it was only common prudence to avoid any step that might embroil them with all other classes in the Zemindary. In the present state of things these considerations have ceased to operate. The removal of the ancient family, and the resolution which the Government have now shewn to maintain possession, followed as they have been by the destruction of Dora Bissoye's power, and the capture and punishment of the chiefs who protected him, have altogether altered their position, and they have sense enough to know that they will now best consult their own interests by fidelity to us. Sam Bissoye is an educated and a sensible man. His favorite son, (a very intelligent lad about 18 years of age) gives good promise for the future, and if Mr. Stevenson and Captain Campbell succeed in prevailing upon him to reside occasionally with them in the low country, which he appears well inclined to do he may be expected to prove even a still more efficient means of communication and control between the Khondes and the Government than his father. In order to give them a stake in the low country, and cover the expense attending their visits to the public functionaries, the village of Poddolo near Nowagam, a Mocassah forfeited by the rebellion of Nanto Gooroo, formerly the Sirdar of the Sibbendy corps, has been conferred upon Sam Bissoye in ciam.

Peons of Gullery &c., arrangements for the settlement of their lands.

54. The peons of Gullery and some other Mootahs having been too deeply implicated in the rebellion to be hastily admitted to pardon and favor, the settlement of their lands has not yet been completed. So far as the enquiry has gone the lands heretofore held by this class amount to Rupees 29,783. Hitherto

they have been confined to particular Mootahs where they and their relations were the only cultivators. Like all such establishments it contained many who were not capable of service. To let the whole admit at once was of course out of the question, but as it was evident that a body so constituted and having undivided possession of the most fertile part of the country would be difficult of control at all times, and could be little relied upon in case of further disturbances, it was considered prudent to disperse them by allotting some of them lands in other Mootahs. The arrangement has the

	Amount	Peons
* Former amount	29,783	1,188
Present Do.	19,048	1,969
	9,549	774
	774	
Difference less	8,775	

further advantage of providing for the safety of tracts heretofore without protection, and of giving a higher rate of remuneration to the Sirdars, who are men that have distinguished themselves in our service, and are too deeply committed with the insurgent party, to be likely to waver in their fidelity. Hereafter, as lapses occur and the state of the country may admit, a considerable part of these alienations may be brought into the list of Government lands.

Captain Campbell's peons if found to be as useful as is anticipated, it may be advisable to increase the number by selecting from the Saicustanum peons, and to place some of the peons employed in Purlah Ki-rady on the same footing under the command of the same officer with the assistants of a Subaltern.

12th August 1836, Para 91-92.

55. Captain Campbell is now engaged in raising and organizing the peons authorized to be entertained for service in this part of the country, and speaks of them in the highest terms. In a warfare among the Maliahs, local knowledge is invaluable. Our chief drawback in this as in all other wars in the Sircars was the want of this advantage. In every other respect, except in nimbleness, indeed, our men were superior to their adversaries. The immediate vicinity of water is indispensable alike to the concealment and the existence of the rebels. They could not depend upon distant sources without risking detection. Above the ghauts the little streams were a never failing guide, but in the fastnesses below, where their supplies are derived from pools and wells, those only who know where water is to be obtained, can guess where they are likely to be found. It may be hoped that the little corps now about to be raised will furnish individuals possessed of local information of this kind in respect to most of the Hill Zemindaries, and that brought up and paid as they will be under the eye of Captain

Campbell, they will be of infinite use in the event of any future disturbances in Goomsur or the neighbouring Zemindaries. If these anticipations should be realized, it will, I think, be advisable eventually, when every thing becomes settled to increase their number by selections from among the Samustanum peons, who, for a small additional pay independent of their lands, would probably consent to the constraint of discipline: and to place also some of the peons employed in Purlah Aimeli and other places, upon the same footing, paying them, of course, as now from the resources of the Zemindary or estate for whose protection they are entertained. But if this should be done Captain Campbell will require the assistance of a junior Military Officer. His other duties would not enable him unaided to maintain so large a body in that state of subordination and discipline without which there would be a repetition of the abuses which destroyed the efficiency of the former Sibbandy Corps. We have now an opportunity of securing the services of a class of men who have not before been within our reach, and it is in every point of view good policy to avail ourselves of it.

* Tassildar's Establishment &c.
Enclosure D.

56. * The enclosure shews the native Establishment now employed in Goomsur, and that which the Collector proposes for the future. The increase of expense is Rupees 91½ per mensem, viz., a Jawabnavess and four Daloyets for the Assistant Collector in charge, Rupees 49; in the Tassildar's Cutcherry Rupees 42½. I recommend that the arrangement may receive the sanction of Government. Captain Campbell will, of course, have the assistance of one of the Sheristadars when necessary. When every thing becomes settled and the dread in which the country has been held has worn off, the amount will probably admit of reduction. * At present it is necessary to pay Servants more highly than in other places to induce them to go there. In speaking of

* Sooria Narrain.

the Tassildar* I should be unjust if I did not take the opportunity to bear testimony to the unwearied zeal and extraordinary energy with which he has continued to superintend the affairs of the Zemindary amid difficulties of no common kind, and despite of repeated attacks of fever. Although frequently very ill, he has never shrunk from the task he has undertaken, and he has acquitted himself in a manner alike creditable to himself and beneficial to the country. On leaving Goomsur, I presented him with a pair of Shawls in the name of the Government, which I hope will be approved of, and when he retires from the Service, if his future conduct should be such as to maintain the high character he now bears, I trust

the Government will reward him in the mode most acceptable to him—whether by a pension or the grant of some land. Rules made for ordinary times and duties, should not be applied to cases like his. I should mention that he was selected by the Collector for the situation on the retirement of the first Tassildar, soon after my arrival in Goomsur.

Observations as to the causes of the greater frequency of disturbances in Ganjam than in Cuttack. The essential cause to be found is the difference in the system of Government.

57. In speaking to the greater frequency of disturbances in Ganjam than in the neighbouring province of Cuttack, people are apt to overlook the difference in their internal administration. In Ganjam the Zemindars, and all connected with them, are subject to the Courts and general regulations, in common with the inhabitants of the Carnatic; the assessment fixed originally on the principle of allowing them one third of the gross revenue to meet the contingencies of seasons and the expense of maintaining their station in society, owing to the fall in the value of produce, has, for many years past, left them a smaller available surplus than formerly; their Zemindaries in case of default, are liable to sequestration, and eventually to sale, for the recovery of the public demand; and, those sources failing they are liable in their own persons to arrest and imprisonment. In Cuttack, on the other hand, the Zemindars are expressly exempted from the operation of the general regulations, free from all interference in the internal Government of their country, their tribute a mere pepper corn compared with that paid by ours; default from want of means impossible, and all its attendant evils, of consequence, unknown. Another pregnant source of irritation and disturbance arising out of the permanent settlement, was the abrogation of the right of the ruling power to select the son or near relative most acceptable to the people and best qualified to fulfil the duties of Zemindar, and leaving the title to succession to be settled by the Courts. In my Report on Purlah Keredy I had occasion to mention two cases in which the deaths of the then incumbents would probably make it necessary for the Government to interfere to compel, by force of arms, submission to decrees in favour of individuals personally obnoxious to the people. By a fortunate coincidence, both the questions then anticipated, arose at the moment of Sir F. Adam's visit to that part of the country, and the mischiefs which must have ensued from legal proceedings, were averted by an amicable adjustment between the parties concerned.

58. The great error was in supposing that a The great error of our system was the application to the hill system adapted to Districts where the authori-

country of laws and regulations unsuitable to the circumstances of the people and which could not be enforced. Illustrations of this error.

ty of Government is paramount, could be applicable to these mountainous tracts where up to the present period after a lapse of more than thirty years, if we except those hill districts which are under the immediate management of the Collector, we in truth possess no police and no power. The rebellions in Golkondah, and Vizianagrum, and in the Southern parts of the Vizagapatam district formerly belonging to the Payakarow family, and the insurrections in Purlah Kinedy and Palkondah, so long the scene of anarchy and violence, and the cause of so many expensive Military expeditions, are fresh in the recollection of Government. The history of Goomsir and Sooradah presents much the same features of violence and disorder, and exemplifies in a still more striking manner, the effects of the system. Witness the attempt to enforce judicial process on complaints for personal injury, which led to rebellion in the one, and the effect of the interference of the Courts in the other, which, by ejecting the individual whose father's personal services during the insurrection prevailing at the time of the permanent settlement induced the Government to fix the public demand in perpetuity at one half of the former amount of tribute, and by repeatedly transferring the district to new claimants, who all in their turn took up arms in support of their pretensions, ended in its utter desolation. These events produced their natural effects, and the character of Government has been compromised from the fear of similar consequences. Streeckara Bunge resisted with impunity all attempts to induce him to surrender Maharta a proclaimed rebel, or the sons of Janardana Sing, then in rebellion, and even beat the persons employed by the public authorities to confer with him—Damunjiah Bunge did the same, and only gave him up when the troops had entered his Zemindary—Daracotta concealed Moodawan, a notorious offender, despite of the orders and threats of the local Officers. Bedoghoda gave protection to Chanchan* Sing, who has lately been executed, and forcibly detained the sons of the Chinna Kinedy Rajah for years, in defiance of the Magistrate and his Establishment, and at last only set them at liberty when he saw that I was determined to compel obedience by force, if necessary—Pretapgherry successfully resisted the exercise of any Police authority and laughed at all remonstrances—Jellantra persisted in protecting some murderers in opposition to the repeated orders of the local authorities. Mundasa seized Choudy, a female, while travelling, and detained her in spite of warrants &c. I

Para 6.

Para 6.

* No. 20, Enclosure in Report
12th August 1836.

Para 6.

mention these instances as examples, not as solitary or extraordinary cases. Unhappily they have been too common.

Consideration of the suggestion to place the District of Ganjam or part of it and of the hilly tracts of the adjacent districts under a Commissioner.

59. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, in reference to the late disturbances observes, "it appears not sufficient that the Zemindaries in which the disturbances actually occurred should be exempted from the operation of the ordinary regulations, and it may be essential that an unity of control and an uniform system of supervision should be established throughout the whole of the adjoining tracts where the same local peculiarities prevail, and the same plan of administration is applicable." His Lordship in Council alluding apparently to a suggestion made by Sir F. Adam, further states, that he is "prepared to receive the proposal of any arrangement which may be submitted by this Government, having for its object to place the district of Ganjam, or any portions of that district, or of the Hilly tracts of the adjacent districts of the Northern Circars, under a Commissioner, in whom should be vested the powers of the Sudder Adawlut, of the Court of Circuit, and the Board of Revenue, and who should generally have authority similar to that which was conferred on the Commissioner of Cuttack, who was appointed under Regulation V. of 1818 of the Bengal Code, or to that possessed, under the instructions of which a copy is annexed, by the Agent of the Governor General appointed under Regulation XIII of 1833 of the same code, for the administration of the Districts, which had, at different periods, been the scene of extensive disturbance on the south western Frontiers of Bengal."

60 and 61. Reasons for thinking it inadvisable, and that it would be preferable to vest the Collectors of Ganjam and Vizagapatam respectively with the power of Commissioner for the administration of the Hill Zemindaries.

