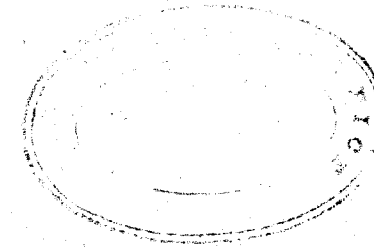


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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS

OF THE

COLLECTOR OF SOUTH CANARA.

Published by Authority.

REPORTS.

OF

MR. JOHN STORES

ON

REVISION OF ASSESSMENT

AND

THE DISTURBANCES KNOWN AS KOOTS

IN

CANARA.

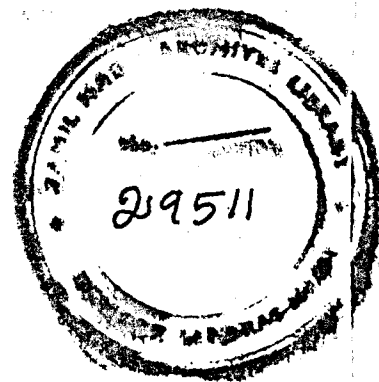
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MANGALORE.

PRINTED AT THE COLLECTORATE PRESS, SOUTH CANARA.

1885.

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The President and Members
of the Board of Revenue.
Fort St. George.

GENTLEMEN,

1. In the minutes of Council under date the 8th March 1831, I was directed among other matters connected with my mission to Canara, "to give my attention to the establishment of a better system of detailed account, calculated to afford some insight into the resources of the several estates and to submit, through your Board, my sentiments fully as to the extent to which the assessment should be permanently reduced where it may have been clearly ascertained to be too high, and the best means of raising it, where it is far below a fair and moderate rate of demand, and no good reason can be assigned for relieving the estates from their just proportion of the public burthens". The present report contains the result of my enquiries and reflections on the subject of the assessment, and the measures required to correct its defects.

2. After my arrival in Canara, I took an early opportunity of communicating personally with Mr. Cameron on the subject of the District accounts, and furnished him with eight forms of statement, accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, which I had brought with me from the Board's Office, where they had been prepared subsequently to the receipt of Mr. Dickinson's letter of the 18th June 1830, by that invaluable Officer, the Board's late Serishtedar Ramachundra Row. They exhibit all the particulars which he considered it advisable to ascertain, and record, respecting land in Canara. The first is calculated to show the entire number of rice fields, cultivated, or waste, of each vurg, as in the last year, with the fields sold, or purchased since. The particulars required to be shown for the former, are, the bijwary extent, or extent measured by the quantity of seed required to sow it; the rekha shist, or original Bidenore assessment and rent in money or kind; and for the latter, in addition to them, the name of the field, description of the land, the price, and the name of the buyer or seller. The second is a corresponding account for the garden lands. In this are entered the number of separate gardens, or plantations, and the number and description of the productive, and unproductive, trees in them, with their rent in money or kind, and the bijwary extent of the land occupied by the trees. The third and fourth are intended to show the tenure and description of the rice fields, and gardens, respectively, in each vurg, comparing the two years. For each rice field are given the description of land, name, bijwary extent, rokha shist, rent, number of crops, and number and sort of trees productive or otherwise growing in it; the fields in the occupation of the Vurgdar himself and of his several tenants being distinguished. And similar particulars are shown for the garden lands. It was intended, that the rent should be inserted for the fields

occupied by the Vurgdar himself, as well as those actually rented; and, when paid in k that its value should be shown in money commuted at an average rate, to be carefully ascertained for each magany. The fifth is a comparative account of the private "cumari", or upland cultivation, of the Vurgdar, in the two years; and the sixth, a similar account of the house or shop, rent enjoyed by him. In the seventh are shown in abstract, comparing the two years, all the sources of income which are particularized in the accounts Nos 3, 4, 5 and 6. In the eighth, a comparison is given of the Vurgdar's income, and of the Jummahbundy under every head, and the particulars of any remission allowed. For the nature of the other information required in the forms, and the manner of its arrangement, I beg leave to refer to the forms themselves, which are in the Office of the Board.

3. The statements were examined by the Principal Collector's native Establishment, and it was considered, that, with trifling modification, they might be generally adopted. They were accordingly circulated to the different Tahsildars, with orders, that their preparation should be forthwith entered upon by the established shanbogues. By way of experiment, Mr. Cameron had the accounts of a few estates completed under his own immediate superintendence. The result rather discouraged him; but, after a fair consideration of the difficulties, which were supposed to have been discovered by it, in the way of introducing the new system, I am of opinion that there are none which may not be surmounted. The objections which were started, are

* Appendix A.

discussed in a letter which I addressed to the Principal Collector, under date the 30th of November last, and * which with its accompaniments, is appended to this report. I have added a few suggestions as to the manner of carrying the new method into effect, including as tending to its success, some reforms connected with the Village establishment. It will be seen, that, provided the course now pointed out be perseveringly followed up, I anticipate the completion of detailed accounts for the whole District, at a trifling expense, and without the aid of any extraordinary establishment, in the space of two years. It may be desirable that the Board should be furnished with the modified forms eventually adopted by the Principal Collector, as suggested in the 2nd para of my letter to him, and that they should be informed, from time to time, of the progress made in their completion.

4. The Board will find some novel and useful information regarding the revenue details of Canara in the papers annexed to my letter. They contain a minute account of the manner in which the shanbogues are employed throughout the year, and the time occupied in the performance of their various duties, which was given me by some of the shanbogues themselves and verified, on each point by extracts from the Taluk records

5. Hitherto, the absence of any detailed accounts has, of course, made it a matter of difficulty to ascertain the exact bearing of the assessment on the resources of the Province; and to this circumstance, perhaps, and the difficulty of comprehending under any one general description, the circumstances and condition of the several parts of a District, so widely differing as in Canara, are to be attributed the contradictory opinions, that have been from time to time, advanced on this subject.

6. Defective as our revenue knowledge of Canara confessedly is, it still embraces important facts, sufficient to conduct an attentive observer to a tolerably safe general conclusion. The tenor of my instructions did not, I conceive, require me to institute a minute local enquiry, in

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supply the deficiency. The knowledge we desiderate is usually obtained, only through the gradual agency of the local establishment; and I have not found it necessary to resort to any new sources of information to satisfy myself that we may safely wait for the result of the process now suggested for that purpose. I feel assured, from a consideration of the facts already on record that the cases in which reduction of assessment is emergently called for; form a very small proportion of the whole; and that to attempt any general modification of it, in the meantime is as unnecessary as it would be dangerous.

7. Further than this, my observations regarding the assessment have certainly been of a very general character; but I may remark, that the more closely I have examined the subject, the more favorably I have been led to think of it, and of the condition of the people

8. Before I explain the particular grounds of my own conclusions, I shall endeavour to trace the process, so far as it is apparent, by which others seem to have arrived at different results.

9. The history which the Board have given of the administration of Canara, from its acquisition to the latest period, in their proceedings of the 15th September 1831, renders it unnecessary for me to consider in detail the different views which have been taken of the assessment, and of the condition of the country, by different officers; and, in some instances, by

* Report 9th November 1800.

the same Officer, on different occasions. It may be sufficient to notice, that the latest opinions, which Col: * Munro expressed while in charge of the District, and the * observations, which he recorded after his subsequent

* Concluding remark on the Board's minute in letter from Collector, 27th August 1817,

visit in 1817, seem favorable, generally, on both these points. For some time, indeed, subsequent to his assumption, Canara seems to have been almost universally considered as one of the most lightly assessed and flourishing portions of the Madras territories.

10. Latterly, the general tone of the Collectors' reports from Canara, has been very different. The prosperity of the District has usually been represented as on the decline; the declension has been attributed to the assessment; and the necessity of revising it has been urged, with annually increasing earnestness, until the alarming statements of Mr. Dickinson occasioned the enquiry, of which I am now reporting the result.

11. In * a letter which Mr Dickinson addressed to Government on the 1st February 1831, he stated the assessment to be "so very high, that it is impossible the rayets should continue to pay it;" that the "utmost distress" prevailed among them; in

* Para. 10.

some parts, "to an extent, of which Gentlemen knowing only the rayets of the Eastern Coast, can form no conception" and in * another dated the 14th March, announcing the transferment of his charge to Mr. Cameron, he

* Para 8.

says, the circumstance of the District "being far too highly assessed" is a subject which has employed the pen of "all" his "predecessors;" and declares that like them, he has always thought the assessment "ruinously high." Mr. Cameron also, in the eighth para of a letter to Government, on the 19th of March 1831, says, "that the District is generally speaking, over-assessed, there can't be a doubt;" and he uses a similar expression in the concluding paragraph of his letter to the Board of the 24th March 1831.

12. Nothing whatever has been adduced, nor have I been able to discover any thing in the state of Canara, to warrant the very strong language which I have quoted. I can only

attribute it to the

used. All the

under the supposition adopted apparently in the want of any other assignable cause, that the Koots had been occasioned by the pressure of the assessment. Unconsciously perhaps, an impression of the distress of the rayets may have been received from their petitions, and the heaviness of the assessment inferred from their obstinate resistance to its collection; and considering the anxiety and distraction under which these reports were written, it is not surprising that the grounds of the opinion introduced, as it is, incidentally, should not have been very strictly examined. At one time, indeed, the notion seems to have been very widely current, that the population of Canara had been driven into rebellion by the rigor of our revenue administration.

13. But it was evident from the tone of the petitions, almost from the very commencement of the Koots, that whatever might have been the real cause of their discontent, the rayets were disposed greatly to magnify their grievances, and to carry their demands to an extravagant length. As the confusion and excitement subsided, it became clear, that for most of their complaints there was not the slightest foundation, and after tranquillity had been entirely restored, Mr. Cameron soon saw reason to concur with me in the belief that the Koots had decidedly not been occasioned by the state of the assessment.

14. When I intimated this opinion in my report to Government of the 29th July, 1831, of which the Board were furnished with a copy at the time, I was certainly disposed to attribute the Koots, in the first instance, to the nature of the season, and circumstances connected with the settlement of the year. My subsequent enquiries led me to think differently, for reasons, of

which some will be found in a * paper accompanying this

* Appendix B.

report, containing my remarks on a letter from Mr. Cameron in which he states his belief that the rayets were led to assemble by the failure of their crops, and the hasty manner in which Mr. Dickinson made the settlement of the Beykul Taluk, where the disaffection first appeared. The insight which I was eventually enabled to obtain into the secret history of the Koots, induces me to think that they were strictly, in the first instance, suggested, as they were undoubtedly fomented, and sustained from a very early stage, by the intrigues of the Head Sheristedar, his brother, and some other designing Brahmans on the Principal Collector's Establishment, who artfully availed themselves of a temporary and partial calamity, as the time to commence their agitation. Their object seems to have been, to throw the District into confusion, for the purpose of bringing discredit on the administration of Mr. Dickinson, and effecting the removal of his Naib Sheristedar, Manoel Coelho, and other Native Christians employed in the department. The proofs of this conspiracy, in my judgment, conclusive, have been laid before the Government, in my report on this branch of my enquiry.

15. Independently of this direct evidence of the fact, the punctuality, with which the ordinary land revenue has been realised since the disturbances, proves that the importunate clamour for a general permanent remission, was not justified by the necessity of the case, and the uninterrupted tranquillity of the entire Province indicates the disaffection to have been transitory and superficial. All unfavorable inferences regarding the assessment deduced from the occurrences of 1831, may, therefore, be discarded.

16 If, however, the words which I have quoted above, are to be taken, not as I have supposed, for the hasty expressions of an unguarded moment, but as conveying the deliberate notions of the two Collectors, the language is so vague and indefinite that without some limitation it is impossible to determine the precise objection it was intended to convey; if, indeed, any precise meaning was attached to the terms used—as applied to Canara, they are full of ambiguity. It does not appear whether the “assessment” spoken of is the Beriz, or the average settlement; the maximum or the ordinary demand of Government on the lands of the Province. Between the two there is a very important difference; for, besides that the Beriz is swelled by the assessment on abandoned estates, the demand on many vargs has been tacitly though not expressly limited to a standard far below the nominal maximum; and the annual settlements are regulated with reference not to the Beriz but to past collections and the present circumstances of the land and its proprietor. The average settlement of 24 years preceding Fusly 1240, falls short of the Beriz in the sum of Rupees 2,87,298 or 14½ per cent. In estimating the present bearing of the land tax on the people the ordinary demand should rather be kept in view.

17. By “generally”, too, may be meant either on an average or in the majority of cases; that is, either that the assessment would be too high, even if equally distributed; or merely that at present the too highly assessed vargs are the most numerous.

18. Besides, the rate at which land is assessed, may be considered “high” in reference to what it has been on the same land, at some former period; to what it is on other lands; or to what it ought to be on abstract principles of expediency: but with respect to expediency, there is room for infinite variety of opinion and, therefore, merely to say that land is more highly assessed than it ought to be, leaves us as much in doubt as ever. Almost the only safe and convenient standard in speaking of the rate of assessment, is a given proportion net produce; but this has not been selected.

19. But in whatever sense it was intended to term the province generally over-assessed, the position assumed is a very questionable one, and nothing is adduced in support of it. It is probable, indeed, that nearly all the estates in Canara have at some former time been more highly assessed than they are now; but this alone seems a very insufficient ground for condemning the present assessment, especially as a considerable reduction has been made in the rate since the acquisition of the Province. In Canara the highest rate of assessment must not appear very high compared with the lowest: but there seems reason to doubt, viewing the fluctuating and steadiness of the collections in the avowedly highest assessed portions of the District, whether even there the land revenue presses more heavily on the people than in some of our other provinces.

20. It is very clear that we possess no revenue accounts, that can warrant our terming the District generally over-assessed in any sense. Over-assessment can only have been ascertained in cases where the net income from the estate has been ascertained; and these are acknowledged to be very few.

The Collectors and particularly Mr. Dickinson, have professed their utter ignorance of the net produce of most of the estates. The only existing public account of it tends to show that the ordinary settlement averaged

7½ per cent, a rate lower than those proposed by Mr *Thackeray and Mr. †Groom

for Canara and Malabar respectively, and all we can say of the accuracy of this account, that it is more likely to be under than above the truth.

21. An opinion regarding the District generally formed from the contemplation of particular cases of high assessment, without a comprehensive view of all the circumstances of the province, or merely from the vague impression received in the ordinary discharge of a Collector's revenue duties, may be very wide of the truth; and the presumption is that it will incline to the unfavorable side.

22. It must be remembered that a Collector's ordinary duties familiarize him almost exclusively with the dark aspect of affairs in the District. In making the Jumabandi, his whole time is taken up with listening to the claims for remission of the more highly assessed or poorer rayets. Those who do not object to pay the full demand, if they attend, are scarcely noticed. His knowledge of the private circumstances of the rayets is very limited. The information of his native establishment cannot be relied on, and his personal observations must be generally made during the annual circuit, when the rayets have an interest in appearing as poor as possible, and when their exaggerated stories of distress are not easily checked by cursory investigation. Besides, while the poor obtrude their circumstances on his attention, the wealthy try rather to evade observation. If the season be adverse, the Collector hears much of the losses of the rayets; but very little of their profits, if it be favorable. After the settlement is concluded, cases of distress and of difficulty in the realization of the revenue only are brought to his particular notice. Nothing is heard of those who pay their kists with ease and punctuality. The proportion of the cases of high to light assessment and of poverty to affluence is thus very likely to be magnified by a Collector unless on his guard, and his attention be specifically directed to estimate their relative number.

23. Much has been said of the distress of the agricultural classes in Canara, in connection with the assessment. It seems to have been supposed, that they have become progressively poorer, and that the main cause of their embarrassments is the heaviness of the land tax. But a Collector should be very cautious how he infers over-assessment from the apparent poverty of land holders. He may very easily be deceived as to the fact; but even well ascertained cases of poverty and distress must not be at once referred to over-assessment—such, no doubt, are to be found among every class in society; but it is obvious that poverty may arise from an infinite number of causes. A rayet will probably attribute his embarrassments, however occasioned, to the assessment, as he has an interest in doing so; but nothing can be concluded from them regarding it, in ignorance of the actual capability of his land.

24. But it by no means clearly appears, I think, that such a deterioration as is supposed has taken place in the condition of the land holders generally. They have, no doubt, in some years to struggle with temporary difficulties, but, as far as I have had opportunity of observing, most of the rayets of southern Canara appear to be in easy and some of them even in opulent circumstances; nor am I aware of any satisfactory reason for considering them to be worse off now than they were formerly.

25. As connected with this topic, I shall extract a passage from a letter dated 13th March 1831, which I received from the Zilla Judge of Canara, in reply to some queries which I had the occasion to address to him in the course of my inquiries.

“6. I consider it a gratifying fact, that notwithstanding the late clamorous protests of insolvency and pauperism in a District like this, where, if we may judge from the contents of our files, the inhabitants are so generally involved in law suits, the number of persons present confined in the debtor's jail is only ten, and that the average number in jail for each of the last 18 months has not exceeded eleven. I may also mention that in the discharge of judicial duties I have often been forcibly struck with the small proportion of cases, in which the process of distraint in execution of decrees terminates in absolute sale. In confirmation of this, I may mention that the District Moonsiff of Mangalore has actually complained to me, as leaving his ameens in very unprofitable employment.”

“7 From a consideration of these facts, and generally from the experience I have had in this Court, I cannot but strongly be inclined to the belief, that the complaints above noticed have, to say the least, been much exaggerated.”

26. The poverty of the agricultural class, seems to have been inferred principally from the number of encumbered estates and the frequency of transfers of lands. I have already had occasion to advert to this topic in remarking on the 3rd para of Mr. Cameron's letter. That these transfers are very frequent in some parts of Canara, there seems no doubt; but whether they are more so now than formerly, does not appear so clearly. If they are more frequent than in any other province, it may be, because land being more lightly taxed, has a greater saleable value. This view of the case is strengthened by the fact, which will not be denied, that sales of lands are frequent in the lightest assessed Taluks. The enforcement of an excessive demand, in a bad season, from a land holder, may reduce him to the necessity of selling or mortgaging the whole or part of his Vurg; but the ultimate tendency of a permanently high assessment, in absorbing the whole of the landlord's rent, to reduce the proprietor to the condition of labourer; to render the land unsaleable; and in some cases, to throw it into mortgage. It must be remembered that the assessment on estates in Canara has been long out of standard or a higher one for so long a period, that its full tendency may have developed itself sometime ago, and where it was excessive we must look for its effects in the future. The excessive demands, are discoverable, not in the southern Taluks, where mortgages, are allowed to be the usual mode of raising money, but in the northern Taluks, where land is scarcely

the servants, or

28. It has been observed that it is chiefly the old Moolgars or aboriginal land holders whose condition is on the decline, and whose estates are encumbered. Several collateral causes likely to have contributed to this result, and perhaps sufficient when combined to account for it, may be pointed out. Whether they are the only causes, I have not had an opportunity of making a sufficiently minute inquiry to determine.

29. The pertinacity with which these people cling to their ancestral property has led them to devise expedients for raising the greatest possible sum of money on land, without resorting to absolute sale; and thus retaining a nominal title in their estates, after they have been compelled by their necessities to alienate them in effect. Sometimes, even in cases of actual sale, the purchaser of a vurg may find an advantage in indulging the reluctance of the old Moolgar to withdraw his name from the public accounts; for while the settlement continues to be made with him, he may sometimes succeed in obtaining remissions on claims, which the new and less needy proprietor would not be suffered to advance. The number of encumbered estates is thus augmented, and the Revenue Officers, not sufficiently distinguishing in their ordinary observations between the circumstances of the land holder and those of the land, are apt to impute the poverty of the individual to the class to which he belongs, and to consider his case as an evidence of the depression of the landed interest; whereas, an opposite impression would have been received, had the vurg been ostensibly as well as virtually in the possession of a wealthy and thriving inhabitant.

30. The gradual increase of population, in a country like Canara, where it does not overflow freely, which has no manufactures and where agriculture is not easily extended, must eventually straighten the resources of individuals. Particular families seldom continue on the same level in the scale of property through many generations in any country; and the Indian Custom of divided inheritance accelerates their tendency to sink. It cannot be expected that the income of an estate should support a number of heirs, each in the same degree of comfort and independence, as the proprietor from whom it was inherited. Besides, means of a rayet are contracted, his difficulties are increased in a greater ratio.

of a small estate cannot pay to Government a given proportion of his rent so easily as the holder of a large one for many reasons, principally, because he is more a particular dealer and less able to benefit by favourable turns in the market.

31. Among the Bunts, however, a class of Hindoo Sudras who seem to hold nearly all the lands of lower Canara, who still form the Moolgars, I understand that sales and mortgages are made according to their law of inheritance.

which descends in the family.

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the accumulation of landed possessions. In Canara the latter process is at least commensurate with the former. Indeed, in the Southern Taluks, as the number of estates in cultivation has increased, and as land is rising in value, there is reason to think that the sum of landed wealth is increasing; and, so long as this is the case, the Government need not be solicitous about its distribution.

33. The particular process which appears to be going on in Canara, seems such as might have been expected. It has been observed, that a good deal of the land is passing from the hands of the exclusively agricultural to the commercial classes. The acquisition of land will, of course, follow the accumulation of capital. It is hardly to be expected that much wealth could be amassed in the pursuit of agriculture alone, even were the rayets a more frugal race than they are. They almost universally live up to their incomes, and frequently outrun them. They are wasteful, and improvident; fond of squandering money in idle shows, or indulgences; and what they do not spend, they either hoard, or convert into ornaments, a mode of investment, which affords no return, and but bad security. When they have occasion to raise money they thoughtlessly submit to ruinous terms, forestal their crops, and soon involve themselves in irretrievable embarrassment. The rayets generally, and especially the Sudra castes, seem rather deficient in natural sagacity, and few of them have the benefit of even the first rudiments of education. In all these respects, their habits and character are strikingly contrasted with those of the commercial class. The latter are generally of foreign extraction; and a great majority of them, as well as many of the public servants, are Brahmans, who, attracted by the extensive trade, or other causes, have originally emigrated from Goa and the rest of the Concan. They are settled all along the coast, and almost monopolise the internal as well as the export commerce of the country; all the merchants in Canara are more or less educated, and seem to be sufficiently expert and assiduous as men of business; and the Concanies, in particular, are characterised by acuteness and intelligence. It is not surprising that men of this stamp in the general struggle for wealth, should be successful competitors with the simple and ignorant farmers with whom they have to deal.

34. The circumstance that Soucars and public servants are supplanting the original landed proprietors of Canara, has been noticed as matter of regret; but I can discern no good reason to view it in that light. The evil resulting from it is, I think, almost but speculative; and it is attended with many positive advantages both to the country, and the Government. It should be considered as an evidence, not so much of the depression of the old moolgars, as of an accession of capital to the landed interest, the beneficial results of which are many and obvious. Estates in the occupation of Capitalists can be brought to a pitch of improvement far beyond what they ever could attain under the management of a needy proprietor. The former can thus afford to pay a greater sum to Government, and still enjoy a larger net income. His tenants are likely to be treated with more indulgence and consideration, and to be more secure and independent in their farms. Indeed, it may be doubted, whether the circumstances of a rayet, as an impoverished vurgdar, are more enviable, than as the tenant of a wealthy land-lord. The estates, known to belong to Soucars or public servants, are, as has already been noticed, usually assessed at the full amount, which is realized with greater ease and regularity than in any other case.

35. Frequent complaints have been made of the usurious and extortionate dealings of the Soucars, which it has been proposed to check by legislative enactment; and the complaints are probably well founded. We can scarcely expect it should be otherwise, where men are influenced so much by self interest, and so little by moral considerations. But this is not an evil to which it would be politic on the part of Government to attempt the application of a remedy. The class with whom the Soucars are contrasted, can scarcely claim a larger share of our sympathy for they are not morally superior, while they are inferior in most other respects. When they know how, they seem quite as ready as the Soucars to over-reach their neighbours by dishonest artifice. Any peculiar protection to them would counteract rather than assist the law of nature; by which all evils of this kind have a tendency, if left to themselves, to work their own cure. The wisest course for Government is to abstain from interference, and to look for a remedy in the gradual spread of enlightenment; and in extended competition among the commercial body. In the mean time, any legal restrictions on the dealings of the Soucars would be nugatory as to the attainment of the object proposed, and in many other respects, injurious: but on this subject it is not necessary to add any thing to the judicious remarks already on the *records of the Board.

* From Government, 10th August 1821.

Do. on settlement of Canara for Fusli 1232, 4th November 1823, para 5.

Board's Proceedings, 9th September 1830, paras 40, 41.

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36. One fact that has been referred to by those who have complained of the heaviness of the assessment (and almost the only unquestionable one, is the fall in prices, especially of rice, the staple commodity of the province. The effect of this reduction, so long as it continued must necessarily have been to increase the pressure of the assessment, and in some cases, to occasional distress. To this cause, I think, must be mainly attributed the great outcry from the provinces of the Western Coast, during the last few years. On this subject I shall extract part of a remark of Col. Munro already *referred to. "There is always much clamour among the land holders, when the price of produce is low, but, with the exception of a few years, it has been higher than under the Mysore Government. Many of the poorer land holders; however, suffer from a cheap season, without benefitting much from a dear one, because they sell early before the price rises much, and there are therefore every year a few who must have remission or sell their lands. The same thing would happen, were the assessment lowered one half." A fall in prices is not an adequate reason for permanently reducing a fixed assessment, at all events, until we know that the fall is a permanent one. Temporary relief is all that is required in the mean time, and this has been amply afforded in Canara.

37. Allusion has frequently been made, in connection with this subject, to what has been termed the Sircar or settlement price. It has been urged that the price obtained by the rayets for some years has been much less and that they must therefore necessarily have found it difficult to pay the assessment. Mr. Cameron has mentioned

* Para 4.

the subject in his *letter to me of the 27th February, and I have noticed it in remarking on the passage. It does not appear clearly when or on what data this price was assumed. I believe it is the rate at which the rent produce of the estates has been calculated in the Revenue Accounts for the several Taluks, in reference to which the

annual alterations in the settlement are regulated. In some *passages it appears to be spoken of as the rate at which the payment in grain were originally commuted into money. I am not

* From Mr. Harris on settlement of Canara for 1232, 17th June 1823, Para 10.

aware on what authority this tradition rests; but considering the time which has elapsed since the commutation referred to took place, its correctness seems rather doubtful. Admitting the rate quoted, to be that at which the existing money assessment was calculated, and the price on an average for the last two or three seasons to have been less, it does not necessarily follow, that the assessment may not be collected without undue severity. The rate of commutation assumed in calculating an assessment intended to be permanent, would probably be the medium rate of all kinds of rice for a series of years; and it would be contemplated that, in the fluctuations of the market, the current price would sometimes fall below as well as rise above the standard.