60. The Hill Zemindaries in Ganjam form by far the greater part of the District, the belt running between them and the sea coast being very narrow. A great portion of Vizagapatam also is of the same mountainous character. The appointment of a Commissioner to the superintendence of these tracts alone would, I think, be inadvisable. The nature of the country is opposed to such an arrangement. Without authority in the low lands, the exercise of an effective controul among the Hill Zemindars would be doubly difficult. The controul, in whomsoever vested, should be general, and complete. In the event of disturbances in the Hills, our resources, both in men and supplies, must be drawn chiefly from below, and the Commissioners must have the power to command the service of the Collectors of the low country. But this

would place the latter in an anomalous situation, partly independent, partly subordinate, which would hardly be likely to produce that harmony and cordial co-operation so essential to the good of the service. Until lately the supposed unhealthiness of the climate, and the comparatively low rate of salary in the Districts to the northward, led to the appointment of Collector being accepted in them merely as a step to something better and the frequent changes resulting from this cause operated greatly to their injury. Persons thus situated could hardly be expected to take much interest in their districts and were of course wanting in knowledge of local circumstances and individual character which can only be gained by experience. Their main object was to keep things quiet while they should remain in charge, and the Government aware of this, hesitated to place that confidence in them without which few men will be bold enough to take upon themselves the responsibility of acting with the promptitude and energy necessary to maintain the character and authority of Government at distant stations. The improved footing on which these Collectorates are now placed in respect to emolument, will enable the Government to command the services of those best qualified for the trust, and it may be hoped that a better order of things will result. The appointment of a Commissioner for Ganjam, or for it and Vizagapatam jointly, with the high powers contemplated in the letter of the Supreme Government would so alter the position of the present Collector Mr. Stevenson that he would be unwilling to remain, and on that ground alone, even if there were no other, I would strongly recommend that it be not carried into effect, as I am satisfied no other person, whatever his talents and qualifications in other respects may be, could supply the loss the district would sustain by being deprived of the services of one, who, with a knowledge of the country and the people acquired under circumstances well calculated to shew them in their true colors, and not likely to occur again, possesses also the confidence and respect of all parties. The success of the troops and the establishment of our authority in Goomsur and Sooradah which, from their position on the extreme limit of the Sircars, and their reputation for natural strength and the warlike character of the inhabitants, have always held the first rank among the Hill Zemindaries, will add greatly to our strength, political as well as real; but as yet the foundation only has been laid, the superstructure still remains to be reared, and this can be best done by those who have been engaged in all that has yet been done and are acquainted with the past conduct and connexions of the various feudal classes, upon the skilful management of whom much will still depend. The Chiefs now in power have been

selected by Mr. Stevenson and Captain Campbell with whom they are personally well acquainted, and it could not be expected that they would act with the same zeal and confidence, if made over to the government of strangers.

61. In my judgment the course best adapted to present circumstances will be that which, while it shall add to the weight and influence of the local authority, will remove, as far as possible, existing causes of irritation on the part of the Hill Zemindars, and I would recommend with a view to this end both in Ganjam and Vizagapatam that those tributaries, be exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts, and placed exclusively under the Collector of the district, and that the powers now vested in the Criminal Judge and Courts of Appeal and Circuit be transferred to that Officer, modified so far as to dispense with Mahomedan law and provide for a reference to the Foujdaree Adawlut in cases where he may consider it proper to adjudge punishments exceeding the competency of the Criminal Judge. Under this arrangement, all cases arising in the Hill Zemindaries, civil and criminal, would be tried by the Collectors, subject to revision and control by the Sudur and Foujdaree Udawlut, who in the exercise of their supervision should look only to the administration of substantial justice, and dispense with the observance of any forms not essential to that end. In the Revenue Department the Collector should act under the general control of the Board of Revenue. By both authorities he should be allowed much discretion, for it is the knowledge that he has the power to act on the instant that will best prevent the necessity of putting it in force. The jurisdiction of the Courts in all other parts of the districts would remain the same as at present. The proposed transfer of the Zillah Court to Vizagapatam might then take place immediately, and if its jurisdiction were extended to the tract south of Teekaly and Purlah Kimedy, the remaining jurisdiction of the present Zillah Court might be easily executed by a principal Sudur Aumeen stationed at Itchapoor, which would be nearly in the centre of his district. The necessary accommodation would not be attended with much expense, as the jail at Chicacole would still be available for prisoners under sentence and the Court House would be a far better Cutcherry than that for which the Government now pay 40 Rupees a month.

12th August 1836, Para 92.

If the Collector is vested with the authority proposed a pecu-

62. I noticed on a former occasion that the frequent mission of the Commissioner to Ganjam has lowered the weight and influence

lar designation should be given to him as a mark of distinction, that of Collector and Government Commissioner appears to be appropriate.

which once attached to the name of Collector, and I would again press upon the attention of Government the expediency of giving that Officer some designation more suited to the relation in which he now stands to the people of Goomsur and Sooradah, and the nature of the further authority proposed to be vested in him. Perhaps the most appropriate designation would be Collector and Government Commissioner for the Hill country. The Zemindars themselves consider the distinction of being addressed on white paper as one of the greatest honors that can be conferred on them; and are fully alive to the difference in the official rank of European functionaries. From the same feeling, the Military classes have a high regard for the titles and other honorary privileges, such as the right to wear a bloodred stripe on the forehead, or a string† over the shoulder, which the Zemindars were used to confer, and I would recommend, as one of the most powerful incentives to good conduct on the part of that body, that the principal local Officer, however he may be denominated, may receive authority to reward individuals who may distinguish themselves, in that way. The names by which the principal leaders in the insurrection were known, are in fact, titles of this kind conferred upon them by the Rajah; for example—

Bawoobalendro.....	"Strong of arm."
Joojar Sing.....	"Lion in war."
Sungam Sing.....	"Great in battle."
Hutteram.....	"Strong as the Elephant in battle."
Woodanderai.....	"Inconquerable."
Bulhar Sing.....	"Lion hearted."
Ranna Sing.....	"Strong as a Lion in battle."
Champate.....	"Commander."
Kalia Sing.....	"One who works in darkness."
Pokeo Sing.....	"Swifter than the winged tribe."
Moglia.....	"One who can get through a rock" in allusion to his dexterity in breaking through the walls of houses.
Chunghau Sing.....	"Swift as the Hawk."

The four last were noted robbers, and their titles supply a good exemplification of the system in the Hill Zemindaries, where the Laird is entitled to a half share of all plunder.

63. I think we should keep in view so desirable an arrangement, where local circumstances will admit the transfer by the Hill Zemindars of territory in lieu of Peshcush, leaving them liable only to the payment of a pepper corn rent as a mark of subjection; but this is an object which will require much caution and discretion in its attainment, and ought only to be attempted by degrees, as the Zemindars themselves may be brought to desire it. Any abrupt proposition by the Collector might excite distrust and suspicion. The accession of territory, if well selected, would not render necessary any material increase of the revenue establishment; most of the Zemindars possessing villages contiguous to the Government lands. The Sayer and Abkarry within their limits should, I think, be left entirely in their hands. They are so in fact now, for no one else could rent them. As respects the inhabitants who would still continue under their Government, the fear of their emigrating to the Sircar villages would prove a greater safeguard to them against oppression than any system of police it is possible for us to keep up in such places.

64. I come now to the subject of human sacrifices. The ceremonies attending this barbarous rite and still more the mode of destroying life, vary in different parts of the country. In the Maliahs of Goomsur the sacrifice is offered annually to "Thadha Pennoo" (the earth) under the effigy of a bird, intended to represent the Peacock, with the view of propitiating the Deity to grant favorable seasons and crops. The ceremony is performed at the expense of, and in rotation by, certain Mootahs composing a community and connected together from local circumstances. It was not possible to ascertain the number of places in which these sacrifices take place, but they are understood to be very numerous. Besides these periodical sacrifices, others are made by single Mootahs, and even by individuals, to avert any threatening calamity from sickness, murrain or other cause. It is believed that the victims may be of any caste, sex or age, but Mr. Stevenson to whose inquiries I am indebted for most of my information on this subject, did not hear of any instances of Khondos having been sacrificed. Grown men are the most esteemed, because the most costly. Children are purchased and reared for years with the family of the person who ultimately devotes them to a cruel death when circumstances are supposed to demand a sacrifice at his hands. They seem to be treated with kindness, and if young are kept under no constraint, but when

old enough to be sensible of the fate that awaits them, they are placed in fetters and guarded. A girl made her way to Mr. Stevenson's camp at Patilingia with irons on her legs. There appears to be no difficulty in procuring victims—most of those who were rescued had been sold by their parents or nearest relations. A practice, which from all we could learn, is very common. Persons of riper age are kidnapped by wretches who trade in human flesh. The victim must always be purchased—criminals, or prisoners captured in war are not considered fitting subjects—the price is paid indifferently in brass utensils, cattle or corn. The Zancee or Priest (who may be of any caste) officiates at the sacrifice, but he performs the Pooja (offering of incense, flowers &c.) to the idol through the medium of the "Toomba," who must be a Khonde child under 7 years of age. This child is fed and clothed at the public expense, eats with no other person, and is subjected to no act deemed impure. For a month prior to the sacrifice there is much feasting and intoxication and dancing round the "Meria," (victim), who is adorned with garlands &c., and, on the day before the performances of the barbarous rite, is stupified with toddy and made to sit, or if necessary, is bound at the bottom of a post, bearing the effigy above described. The assembled multitude then dance around to music, and addressing the earth, say, "O God we offer the sacrifice to you—give us good crops seasons and health," after which they address the victim: "we bought you with a price, and did not seize you—now we sacrifice you according to custom, and no sin rests on us." On the following day, the victim being again intoxicated and anointed with oil, each individual present touches the anointed part, and wipes the oil on his own head. All then proceed in procession around the village, and its boundaries, preceded by music, bearing the victim, and a pole, to the top of which is attached a tuft of peacock's feathers. On returning to the post which is always placed near the village deity called "Zakaree pence" and represented by three stones, near which the brass effigy in the shape of the peacock is buried, kill a hog in sacrifice, and having allowed the blood to flow into a pit prepared for the purpose, the victim who, if it has been found possible, has been previously made senseless from intoxication is seized and thrown in, and his face pressed down until he is suffocated in the bloody mire amid the noise of instruments. The Zancee then cuts a piece of flesh from the body and buries it with ceremony near the effigy and village idol as an offering to the earth. All the next day afterwards go through the same form and carry the bloody prize to their villages where the same rites are performed part being interred near the village idol, and little bits on the boundaries. The head and feet remain un-

touched, and the bones when bare are buried with them in the pit. After this horrid ceremony has been completed, a buffaloe calf is brought in front of the post, and his forefeet having been cut off, is left there till the following day. Women dressed in male attire and armed as men, then drink, dance, and sing round the spot, the calf is killed and eaten, and the Zancee (priest) is dismissed with a present of rice and a hog or a calf. Of the many ways in which the unhappy victim is destroyed in different parts, that just described is perhaps the least cruel. In Streerainpooram and Guddapooram in the Maliahs of Chinna Kimeddy, the effigy represents the elephant, and there, as in part of the Goomsur Maliahs also, the flesh is cut off when the unfortunate creature is still alive. I have understood that in Jeypoor and Kalahandee and Bustar the victims are supplied by seizing inhabitants of the neighbouring provinces.

Victims rescued.

65. Captain Miller of the 43d Regiment, when at Coopatty in Gullery, managed with much discretion to rescue no less than twelve victims. Seventeen more fell into Mr. Stevenson's hands. The girl who made her escape to that Gentleman's camp disappeared after a few days, and he could never learn more of her—of the remainder, ten were restored to their friends, and eighteen children, from three to ten years of age, whose homes it has been impossible to trace, still remain with Mr. Stevenson and Capt. Miller.

66 to 73. Means of abolishing the barbarous practice—considerations to be kept in view.

66. The best mode of effecting the abolition of this barbarous practice is a question of much difficulty. There is perhaps no subject on which we need to be more on our guard, lest our feelings carry us beyond the bounds of sound discretion. To form a just opinion of its importance, and of the line of policy which it is proper for the Government to adopt, it is necessary to keep in mind that besides the Khonde districts of Cuttack and those under this Presidency, commencing southward with Jeypoor and extending beyond the Maha Nuddee, it embraces also many parts of the Nagpore provinces and a large belt of territory hitherto independent.

67. No one is more anxious for the discontinuance of the barbarous custom than myself, but I am strongly impressed with the belief that it can be accomplished only by slow and gradual means. We must not allow the cruelty of the practice to blind us to the consequences of too rash a zeal in our endeavours to suppress it. The superstitions of ages cannot be eradicated in a day. The people with whom we have to

deal have become known to us only within the last few months, and our intercourse has been confined to a very small portion of the population, among the greater part of whom the same rites prevail, and of whose country and language we may be said to know almost nothing. We must not shut our eyes to the fact, that, although we may desire to limit our interference to the territory owing subjection to us, any measure of coercion would arouse the jealousy of a whole race, possessing the strongest feelings of clanship, and, whatever may be their dissensions in ordinary life, likely to make common cause in support of their common religion.

68. But supposing even that the consequences of our interference could be restricted within our own territory, in what way is it to be enforced? Let us take for example the upper Maliahs of Goomsur—a very inconsiderable, and now the best known portion of the whole—we have no troops within that range and the Bissoyes, the only people who could possibly be expected to second our views, have only a few peons on whom they could rely on such an occasion. The great mass of their subjects are Khondes. Their influence is the moral effect of habit, not of physical power. Men thus situated cannot be expected to aid in the compulsory abolition of a custom which all the surrounding tribes hold sacred. The victims rescued by our parties were taken at the close of the last campaign, when our arms were triumphant and our troops were still on the spot, but even then the Bissoyes were afraid to appear openly to assist us. The state of things is now entirely changed. The withdrawal of our force has left them to their own resources, and it would be little short of madness in them to take an active part without the support of Government, pledged for the future, as well as for the present. The same observation applies to the Zemindars on both sides the border. Are the Government prepared to give this pledge and to engage in an undertaking, which to be effectual to the end in view, must lead to the permanent occupation of an immense territory, and involve us in a war with people with whom we have now no connexion, and no cause for quarrel; in a climate inimical to the constitution of strangers, and at an expense which no human foresight can calculate. It is not possible that the Maliahs generally could ever be brought to yield a revenue worth having, and it should be remembered that any revenue derived from those under Zemindars belongs of right to them, and not to the Government.

69. But setting aside all considerations of policy and expediency, and regarding the question as one of humanity only, would it be consistent with that principle to pursue a course towards a wild race, ignorant

of our manners and character, and unable to appreciate our motives, which would leave them no choice but the immediate abandonment of ceremonies interwoven with their religion, or an appeal to arms against our authority? Of the result of reducing them to such an alternative, or of the fearful sacrifice of life from sword and sickness, which would thence ensue, there can be no doubt, but it is, I think, more than doubtful whether the desired object could ever be attained by such measures. From all I have seen of them and know of their country, I feel convinced that no system of coercion can succeed, but on the contrary, that the attempt would greatly increase the difficulties of the undertaking, by engendering fear and distrust, where it should be our endeavour to inspire confidence and good will. It is too much to expect them to believe that our interference if quietly permitted will be restricted to this point alone.

70. I have already remarked in another place that the prejudices of caste have little influence among them. There is therefore less drawback to a free intercourse with them than with any other people on this side of India, and there seems every reason to hope that this peculiarity in their national character, and their taste for foreign productions, by leading to more frequent and unreserved communication with the Officers of Government and the inhabitants of the low country, and thus extending their knowledge, will gradually wean them from this barbarous superstition more especially as even among their own caste, the rite though very general is not an universal practice. It has no existence in Degee, Gooloodoye, Beree, the Maliahs of Bodoghodo Coroda or Sooradah. It is true that this is a very confined tract compared with the great extent of territory wherein it prevails, but the exception small as it is, is a fortunate circumstance, and seems to offer a better groundwork for our exertions, than remonstrances to be enforced by the sword.

71. Hitherto it has been the policy of the British Government to avoid taking any part in the internal broils of the Hill Zemindars and their subjects, who have been left to settle their differences in their own way, and hence the struggle which has long been going on, and still continues, between the Rajahs of Duspulla and Bood and some of the Khonde tribes in their respective districts. If it be now determined to require those tributaries and others similarly situated, to interfere in the religious observances of the Khondes, I do not see how the Government could refuse to support them, at whatever risk, and whatever the other causes of difference which may exist between them. Generally speaking they possess no real authority in the Maliahs, and their own means are totally unequal to their subjugation.

72. In cases where it may be possible to effect the deliverance of victims intended for sacrifice, without the use of violence, the opportunity should of course be taken advantage of. In Cheekapand, and perhaps parts of Duspullah, for instance, it may be hoped that the Establishment of our power in Goomsur, and the ready support which can be afforded to those Chieftains will give them confidence to second the efforts of the public Officers, but I cannot believe that any thing short of the complete conquest of the country could accomplish the sudden suppression of the practice above the Ghauts, or in the Maliahs generally. The annual movement of detachments of Troops with a view to the capture and punishment of the perpetrators of the crime can never be effectual even in the most open parts—still less could it be so among the mountains of Chinna Kimedy, and with the whole population against them, their means of acquiring information would be very circumscribed, and their influence would extend little beyond the lines of their encampments. In the late service in Goomsur, the names, connexions and haunts of all the Khonde leaders were known to us before operations commenced, and the bordering people of Buddadesh, who have for years been at war with the insurgent Mootahs, willingly gave us any intelligence in their power, and shut them out from a retreat in that direction. If, with these advantages, we found it difficult to discover their hiding places, and when at length successful, owed our success, in most instances, to the submission of the *people*, who unable to continue the contest longer, sued for peace and forgiveness by delivering them up, how much greater would be the difficulty, where there could be no previous knowledge of the individuals to be sought, and the Criminals, even if known, would find friends and shelter every where? The difficulty of subsisting Troops in such a country, is another consideration which should not be lost sight of.

73. It has always been my study in the exercise of the power confided to me during the insurrections to the Northward, to avoid committing the Government by any order which it might not have the means to enforce. I sincerely believe that a Law denouncing human sacrifices and providing for the punishment of persons engaged therein, would, as a general measure, prove abortive, and involve a compromise of character which should not be hazarded. In my judgment, our aim should be to improve, to the utmost, our intercourse with the tribes nearest to us, with the view to civilize and enlighten them, and so reclaim them from the savage practice, using our moral influence rather than our power. The position we now hold in Goomsur is favorable to

the purpose. It probably is so in some places beyond the frontier also. On our side, the present Chiefs have been appointed by us, and know our strength, and it can hardly be too much to hope that the influence of Sam Bissoye and the exertions of the local Officers, discreetly directed, will induce them to follow the example of their neighbours in Degee, and eventually render them the means of reclaiming others. But to this end it will be necessary to go amongst them as *friends*—to preserve our good faith by carefully guarding against any misunderstanding on other points, and, above all, by providing ourselves with all the necessary supplies, so as to be independent of their assistance in every respect, and strictly interdicting the Sepoys and Camp followers from entering their Villages or meddling in any way with them or their Fowls, Goats, &c. They will always bring what they are willing to barter, and any thing taken in any other way however trifling in point of real value, may be productive of the worst consequences.

Recommendation that the rescued children be brought up at the expense of Government.

Para 6.

74. In respect to the rescued children now in our hands, I would recommend to the liberal consideration of Government that the Collector be authorized to bring them up and educate them at the public expense. It is true that the benevolence of individuals has provided for their present wants, but accident may deprive them of this support, and they seem to be fit objects for the protection of the Government.

List of rebel Prisoners brought to punishment.
Enclosure A.

Enclosure in letter 12th August 1836.

75. The enclosure contains a list of the rebels apprehended during the last campaign, and will be found to comprise every person who took a leading part in the rebellion, except Dora Bissoye. Those taken and tried in the early part of the war were noticed in the list which accompanied my former report. The aggregate number is very considerable, but I am quite sure that it is not greater than circumstances required. Persons who have never witnessed the scenes of destruction and bloodshed which mark the course of the insurgents in Civil wars in this country, can form no idea of the atrocities that are committed. If they had seen, as I have but too often, flourishing villages in flames all around, and the wretched inhabitants, who, from the helplessness of childhood or old age and infirmity, were unable to escape the fury of the assailants, covered with wounds inflicted in the wantonness of revenge for information or aid suspected to have been given to us, or in the hope that commiseration for the sufferings of the people will induce

the Government to grant immunity for the past by declaring an amnesty, they would view the subject in a different light. There are still many prisoners, chiefly Dundasses and Paunwars, under confinement in Ganjam whom it would be unsafe to set at liberty immediately. The Collector should be allowed a wide discretion in this respect. I have before

stated my opinion that the power to remove temporarily from the Hill Zemindaries, persons who may be likely to foment disturbances or to afford a pretext for others to do so in their names, is indispensable to the good Government of those tracts. I am persuaded that humanity no less than policy requires the exercise of such a power occasionally. The hardship to the individual is not to be put in comparison with the evils which it may prevent—evils in which the whole community would be involved. It will be seen that I exercised this power, and what I found indispensable to enable me to restore order, I recommend to be given expressly to those charged with the preservation of it, as equally necessary for that end. It is not a power to imprison suspected parties but to place them under surveillance beyond the sphere in which they can disturb the peace. It is a power short of that granted by Regulation II of 1819, and the exercise of it may be subject to such check as may be deemed proper. The question appears to me to involve the best interests of the country and of the Government, and as my public career is near its close, I have considered it my duty to take this, probably the last opportunity I shall ever have, of repeating the impressions which my experience has produced on my mind.

76. After the termination of hostilities considering it of importance that we should avail ourselves of the opportunity that presented itself of improving our knowledge of the country, I requested General Taylor to allow part of the wing of the 21st Regiment to return to Chicacole via Soanpoor* on the Maha Nuddée, and thence by the great Brinjary† road which passes through the Jeypoor territory and Purlah Kennedy; and to send another detachment to explore the direct route to Boad via Chockapaud. The parties were respectively accompanied by Captain MacPherson and Lieutenant Campbell of the Survey Department, and care was taken to render them entirely independent in respect to supplies of all kinds. I have not yet seen the Official reports and Maps, but I

* Note.—A Corps marching by this route from Berhampore would turn to the left near Askah, pass the Sooradah and ascend the Ghauts just beyond Coradah; thence in almost a straight line to Soanapoor, leaving Dejee and Sarungudda to the left.

† Note.—This road is laid down in Arrow Smith.

know from private letters that the object was attained without any difficulty. The people every where proved friendly, and I am not without hope that the Survey now made will enable our troops to reach Nagpore by a much shorter and better route than that they at present travel, and among a race with whom it should be our aim to extend our intercourse as much as possible.

77. The detachment intended to remain in Goomsoor consists of the 17th Regiment and a detachment of Golundauze. The spot chosen as the site of the new cantonment is in the open country about 3 Miles W. from Nowagaum. The ground is high, a fine stream runs over a sandy bed close by; materials for building, as well as provisions, are abundant and cheap, and there seems every reason to expect that the place will prove healthy. The 43d Regiment is to remain at Bishtasacurum on the border of the Zemindary until the season becomes favorable for prosecuting its journey to Nagpore, but this arrangement has no connexion with the state of the country.

78. The pass from Doorpungeah to Coormingia is now very good, and that from Corada to Degee also has been clear and opened, and made easily practicable for laden cattle. I have suggested also that the pioneers should be employed to destroy the defence in the Sirkoot hills in Moherry where Maharta and his adherents took post and fought against our troops in former days.