38. Besides, the principles on which the assessment was framed, do not, after the lapse of so long an interval, afford safe data for judging of its practical operation. We have to consider the assessment not so much in its theory as in its actual relation to the existing resources of each estate. An increase in the quantity of produce in particular estates may have compensated for the reduction of its value.

39. As far as I have been able to ascertain, however, it does not appear that the average price has ever fallen so decidedly below the public standard, as has been assumed. As I have noticed in my remarks on the settlement of Bekul, in many parts of the district several descriptions of rice are produced, differing considerably in value. The public rate has been contrasted with the price of red rice, which is the cheapest of all the sorts.

40. The fall of price has usually been attributed to a want of demand. The official returns however, show the average annual exports latterly to have been remarkably steady.

AVERAGE EXPORT.

		Corges.
From Fusli	1225 to 1232	21,333.
Do.	1233 to 1240	23,100.
Average of 16 years.		22,216.
Highest year	1254	35,456.
lowest Do.	1231	18,480.

* No. 1.

A *statement will be found in the appendix of the quantity, official value and average price of rice exported from Canara by sea in 16 successive years, being 8 before, and 8 subsequent to, the reduction of the export duty from 10 to 3 per cent. If fusli 1234, a remarkable year, in which the exports were increased, to an unprecedented extent, by a scarcity in the Eastern Coast, be left out of the comparison, the averages of the two periods will be as nearly as possible equal; a good deal of rice in that year was brought from above the Ghauts. The value shown in this statement is the product of the price multiplied into the quantity of each description, and the average therefore is a fair medium for the whole. Since the year 1823, the official value of each kind of rice in the account of the Sea Custom Department has been fixed according to the actual whole-sale price of the market, which has been ascertained, and reported officially once a week, and may be therefore considered tolerably accurate, or at all events to be rather under than above the truth. Prior to that period, the duty was collected on the Tariff valuation, which was then universally complained of as too high; the inference, therefore, is, that the price shown in the statement is greater

FUSLY.	Average prices per Corg.		
	Rs.	As	P
1225	83	8	3
1226	83	6	5
1227	83	6	0
1228	83	6	3
1229	84	2	6
1230	84	14	7
1231	83	10	7
1232	83	13	10
Average of 8 years.	81	1	6
1233	74	12	10
1234	88	15	5
1235	97	10	8
1236	82	4	2
1237	80	2	7
1238	71	1	1
1239	63	7	8
1240	58	15	10
Average of 8 years.	78	7	10

than had generally been obtained previously, when lowness of price was not stated as a reason for reducing the assessment.

41. The statement will enable the Board to form some judgment of the practical effect of the reduction in the Sea Custom duty on grain. In a report which I wrote at the time, I expressed my opinion that the measure was inexpedient, and that a reduction in the assessment would be a far more effectual and economical mode of granting relief. The subject may perhaps now be thought worthy of reconsideration. The three Gentlemen who have since filled the office of Principal Collector, and several of those who have served under them, con-

cur in my opinion, and the inhabitants consider, that the change has been nugatory with a view to their relief. Some of them have presented petitions to me, praying that the duty may be re-imposed, and that an equivalent reduction granted in the assessment. The amount of duty relinquished has averaged, it will be seen, 1,18,000 Rupees annually. A much less sacrifice of actual revenue, if judiciously distributed, would afford permanent and adequate relief, in every case where it is required, in the assessment.

42. The prices of the different kinds of rice for a series of years on an average,

WHITE RICE.				RED RICE.			
Year.	Price per Corg.			Year.	Price per Corg.		
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
From 1804/5	Highest ..	1804/5	114	4	1804/5	97	6
to 1811/12	Lowest ..	1809/10	77	2	1810/11	63	4
	Average ..		86	9		73	9
" 1812/13	Highest ..	1812/13	111	6	1812/13	97	14
to 1822/23	Lowest ..	1815/16	57	10	1815/16	47	"
	Average ..		76	6		66	7

* No. 2.

nanner in which the average was obtained, is minutely explained in the remarks on the original statement, which will be found on the Board's records.

43. The prices of Pepper, Cardamums and Betelnut, have all been supposed to have fallen off latterly. According to a return of them for 10 years ending with Fusly 1240, which was furnished to me from the Principal Collector's office, the price of Pepper only appears to have progressively fallen off. That of Cardamums and Betelnut has latterly rather increased. But, as I am not aware of the manner in which the averages in this account may have been obtained, and as the returns from different Taluks do not all lead to the same conclusion. I consider its accuracy doubtful, and have not therefore inserted it.

44. On the whole it would appear, that the price latterly obtained by the rayets for most of the principal productions of the Western Coast is less favorable than formerly. It would be very satisfactory to ascertain the cause of this depression of the market, and whether it is likely to be permanent, or merely temporary. Some intelligent persons in Canara, with whom I have communicated, are disposed to ascribe it so far as regards rice, to the tranquil and gradually improving state of countries which formerly drew their supplies from Canara. How far, if at all, it may be attributed to a rise in the value of the precious metals brought about by the state of our political and commercial relations with Europe, is

which was very carefully obtained from the inspection of the private accounts of some of the principal merchants of Mangalore under my own superintendence, will also be found in the *Appendix. The man-

question on which I feel a great difficulty in giving an opinion. To form a correct judgment on this point the prices of grain and other commodities generally, not in one District only, but throughout our territories, must be taken into consideration. The inquiry though difficult is one of much interest and importance, and the Board may possibly have access to information which would throw light upon it.

45. An account of the quantity of rice, betelnut, cardamoms, pepper and cocoanuts, annually exported both by land and by sea

* No. 3.			Land.	Sea.	TOTAL.
Average Export.	From 1223 to 1227.	" 1238 to 1240.	Corges.	Corges.	Corges.
			688	24,643.	25,336.
			989.	20,622.	21,591.
			Total Decrease		
			3,745		
Census of					
1225—6,70,355.					
1239—7,07,571.					
Increase 37,216.					
At 1/2 seer each per diem.			3,850		

for a series of years, made out from the returns of the Custom Department, will be found in the *Appendix. It appears that on an average the total exports of rice have diminished, but the diminution does not seem greater than may be accounted for by the increase in the population. Estimating the ordinary

ARTICLES.	Average of 1223 to 1227.	Average of 1238 to 1240.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Betelnut.	Candies.	Candies.	Candies.	Candies.
	18,186.	22,109.	3,923.	"
Cardamoms. ...	180.	175.	"	5.
Pepper. ..	2,579.	2,067.	"	512.
Cocoanuts. ...	No.	No.	"	No.
	12,82,102.	9,85,028.	"	2,97,074.

daily consumption of rice at half a seer for each individual, a moderate allowance, the additional quantity required would very nearly correspond with the difference in the export. The export of betelnut has considerably in-

creased, but those of pepper and cardamoms, specially by sea, have diminished.

46. I have obtained a similar *account, from the

* No. 4.	EXPORT.			IMPORT.		
	Land.	Sea.	TOTAL.	Land.	Sea.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
average of 1223 to 1227.	11,42,943.	29,68,274.	41,11,217.	18,32,411.	3,46,556.	21,78,967.
Do. of 1238 to 1240.	12,33,592.	23,79,508.	41,13,100.	15,71,409.	5,34,574.	21,05,983.
Do. of 18 years.	11,87,425.	29,79,848.	41,67,273.	16,28,680.	4,67,682.	20,96,361.

ea, which does not appear to have increased or declined much.

47. The Revenue from extra sources generally

* No. 5.	SALT.	TOBACCO.	ABKARY.	FERRY FARMS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
average of 1217 to 1221.	2,53,746.	2,04,984.	32,818.	1,919.
Do. of 1237 to 1240.	2,58,287.	2,49,289.	42,857.	2,779.
Do. of 24 years. ...	2,34,344.	2,24,944.	36,111.	2,665.
use in the last period	4,541.	45,145.	10,639.	870.
per cent. ...	1 7/8.	22 1/2.	30 5/8.	45 1/2.
decrease in	1217 5,71,440.			
production.	1239 7,07,571.	1,83,181 or 23 per cent.		

has increased. The collections of some of them, which chiefly indicate the consumption of the province, have been inserted in the Appendix; and it appears that in tobacco, and Abkary, the increase on the average is nearly commensurate with that in the population, and that in salt it is in a much lower ratio.

48. The population of Canara, since its acquisition appears, with trifling exception, to

* No. 6.

	Neighbour- hood of the Ghauts.	Remainder of the District.	TOTAL.
1212.	56,281.	5,11,340.	5,67,621.
1217.	57,100.	5,17,341.	5,74,440.
1225.	65,105.	6,05,250.	6,70,355.
1230.	62,259.	5,86,863.	6,49,122.
1231.	62,751.	5,94,843.	6,57,594.
1236.	57,882.	6,07,770.	6,65,652.
1239.	62,124.	6,15,447.	7,07,571.
Increase since 1212, being 27 years.	5843.	1,34,107.	1,39,950.
Per cent.	10.	26.	24.

have increased progressively throughout the District. In the Talook of Bantwal only it seems to have fallen off, and in the neighbourhood of the Ghauts to have been mere stationary. According to the *censuses which may be used for the purpose of general comparison, though their accuracy as to the details may be questioned, the increase in 27 years amounts to 1,39,950, being 24 per cent.

49. Thus, I find nothing in the best procurable information regarding the circumstances of the province, to lead to the conclusion that its prosperity has declined; still less, that it has suffered from over assessment. Let us see what inference can be drawn from the existing accounts immediately connected with the assessment itself.

50. A preliminary remark which suggests itself in approaching this part of the subject is, that the very circumstance, which has been so strongly dwelt on by most who have deplored the state of revenue affairs of the District, viz., the want of detailed accounts, or accurate knowledge of the resources of the wurgs, is, perhaps, the strongest presumptive proof of the lightness of the assessment. Had the rayets found it difficult to satisfy the public demands, and believed that their landed incomes were over estimated by the Revenue Officers, they would rather have demanded than resist, as many of them continue to do in the worst seasons, close scrutiny into the circumstances of their wurgs. And there is reason to think, that the wurgs of which some knowledge has been obtained, comprise nearly all which can be termed highly assessed.

51. The steadiness of the settlements, and the general success with which they have been realized is another strong argument in favor of the moderateness of the assessment.

* No. 7.

TALUKS.	Average of 24 years.	HIGHEST.		LOWEST.		Proportion of difference per cent.
		Year.	Settlement.	Year.	Settlement.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Mangalore.	2,12,192.	1223.	2,16,104.	1224.	2,02,703.	6.
Beycul. . .	2,00,513.	1222.	2,02,615.	1228.	1,94,671.	3.
Buntwal. . .	2,02,306.	1218.	2,10,233.	1236.	1,78,454.	15.
Barcoor. . .	3,80,181.	1217.	3,35,094.	1223.	3,15,438.	5.
Gundapoor.	2,23,593.	1218.	2,24,215.	1239.	2,14,907.	5.
Honore. . .	1,80,303.	1217.	1,88,461.	1239.	1,69,124.	13.
Ankola. . .	1,06,009.	1228.	1,12,197.	1228.	1,02,371.	8.
Supah. . .	65,223.	1232.	73,687.	1225.	56,926.	27.
Sondah. . .	1,19,457.	1232.	1,23,254.	1236.	1,13,058.	8.
Bilghi. . .	53,409.	1232.	55,588.	1238.	49,090.	11.
TOTAL. . .	16,93,216.	1218.	17,45,358.	1228.	15,90,740.	4.

fluctuation in the demand on individuals, than the steadiness of the totals shown in this account might lead us to suppose. As I shall have occasion to notice in the sequel, the demand

been shifted in each settlement, in the way of additions and reductions, from one estate to another, in a very considerable proportion of cases.

52. From the accounts which have been furnished to me, it would not appear that any portion of the settlement was relinquished prior to Fusly 1230; but since that time they

*

Fuslics.	Settlement.	Remissions.	Proportion per cent.
1230.	17,13,378.	496.	
1231.	17,21,629.	5,633.	3/10.
1232.	17,34,270.	13,509.	7/10.
1233.	17,18,041.	2,952.	1/10.
1234.	17,24,570.	6,357.	3/10.
1235.	17,10,186.	14,058.	8/10.
1236.	16,87,398.	7,219.	4/10.
1237.	16,98,182.	1,424.	
1238.	17,01,190.	8,166.	4/10.
1239.	16,68,709.	14,453.	8/10.

* These balances appear not to have been written off when the accounts were prepared and it is not known whether any portion of them may have been subsequently realized.

as it goes, it tends to show, that the custom has rather declined, but as I did not consider, that it could be depended on as affording data for a fair comparison, I have not made use of it.

* No. 8.

WASTE LANDS.		
In Fusly 1209.	In Fusly 1239.	Difference or since brought into cultivation.
Beriz.	Beriz.	Beriz.
RS.	RS.	RS.
93,166.	46,607.	46,559.

* No. 9.

54. The cultivation on the whole has considerably extended. Besides the portions of wurgs, that may be presumed to have been brought into cultivation, the assessment of the * wurgs entirely waste is less now than at the assumption of the country. In addition to this a considerable increase of revenue has been derived from lands newly cultivated, the * assessment of which will be found in the appendix.