79. In concluding my report on Purlah Kennedy I stated that nothing but a hearty co-operation on the part of all those chiefly concerned could have brought about the success which crowned the exertions of the troops in that Zemindary. I may with great truth say the same of the late service in Goomsur, which was of a nature to call for the best energies of all ranks. It was my good fortune to be associated with General Taylor on both occasions. I had the pleasure also to serve again with many other Officers with whom I had formerly acted, and I have the satisfaction to believe that no similar duty in a country equally difficult, and attended with the same hardships of all kinds, has been conducted with more cheerfulness and better feeling between the two services than characterized the operations which have just closed. In speaking of the good feeling that prevailed I do not mean to refer to the General and myself only but to all classes in both services, from the highest to the lowest. Every one in his place appeared to do his

best to forward the general cause. Those with whom besides the General and his staff, it fell to me chiefly to communicate, were the Collector Mr. Stevenson, and his assistant Captain Campbell, the Deputy Judge Advocate Captain W. P. MacDonald and Lieutenant Hill of the Survey Department to all of whom my warmest acknowledgements are due. On the restoration of order and tranquility in Vizianagarum and Purlah Kenedy the Government granted a gratuity to the Corps employed in these Districts and the approval expressed by the Honorable Court in those instances seem to warrant the hope that they would consider a similar indulgence well bestowed on the troops engaged in Goomsur. To Captain Byam's party of Horse in particular as belonging to a Native ally such an acknowledgement of their services would seem to be proper.

(Signed) G. E. RUSSELL.

11th May 1837.

ABSTRACT OF PARAGRAPHS.

Para	1.	Alludes to his former reports.
"	2.	Proposes to take a general review of past events.
" 3 to	6.	Description of Goomsur and of the Tracts annexed to it.
" 7 to	13.	Rebellicious conduct of the last Zemindar Danunjiah Banje and of the chiefs that joined him—and the success of the Troops.
" 14 &	15.	Disturbances of the Khondes and the events of the first Campaign.
"	16.	Detention of the Bissoyes and the chiefs.
"	17.	Disposition of the Troops in Goomsoor.
"	18.	Failure of rain.
"	19.	Resumption of the Zemindary and the intrigues of Dora Bissoye.
"	20.	Effect of placing a Force at Cuttack and of the passing of Act XXIII of 1836.
"	21.	Names other leaders besides Dora Bissoye.
" 22 to	26.	The intentions of Government towards the Khondes explained to them and the hostile conduct of that people.
" 27 to	32.	The pursuit of Dora Bissoye and the capture of several other chiefs.
"	33.	The Khondes seek for peace.
"	34.	Accounts tending to shew that Danunjiah was a wilful defaulter.
"	35.	The leaders of the insurrection in Baunpoor taken.
" 36 to	40.	History of Coradah and Ronabah.
" 41 &	42.	Juggunnath Booca of Ronabah removed to Aska and the settlement of his country.
"	43.	The chief of Sonapoor.
" 44 &	49.	Afterwards and afterwards recommended to different parties.
" 50 to	57.	The settlement of the Assam and a few more of the same kind.

53. Office of Dora Bissoye conferred on Sam Bissoye.
54. Peons of Gullery &c.
55. The advisability of increasing the number of Peons under Captain Campbell.
56. Application for increase of Establishment and favorable notice of the Tahasildar.
- 57 to 62. The defective administration in Goomsoor and suggestions for improving it.
63. The desirableness of the transfer of land by the Zemindar in lieu of Peishcush.
- 64 to 73. Account of Human sacrifices and the means for abolishing the practice considered.
74. How the rescued children should be brought up.
75. Conduct to be pursued towards the rebel Prisoners.
76. Certain Roads surveyed.
77. Troops stationed in Goomsoor.
78. Passes to the Table land cleared.
79. Notices the hearty co-operation of the Military in putting down the disturbances.

MINUTE.

The paper which I now lay before the Board contains an account of the operation in Goomsur and Sooradah—also such suggestion as occur to me in respect to the future management of those districts and the Hill Zemindaries generally. In excuse for its deficiencies, I have to urge the suddenness of my departure, which rendered it impossible to collect the necessary documents before I left that part of the country; my separation from all the native servants who were with me during the time to which it refers and the difficulty of obtaining accounts and information at so great a distance from the Collector's records.

The statement No. 1. shews the particulars of charges incurred during my service as Commissioner in Goomsur &c. in the payment of public servants, spies &c. amounting in the whole to Rupees 4,065-4-1. The following are the chief items.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid travelling batta &c. to public servants taken from Madras.....	2,012	3	6
Batta paid at different times to C. Mullecarrjoonoodoo proprietor of Karakavulsa, whom I found very useful in the early part of the operations.....	200	0	0
To English writers Wodiah Goomastah and two additional peons &c.....	779	0	3
Batta to persons occasionally employed.....	191	2	8

PRESENTS.

Price of 2 Pistols presented, on leaving Goomsur to the Rajah of Hautghur, as an acknowledgement of the service rendered by him to the Sirkar.....	100	0	0
Value of a horse presented, on his visiting me to Peetambararoy the son of the Rajah of Bood, by whom the information was given which led to the Capture of the rebel chiefs Nunda Bissoye and Bauhoobalendra &c. in his territory.....	150	0	0
Do. to Byganautha Baboo, Goomastah of the Political Agent of Chota Nagpore on his departure.....	50	0	0
A pair of Shawls to the Tahsildar of Goomsur.....	227	8	0

* 4,065 4 1
2,760 6 7
1,304 13 6

The amount drawn by me from the Collector's Treasury on this account was Rupees 2,760-6-7. The balance due to me therefore is Rupees 1,304-13-6.

11th May 1837.

G. E. RUSSELL.

Statement showing the Expenses incurred on account of Batta, Presents, &c., to persons employed during the disturbances in Goomsur in 1835-36 and 37.

Batta, Palankeen bearers and Coolies to K. Nursingarow, Head Sheristadar of the Board of Revenue, viz. Batta from 24th December 1835 to 24th August 1836, being 8 months and 1 day at 25 Pagodas per month, ...	702 13 2	
12 Palankeen bearers and one Masalgee, from 8th January to 15th July 1836, being 6 months and 8 days at 26 Pagodas per month, ...	569 7 9	
8 Coolies from 8th January to 15th July 1836, being 6 months and 8 days at 16 Pagodas per month, ...	350 7 2	
		1,622 12 1
Cooly hire for 12 bearers, 1 Masalgee and 1 Cavadyman, from Goommalpoody to Madras at 9 single fanams each, viz. ...	4 14 4	
Half Cooly from Madras to Goommalpoody, ...	9 12 9	
From Goommalpoody to Madras, ...		14 11 1
		1,637 7 2
Batta paid to C. Mellicarjoenoodoo at different times, ...	200 0 0	
Travelling charges for 2 additional Goommalpoody from Madras to Vizagapatam and from Vizagapatam to Madras, ...	230 0 0	
Paid to an English Writer from 26th January 1836 to 10th February 1837, being 12 months and 16 days at 35 Rupees per Month, ...	439 4 4	
Paid to a Odia Goommalpoody from 1st July 1836 to 10th February 1837, being 7 months and 10 days at 35 Rupees per month, ...	257 8 0	
Paid to Moechee Vencapa, from 8th January to 26th May 1836, being 4 months and 19 days at 10 Rupees per month, ...	46 2 1	
Batta to Board Peon Potunna, from 23d December 1835 to 12th April 1837, being 477 days at 2 single Fanams per day, ...	74 3 2	
Do. do. to Mohadeen, from 24th December 1835 to the end of February 1836, being 68 days at 2 single Fanams per day, ...	10 9 2	
Paid to two additional Peons, from 8th to 31st January 1836, being 24 days at 4 Rupees each per month, ...	6 3 1	
Paid to one additional Peon, from 1st October 1836 to 10th February 1837, being 4 months and 10 days at 4 Rupees per month, ...	17 6 10	
Do. do. from 8th November 1836 to 10th February 1837 at ...	12 7 11	
		2,991 3 9

SAIDWARD CHARGES.

Cettar Paper, ...	39 6 0	
China do. ...	19 9 2	
Country Ink, ...	1 8 0	
Butter Cloth, ...	1 6 0	
Twine and Sealing Wax, ...	3 7 8	
Value of Ink Bottles, ...	0 4 0	
Lamp Oil, ...	3 10 0	
Cooly Hire for Conveying Records, ...	0 13 0	
Value of Boxes, ...	4 6 4	
Hire for Binding Books, ...	2 0 0	
Value of Country Pencils, ...	0 7 0	
		76 13 8

Paid Batta on the 19th January to Budajana Santrow of Purlah Kimeedy on the occasion of his going to Navagada and Duspulla on duty, ...	20 0 0	
Do. for his Peons, ...	0 4 0	
Do. on the 15th and 24th May to Badajana Santrow	4 0 0	
Do. to do. on the 4th, 9th and 25th June, ...	4 0 0	
		28 4 0
Do. on the 18th and 19th February to Gowring Putradoo of Purlah Kimeedy, ...	2 8 0	
Do. on the 20th January to Dassooputa Naiken of do., ...	2 0 0	
Do. to do. on the 17th and 27th February, ...	8 0 0	
		10 0 0
		40 12 0
Do. on the 24th February to Jogeeedavoo of Pedda Kimeedy on account of Conveyance expense in returning from Eerhampore to Nowgata. He was sent for on Public business, ...		30 0 0
Paid Batta on the 3d February to the Besoyes, &c. of Soorada for the aid afforded by them in assisting in quelling the disturbances in the Ragoda Mootah viz.		
To Pundapatroodoo, ...	15 0 0	
„ Joojarpatroodoo, ...	5 0 0	
„ Madooporeecha, ...	5 0 0	
„ Lochanaporecha, ...	4 0 0	
„ Celepatro, ...	4 0 0	
„ Peoreenayaco, ...	8 0 0	
„ Lutchamanapatro, ...	8 0 0	
„ Bedayapatro, ...	8 0 0	
„ Meccoondapooorecha, ...	4 0 0	
„ Meeayapatro, ...	8 0 0	
„ Damorana Sondhoo, ...	8 0 0	
„ Bicca Ramageetoo, ...	18 0 0	
„ Boliar Sing, ...	5 0 0	
		100 0 0
Paid on the 12th February for shawls presented to Naraindramahapatroodoo Tahsildar of Goomsur on his leaving the district, para of Report 12th August 1836, ...		116 0 0

PAID TO SPIES.