55. I have alluded to an account of the rent produce of the estates in Canara. It is termed the '*Revaz hootwal*', and is intended to show the reputed ordinary income of each estate. As I have intimated, its accuracy in details cannot be depended on. In most cases, it was originally prepared by the Shanbagues, on estimate or conjecture. Latterly, however, it may be considered to have made considerable approach towards the truth, specially as regards the more highly assessed wurgs, the circumstances of which have come more frequently under observation in deciding on claims to remission. On the whole, it is

found 10 per cent. below the truth, often, much more. The *proportion of the Beriz, deduct-

*No. 10.

TALOOKS.	BERIZ.	PROPORTION IN PARTS OF A HUNDRED.		
		To reputed land-lord's rent.		Of average settlement to Beriz.
		Of net Beriz.	Of average settlement.	
Bekul.	2,06,247.	56.	54.	97.3.
Mangalore.	2,18,976.	58.	56.	96.9.
Buntwal.	2,30,042.	61.	55.	89.7.
Bilghy.	68,792.	69.	55.2.	79.3.
Barcoor.	3,55,935.	71.	66.	93.1.
Honore.	2,08,880.	81.	72.	88.6.
Coondapur.	2,52,608.	84.	74.	88.8.
	15,41,480.	67.	62.	91.1.
Soopah.	1,13,251.	28.	18.	64.5.
Sondah.	1,71,370.	70.	53.	75.
Ankola.	1,54,408.	78.	56.6.	72.2.
	4,39,029.	52.	36.	71.4.
TOTAL	19,80,509.	64.	56.	87.

the full-assessment, has been less scrutinized, the proportion in which the ordinary demand falls short of the maximum, is also shown, as a check upon the result deducible from the other column.

56. An *account on a similar plan, has been made out for 15 maganays, forming the Mulki division of the Mangalore Talook, which still continues, as it appears to have been, by Col. Munro, to be considered comparatively highly assessed. The account of the rent produce was revised, and some pains taken to correct it, by Mr. Cameron's Huzoor Establishment, and

*No. 11.

MAGANAYS.	Assessment.	PROPORTION PER CENT.		
		To reputed land-lord's rent.		Of settlement to Beriz.
		Of assess-ment.	Of settlement for 1239.	
Arkal.	1,069.	55.	53.	96.8.
Hejamadi.	3,001.	58.	57.2.	97.2.
Murnad.	16,470.	59.	57.7.	97.5.
Kadendalé.	5,337.	61.	60.	99.5.
Valalanky.	6,150.	66.	66.	99.4.
Yelanje.	3,211.	68.	68.	99.4.
Nadasal.	7,001.	70.4.	69.3.	98.4.
Punja.	3,336.	70.8.	70.	99.3.
Bajanad.	5,897.	71.	69.7.	97.9.
Balla.	3,016.	73.	70.	98.2.
Kudetur.	3,816.	75.	71.	99.5.
Mundakur.	8,910.	76.	75.3.	98.5.
Balkunja.	2,915.	77.9.	73.	94.7.
Petcor.	7,711.	77.2.	75.9.	98.3.
Attoor.	3,718.	78.	78.	99.3.
TOTAL.....	51,558.	69.	67.	98.3.

for this reason, and because it goes into greater details, the results shown may be considered nearer the truth. It is still below it, because among other reasons, the grain rents have been converted, as in the other accounts, at a very low rate; and because, for the Moolgueni or permanently rented lands, the sum actually paid to the proprietor, a species of quit rent, is entered instead of the full ordinary rent. The settlement of Fasly 1239

remark that the Maganay in which the highest proportion is shown, pays within 4 Rupees of the maximum, which is conclusive proof, that the assessment does not press heavily. In Fasly 1239 claims for remission, on the score of low prices and a bad harvest, were very general, and received a most liberal consideration from Mr. Dickinson. Their absence on such an occasion, therefore, proves the real bearing of the assessment in this Maganay to be unusually light and the result shown in the statement must be accounted for on the supposition that the estates have not come under close scrutiny, and that the produce is consequently understated.

57. As a still more exact elucidation of this subject, I have extracted the *particulars

*No. 12. of four estates, taken at random from the accounts I had occasion to require, in pursuance of one part of my instructions, of the present landed property of some of the Native public servants in Canara. In this account, the 'rivaz' or reputed in-

TALOOKS.	Proportion of Beriz to actual income.	Percentage of reputed to actual income.		Year.	Price.	Year's purchase.	Percentage of present return.	
Bekul.	39.	71.	15.	1802.	900.	7.	26.	8.
Mangalore.	21.7.	79.	1.	1818.	1,600.	8 ¹ / ₄ .	16.	6.
Do.	36.	81.	1.	1821.	1,800.	8 ¹ / ₂ .	16.	5.
Do.	41.6.	"	"	1829.	1,040.	10 ¹ / ₂ .	8.	8.

come, has been contracted with the actual out-turn of the last year, procured from a source of unquestionable authenticity, the accounts of the proprietor himself. It will also illustrate the changes which the value of land has undergone in the last 30 years, and the return now yielded from the capital so invested.

58. It is remarkable that the results obtained by these several processes, should generally coincide, so nearly as they do, with the conclusions regarding the proportion of the assessment to the landlord's rent, at which Col. Munro arrived in 1800, quoted in the 15th paragraph of the Board's Minute of the 15th September 1831.

59. The same accounts, that show the lightness of the assessment generally, shew also, that it is very unequal. This is not extraordinary. It is not an easy matter to frame an assessment that shall bear equally on all lands, and there is no reason to think that the assessment in Canara ever did so. Even, if not unequal in their origin, all fixed assessments have a tendency to become so. The changes that occur in the lapse of years, in the productive powers of land, varying under varied treatment, in circumstances affecting the market, and value of produce, with many others, alter the relative capabilities of estates. In addition to these general causes, incidental to all districts, many others may be found in Canara, of a more peculiar nature. The Shanbognes are believed to have availed themselves of the confusion incident to the transfer of the province to a new power, to make many fraudulent alterations in the public accounts. The apportionment of the Beriz on the parts of a subdivided estate has only been regulated by public control since the year 1820. Prior to that period, it was left to the discretion of the parties to the transfer; and was frequently arbitrary, or designedly unequal. The boundaries of the several vurgs have not generally been specified in the public records. Estates lying contiguous to unappropriated land may have been clandestinely enlarged. Rice lands have been converted into gardens and gardens have fallen into decay, without corresponding alterations in the assessment.

60. The degree to which inequality prevails in different Talooks, and different Maganays, may, in some measure, be understood from the statements already given. To

	VURGS.	BERIZ.
At 10 per cent.	365.	1,651.
20 do.	1,797.	20,294.
30 do.	2,473.	37,362.
40 do.	3,359.	72,762.
50 do.	5,005.	1,56,647.
60 do.	5,977.	2,34,006.
70 do.	7,535.	3,30,227.
80 do.	6,996.	3,42,209.
90 do.	6,000.	3,27,029.
100 do.	4,930.	2,23,299.
Above 100 do.	6,516.	2,35,113.
TOTAL. ..	50,962.	19,80,509.

† No. 13.

number and extent of these cases, and afford prompt and effectual relief.

62. It is satisfactory to me to find that, as far as we have as yet the means of judging, there seems every reason to believe that ample relief may be extended, where it is required, without any sensible diminution of the average land revenue hitherto realized.

63. The first measure I would recommend, is to extend the application of the principle of the *Tharao*, or revised standard assessment of 1229. The intention of that modification was wise and liberal. Its object was, by fixing the maximum demand on each estate at an easily attainable standard, to encourage improvement, and put an end to the annual fluctuations in the settlement. So far as the principle was carried into practice there seems no reason to think that it failed to produce the beneficial results anticipated from it. A great many estates have paid the standard for a number of years. They have flourished, the revenue has been easily collected, and the arrangement has been productive of mutual good to the proprietor and to the Government. The plan observed in the *Tharao*, was to reduce the maximum from its former standard, being the Bedanore assessment with the whole of the subsequent additions, on a scale regulated by the average of past collections, but not descending lower than the *shist*, or Bedanore assessment. As no regard was had to the actual rent produce, the reduction was not very nicely adjusted to the circumstances of each estate. In some cases, the *shist* itself was shewn to be too high a maximum, according to the test adopted, the ordinary collections being found to fall below it; and the standard, when fixed, was clearly unattainable. In others, the standard, though not absolutely unattainable, was too high to effect the object intended. The average collections having been greater than was consistent with the prosperity of the estate, the *Tharao* was so also, and the effect of attempting to enforce the progressive approximation to it, which had been contemplated, was to deteriorate the Vurg still more, and eventually to reduce the collections farther below the standard, than they were at the time it was fixed.

illustrate it still further in individual cases, I caused an account to be prepared, in which the vurgs of each Talook were classed according to the proportion of the assessment to the rent produce. The results obtained from it are inserted in the *margin. A "Talookwar" †statement will be found in the appendix.

61. It is obvious that an assessment, unless unreasonably light in the aggregate, cannot be very unequally distributed without pressing injuriously in particular cases, and this, of course, has happened in Canara. The first thing to be done should, I think, be, to ascertain exactly the

* No. 14.

AVERAGE COLLECTIONS.	From	1235 to	39.
	From	1230 to	34.
	From	1225 to	29.
	From	1220 to	24.
HIGHLY ASSESSED	Beriz.		79,172.
	Vurgs.		1,581.
Vurgs.	Beriz.		15,41,483.
	Vurgs.		36,207.

stances of the lands, being more indulgent where they have been encroached on by jungle, and in unhealthy situations. The aggregate assessment might be so apportioned on the cultivated and waste land of a vurg as to make it the proprietor's interest, independently of the obligations of the cowle, to extend his cultivation.

68. Besides the vurgs which have never attained the revised standard, there are some on which it may have been found too high. Wherever the settlements have continued for some years past considerably below it, an inquiry should be instituted, the grounds of the the annual remission strictly scrutinized, and the rent produce found as accurately as possible. In some cases, it will, perhaps, appear, that the reduction of the settlement may have been made from indulgence to the indigence of the land holder, rather than with reference to the capabilities of the land, and that there may not be sufficient reason to lower the maximum. Where it is found, however, to have exceeded the assumed rate of the rent produce, it must be lowered on the same plan as in other cases.

69. The correction of the *Tharao* will be a work of much more ease and safety than its introduction. Since that period much more pains have been taken to discover the resources of the estates, especially those that are more highly assessed, not without considerable success; and the comparatively small number of estates to be revised will admit of the full attention of the European Officers being bestowed on each case in their respective charges.

64. I called for an account from the Collector's office, of all the vurgs in which the *Tharao* was considered decidedly too high. An *abstract of it is given in the appendix. It will be seen that, out of the whole number of estates, 36,207, assessed at Rupees 15,41,483, it includes only 1581, assessed at Rs. 79,172; being about 1 per cent. of the whole. None of these vurgs appear ever to have attained the maximum. They have progressively fallen off, and the settlement of 1239 was only Rupees 40,386, being less than the *Tharao*, by Rs. 38,786, or one half.

65. On all these estates, no time should be lost in reducing the standard. The rate at which it should be fixed in each case, will depend a good deal on the particular circumstances of the vurg, which should be carefully ascertained by local scrutiny.

66. The object should be to calculate the rent produce of all the fields, whether waste or cultivated, and to fix the assessment on the vurg at a stated proportion of its amount, determined with reference to the former assessment and collections and the rate of the neighbouring estates, varying, perhaps, from 40 to 70 per cent.

67. Wherever the assessment is reduced, the boundaries should be correctly ascertained and recorded, and where the proportion of uncultivated land is large, a portion of the full demand may be suspended for a term of years according to the conditions of a cowle. These conditions should be lenient, but they should be strictly enforced. They should be adapted to the present circum-

70. It is highly desirable that the same principles of revision should be applied to the three Talooks to which the *Tharao* not extended. The survey should be completed; but it should be rather for the purpose of discovering the extent of land, comprised in each *vurg*, and its income, by ascertaining boundaries, and learning the rent produce, than for calculating the assessment on any new principle. It should be considered that the measure is intended rather for the purpose of lowering the demand where it is too high, than for raising or even equalising it. It is desirable, that the assessment should eventually be framed on the same model throughout the district; and in the mean time, I think it better, that the settlements should be made as formerly, on estates, rather than on fields.

71. Many of the plantation lands in the Balaghatti, and some parts of the other Talooks, have been latterly found unable to pay the assessment. From the great fluctuations to which the income from those lands is liable, it might be expedient to revise the assessment on it at stated intervals, perhaps once in ten years; and the rate fixed should be very light, because it is better for all parties, that this produce should be taxed in the last resource, the Custom Department.

72. I do not see any necessity for observing a different mode of proceeding with regard to the estates denominated *circar gueni*, the proprietary right of which is assumed to have lapsed to Government, from what is generally followed. The Government, in these cases may have a prescriptive right to the whole landlord's rent; but as it is not now an object to realize the greatest possible revenue, there seems no good reason why they should insist on their right. On the contrary it seems desirable, that on all estates the incumbents should have a permanent and valuable interest, and a fair landlord's rent. Probably this is already the case in many of the *circar gueni* *vurgs*, and would be in all, were the assessment revised on the same principle as in other lands, which, I think it ought to be. The ultimate advantages from such a change will more than compensate for the relinquishment of revenue which it is likely to involve.