Paid on the 4th and 26th January 1836 to Dondaputee Ramkristnamah, ...	5 4 0	
Do. on the 27th do. to Bagavan Mahapatro, ...	0 4 0	
Do. on the 9th February to Baulkaswoo, ...	1 0 0	
Do. on the 14th do. to Basoo Besoyee and Goomcha Besoyee, ...	6 0 0	
Do. on the 16th do. to Samroutoo of Nettingea, ...	6 0 0	
Do. on the 18th do. to Kager and Ragoonatha Savoo, ...	4 0 0	
Do. on the 23d do. to Sundry persons, ...	0 0 8	
Do. on the 30th March Gunga Dora at Coopatie, ...	20 0 0	
Do. on the 6th April to Batanceedars brought by Coosaramajee- too, ...	2 0 0	
Do. on the 19th do. to Roonabai, &c., 3 persons of Runtah Village, ...	0 12 0	
Do. on do. to the Man employed to discover the Family of Soonca Sing, ...	2 0 0	
Paid on the 26th April to Penuova Naik of Wootan Sing, ...	2 0 0	
Do. on the 10th May to Batanndars or spies for giving infor- mation regarding Kocroomangea Bungeo Meleko and Tangea Meleko, ...	2 0 0	
Do. on the 19th June to a Female named Toolasee, ...	2 0 0	
		53 4 8
Paid Batta to Peons &c. employed on various occasions, ...	0 0 0	
Paid to Bahadar Guntayetoo of Moherry Zemindary from 23d September to 3d October being 11 days, ...	2 1 0	
Do. to Lachanna Penlah &c. 5 men of Moherry Zemindary from 23d September to 3d October being 11 days, ...	2 5 8	

Do. to Byjanatha Baboo Goomastah sent by the Political Agent of Chota Nagpore, ...	17	0	0
Do. to Chaitany Patrodeo &c, confidential servants of the Rajah of Chinna Kennedy employed by me in the Mallahs, ...	17	0	0
Do. to 3 Peons who conveyed letters to different places, ...	0	12	0
Do. for Beaten Rice to peons on the 7th and 22d December, ...	3	4	0
Do. to Bishovisanah Besoyee of Bundagudah on the 30th, ...	2	0	0
Do. to Camalajochana Putnaik servant of the Rajah of Boud for Batta expenses, ...	2	0	0
Do. to 2 Peons who brought letters from the Commissioner of Cuttack, ...	0	1	0
Do. to 7 Dololoko Peons who were ordered to go to Sarungadah and bring Dudddeepatrodeo, ...	3	0	0
Batta paid to Witnesses in the case of Kommatiah Ramsunnah of Purla Kimedy sentenced to death by the special Commissioners and the Foundary Udalan, ...	0	0	0
Batta and Daily hire for the rebel prisoner Narsinga Putnayecadoo of Purla Kimedy, ...	7	9	8
Paid to spies from 17th November to 1st February, ...	10	0	0
	49	7	8

PAID IN PRESENTS.

Paid to the Khonds of Soovarnagherry in Chinna Kimedy, ...	6	0	0
Do. to the Peons of Godapoor who brought the Godayas of Steer, cor belonging to Chinna Kimedy, ...	3	0	0
Do. to the Khonds of Boudagada Mauliah between Cheendoo-panty and barecotiah, ...	5	0	0
Do. to the Panowahs of Choonicopooties &c, ...	4	3	0
Do. to persons sent by the Jeypoor Rajah, ...	20	0	0
Price of a House presented to Jorje Buckshee who commanded the Peons who apprehended the Rebel Buckshee, ...	10	0	0
Price of 2 Pistols presented on leaving Goomsur to the Rajah of Hautghar for the service rendered by him to the Circar in the suppression of the Goomsur disturbances, ...	100	0	0
Do. Value of a Horse presented on his visiting me to Peetambaray the son of the Rajah of Boud by whom the information was given which led to the Capture of the Rebel Chiefs Nunda Besoyee and Bahootalendro in his Territory, ...	150	0	0
Do. to Byjanatha Baboo Goomastah of the Political Agent of Chota Nagpore on his departure, ...	50	0	0
A pair of shawls to the Tahsilidar of Goomsur, ...	227	8	0
Do. Red Garments to Guddapah of Purla Kimedy, who was employed to guard the young Rajah, and accompanied him to Vellore, ...	14	0	0
	590	0	0

Grand Total. ... 4,065 4

G. E. RUSSELL.

APPENDIX.

A.
List of Prisoners tried by Court Martial during the Second Campaign in Goomsur.

No.	Name of the Prisoners.	General character.	Crime charged.	Final sentence.	Remarks.
7th Dec. 1836.	1. Garisea Naik, ...	This person and Punda Naik held Berakote Mootah subject to the condition of keeping that holder clear of Marauders from the Hills, but broke their faith and duty to the Government and abetted the rebel cause.	Being in the service and pay of Dora Bisey, vide para 25.	Death.	
16th Dec. 1836.	2. Bonnapatro, ...	Chief of Saditica Mootah in Sooradah.	Supplying provisions to Death Bukaher &c. Vide para 33.	Death.	
20th Jan. 1837.	3. Modho Bera, ... 4. Ranghar, ... 5. Judico, ...	These are inhabitants of Pallingea. The 1st prisoner has been from the beginning one of the most active promoters of disturbance among the Khonds and bore the title of 2d Sirdar under Dora Bisey. The 2d and 3d who are brothers, were frequently his associates.	Killing the washerman after Death. Acted to in para 33.	Death.	
23d Jan. 1837.	6. Dolcar Sing, ... 7. Bodea Dolabara, ... 8. Moudally, ...	The 1st prisoner (an inhabitant of Gully) has been Ringleader from the commencement, and was at the head of the Gully peons who fired the first shots upon the troops of Government. The 2d and 3d are both notorious rebels.	Having been in arms against the troops of Government 2d and 3d acquitted in consequence of an error in the Moolinglah pass, vide para 32.	Death.	
23d Jan. 1837.	9. Raravan Sing, ... 10. Kaba Sing, ... 11. Keongji Bera, ... 12. Jugguntan, ...	The 1st and 2d are inhabitants of Gully. The 3d of Mokolinglah and the 4th of Pella.	Attacking the Troops of Government in the Mokoling Pass.	Death.	

List of Prisoners tried by Court Martial &c.

No.	Names of the Prisoners.	General character.	Crime charged.	Final sentence.	Remarks.				
31st Jan.	13. Ponia Nuk.....	The Prisoners were all sons of Dora Begoy.	Having been in arms against the troops in the Pathlingia Hills.	Transportation for life beyond seas.	The 1st and 7th are very old men.				
e	14. Nandoo.....								
	15. Botchoro.....								
	16. Bissano.....								
	17. Narno.....								
	18. Fodno.....								
1st Febr.	19. Indrajit.....					The prisoners were in the service of Dora Begoy.	Having been in arms when the troops were fired on in the Pathlingia Hill. Vide para 21—24 and 25.	1—7 Imprisonment for life in some place south of the Polar. 2—4 and 6. Transportation beyond seas. 3d and 5th. Death.	In consequence of their being young men who had been led astray by the other prisoners, &c. in the hope that the useful example made of their Associates will prevent their again falling from their duty, they were pardoned & have since been appointed chiefs of the Molikos.
	20. Bujoo Nuk.....								
	21. Nimita Begoy.....								
	22. Ponia Nuk.....								
	23. Bahaduradas.....								
	24. Saaka Begoy.....								
	25. Soona Sing.....								
	26. Lani Moliko.....								
	27. Woodell Moliko.....								
	28. Jhann Moliko.....								
	29. Chenna Moliko.....								
	30. Khond Deegadoo.....								
	31. Khosa Deegadoo.....								
	32. Gobra Moliko.....								
	33. Verung Deegadoo.....								
	34. Nathagoroo.....								

2d Feb.	35. Soonda Moliko.....	1 Do. do. Boliar Sing.	Having sheltered and protected Boliar Sing in the Pathlingia Hills.	1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, and 10th. Death.	In consideration of his having been long a prisoner during the early part of the rebellion, when he acted frequently as a guide with good faith and in the hope that the late of the other chiefs (who took part with him in the late Zemindary) will deter him from falling again from his duty to the Government, he was pardoned.
	36. Bunge Moliko.....				
	37. Bahanna Deegadoo.....				
	38. Peeka.....	These are inhabitants of Iskandee in Pathlingia.	Murdering two camp followers.		
	39. Leoda.....		Vide para 33.		
	40. Sanga.....				
	41. Packa.....				
	42. Pecta.....				
5th Feb.	43. Tanga Moliko of Coen-Island.....	The prisoners are the principal persons of the Mekalingia, Goenjabad and Sooroo Moons above the ghauts and with their neighbours of Pedeskeen have all along been the most deeply implicated in the rebellion of all the Rhonde tribes.	Having allowed asylum and protection to rebel chiefs and their followers for life at such place as Government may direct.	2d, 6th and 7th transportation for life beyond Seas.	
	44. Sooroo Moliko of Molokabul.....				
	45. Khonda Moliko of Coen-Island.....				
	46. Kueeta Deegadoo of Molokabul.....				
	47. Dumboro Moliko of do.....				
	48. Loda Moliko of do.....				
	49. Ranaar Moliko of do.....				
	50. Taky Deegadoo of do.....				
	51. Tolia Moliko of Pedesaka.....				
	52. Tissoo Moliko of do.....				
	53. Pectee Moliko of do.....				
	54. Bhakaroo alias Hurree Deegadoo.....				
	55. Wenker Banwa of Doorgaprasad.....	They were all in the service of Dora Begoy.	Opposed the troops at 1st, 3d, and 9th. Death. Molokabul. They were all in arms until their respective captures.	4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 25th.	
	56. Indeeo Baharam of Gatygherry.....				

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List of Prisoners tried by Court Martial &c.

No.	Names of the Prisoners.	General character.	Crime charged.	Final sentence.	Remarks.
14th Feb.	Panda Naik of Dootga- rasand	These are peons in the Service of Soomia Sing.	Having been in arms against the Government.	Confinement for 7 years.	
101.	Godari of Gootrahau- dy				
102.	Jugrunanth of Dolco- rally in Gallery				
103.	K. K. Daggloo of Sourasnelly	A peon of Dora Bissoye. He is one of the most dangerous men in the Zemindary.	Having been in arms against Death. Government on the Pat- lingia Hills. Vide para 12.		
104.	Tarori Moko	The first 4 prisoners are inhabitants of Patlingit and the 5th of Boelingia.	and killed a Naigun and guard in the Doko pass. Vide para 33.	1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th. Death. 4th. transportation for life beyond seas.	
105.	Boldu Khan	The 1st a rebel chieft. The 2d and 3d prisoners were in the ser- vice of Pooksee Sing.	Having plundered and burnt certain Villages.	1st and 2d transportation for life beyond seas. 3d imprisonment and hard labour for 5 years.	
106.	Swaco Naik of Galla- gala	Chief of an armed gang of Dundassees.	Having plundered and burnt certain Villages.	Death.	
107.	Harroo Naik of Galla- gala	These are all part of a gang of Dundassees and Panwars.	Having with others attack- ed the Camp cookees and killed a Naigun of the 49th Regiment and a Co- serment peon who was escorting supplies to camp. Vide para 33.	1st, 2d, and 5th. Death. 3d, 4th, and 6th transporta- tion for life beyond seas. 5th and 7th acquitted.	
108.	Goyle Naik of Goh- ra-1st				
109.	Pera Naik of Goota- petra				
110.	Wopendra of Goom- sur				
111.	Goyle Naik of Goh- ra-2d				
112.	Soomia Naik of Jeera- da				

121.	Ferunghee of Ampa- ra				
122.	Gopo Purdan of Bog- hoda	Peons in the service of Veerama Soomua- ry Bissoye of Boogada Mootah.	Having joined the party of 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 8th peons commanded by Vi- cramesondary Bissoye in open hostility to Go- vernment.	transportation for life be- yond seas. 5th, 6th and 7th imprison- ment and hard labour for 7 years.	
123.	Cobur Purdan of Gode- pally				
124.	Joghee Banwa of Bog- hoda				
125.	Punda Naik of Panu- kalaswayee				
126.	Coomala Naik of Core- hally				
127.	Sindoo Rajah of Bet- tersinghee				
128.	Tooka Dawa Swai of Cootacolla				
129.	Shulee Mahuntsoo of Dannijubpooran				
130.	Moochee Dolbera of Bunkanandy	1st. A Naigun in the army of Hutteram. 2d. A leader of gangs of Panwars and Dundassees under Pakee Sing.	For firing upon the Govern- ment troops at Raghoda.	1st and 2d transportation for life beyond seas. 3d Pardoned.	
131.	Vonjul Naik of Goom- surcottah	3d. A son-in-law of Galla Sing.			
132.	Soomia Naik of Jeera- da				

List of Prisoners tried by Court Martial &c.

No.	Names of the Prisoners.	General character.	Crime charged.	Final sentence.	Remarks.
57.	Phata Naik of Foot-gaum.....3				
58.	Punda Naik of Baily.....4				
59.	Indramaje of Socra-da.....5				
60.	Moola of Tarasighee.....6				
61.	Lurchmano of Gelly.....7				
62.	Phata Naik of Baily.....8				
63.	Ootukawari of Foot-gaum.....9				
64.	Lutchno of Maula Tcheripully.....10				
65.	Scokria of Coopathy.....11				
66.	Bunno of Bandigoda.....12				
67.	Mattagaja of do.....13				
68.	Madahoe of do.....14				
69.	Woogilha of Jettighaury.....15				
70.	Boodia of Goordera-bady.....16				
71.	Chenta Naik of Baily.....17				
72.	Champaury of Demany.....18				
73.	Narano of Bandigoda.....19				
74.	Bania Kona of do.....20				
75.	Bania Kaba of do.....21				
76.	Bania Gasse of do.....22				
77.	Sarady Mahant of Dandunjaipoor.....23				
				29th, and 30th confinement for 8 years at such place as the Government may direct.	
				15th partitioned.	
				24, 5th, 14th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 25th, 26th, and 27th acquitted.	

78.	Camala Mahant of do 24				
79.	Maddavo of Manapoor.....25				
80.	Bania Chumpany of Peernapany.....26				
81.	Wootawa of do.....27				
82.	Bania Dessee of Bandigoda.....28				
83.	Bania Ragnauth of do.....29				
84.	Canador of Streem-pilly.....30				
10th Feb.					
85.	Dario of Calingia.....1	These are peons of Boliar Sing.			
86.	Holder Naik of Boligara.....2				
87.	Broodula of Naragootsa in Gallery.....3				
88.	Booda of Coopathy.....4				
89.	Alcooville in Dushpula.....5				
90.	Pahuract Bandigoda.....1				
91.	Capiano of Fopanta.....2				
92.	Lutchmun Deloye of Huzoorulla.....3				
93.	Teedura Deloye of do.....4				
94.	Freembara of Cerego-da.....5				
95.	Narado of Chittipully.....6				
96.	Boliar of Peernapany.....7				
97.	Toocular Namiro of Gully.....8				
98.	Pano Anchola of Peorgaprasaud.....9				
99.	Gopai Naik of Pondichole.....10				
100.	Toocular Namq of Gully.....11				
				Having been in arms in open hostility to Government at Calingia.	
				Having been in arms against Government troops on the Pelingga Hill.	
				Confinement for 6 years.	
				Confinement for 7 years.	

Vizagapatam District.

No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners in each case.	Names of the Parties.	Abstract of the Charge.	Sentence of the Foujdare Adawlut.
1	1	Government versus Gootla Latchundhara.	The Prisoner, Gootla Latchundhara, is charged with treason, and Death. rebellion to the State, in having on or about the 27th March 1836, with an armed body of men, seized four persons named Isctadiah, Veerabudrodeo, Pillah Veerabudrodeo, Gootkash Peditiah, and Gope Sery Jannuz, followers of Gootanookala Ramachandra Bhoopty, a Sirdar appointed by the Government to quell disturbances, and in having killed with a sword the two first mentioned persons, namely Isctadiah Veerabudrodeo and Pillah Veerabudrodeo, near a water course called Chilkala Gadda.	
2	1	Government versus Tumulah Shagapah.	The prisoners are charged with treason and rebellion against the State, in having on or about the 18th May 1836, proceeded with a body of armed men, and attacked with the intent to plunder the village of Tamaradah, in the Vizianagrum Zemindary then under the immediate management of the Officers of Government.	The 1st Prisoner was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons. The 2d and 3d do. to 5 do. The 4th was acquitted.
3	1	Government versus Tumulah Shagapah.	The prisoner is charged with treason and rebellion against the State, in having on or about the 14th November 1829 proceeded with a body of armed men to the village of Paramatetah in the Fukondiah Zemindary, then under the charge of the Officers of Government, and killed 3 persons named Podda Latchundhara, Natchadass and Rayonadhara, and with having at the same time and place wounded G. Rammudhara.	The Prisoner died before sentence was passed.
4	1	Government versus Tumulah Shagapah.	The prisoners are charged with treason and rebellion against the State, in having on or about the 28th December 1835, proceeded with a body of armed men and plundered the village of Cot-tavrovo in the Vizianagrum Zemindary, then under the management of the Officers of Government, and having forcibly taken away one of the inhabitants and tortured him until he paid a certain sum of money for his ransom.	The 1st Prisoner was sentenced by the Foujdary Adawlut to 7 years' imprisonment with hard labour. The 2d and 3d Prisoners Do. do. for 5 years do.

10	1	Government versus Gootla Sunnassydhora, Vamoola Susemudhara, Ganah Tummiah, Junny Soneurodeo, and Iskala Boochiah, charged under the orders of the Honorable G. E. Russell, Esq., with rebellion in having on the night of or about the 10th of December 1836, attacked with a body of armed men the village of Madoopanda in the Vizianagrum Zemindary, then under the management of the Officers of Government, plundered and set fire to the house of B. Nursimloo, and wounded the said individual.	The prisoners Gootla Sunnassydhora, Vamoola Susemudhara, Ganah Tummiah, Junny Soneurodeo, and Iskala Boochiah, charged under the orders of the Honorable G. E. Russell, Esq., with rebellion in having on the night of or about the 10th of December 1836, attacked with a body of armed men the village of Madoopanda in the Vizianagrum Zemindary, then under the management of the Officers of Government, plundered and set fire to the house of B. Nursimloo, and wounded the said individual.	Against the 1st and 2d Prisoners death. Against the 3d and 4th Prisoners 7 years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons. 5th Prisoner acquitted.
11	2	Government versus Gootla Sunnassydhora, Vamoola Susemudhara, Ganah Tummiah, Junny Soneurodeo, and Iskala Boochiah, charged under the orders of the Honorable G. E. Russell, Esq., with rebellion in having on the night of or about the 10th of December 1836, attacked with a body of armed men the village of Madoopanda in the Vizianagrum Zemindary, then under the management of the Officers of Government, plundered and set fire to the house of B. Nursimloo, and wounded the said individual.	The prisoners Anunta Bhoopty of Golgondah, Paulpoo Achhe- huntara Rauparah, Baharab Bahramdoo, Hussain Sharif, Mo- and Puddalah Appagondoo, charged by order of the Honorable G. E. Russell, Esq., with rebellion. The first prisoner in having in the month of February 1836, conspired against the life of Ja- uadasummah the late Zemindar of Golgondah with a view there- by, and by creating through the means of his adherents, disturb- ances in that Zemindary, to subvert the established order of Government, and in thus having been accessory both before, and after the murder of the said J. uadasummah, (which deed was perpetrated on the night of the 19th May 1836) and to the disturbances which have since been made by him, the said Anun- ta Bhoopty's adherents. The 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th prisoners adherents and servants of the adherents of the said Anunta Bhoopty, in having been concerned in the said disturb- ances in the said Zemindary of Golgondah, and in having been necessary (both before and after) to the murder of the late Ja- uadasummah, and to the disturbances that have existed in that Zemindary.	The 1st Prisoner was sentenced to banish- ment and imprisonment for life to the Hill Fort at Gooty. The 9th Prisoner was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons. The 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th Prisoners were acquitted.
12	3	Government versus Gootla Sunnassydhora, Vamoola Susemudhara, Ganah Tummiah, Junny Soneurodeo, and Iskala Boochiah, charged under the orders of the Honorable G. E. Russell, Esq., with rebellion in having on the night of or about the 10th of December 1836, attacked with a body of armed men the village of Madoopanda in the Vizianagrum Zemindary, then under the management of the Officers of Government, plundered and set fire to the house of B. Nursimloo, and wounded the said individual.	The prisoner, Punda Gunganah, of Golgondah, charged, by order of the Honorable G. E. Russell, Esq., with rebellion, in having accompanied an armed body of insurgents when plundering the house of A. Venoka Pudooloo in the Sergoodah Jawah and in having been one of the party of insurgents who fired upon the Sepoys and servants of the Government, when in execution of their duty on the 22d October 1836 at Samachintavoka in the said Zemindary of Golgondah.	Sentenced to be banished to Chiddarrah where he is to be imprisoned for 7 years with hard labour in irons.

Roll of Chiefs apprehended but pardoned without being brought to trial.

No.	Names.	Mootahs.
1	Moojee Moliko,	Katlingia.
2	Tobra Moliko,	Teinghia.
3	Soodya Moliko,	Seekee.
4	Rumee Moliko,	Coormungiah.
5	Chenal Moliko, Junior,	Patlingeah.
6	Dondia Moliko,	Do.
7	Songo Moliko,	Do.
8	Bukkea Moliko,	Ballingiah.
9	Woodunderai,	Para 62.
10	Jagunnath Bunge,	Para 10.

G. E. RUSSELL.

B.

LIST OF PRISONERS TRIED BY THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Ganjam District.

No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	Names of Prisoners.	Abstract of the Charge.	Sentence of the Foujdarees Adawlut.
1	1	Lutchmun Maharaj, alias Lutchmun Bissoye of Ballinghee. Vide para 73.	Rebellion, in having been at the head of a body of armed men in open hostility to the Government in the Sirkoot hills, who burnt and plundered the Villages of Bellinghee and Tooloo-coondhee in the Lichapoor Talook, belonging to Government, in the month of March 1834, and in having subsequently (between 15th April and 24th May of the same year) opposed with arms the Troops of the Government.	Transportation for life beyond seas.
2	1	Kommanah Ramanah. Vide para 33.	Rebellion, in having been one of a Gang who burnt the Village of Balaroo in Purlah Kineedy on or about the 21st February 1834, and killed 3 persons, viz., Pydesetty Annammah, Seondah Sedunnah, and a stranger who chanced to be there, and wounded several others.	Death.
3	1	Kalish Sing. Vide para 62.	Rebellion, in having formed part of a gang of armed men who burnt and plundered the village of Billapoorum in the month of February (February and March) last past, and killed seven of the inhabitants named Gurce Bissoye, Saloo Bissoye, Atan-ga Bissoye, Obero, Chinnu Gopee Bissoye and Benno the Darkey and wounded several others.	1st Prisoner died subsequently to his trial, and before sentence was passed. 2d and 3d Sentenced to death. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Transportation beyond seas. 9th and 10th. Acquitted.
4	1	Poke Sing. do.		
5	1	Mogile. do.		
6	1	Lutchmun Naik, Keorghee, Mongalia, Fokeera, Vokuro, Soniya Dundasse, Medevah, Gopee Bunge, Devakara Bunge.	Rebellion, in having formed part of a large gang of armed men who plundered and burnt the village of Kottadara in Goomsur in the month of Paulsoomum (February and March) last past, and wounded three of the inhabitants.	Transportation for life beyond seas.

List of Relations of the late Rebel Zemindar, &c.

XIV

Names.	Characters.	Proposed allowance.	Present place of residence.	Remarks.
Bejolie Beg Sing, Lalgah.	A known thief and leader of gangs, A leader of Dandassy gangs—the inhabit- ants protest against his release.	Rs. A. P.		The Collector might be authorized to communi- cate with Collectors of other Dis- tricts on the subject. Do.
Jaya Sing, Champatty.	Brothers of the executed Boliar Sing the 24 also condemned but his life spared both now in confinement.	12	In confinement at at Ganjam.	These persons decline service except in or near Goomsoor. The Gully peons by whom they and their bro- thers were given up object to their being at large in this or the neigh- bouring Zemindaries—the amount proposed to be allowed is to pro- vide for their families and that of Boliar Sing.