73. When the standard has thus been reduced in all cases to a level, always under ordinary circumstances easily attainable, the demand should not be annually disturbed so generally as has hitherto been customary. There is reason to think that the principles for regulating remissions, distinctly laid down by the Board, and repeatedly brought to the notice of the Collectors, as they have been, have in Canara been too much lost sight of. A great many of the annual alterations seem to have been arbitrary or made on insufficient grounds. The remissions are frequently so small in proportion, that it is clear that they could not have been necessary. The moral effect of such mistaken indulgence is injurious. Too much consideration has been shown to the personal circumstances of the rayet, and too little to the state of his land.

* No. 15. An abstract of the temporary additions and reductions annually made in each Talook is inserted in the appendix.

74. Even with respect to uncultivated lands, the most solid plea on which remission is usually claimed in Canara, more caution should be observed than at present. The following observations of Col. Munro on this point, in his remarks on the Barcoor survey, have not been sufficiently attended to: "But as the landlord has already gained by a rise of price and an abatement of Customs, he is not now entitled to the same indulgence as in 1209, of a remission of rent for the waste parts of his estate; he ought to be obliged to pay for the whole,

whether he cultivates it or not, at a rate not less than the Nuggur assessment. There is no necessity for excusing him when another man can be found willing to pay the amount, for,

* No. 15.

if he is indulged he will always leave his worst lands waste, and claim a greater remission for them than they are worth." An abstract of the annual alterations in the settlement of several years, is added in the appendix.

75. Whatever indulgence is to be shewn to the Rayets, should be arranged in the settlement. This is made in Canara usually at the time when all the circumstances of the season, that can affect the ability of the Rayets to pay, are sufficiently known. By January or February, the crops have been got in, and brought into the market. Prices have found the level of the year, and there is scarcely time for any material disaster to occur before the end of the Fusly, of a nature to justify remission.

76. The practice which has crept in, of late years, of allowing the collections to lie over, as an act of indulgence, cannot be too strongly condemned. The kists have been very judiciously fixed so as to allow the rayet ample time to dispose of his crops. Unless required to be punctual in paying the public demand from the proceeds, there is danger, that he will be tempted to squander the sum wantonly. When it has been ascertained what amount of revenue may be safely levied on account of any year, it should, as far as possible, be collected within that year. Laxity in this respect, occasions loss to Government, and does not benefit the rayet. The moral effect is bad. It generally leads to the necessity of remitting part of the balance, and the remission in many cases is intercepted by the district revenue servants. In Canara, where there is the fullest possible opportunity for lending an indulgent hearing to all claims to remission, at the time of the settlement, there can be no possible excuse for these practices.

77. *Taccavi* as regulated in Canara, is open to the same objections, unless granted for some specific improvement. It can hardly be supposed that the landlords there, are dependent on the assistance of a few Rupees from the Government to purchase seed and commence their cultivation. If they were, as the main expense of cultivation must be incurred in May and June, before the last kists are collected, it would be obviously a shorter way to let the collections lie over. It is absurd to enforce the payment of the assessment at the same time that we make an advance for cultivation, in the case of the same individual. Under these circumstances *Taccavi* is virtually a suspension of the demand, but attended with greater mischiefs, perhaps, even than that.

78. But to determine whether a more extensive interference with the land revenue will be expedient, and at the same time to afford the most convenient means of making it, there is a measure, which after much reflection, I consider likely to be attended with greater advantages than any that could be devised. I mean a registration of deeds relating to landed property.

79. In this district where land is so valuable, and almost all the estates are private property, and have been so from time immemorial, and where consequently leases, and transfers by sale or mortgage, have been of frequent occurrence, the most valuable materials for an assessment might easily have been collected in the period since we acquired the province.

80. So early as 1800, Major Munro expressed this opinion, and had it been perseveringly acted upon, our knowledge of the district might now have been complete. The Board

* Letter to Mr. Ravenshaw,
12th November 1801.

of Revenue, in 1801,* ordered a register to be forwarded of all lands that became the subject of litigation; but it does not seem long to have been kept. Mr. Thackeray, in 1807, recommended a registration of rents, as a basis for a revision of the assessment, but it does not appear that any thing was done on his suggestion. The error is not altogether irremediable, and I think no time should be lost in redeeming. The measure was subsequently proposed by Mr. Groome for Malabar, and it has also been strongly recommended by the Courts as a general enactment. Whatever may eventually be decided on the latter recommendation, I think rules should immediately be laid down for the provinces on the western coast.

81. There are two grand advantages which would attend the registration. It would be a powerful means of checking litigation and securing rights. The frequency of disputes regarding the right and occupancy of land, is generally felt and loudly complained of by the Revenue and Judicial Officers of Canara. It has been adduced, and with reason, as a proof of the value of land, but it equally proves the uncertainty of its tenure.

82. The frequency of perjury and forgery in the several civil tribunals is an evil much felt and lamented. All these mischiefs could be greatly obviated by a registration of deeds, and the moral effect would, I conceive, be found beneficial.

83. Viewed in connexion more immediately with the revenue administration of the district, most important benefits might be expected from the measure. The actual rental of the whole province having been once ascertained, the assessment might at any time be fixed at a given ratio of it, which would bear with almost exact equality on each separate estate, and the rental varying with fluctuations in the value of money and produce &c., the assessment would also accommodate itself to these changes.

84. With respect to the particular mode of regulating the registration much has already been said. The rules framed by Mr. Groome, perhaps with some little modification, may be found well adapted for the purpose. If the principle of the measure, however, be sanctioned there will not be any great difficulty in arranging its details. The general features of the plan which I would recommend are, that there should be a register for each Talook, to be kept by a separate Officer, under the eye of the Tahsildar, and that there should be copies of these registers in the Huzoor, to prevent falsification. It would be sufficient, I think, to record the substance of the deeds. The registration should, I conceive, be compulsory only with respect to deeds actually in force, or hereafter to be executed. To register all that are extant, would be a very tedious work, and would interfere with what is immediately necessary to be done. If it should be found very inconvenient to the people to come to the Talook Cutcherry, whenever a deed was to be registered, the registry might take place when the Tahsildar made the annual circuit of his Talook. The register of each engagement should be signed by all the parties to it in the presence of the Tahsildar, Shanbogue and Potal, who should all attest it, but it should not be the business of the registering Officers to make any inquiry into the authenticity of the document so registered. To afford to parties interested, early notice of any attempt at fraud, the entries made during the Tahsildar's circuit might be read out to the rayets, i.

assembled at the Collector's Jummahbandi. The register should apply to all sales, mortgages or other transfers, and to the engagements between landlord and tenant. The issue of annual pottahs by the landlords to their tenants should be compulsory and they should be annually registered. The rent and value and boundaries of the lands, referred to should be recorded.

85. When our knowledge of the income of each proprietor is thus complete, such general modification in the assessment may be made as shall then appear expedient. Should a diminution in the public expenditure, or an increased income from other sources admit of it, the most desirable mode of effecting the equalisation of the land tax would unquestionably be by reducing the higher to a level with the lower rates of assessment. In the mean time, I do not think the object is of such paramount importance, that it ought to be much insisted on.

86. I do not think the principle of equalisation unjust. On the contrary, it seems in theory unjust, that one man should be taxed in a greater ratio to his resources than another. But in the course of a series of years, it must be remembered that the mischiefs of inequality, so far as private interests are concerned, have in a great measure yielded to a natural compensatory process. The most highly assessed estates have been purchased for less money, the others for more, than they otherwise would have been; and to reverse these conditions would in effect produce the very evils that would have ensued from original inequality. Hence, in carrying into effect any measure of the kind proposed, it is desirable that provision should be made to prevent this revolution in the vested rights of individuals.

87. It would not be expedient to pursue the principle of uniformity to the utmost, so as to interfere with all estates, that were not assessed exactly at the assumed ratio. A maximum and minimum might be fixed, so as to give the preponderance in the way of reduction. Were it assumed, that the rate of 60 per cent. were a fair average, alteration might be limited to estates assessed below forty on the one side, and above 70 on the other. The point to be aimed at is, without any material sacrifice, to remove the existing inequalities, so far as they interfere with the prosperity of the country, and the punctual realization of the revenue.

88. A plan has been suggested to me by the late Naib Serishtadar, Manoel Prabhoo, by which the disappointment and dissatisfaction incident to the change may be in a great degree obviated. It may at first sight appear fanciful and impracticable; but, on full consideration, I cannot perceive that it is at all difficult of execution, or open to any very serious objection. It is proposed, that those whose lands are assessed above the rate desirable to establish, should be allowed to redeem the difference, by paying so many years' purchase for it, according to the interest usually received for money vested in land. It is confidently believed that the opportunity of doing this will be eagerly embraced by the people, that they will be desirous of vesting whatever they can lay by in so valuable a property, and that it will be a strong incentive to improvement and economy. The fund thus realised should be paid, according to a similar calculation, to those whose assessment is raised, to compensate them for the additional impost. They would find little difficulty in re-investing it. The poor rayets might be allowed to redeem their assessment gradually, according as they could command the money, without resorting to usurious loans.

89. In an extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th September 1831, which I conclude has been furnished to the Board, I am desired, after the completion of the task assigned me in Canara, "to place myself in communication with Mr. Hudleston, the Principal Collector of Malabar, respecting the state of the assessment upon the lands of that province, and any alteration which may be really required in the Establishment of Native servants."

90. From the limited observations I have been enabled to make since my arrival in this district, with regard to the assessment, I am induced to believe that, generally, the foregoing opinions and suggestions are applicable to Malabar as to Canara. The system of detailed account is here still more defective, and no time should be lost in laying the basis of a better one. The assessment, though generally light, may be injuriously high in particular cases, the number of which should be ascertained and relief afforded. Any general revision of it may be deferred till a complete knowledge of the resources of the estates shall have been ascertained, through the operation of good village accounts and of a registry, which, I think, should be established on the same plan as in Canara, as early as may be found practicable.

91. With respect to the native establishment, I requested Mr. Hudleston to furnish me with a copy of the Mayen Zabithah, explaining particularly the alterations he thought it necessary to effect, and the grounds of his opinion, with the intention of affording the best consideration I could to the subject. Mr. Hudleston found himself unable, from the state of his health, to prepare this paper; and it rests with Mr. Clementson, on whom the charge of the district has now devolved, to propose such specific alterations as, on mature experience he may consider necessary. Generally, I think the suggestions of Col. Munro on this point, in his report on Malabar, which have not hitherto been acted on, ought to be kept in view: that the native establishment should be improved by the gradual infusion of servants from other districts, educated in a better revenue school, and that the reform should be commenced by placing able and expert men in some of the prominent stations in the Hoozoor, where their example would encourage imitation, and the Collector might have the fullest assistance from their exertions, in introducing useful innovations in the present revenue practice, which Natives of the place might be interested in obstructing. From conversations which I have had with Mr. Hudleston and Mr. Clementson, regarding the establishment, I am disposed to think that it has been reduced below the scale of efficiency.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant

J. STOKES,
Commissioner

CALICUT,
12th January 1833. }

To,

*The Principal Collector
of Canara.*

SIR,

In reporting to Government the result of my investigations in this district it will be necessary for me to state my opinion as to the origin of the late discontent, which, as you are aware, commenced in the Bekal Talook. On this subject, I have made the best inquiry in my power; but from its importance in more than one point of view, I think it desirable, previously to forming a conclusive judgment, that I should have before me the grounds of any opinion which you may have been led to entertain with respect to it; I request therefore that you will communicate to me, as fully and exactly as you can, the information which you may have received regarding it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(Signed). J. STOKES,

Commissioner.

MOODBIDDERY,
12th February 1832. }

To,

JOHN STOKES Esqre,
Commissioner in Canara.

SIR,

I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 12th instant, and to state my reasons for believing that the "koots" or tumultuous assemblages which prevailed in this District during the latter part of 1830, and early part of 1831, and which originated in the Bekul Talook, were in the first instance brought about by the hasty manner in which the Jummahbundy of that Talook for Fusly 1240 was made in the month of November 1830.

Vide letter to Board 23rd January 1829 Para. 5, 19th October 1829 Para. 5, 1st December 1830 Para. 3. 2. It is not unknown to you that this district has for three or four years been labouring under a want of demand for its staple commodity (rice) and that in consequence the price obtained by the ryots for their produce has been very low indeed.

3. That this want of demand and consequent depreciation in the price of produce had led to much distress is stated by the Gentlemen who presided over this district, and it is also mentioned by Mr. Dickinson in his Jummahbundy report under date the 1st December 1830 Para. 9, in which he anticipates, as a natural consequence of the low price of grain, a further reduction in the settlement of the "current Fusly" (1240) as compared with that of the Fusly then under report, and he repeats his conviction of the distress which prevailed, in the 5th Paragraph of his letter to the Board dated the 13th January last year, and though in that Paragraph he states "the Talooks of Mangalore and Bekal are lighter assessed than any other Talooks," by no means ventures to say that distress does not prevail there, and it is a well known fact, that notwithstanding this light assessment, there is scarce an estate belonging to one of the Bunt Caste, or to any of the cultivating castes whether Brahmin or Shudur, which

is not deeply mortgaged; it is the merchants alone who possess estates unincumbered and can command funds to meet the misfortunes of bad seasons and low prices.

4. That such a state of things required the Jummabundy of the then Fusly to be conducted with more than ordinary deliberation and circumspection will, I think, be readily admitted, particularly when it is borne in mind, that the price of rice in the Bekul Talook when the Jummabundy commenced in the month of November was rupees 45 the *Courge*, whereas the *sircar* or settlement price is Rupees 56 the *Courge*; it is farther to be recollected that at this time the new crop was not ready for sale, and consequently a full in price was to be expected when it was brought into the market; if then instead of twenty days or a month being devoted by the Huzoor to the settlement of the Talook, you find that it was run over in four days, an estimate of the deliberation which attended this settlement will be readily formed.