G. E. RUSSELL.

SOORADA.

Pensions now allowed.

Names.	Characters.	Per mensem.	Total.
1 Lutchme Narain Sing.	Former Rajah.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.	
2 Padmamala Jamah.	Unmarried daughter of Wootpayendra Sing.	60 10 10 50	
3 Padmamala Putnamahadaya.	Widow of Sam Soorada Sing.	10 10 50	

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XV

D.

*List of Establishment under the Tassildar of Goomsoor shewing the present and proposed Estab-
lishments and a Jawabneess and peons to serve under Captain Campbell.*

Number.	Sanctioned esta- blishment.			Proposed esta- blishment.			
	Number of persons.	Pay per month.		Number of persons.	Pay per month.		
1 Tassildar.....	1	120	Rs. A. P.	1	120		
2 Sheristadar.....	1	30		1	30		
3 Peshcar.....	1	30		1	30		
4 Head Goomastah.....	1	15		1	16		
5 Head Goomastahs.....	3	30		3	36		at 12 Rs. each.
6 Karcoons.....	4	48		3	60		at 20 each.
7 Jawobneess.....	1	10		1	10		
8 Cashkeeper.....	1	12		1	12		
9 Shroff.....	1	6		1	6		
10 Jemadar.....	1	15		1	10		
11 Duffadars.....	3	15		3	18		at 6 each.
12 Naiks.....				6	24		at 4 each.
13 Peons.....	150	475		150	475		
14 Mashalchee.....	1	2					
15 Sweeper.....	1	1					
	170	809	8	173	847		
Saderwarid.....		15			20		
		824	8			867	
Establishment proposed for the Assistant Collector in charge of Goomsoor and Sooradah.							
Jawobneess.....					25		
Delayets.....					21		
					46		
Saderwarid.....					3		
						49	
						916	

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GOOMSUR,

Proposed Pensions to the Family of the late Rebel Zemindar, now at Vellore.

No.	Names.	Characters.	Amount of Pension per mensem.	Remarks.
1	Sateo Vundaraze Bunge,	Son of the late Rajah, ..	Rs. 500	I thought at one time that it might be well to give the greater portion of this Pension in hand to the son-in-law, but this would render necessary a freedom from restraint which Colonel Smart thinks inadvisable, and open consideration. I am of opinion, that if the Pension should continue to be given in money, as it would otherwise be difficult to reduce them as losses occur, and the wants of the different branches become less.
2	Sateo Putramahadave,	Lawful wife of Do., ..	100	
3	Pedda Ravnee,	2d Class wives of Do., ..	20	
4	Chinna Ravnee,	Lawful daughter of Do., ..	20	
5	Sagaramahalee Janah,	2d Class wife of Do., ..	35	
6	Neoramahadave,	Daughter of Neoramahadave,	15	
7	Pedda Janah,	A natural son of the late Rajah,	17	
8	Narsinga Bunge,	Natural sons of Do., ..	15	
9	Nurse of Nursinga Bunge, her name is Rada-chiver,	Daughters of the late Rajah, ..	10	
10	Coopoo Bunge,	A natural son of Do., ..	11	
11	Jayaramgala Bunge,	Concubine of Do., ..	15	
12	Regamany Janah,	Concubines of the late Rajah, ..	5	
13	Ambeka Janah,	Any of one of the lawful wives of the late Rajah who became Satty, ..	5	
14	Ircondawana Bunge,	Nephews of the young Rajah, ..	8	
15	Mother of Broondawana Bunge, her name is Moonyakkah,		18	
16	Chitra Cety,		25	
17	Soria Cety,		852	
18	Bedabahoo Sootia Malee,			
19	Dayanah,			
20	Jagunnaadoo Bunge,			
21	Balabudra Bunge,			
		Total..		

G. E. RUSSELL.

GOOMSUR.

List of Relations of the late Rebel Zemindar and others, whose removal from the Zemindary is necessary to the peace of the Country and proposed allowances.

No.	Names.	Characters.	Proposed allowance.	Present place of residence.	Remarks.
	Balabudra Bunge,	The son and family of Broondawana Bunge	Rs. A. P. 25 ..	Vizagapatam.	If the future conduct of these individuals gives no reason to suspect them they might be allowed to return gradually to their former places of abode at Ingelekut.
	Yanana Bunge,	A relative of the Bunge's family the now under the protection of the Bodagala chief whose sister is the boy's mother,	15	Itchhapora.	
	Rama Bunge,	Eldest natural son of Danurajah Bunge,	60	Vizianagram.	
	Jaggaramah Boosa,	Natural son of Do.,	25	Chitacole.	
	Ramachandra Boosa,	Sons of late Ranaba Tautrauze,	25	Do.	
	Indra Bunge, Tautrauze,	Relatives and Supporters of Streckara Bunge,	20	Askah.	
	Vasodava Bunge,	Paier or Minister of the late Rannabab Tautrauze,	15	In confinement at Ganjam.	
	Japput Sing,	A spurious branch of the Bunge family,	5	Do.	
	Nimrakole Bunge,	Near relatives and partners of the executed rebel Chunchan Sing, known as leaders of Hurry Ballish gangs.	3		
	Luchman Naik,				
	Jupput Sing,				

Under surveillance of the Police. Two of his sons were transported and one hung. I think these people and their families might be sent to a distant Col-lectorate and there employed as peons or in any way to earn their livelihood, they ought not again to be set at large in Goonsur—their allowance if not employed as sug-gested must depend upon the Dis-strict they are sent to, but should not be more than is sufficient for

grants of land in any one of the Government villages in the open country to the annual amount of Rupees 450, with a view to their removal from the Goomsur Zemindary.

Para 48.

7. The history of the Sooradah Zemindary as given in para 6 of this report and which is quoted in the margin shews that the ancient family have the strongest possible claims upon the bounty of Government independent of those established by Soonder Sing by his praiseworthy exertion and the highly important services rendered by him during the late operations. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of such services rendered as they were at considerable personal risk and in defiance of prevailing example. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is disposed to think that the reward of Rupees 600 per annum proposed for this individual, considering his rank and former situation, is inadequate. He is of opinion therefore that unless the Revenue of Lungapilly should greatly exceed that amount, which does not appear to be probable, it will be expedient to make over that village to Soonder Sing. No additional disbursement will be thrown upon the Government by this grant as the village yielded nothing before it lapsed. His Lordship in Council accordingly resolves to request the sanction of the Supreme Government to the measure as well as to the separate provision proposed to be made for the maintenance of Jenardan Sing and the other members of his family.

Para 49.

8. The Officer in charge of Ganjam will be called upon through the Board of Revenue to state whether the disbursements alluded to in this para are included in the charges incurred in Goomsur during the late disturbances which were sanctioned under date the 25th April last; and if not to report for the special sanction of Government the precise amount of payments made under the orders of Mr. Russell as rewards for the seizure of rebels.

Paras 50 to 52.

9. The suggestions in these paras for the management of the forfeited estates until they recover from the effects of the late disturbances, are very valuable, and it will be the duty of the Board of Revenue to see that they are strictly attended to. With the annual settlement reports the Board will lay before Government a statement shewing the stipends and other allowances payable either from the resources of these estates or from the Public

Treasury on account of the families and dependents of the former Zemindars, and it will be their endeavour to reduce as much as possible this source of expense on the occurrence of casualties among the pensioners, whenever it can be done consistently with justice and good policy.

Paras 53 and 54.

10. The measures adopted as reported in these paras for the installation of new Molekōs and the appointment of Sam Bissoye as "Dorah" or head Bissoye; as well as the arrangements made for the dispersion of the Gullery and other peons are fully approved: the Sub-Collector in charge of Ganjam and Captain Campbell will be specially enjoined by the Board of Revenue to encourage as much as possible the friendly intercourse at present subsisting between the Bissoyes and the public officers, especially Sam Bissoye and his favorite son, and Mr. Inglis' particular attention will be directed to the opinion expressed in the concluding part of para 54, relative to the resumption of the lands assigned to the peons as casualties occur amongst them.

Para 55.

11. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council concurs with Mr. Russell in thinking that very great and important advantage may be expected to be derived from the armed Sibbendy which is now being raised and organized in Goomsur; and should these expectations be realized, the expediency of increasing their number by selections from among the Sumastanum peons and of extending the arrangement to the other disturbed Zemindaries in the Ganjam district will be evident, when of course it will be necessary to afford Captain Campbell additional assistance to enable him to maintain a proper degree of subordination and discipline among the men.

Para 56.

12. * The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the revised establishment referred to in this para for the management of the Goomsur Zemindary, involving an additional charge to Government amounting to Rupees 91,100 per annum. The testimony borne to the zeal and usefulness of the Tahsildar Soorianarain is very creditable to him, and His Lordship in Council entirely approves of the mode Mr. Russell adopted for marking his approbation of that person's conduct. When the period for his retirement from the public service arrives, provided he continues to maintain the high character he has established, Government will not fail to take into consideration the service he has lately rendered, in rewarding him for his public labors.

13. The question which has been frequently asked viz. why disturbances should have been more frequent in the Circars than in Cuttack—appears to be most satisfactorily answered by the facts which are stated in these paras. While the Zemindars in the Circars are heavily assessed and subjected to all the harassing processes of the Judicial Code even to the arrest and imprisonment of their persons—the Cuttack Zemindars hold their lands upon what is little more than a pepper corn tribute, they are exempted from the operation of the general Regulations—and free from the interference of the Government Officers in the internal administration of their country. The ancient usage which allowed the Zemindar to select from his children or relations the person best qualified to fulfil the station of Zemindar, remains in force in Cuttack, while it has been abrogated under the Regulations of the permanent settlement in the Circars, where the title to succession is left to be settled by the Courts—that this has been a frequent source of irritation and discontent is abundantly proved by the reports of Mr. Thackeray upon the Moherry and Goomsur Zemindaries in 1819, and by what has lately occurred in Purlah Kinedy—and in the instances adduced by Mr. Russell. The great error, Mr. Russell justly observes, “was in supposing that a system adopted to Districts where the authority of Government is paramount, could be applicable to those mountainous tracts where, after a lapse of 30 years, we really possess no police and no power.”

14. In the expediency of exempting these Hill tracts from the operation of the ordinary Regulations, the Governor General in Council has already expressed his opinion but the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is inclined to think that the arrangements suggested by Mr. Russell for the future administration of the Hill Zemindaries in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, are better calculated to prevent the recurrence of disturbances in those Zemindaries and to uphold the authority of Government and preserve tranquillity in them, than the appointment of a Commissioner for the above districts with extraordinary powers as suggested in the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India dated the 23d January last No. 12. Entertaining this opinion His Lordship in Council resolves to furnish the Judges of the Sudder and Foujdaree Udalt with a copy of these paras, and to instruct them to prepare in communication with the Board of Revenue a draft of an Act for giving effect to Mr. Russell's suggestions which will hereafter be submitted to the Government of India.

15. In the concluding part of para 61 Mr. Russell refers to the proposition submitted by the Judges of the Sudr and Foujdaree Udalt

in their Register's letter recorded above, for the transposition of the Zillah and Auxiliary Courts at Chicacole and Vizagapatam on the ground that while there is not sufficient Civil business to engage the Judicial functionaries attached to the former there is more than the same functionaries attached to the latter Court can efficiently perform, and he expresses his opinion that if the arrangements suggested by him for the future administration of the Hill Zemindaries be adopted, the transfer of the Zillah Court from Chicacole to Vizagapatam might take place, and if the jurisdiction be extended into the Ganjam district, a Principal Sudr Ameen's Court will be sufficient to supply the Judicial wants of the remaining portion of that district. In the Judicial reforms submitted for the consideration of the Government of India on the 3d June 1836, it is observed that a Zillah Court is contemplated for each Collectorate under this Presidency, and as this arrangement if brought into operation will render unnecessary the proposition of the Sudr and Foujdaree Udalt as well as the suggestion of Mr. Russell respecting the existing Courts in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to refer the present question also for the consideration of the Government of India, with whom the decision of the general question is at present pending, and for this purpose His Lordship in Council directs that a copy of the above letter from the Sudr and Foujdaree Udalt be forwarded to that Government.