5. But in addition to the causes for a cautious settlement which I have above enumerated, I find that on the 9th September the Tahsildar reported that in the Kasaragod Magany in certain villages which he mentioned he had inspected the crops, and found they had suffered to the extent of a fourth, a half, and in some cases to the amount of three quarter of the whole produce from insects, and that in general they were poor and sickly, and not equal to those of the last year; he added that he had ordered the crops to be examined and the losses ascertained.

6. The Tahsildar commenced his Jummabundy on the 26th September, and by the third of November had completed the settlement of 11 Maganies. On that day three pressing orders were sent him informing that he must expedite his Jummabundy as fast as possible, that the Huzoor Cutcherry with the Naib Sheristadar would be at Hoosdroog ready to prepare the necessary Accounts for the Huzoor settlement on the 8th, and that he was to proceed there immediately; at this time three Maganies in the Tahsildar's division of the Talook remained to be settled by him, and the settlement of the Peishgar's division containing 8 Maganies was not even commenced. The settlement of this division the Tahsildar was for the first time desired to entrust to the Peishgar.

7. When the Tahsildar received these orders he was at Vittull; he delivered over all the Jummabundy Accounts to the Peishgar, and hastened himself to return to Hoosdroog, halting by the way at Munjaseer, where in one day and a half he settled three Maganies containing 1017 Ryots paying rent to Government, and assessed at 38,140 Rupees; during this settlement some ryots were present, but most were absent; with what care and attention this settlement was made I leave you to judge, and shall merely add that one of these three Magany was that of Talpadi, in which Mr. Sparkes discovered in his subsequent enquiries, that *half* the first crop had been destroyed by insects. The reductions made by the Tahsildar in this Magany amounted to Rupees 9—0—0, by Mr. Dickinson to Rs. 33—10—0, and subsequently by Mr. Sparkes to Rupees 3,603—3—2; here is an instance of a Magany which was known to have sustained heavy losses in the first crop which losses the Rayets represented at the Hoozoor Jummabundy and received in consequence a remission of Rupees 0-8- per cent.; with such a remission it is natural to suppose they could not have been content more particularly when it was known at that time, that the insects had got into the crop, the cultivation of which had just begun.

8. On the morning of 9th of November Mr. Dickinson reached Hoosdroog; his Cutcherry had arrived the morning before, and were employed all that day and the day following, in preparing the necessary accounts, and the Naib Sheristadar was making the requisite inquiries connected with the Jummabundy, which commenced on the 10th and was finished on the 11th, in the evening of which day Mr. Dickinson left for Cassergode where he remained during the 12th making the settlement of 6 whole Maganies, and portions of two others. On the 13th Mr. Dickinson halted at Coombla, the Naib Sheristadar going on in advance to prepare the accounts at Manjeshwar, which Mr. Dickinson reached in the evening. On the 14th he made the settlement of 11 Maganies containing 2913 Ryots, paying Revenue to Government and assessed at Rupees 1,24,853—3—2. On the 15th Mr. Dickinson returned to Mangalore and proceeded to Feringapett, on his road to Buntwall, which Talook he commenced to settle on the 23rd November 1830; thus the whole Talook containing 6298 persons paying Revenue to Government and assessed at Rupees 1,88,972—10—5 was settled in less than four days, notwithstanding a succession of low prices and a failure in the first

Munjaseer.
Koombla.
Tulpadie.
Mogral.
Kassergode & Bungar-
munjaseer.
Vide letter to Board, 13th
January 1830, Para. 3.

crop in the 6 Maganies noted in the margin; and to meet the relief required by these misfortunes a reduction of the settlement of the previous year of Rs. 745—13—3 or about Rs. 0—5—1½ per cent. was made, as some of the Maganies had not suffered from blight and insects in the first crop. I send you a Maganywar statement shewing the percentage of the reductions made. I shall merely add that I believe during the settlement not one half the Rayets were assembled and that at Manjeshwar there never were more than six or seven hundred, and very many of these never came till after the settlement was completed.

9. At Hoosdroog no complaints of losses sustained were made by the Rayets who in fact had not suffered; they consented to the Jummabundy, and never at any time showed a disposition to resist the constituted authorities, at least not till months afterwards, and were then easily put down. At Cassergode *arzees* complaining of losses were given in; similar *arzees* were presented at Coombla, and at Munjashwar; these *arzees* and complaints were more numerous; the Rayets of Tulpadie gave in a general petition complaining of their losses; other general petitions were also delivered and the Rayets of Coombla, Munjaseer, Mogral, Cassergode and Bungarmanjaseer, all gave in *arzees* complaining of their losses; on the general petitions an order was passed that no petition of that kind could be attended to, and that each individual must represent his case; this was done, but what investigation could have taken place; or what inquiry into the truth or otherwise of the statements could have been made I leave you to judge from the length of time employed in the Jummabundy; the extent of relief granted is shown in the Maganywar statement, which accompanies this address and will be found to have been Rupees 0—5—9½ on the whole Talook, and in no Magany to have exceeded Rupees 3—10—5 per cent.; as the Maganies south of the Chendragerie river had sustained no loss of crop, I have made a further calculation, and striking them out of the account, I find the percentage of remission on the remaining Maganies of the Talook was Rs. 0—6—5½ per cent.

10. That the Ryots were discontented with the Jummabundy is a well known fact; they complained at the time that their representations were not attended to, that their

petitions were not correctly interpreted to the Collector, and they left Manjaseer murmuring amongst themselves, and in a highly discontented state.

11. At the time the Huzoor Cutcherry was in the Talook, no hope of future inquiry was held out to the ryots, and they were left to consider the settlement as fixed and irrevocable; they had no reason to suppose otherwise; no revised settlement had ever taken place in this district up to last Fusly, and when the Huzoor Jummabundy was completed, that was always considered the demand for the year, and no reduction had ever taken place in it, unless indeed the balances recommended for remission at the end of the Fusly, from the impossibility or impolicy of collecting them be so considered.

12. Mr. Dickinson was but a few days out of the Talook when petitioners began to flock into Mangalore, and from that date the *koots* may be said to have commenced. I have none of the first *arzees* which were presented near me, and can therefore make no reference to dates, but I find one dated the 16th December 1830, and dispatched by Tappaul to Mr. Dickinson, and purporting to be the united representation of the Ryots of Coombla, Mogral, Cassergode, Ungaddie Mogur and Pade, in which they complain of their losses and of the way in which the settlement had been made, more particularly of the haste which had attended it, and stating that they had petitioned Government on the subject, and adding that they had been collected together some days to arrange their petitions; it is clear therefore from this that the assemblages had begun many days previous to the 16th December, indeed I rather think before this the Ryots had presented petitions to both Circuit and Zillah Courts; but that petitions previous to this had been given in to the Huzoor is clear, because I find an order from Mr. Dickinson dated 16th December 1830, directing an examination into the losses and this order must have been passed on the repeated representations of the Ryots, for I can find no report of losses made either by the Tahsildar or Peishgar after the Huzoor settlement; indeed the order states it was issued in consequence of intelligence which had reached the Huzoor, and here I beg to observe that this is the first order passed directing any inquiry into the state of the crops and consequently up to this date the Ryots were left to suppose the first settlement was fixed and determined; and it was to oppose this settlement that they had assembled and formed themselves into "*koots*."

13. I have now I trust shown that the opinion I entertain that the *koots* which originated in Bekal owed their origin to the manner in which the settlement of that Talook was made is correct. It is, I think, clear that the Ryots were dissatisfied with that settlement and the little attention which has been paid to their representations, and that the inhabitants commenced immediately after it, to assemble in bodies certainly not of that hostile character which these bodies afterwards assumed, but they had begun to assemble together, to consult and to write *arzees* and thus the foundation of the "*koots*" was laid; how the spirit of opposition to the authorities of the district was kept up, I have been prevented by my laborious duties (I hope I may be allowed to call them so) from ascertaining in such a manner as would authorize my giving a decided opinion.

14. As all the Records connected with the Bekul Talook are not with me, I have not been able to make that correct reference to dates, which I could wish, but I shall, if I find it necessary, correct any mistakes I have made in this respect as soon as practicable.

15. Since writing the above I have seen *arzees* dated the 8th, 13th and 15th December 1830 from various ryots complaining of their losses, and of the little consideration which had been shown them, and praying an enquiry into their statements; to these *arzees* the same reply was sent, viz., "that the requisite investigation was made at the Huzoor Jummabundy which having been fixed no further orders would be issued"; up to that period then, the Ryots had no reason to expect a reduction of their Jummabundy or any inquiry into their losses.

Canara,
Print. Collr.'s Cutcherry,
On Circuit,
Buntwall,
27th February 1832.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant
(Signed.) N. S. CAMERON,
Print. Collector.

Memorandum shewing the percentage of the remissions granted at the Huzoor Jummabundy. November 1830.

MAGANIES OF THE BÉKUL TALOOK.	SETTLED BY MR. DICKINSON.						CENTAGE.				
	Jummabundy of Fusly 1239			Decrease made in Fusly 1240.							
Neeleshawer.	7,690	1	7	14	13	7	0	3	1		
Tayccaut.	8,181	12	0	18	4	0	0	3	6		
Alwathnaad.	6,123	7	2	13	0	0	0	3	5		
Padoonaad.	9,104	7	3	7	4	10	0	1	4		
Cavénaad.	1,558	15	2	0	9	7	0	0	7		
Kasaragod.	5,204	14	9	102	12	10	1	15	7		
Angaddymogur.	8,603	13	2	44	0	9	0	8	2		
Padoomalleh.	3,085	13	3	112	8	0	3	10	5		
Pády.	7,059	11	7	11	8	0	0	2	7		
Mogral.	10,637	15	11	94	6	5	0	14	2		
Coombla.	12,292	0	2	154	13	7	1	4	1		
Manjaswer.	28,372	1	5	40	12	0	0	2	4		
Bunger Manjaswer.	1,436	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Talpaudy.	8,357	14	0	42	10	0	0	8	1		
Ambembol.	8,156	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	2		
Sajipa	6,716	2	5	24	6	0	0	5	10		
Ballepony.	2,590	1	2	0	8	0	0	0	4		
Hedekidoo.	1,283	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kolnaad.	2,600	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Orkady.	16,308	9	2	20	14	5	0	2	1		
Vittal.	29,562	0	0	11	1	7	0	0	7		
Mogarnaud.	19,495	2	5	30	7	8	0	2	6		
Total.	2,04,421	4	0	745	13	3	0	5	9		

Percentage on the Talook excluding the Maganies of Neelashawer, Tayecut, Alwathnaad, Padoonaad and Cavenaad, Rupees 0 A. 6. P. 5 1/2.

(Signed.) N. S. CAMERON,
Print. Collector.

Remarks by the Commissioner on the foregoing letter.

PARA. 1. "The *koots* which prevailed in this district during the latter part of 1830."

They did not begin until the 1st of January 1831 or a day or two before. The first report of a *koot*, received by Mr. Dickinson, was from the Tahsildar of Bekul. It is dated

the 3rd of January 1831, and incloses a letter from the Monigar of Coombla, dated the 2nd forwarding one from a peon who had been sent to call some Potails to collect the first kist. The peon's letter is dated the 1st of January. He states that the Potails, when asked to attend him, said that they must go to *koot* at Mudoor, where numerous Rayets had assembled. The Tahsildar also incloses a letter dated the 3rd of January, from a Magany Shanbogue of Munjeshwar who states that the Potails and Rayets do not attend to his calls to pay the kist, but have gone to the *koot* at Colloor in the Workadee Magany. He adds that he has not been able to examine into the losses in the *sooghee* crop according to the Collector's order, as the Potails and Head Rayets have not attended for the purpose and are now reported to have gone to the *koot*.

"They were, in the first instance, brought about by the hasty manner in which the Jummabundy of that Talook (Bekul) for Fusly 1240 was made in the month of November 1830."

One of Mr. Cameron's reasons for this conclusion, appears to be, that the *koots* among the Bekul Rayets followed close upon Mr. Dickinson's Jummabundy of that Talook, and he seems to think, (see para 12 of his

letter) that the *koots* must be understood to have begun from the time that the Rayets [made] a joint representation. If the circumstance of a petition being written in the joint names of the Rayets of a Village or a Magany, proves the existence of a *koot*, the *koots* must have begun in the Talook of Mangalore. The two first petitions of that kind received by Mr. Dickinson, were from that Talook, one of them, from the Rayets of some villages of the Codiya Magany, being dated the 7th of November, at which time, the Collector's Jummabundy had not begun in any part of the district, the other, from the Rayets of a Magany in the neighbourhood of Moolkee, being dated the 8th of November, or prior even to the Tahsildar's Jummabundy of that division. The first joint petition to Mr. Dickinson from any of the Bekul Rayets was one

presented to him by those of the Talepady Magany on the 14th of November and was written before* either that Gentleman or the

* Sooba Shetty's depn No. 25 ans. 23.

Naib Sheristadar had begun the Jummabundy at Munjeshwar.

The Jummabundy of Bekul in Fusly 1240, was certainly made expeditiously. Mr. Dickinson's European Assistants were all absent, and apprehending, as he has personally informed me, that the duty of settling the greater part of the district might devolve upon himself, he considered that he had no time to lose. It will, however, appear from the following remarks, that notwithstanding the shortness of the period within which the Jummabundy was completed, it was not made in a negligent manner and that the circumstances which rendered it unsuitable to the state of the Talook were of subsequent occurrence, and could not have been provided for. I beg that it may not be inferred, from what I may say on this subject, that it is not, in my opinion, extremely desirable that the Collector should at the season of the settlement, spend a moderate time in each of the Talooks under his charge

whenever his public duties allow of his doing so. Although Mr. Cameron states that the Jummabundy of Bekul was made in a hasty manner, he does not distinctly say that the people had not time to make their representations. It is true as marked by him, (para. 4) that Mr. Dickinson completed the Jummabundy in 4 days, but it is believed that if the Rayets could be all assembled at one place, it might be done in a still shorter period.

In Fusly 1238, the same Talook was settled by Mr. Dickinson. He was then new to the district and the business and no preliminary Jummabundy had been made by his Seristadars yet the work occupied but 7 days. In 1240 there had been a preliminary Jummabundy by the Naib Seristadar who had devoted 6 days to the duty.

Major Munro, in one of his early reports from Canara, mentions that in consequence of the disturbed state of the country he was occupied for 3 weeks in the settlement of the

Bekul Talook, which ought not to have taken more than a week*. This was the first settlement after our acquisition of the province, and

the Bekul Talook was more extensive then than it is now.

In proof of the haste with which Mr. Dickinson made the Jummabundy, Mr. Cameron constantly refers to the number of Rayets or Wurgs included in it, and the total amount of their assessment. These are very uncertain tests. The best is, the number of Wurgs of which the circumstances require *scrutiny* and this depends chiefly upon the *nature* of the assessment. Bekul is perhaps, the most favorably assessed Talook in the district, and the number of Wurgs paying less than the standard, and as such coming regularly under investigation is short of 700. Many of these are Hossagamee Wurgs, or new gardens, which require no particular scrutiny, and are classed with the Wurgs not paying the standard, only that they may be noticed and their assessment raised as the trees come to bear, so that the Wurgs remaining for investigation are not more than may be settled in a couple of days; particularly, after the Huzoor Sheristedar has heard the representations of the Wurgdars and taken notes of them. Mr. Cameron himself in Fusly 1240 settled in one day two Maganjes containing 700 Wurgs. In Fusly 1241 he has settled as many as 400 or 500 Wurgs in a day, without any preliminary inquiry by the Sheristedar. He omits to mention that the plan pursued by Mr. Dickinson, as well in Bekul as in the other Talooks which he settled, was to call up the wurgdars paying less than the standard; and not to enquire into the circumstances of the others, unless they made some representations.

PARA. 2. "This district has, for 3 or 4 years, been labouring under a want of demand for its staple commodity, rice." This is true and the interests of the Rayets must of course have suffered much from such a state of the market. The question is whether of itself, it constitutes a sufficient ground for remission in a Taluk like Bekul,

where the assessment is in general very light, averaging, by the public accounts, 56 per cent. of the land lord's rent and in reality perhaps not more than 45. Generally speaking, the Rayets of Bekul are far better off after paying their full assessment, than those of Barcoor, Coondapoor, Honore, and parts of Ankola after the most liberal remissions that are ever accorded to them.

The regularity with which the collections of the Bekul Taluk have been realized, during a long course of years as hereunder shewn, is a satisfactory proof of the general lightness of its assessment.

FUSLY.		SETTLEMENT.			COLLECTIONS.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1215	...	2,05,106	10	5	2,05,106	10	5
1216	...	2,00,267	11	"	2,00,267	11	"
1217	...	2,02,968	2	5	2,02,968	2	5
1218	...	2,03,019	6	"	2,03,019	6	"
1219	...	2,02,891	3	7	2,02,891	3	7
1220	...	2,03,382	7	10	2,03,382	7	10
1221	...	2,03,874	4	5	2,03,874	4	5
1222	...	2,03,944	12	10	2,03,944	12	10
1223	...	2,03,746	10	10	2,03,746	10	10
1224	...	2,03,488	7	2	2,03,488	7	2
1225	...	2,03,109	2	5	2,03,109	2	5
1226	...	2,03,361	12	9	2,03,361	12	9
1227	...	2,01,282	12	"	2,01,282	12	"
1228	...	1,96,078	"	10	1,96,078	"	10
1229	...	1,98,129	2	10	1,98,129	2	10
1230	...	2,00,038	4	5	2,00,038	4	5
1231	...	2,00,338	12	"	2,00,338	12	"
1232	...	2,01,362	14	10	2,00,309	10	5
1233	...	2,01,110	4	10	2,01,145	9	1
1234	...	2,01,272	12	"	2,00,571	11	8
1235	...	2,02,076	7	7	2,00,865	14	7
1236	...	2,01,316	13	6	2,00,861	6	3
1237	...	2,02,317	6	6	2,01,863	2	11
1238	...	2,02,803	5	3	2,02,488	1	3
1239	...	2,03,160	7	8	2,02,221	11	10

The prices in November of Fusly 1240 appear to have been higher

PRICES OF <i>Rasee</i> OR RED RICE.					
Fusly 1239.		Bekul.		Mangalore.	
	per Corgo.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
October	...	49	1	49	"
November	...	48	11	49	14
December	...	52	8	52	4
January	...	47	8	51	4
February	...	43	11	43	14
March	...	41	8	40	10
April	...	41	8	40	12
May	...	41	8	41	3
Fusly 1240.					
October	...	43	8	48	7
November	...	44	13	45	14
December	...	47	2	47	"
January	...	46	1	46	4
February	...	42	15	45	7
March	...	42	15	47	15
April	...	43	7	49	10
May	...	48	"	50	8

than those which had prevailed from February of Fusly 1239; yet the collections of the last mentioned year, in Bekul and some other Talooks similarly situated, were realized without difficulty.

It is to be observed that the prices spoken of by Mr Cameron, and what is termed the "*Sirkar* price," at which the produce is valued in the public accounts, are those of the *Rasee* or red rice. The Bekul Talook produces a great deal of white rice, which is worth 10 or 12 per cent. more. The former is the sort consumed by the Rayets. The latter is reserved for sale.

Although the market had, for the last 3 or 4 years, been unfavorable, it had in a much

greater degree, been favorable, during an equal period immediately preceding.

However lightly assessed the Rayets pay no more than the standard when they get double the *Sirkar* price. Those of Bekal, Bantval and Mangalore, who raise a great proportion

**Sirkar* PRICE;

in some Maganics. 56 Rs.
in some ditto. 48 Rs.

of white rice, and have the advantage of proximity to the principal emporium of the district, have obtained, in the long run, higher prices than *those fixed by the *Sirkar*, and would object to any proposition for raising or reducing the demand on their lands, according to the prices they receive.

PARA. 3. "It is a well known fact that, notwithstanding the light assessment, there is scarce an estate belonging to any of the cultivating castes which is not deeply mortgaged"

Is it known when and how these estates became incumbered? It is probable that many of the mortgages are of old standing, and that many of those which are more recent have not originated in the pressure of the times, but in the improvidence of the Wurgdars or other

causes. I believe they will be found to be most numerous where the lands are lightly assessed, because money is most easily raised where there is the best security.

Of the landed property in Bekal, not less than two-thirds most of which must, from Mr. Cameron's statement, be deeply mortgaged, is assessed at very low rates varying from

10 to 60 per cent. of the landlord's rent, according to an *account of it which is considered to be a good deal below the truth. A fund

*The *Rewaz* Hootloody.

is here left to the proprietors from which they surely may, with ordinary prudence, pay the revenue in all seasons, and yet they have managed to involve their estates. This fact proves that the existence of numerous mortgages or transfers does not always imply pressure of assessment, or any just cause for remission.

PARA. 4. "Such a state of things required the Jammubundy to be conducted with more than ordinary deliberation and circumspection."

The depressed state of the grain market is the only circumstance yet adduced, and this has been considered.

Such an expectation would have been erroneous.

"The price of rice in the Bekal Taluk when the Jammubundy commenced in November, was Rs. 45 the Corgo * * * at this time the new crop was not ready for sale and consequently a fall in price was to be expected when it was brought into the market"

The accounts show that there was a rise in the subsequent months.
In November 44-13.
December 47-2. Much revenue might be unnecessarily lost by making settlements on suppositions like this.

PARA 5. "But in addition to the causes for a cautious settlement which I have above enumerated, I find that on the 9th of September the Tahsildar reported that in the Kasaragod Magany in certain villages which he mentioned, he had inspected the crops and found they had suffered to the extent of a fourth, a half, and in some cases to the amount of three quarters of the whole produce"

The following is a translation of the Tahsildar's *sarzee*:—"In order to examine the state of the crops of this year, I went to the villages of Adkuthyloo and Koodloo, in the Kasaragod Magany, taking the Shanbogue, Potails, Rayets &c., along with me. It appears that in consequence of the crops of some of the Ryots being injured by insects, tares &c., there will be a loss in some rice

fields to the extent of one-fourth, in some one half and in some three-fourths; and although

there is not much land uncultivated, the produce of the cultivated land seems to be rather less than that of the last year. I have desired the Magany Shambhogue to write down the particulars of the loss in order that they may be represented at the Jummabundy. I shall hereafter examine and report (the state of the crops) in the remaining Maganies." I see nothing in this *arzee* to call for particular caution in making the settlement. The Tahsildar speaks only of the two villages which he had inspected, and only of the first crop. The loss he describes, is on particular fields, not on entire Wurgs. On the whole, he describes the crop in these two villages, as "rather less" than that of last year. If he thought it his duty to report what he considered a trifling loss in two villages, it is reasonable to suppose that, if there had been an equal loss in other Maganies, he would not have omitted to report it. He did not, however, make any such report. The instructions furnished to him for the conduct of the Jummabundy required him to propose all such remissions as he thought necessary. The amount proposed by him for the 11 Maganies mentioned in the 6th paragraph of Mr. Cameron's letter which contain 4500 Wurgs,

* Exclusive of a fixed annual abatement of 100 Rupees in one Magany, on account of a transit duty which the Ryots have to pay on their rice to the Coorg Government.

assessed at upwards of 80,000 Rupees, was only *192 Rs. That proposed for the 3 remaining Maganies of his division mentioned in the 7th paragraph of the letter, which contains 1,017 Wurgs, assessed at 38,140,

was only 20 Rs. This shews how trifling he thought the losses in the first crop alluded to in his *arzee* of the 9th of September. The Ryots made no representation to the Principal Collector regarding their losses, until he had commenced his settlement; and they would not have done so even then but for the prospect of a failure in the second (or *sooghee*) crop. Most of them had, in the first instance, objected to any inquiry into the produce of their estates, and had given writings that they were ready to pay the full assessment; and those who had desired to have their estates examined, obtained such remission in the Tahsildar's and Principal Collector's Jummabundies as their losses in the first (or *yenneloo*) crops appeared to call for. There seems to have been nothing in the state of that crop to call for greater caution in making the Jummabundy than was actually exercised. Why remissions were not allowed at that time, on account of the expected losses in the second crop will be seen hereafter.

The *arzee* did not call for any answer.

It is observed in a marginal note that "no answer was sent to this *arzee*."

The Tahsildar appears to have taken all the necessary steps. He does not write as if he thought that which he was reporting was any

thing extraordinary, nor was there any reason why he should.

Mr. Cameron intends apparently to contrast

PARA. 6. "The Tahsildar commenced his Jummabundy on the 26th September, and by the third of November, had completed the settlement of 11 Maganies."

the time of 39 days, employed in settling these 11 Maganies, with that of 1½ day, allowed for 3 Maganies settled after the receipt of Mr. Dickinson's orders to expedite the Jummabundy. It

must be remembered, however, that those 39 days were not devoted exclusively to the Jummabundy. On many days, there may have been no Jummabundy at all. The number of

Wurgs in these Maganies which the Tahsildar had to inquire into particularly was 530 and the number of those in which he raised or reduced the assessment about 400. The number of Wurgs requiring scrutiny in the 3 Maganies settled after the receipt of Mr. Dickinson's order is 92 only; and, although the Tahsildar was occupied but 1½ day on the work, he has stated before me that he dedicated to it the whole of his time, beginning early and ending late.

Mr. Cameron has communicated to me the three orders in question. They are on three different subjects, and contain no expression corresponding to "as fast as possible." Mr. Dickinson seems, from one of them (No. 105) to

have thought that the only Maganies remaining to be settled in the Tahsildar's division of the Talook were Paduvanad and Covenad, and he was desired to settle them soon. They contain 716 Wurgs, assessed at Rupees 10,669; and only 18 of these Wurgs pay less than the standard. The order regarding these two Maganies was sent on the 3rd of November, so that 4 days were allowed to settle them.

Translation of order No. 103.

"I shall presently come to Hosdroog to make the Huzoor Jummabundy. You must go there with your Cutchery and have all the accounts, &c. of that place in readiness. The Gumastahs of the Huzoor Cutchery have been sent to prepare the accounts; you will furnish them with such as they may call for. Direct the necessary supplies to be ready at all stages between Munjeshwar and Hosdroog"

3rd November.

Translation of order No. 104

"As the Huzoor Jummabundy will be commenced soon, in order that the Talook Jummabundy may be concluded in time for it, the Peishcar has been directed to settle the Maganies of his division without delay (*jald*). You will therefore, immediately on receipt of this order, send a Gumastah to him with the Coolwar Chittahs, and a copy of the circular instructions regarding the Jummabundy"

Translation of order No. 105.