16. The addition proposed in the 62d para to be made to the official designation of the Collectors of Ganjam is considered very appropriate, and will be adopted in the event of the arrangements suggested for the future administration of that district meeting the approval of the Government of India, when authority will be given to that officer to confer upon meritorious individuals titles and honorary privileges such as are mentioned in the concluding part of this para.

Para 63.

17. The subject of this para is of much importance, and the arrangement referred to in it is considered very desirable; but in endeavouring to effect transfers of land in lieu of pesheush, the Board of Revenue will impress upon the Collectors the necessity of exercising the utmost caution and discretion, so as not to awaken distrust or suspicion in the minds of the Hill Zemindaries.

Paras 64 to 74.

18. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has perused with feelings of intense and painful interest the account given in these paras of the

No. 1619.

*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the
21st November 1837.*

Read the following Minute of the Honorable Mr. Russell.

No. 11.

Laying before the Board a report containing an account of the operations in Goomsur and Sooradah during the late insurrections and such suggestions as occur to him in respect to the future management of those Districts and the Hill Zemindaries generally.

(Here enter 11th May, 1837 No. 639.)

Read also the following communication, the subjects of which are referred to in the Report laid before the Board with the foregoing Minute.

No. 12.

From the Register of the Sudder and Foujdaree Udalt submitting the opinion of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalt that circumstances require that the Zillah Court of Oblique should be transferred to Vizagapatam and that a mutual exchange should be effected between the jurisdiction of that Court and the Auxiliary Court now at Vizagapatam.

(Here enter 21st Feb. 1837 No. 54.)

No. 13.

From the Secretary to the Board of Revenue submitting for the information of Government a report from the Collector of Ganjam upon the Goomsur and Sooradah Zemindaries lately resumed.

(Here enter 23d Do. ,, No. 78.)

1. The Board having taken into consideration the report of the Honorable Mr. Russell on the affairs of Goomsur and Sooradah now recorded, proceed to pass the following resolutions thereon having reference to the paragraphs of the report which are noted in the margin.

Paras 1 to 35 and 76 to 78.

2. The valuable information contained in these paras relative to the Goomsur and Sooradah Zemindaries and the country of the Rhonds and the operations of the troops during the late campaign there, being calculated to be of

essential assistance on any future occasion, should it ever again unfortunately become necessary to have recourse to the adoption of similar measures for the restoration of order and tranquillity in that direction, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves that a copy of them be transmitted to the Military Department, for the purpose of being communicated to the Departments under the immediate orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Paras 36 to 42.

3. The past history of Koradah and Ra-noobah and the late occurrences in that quarter as detailed in these paras, leave no doubt as to the necessity of the interference of Government in the concerns of these Estates, as well for the vindication of its own authority as for the security of the public tranquillity in future; and as Juggoonauth Booya is an usurper of the Office of Tautarauze and his connection and recent conduct render his removal out of the country in a political point of view highly desirable, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to request the sanction of the Supreme Government for conferring upon him, his brother Ramachendra Booyea and his Dewan Juppatt Sing an aggregate monthly pension of Rupees 25, on condition of their residing at any place South of Itchapore, and the Collector will be instructed on their removal thither to recognize Kossama Booyea the legal heir, as Tautarauze.

Para 43.

4. The measures reported in this para are approved.

Paras 44 to 46.

5. For the reasons stated in these paras the Right Honorable the Governor in Council entirely approves of the mode in which it is proposed to reward the several individuals mentioned therein for the highly important services rendered by them during the late operations in Goomsur and Sooradah, and His Lordship in Council accordingly resolves to request the sanction of the Government of India for making an abatement of Rupees 3,000 per annum in the assessment of the Hautghur Zemindary, and for conferring grants of land to Gunga Dora, Muddoo Bhare and the son of Bussoo Sirdar to the annual aggregate value of Rupees 206, to be held during good behaviour.

Para 47.

6. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council likewise resolves to request the sanction of the Government of India to confer upon Charoo Putnaick and Rutna Putnaick the principal servants of the Goomsur Samastanur,

practice of human sacrifices carried on in the Maliahs of Goomsur as well as throughout Ghondwaun, and his regret is greatly enhanced at finding there is no possibility of adopting measures for putting down this barbarous custom at once. Mr. Russell has clearly and forcibly pointed out the impracticability of using force for that purpose, the attempt he thinks would only induce the people to cling the closer to their superstitions, and to make them seek every opportunity in secret to perform these barbarous rites.

19. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council therefore resolves to instruct the Board of Revenue to call upon the Sub-Collector in charge of the district for every information upon this painfully interesting subject which he may be able to furnish. It will be the duty of the officer to whom the charge of the district is entrusted to ascertain to what extent the practice of such sacrifices being made by individuals prevail. He will endeavour to obtain as great an insight as he can into the feelings and opinions of the different classes of the population respecting them, and his attention will be particularly directed to the fact, that as far as has been hitherto known, no Khond is ever made a sacrifice.

20. The influence of the Officer in charge of the District will also be exerted to convince the people of the heinousness and folly of this practice—to improve this influence, from which the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council confidently anticipates the most salutary results to the cause of humanity and civilization, it will be the obvious policy of that Officer to encourage by every means in his power the intercourse of the Khonds with the public functionaries and the people of the low Country.

21. Every inducement which is consistent with the efficiency of the Public service should be held out to the Khonds to enter it either as peons, or in whatever capacity they may be found useful.

22. The Officer in charge of the district should cultivate as much as possible a personal intercourse with the chiefs. It is to be hoped that much good will result from the grant of a Village near Russell Condah to Sam Bissoye—by which not only that individual will be brought into frequent contact with Europeans, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of the Low Country, but a sense of the advantages to be derived from a closer connection with the Ruling power, cannot fail to be diffused among the other Chieftains of the Maliahs—which will lead to greater

intercourse, and pave the way for the humanizing progress of civilization.

23. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is fully aware that the evil is a crying one, while the remedy is necessarily of slow operation. He cannot however but concur with Mr. Russell in the view which he has taken of this subject, and while he deeply deplors the continuance of this execrable superstition, he is convinced that in the present state at least of our relations with the Countries in which it prevails, its extinction must be gradual and voluntary. He will look with deep anxiety to the Collector's Report upon this point, and he confidently expects that no exertions will be spared by him that are consistent with prudence, and with a due consideration for the character of the people with whom he has to deal, to hasten the final abandonment of this barbarous custom.

24. Captain Miller will realize in his own mind an ample reward for his most commendable conduct in having rescued twelve victims destined for those horrible sacrifices, as the gratifying reflection of having been the means of saving so many human beings from a cruel and untimely death, cannot fail at all times to be a source of genuine happiness to him; the discretion however with which he contrived to effect his humane purpose is entitled to the warmest and most unqualified approbation of Government. The Sub-Collector in charge of the district is authorized to bring up at the public expense the rescued children whose families or friends it has not been possible to trace out, until they are sufficiently old to provide for themselves.

25. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council entirely concurs with Mr. Russell in opinion that the power to remove temporarily from Hill Zemindaries persons who may be likely to foment disturbances, or to afford a pretext for others to do so in their names, is indispensable to the good Government of their tracts. It is observed from their Secretary's letter of the 2nd May 1836 No. 75, that the Supreme Government under the impression that Regulation 2 of 1819 already provided for all the objects contemplated in the separate draft act which was submitted to it, for empowering Magistrates to oblige suspected persons to reside at a distance from the sphere of their intrigues, considered the proposed law unnecessary. From the explanation contained in this para, that Government will see the necessity of the proposed provisions, and will observe that the power contemplated by them falls considerably short of that created

by the Regulation cited above, and as it is moreover intended to provide a new system of administration for the Hill Zemindaries in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and to suspend the operation of the ordinary Regulations in that tract of Country, the power proposed to be vested in the Magistrates of those districts, will perhaps no longer be considered objectionable, in which case that Government will be requested to add a clause to this effect in the new law for the administration of the Hill Zemindaries in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which the Judges of the Sudr and Foujdaree Udalt in para 14 of this Minute have been instructed to prepare.

Para 79.

26. The sense entertained by Government of the services of the Officers and Troops employed in suppressing the late insurrection in Goomsur has already been recorded in a * G. O. and although the

* Dated 4th March 1837.

meritorious services rendered by Mr. Russell on that occasion have likewise been publicly acknowledged by Government still the Right Honorable the Governor in Council cannot close these proceedings without thanking Mr. Russell for the very important and valuable suggestions offered by him in his report which has just been considered, for the future administration of the recently disturbed districts, so as to preserve tranquillity and maintain the authority of Government in those Provinces on a permanent basis, and also recording the opinion of His Lordship in Council that the extraordinary powers with which it became necessary to invest Mr. Russell to enable him to put an end to the late rebellion in Goomsur, have throughout been exercised by him with the greatest forbearance and judgment and in a manner calculated to reflect high credit on the authority of Government; and that every measure adopted by him in furtherance of the object of his mission to that district, without a single exception, is such as to demand the cordial thanks and the unqualified approbation of Government.

27. The gratuity granted to the troops employed in Vizagapatam alone would appear to have as yet received the sanction of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as the letter* to Eng-

* Letter to the Honorable Court of 8th December 1835 No. 14, Para 14.

land reporting the grant to the Troops employed in Kinedy remains still unanswered. On this occasion however it is observed, that the grant was made under the authority of the Supreme Government and that at the suggestion of that Government it was at the time resolved

Cons. 14th July 1835 Nos. 6 and 7.

4th Sept. 1835 Nos. 1 to 8.

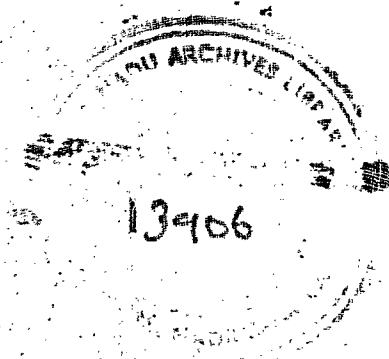
that no similar Grants should hereafter be conferred. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council notwithstanding considers the

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party of His Highness the Nizam's Horse under Captain Dymally receiving of such a pecuniary remuneration for the important services rendered by them during the late operations in Goomsur, which are recorded in the G. O. of the 4th March last published at page 138 of the Fort Saint George Gazette of the current year, and His Lordship in Council accordingly resolves to refer the subject for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

28. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the statement laid before the Board by Mr. Russell with his Minute recorded above, of public charges incurred by him during his services as Commissioner in Goomsur and amounting to Rupees (1,065-4-1) Four thousand and sixty five Annas Four and Pie one, and grants authority for the disbursement from the General Treasury on that Gentleman's receipt, of the sum of Rupees (1,304-13-6) One thousand three hundred and four, Annas Thirteen and Pie six, being the amount of the above charges undrawn and remaining to be refunded to him.

29. Ordered that a copy of Mr. Russell's report and of the Resolutions and orders of Government thereon, be forwarded for the information of the Honorable the President in Council of India.

30. Ordered also that a copy of Mr. Russell's report and of paras 3 to 14 and 16 to 24 of the Resolutions and orders of Government thereon, be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for their information and guidance.



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