"It appears that, of the Magnies to be settled at Hosdroog, those of Paduvanad and Covenad have not yet been settled. You must settle them soon (*jald*), and cause the Potails and Ryots of the Maganies to be settled at Hosdroog, to attend on Monday next, for the Huzoor Sheristedar's Jummabundy"

It is certainly usual for the Tahsildar

"The settlement of this division, (the Peshkar's) the Tahsildar was for the first time desired to entrust to the Peshkar."

to settle the whole of the Talook himself; but in settling the Peshkar's division he is directed to do it in close communication with that officer, as being best acquainted with the circumstances of his own immediate charge. Where expedition is desirable, there seems to be no objection to occasionally intrusting the Peshkar, if respectable and intelligent (as Mungeshia, the then Peshkar of Bekul was) with the settlement of his own division.

PARA 7. "Where in one day and a half he (the Tahsildar) settled three Maganies, containing 1017 Ryots, assessed at 58,140 Rupees"

three Maganies, there are about 50 Wurgs, paying altogether about 15,000 Rupees, which are all lightly assessed, and I have reason to believe, may be settled in less than an hour. The most correct criterion as formerly remarked is the number of Wurgs paying below the

*Talpady	18
Munjeshwar.	64.
Bungar Munjeshwar.	10.
	92.

half. The Ryots nowhere assert that he

*See his Examination No. Answer.

"One of these three Maganies was that of Talpady, in which Mr. Sparkes discovered, in his subsequent enquiries, that one half the first crop had been destroyed by insects"

cannot be depended on. Had their loss in the first crop been so heavy as they subsequently represented it, they would most probably have allowed their Wurgs to be examined before the Tahsildar's Jumwabundy; unless, indeed, the assessment was so light compared with the actual resources that they were averse to the exposure. The smallness of the reduction, Rs. 9, allowed by the Tahsildar in this Magany, shews that he did not consider the loss of the Ryots at that time, such as to call for large remissions. On this point, see the Tahsildar's examination, No. 97, answers... Peshkar's examination, No. 1, answers... Soobba Shetty's examination No. 25 answers... and Timmapa Perguday, No. 39, Answers...

"The reductions made by the Tahsildar in this Magany amounted to Rupees 9-0-0, by Mr. Dickinson to Rupees 33-10-0 and subsequently by Mr. Sparkes to Rupees 3,603-3-2."

district was in a disturbed state. It was thought expedient to conciliate the Ryots; and in addition to the losses occasioned by the state of the season and the market, it was considered necessary to make some allowance for those which they had in various ways brought upon themselves, by frequenting the *koot* for so long a period; and with these views, as Mr. Cameron is aware, remissions were dealt out in a liberal scale, and with little reference to the principles by which it was unquestionably proper to regulate them at the time of Mr. Dickinson's Jumwabundy. In the next place Mr. Cameron leaves it to be inferred that

I have already observed that the time requisite to make the settlement does not depend upon the total number of Ryots, (or Wurgs) and the aggregate assessment. To shew the fallacy of the latter test I may mention that, in these standard, and these amount to *92 only. It is not extraordinary therefore that the Tahsildar, who has stated that he held Cutchery on this occasion until a late hour, should have been able to settle these three Maganies in a day and a half. He himself states that he made the Jumwabundy as seemed to him proper, after considering their representations.

It is well known that, except in a very few cases, no account of the losses was taken while the crops were standing, as the Ryots objected to an examination of the produce of their entire Wurgs; so that what Mr. Sparkes has stated must rest upon the authority of the Ryots themselves, and

This comparison between the remissions allowed by Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Sparkes is open to two great objections. In the first place, Mr. Sparkes' revision of the Jumwabundy was begun towards the end of March, while the dis-

Rs. 3603-3-2 was the remission allowed by Mr. Sparkes for the losses in the *Yenneloo* or first crop only, whereas it was for the losses in all the three crops, as well as for those under other heads. Now, when Mr. Dickinson made his Jumwabundy, the losses in the *Sooghee* and *Kolke* or second and third crops, had not taken place, the cultivation of the

*The share of the gross produce which goes to the tenant for labour, seed, cattle &c., is supposed to vary from 33 to 66 per cent., according to soil, climate &c. The medium is 50 per cent. The rate here assumed for the Talpady Magany is about 42 per cent., in consideration of its proximity to the coast, and of its containing a larger proportion of low land than of *Bett*. It is generally considered that the product of the *Sooghee* and *Kolke* crops together is equal to the *Yenneloo*, and that the *Kolke* is equal to two-thirds of the *Sooghee*.

*See Tahsildar's Examn. No. Answer 27. Petition to Government from Ryots of Talpady No. . of 1831.

than 6,000 Rupees. It follows that the Ryots could have better paid Mr. Dickinson's Jumwabundy, had circumstances remained the same, than they could afterwards that fixed by Mr. Sparkes, for their loss was increased by 6,000 Rupees, while the demand was reduced by Rupees 3,603-3-2 only.

PARA 8. "The whole Talook was settled in less than four days"

I believe, during the settlement not one-half the Ryots were assembled"

Peshkar's Examination No. ... Answer 49.

*Soobba Shetty No. 25. Answer.

This point has been already discussed.

This may be very true. It was not usual for the Ryots to attend, unless they had some reason to make. Up to last year, there was an order that it was optional with the Ryots to attend the Jumwabundy or not, but that it was to be distinctly understood that the failure of a Ryot to attend, would be considered an admission that he had no objection to pay the standard amount, that he would be assessed accordingly. Under such circumstances, the absence of many of the Ryots from the Jumwabundy might be taken as a proof of their not having, at that period, met with any serious loss. Mr. Cameron apparently states it to show that the Jumwabundy was made in such a hurry that the people had not time to attend. It will not be denied that the Potail or Shanbogue, and one or more Ryots from each village, were present, and it may be concluded that the rest could have attended at the same time. The Tahsildar had four days' notice when the Huzur Jumwabundy would commence, and that enabled him to give timely notice to the Ryots. The Peshkar states that the assemblage at Manjeshwar was much as usual. The Ryots now are assert, with regard either to the Tahsildar's or to the Collector's Jumwabundy, that they had not time to repair to it, or to attend. They only say that their representations were not

PARA. 9. "At Cassergode, *arrees* complaining of losses were given in. Similar *arrees* were presented at Coombla and at Munjeshwar; these *arrees* were more numerous. The Ryots of Tulpady gave in a general petition, complaining of their losses. Other general petitions were also delivered, and the Ryots of Coombla, Munjeshwar, Mogral, Cassergode and Bangarmanjeshwar, all gave in *arrees* complaining of their losses."

petitions. The Ryots of Coombla, Mogral, Cassergode, Pady and Angadymogur, state, in their petition of the 16th of December, which will be presently noticed, that they had wanted to represent their grievances, but could not present a petition at the Jummaundy, some time being required to prepare one, when it is done in concert. This is a pretty clear proof that they had not represented any.

On the general petitions, an order was passed, that no petition of that kind could be attended to, and that each individual must represent his case. This was done; but what investigation could have taken place, or what enquiry into the truth or otherwise of the statements could have been made, I leave you to judge from the length of time employed in the Jummaundy.

See Examn. No. 25 Answers 28 to 32; and Examn. No. Answers 30 and 49.

Ryots were told that the outturn of the crop could not then be foreseen; that when it was ripe those who had losses must report them to the public servants, and allow their Wary be examined; and that such remissions as might then appear to be necessary, would be granted. I do not see what more Mr. Dickinson could have done, unless he had consented to grant remissions without proof of their necessity, or to postpone the Jummaundy until the remaining crops were ripe, a precedent which might have led to very inconvenient consequences in other Taluks and in future years, and which had no apparent advantage over the measures actually adopted.

Although the Jummaundy was finished before 2 P. M., Mr. Dickinson remained at Mangalore until the next morning. This shews that there was leisure for enquiry, had Mr. Dickinson thought there was occasion for any at that time.

PARA. 10. "That the Ryots were discontented with the Jummaundy is a well known fact" &c.

their Magany, went away murmuring; but we have seen how unreasonable they had been in their demands.

Mr. Dickinson had no motive that I can discover, to disregard the representations of

With the exception of what is said regarding the petition from the Ryots of Tulpady, Mr. Cameron's information is erroneous. Having reason to doubt it, I requested him to send the other petitions of which he speaks, and was told that they were not forthcoming; Mr. Dickinson having refused to receive them. Had this been the case, the Ryots would doubtless have alluded to the circumstance in some of their subsequent

The order to represent their cases individually was undoubtedly a proper one. Very few complied with it. Of those who did, remissions were granted to such as had allowed their estates to be examined, and seemed likely to have difficulty in paying the assessment; but except in one or two instances, none were granted to those who had given agreements, as most of the people had done, to pay the standard assessment. With reference to the expected losses in the *Sooghee*, the

There was at that time no appearance of general discontent. The few Ryots of Tulpady who had presented a petition in the name of

for the previous Fusly 1239, which, with two exceptions, acquisition of the Province—a period of 30 years. His remissions highly assessed Talooks which he settled in person, may be honore, they were greater than, with one exception, had ever been y were twice as great as in any former year. I have seen books, des in his own hand-writing, of the circumstances of the Ryots, who for the settlement; and these shew that he was neither indolent in the ity, nor indifferent to the welfare of the people.

ch I have here expressed with regard to Mr. Dickinson, is equally ap- b Sheristadar Manuel Prabho, by whom the Tahasildar's Jummaundy 1240 was revised before it was submitted to the Principal Collector

Nothing has come to my knowledge to induce me to think that, in acc of his duty, he disregarded any reasonable representations which were made to him by the Ryots, and the following extract from a letter addressed to me by Mr. Hudleston, who knew him well, shews that the pains taken by him, on former occasions of the same kind, in ascertaining the circumstances of the poorer Ryots, and investigating their claims to remission, had particularly attracted that Gentleman's notice.

Paras 6 and 7, Mr. Hudleston's letter, 13th April 1832:—

"I considered John and Manuel Coelho most valuable public servants both as regarded their integrity and their qualifications. I have reason to speak in the highest terms of Manuel's conduct, when acting under me as Sub Collector's Sheristadar, during which time he certainly exerted himself to the utmost, for the interests of Government. I received the greatest assistance from him towards discovering and correcting irregular subdivisions of estates; which enabled me to make a due apportionment of the assessment, and thereby to afford relief to numbers, without occasioning any material loss to Government. These inequalities were generally in favor of *Soucars* or the wealthier Ryots with whom the servants instrumental in their disclosure, would necessarily become unpopular; yet on no occasion had I the slightest ground to think Manuel Coelho backward in his exertions, but believe him invariably to have used his utmost endeavours to bring these and all other irregularities to light, and to expose all the servants concerned in perpetuating or concealing them. He also laboured equally to ascertain the circumstances of the poorer Ryots, and evinced much patience and perseverance in investigating their claims to remission".

"As long as I remained in the District, I never heard any complaints against Manuel Coelho, as connected with the settlement in which he had been concerned; and though some of the principal Ryots, for reasons above stated, had occasion to feel annoyed with him, I think his conduct must have given satisfaction to the great body of the people."

The late Naib Sheristadar Manuel Prabho, they complained "that their petitions were not correctly interpreted to the Collector". seeming to be alluded to here, I desired him to communicate to me what he had to offer in his defence, and he has made the following statement which I consider entirely satisfactory:—

"I am not aware what proof there is of this assertion, which forms a serious charge against my character, as the person employed by Mr. Dickinson in interpreting between

him and the people who brought the general petition from the village, if not in reading and translating the petition. Whoever may have been the informants, I beg leave to observe, that, had he considered the matter, he might have seen that their information was false."

"Though not distinctly so stated, Munjeshwar would seem to have asserted that the Ryots are asserted to have said that their petitions were misinterpreted, that the Ryots said that their petitions were, not that a petition was one general petition, viz., that in the names of the Ryots of the Tulpady presented to Mr. Dickinson at his Jummabundy. I do not remember where I can safely say that I did not interpret it in English, as I always did in Mr. Dickinson in Hindoostanee. Mr. Cameron stated that many petitions, but when requested by the Commissioner to send them, has replied that he was doing so. The manner in which he accounts for this will be noticed hereafter. This circumstance, Mr. Cameron's omission to mention any particulars regarding the general petitions which, he states, were presented, the Peshkar's deposing that no other petition was presented to Mr. Dickinson at Munjeshwar, the fact that the Tahasildar, Peshkar and the Ryots examined by the Commissioner, speak only of the petition from the Tulpady Ryots and that Mr. Cameron also mentions that petition in particular, are strong circumstances in my support of my assertion that but one general petition was presented to Mr. Dickinson."

"Mr. Cameron accounts for the non-production of the other petitions, stated to have been presented to Mr. Dickinson, by saying that Mr. Dickinson does not seem to have received the petitions brought to him. I beg respectfully to observe that, had this been true, the Ryots would certainly have stated the circumstance in their petitions, instead of writing as the Ryots of Kasaragod and 4 other Maganies have done, in their Petition to Mr. Dickinson, dated the 16th of December, that they could not represent their case at the time of the Jummabundy in consequence of their requiring some time to write a petition in concert; and Mr. Cameron's informants who seem to have been sufficiently inclined to furnish matter for impugning Mr. Dickinson's proceedings, would not have omitted to mention to him, in their earliest communications, rather than in consequence of the Commissioner's call for the documents, a circumstance tending so strongly to support an opinion that the Ryots were driven to assemble in *koot* by Mr. Dickinson's disregard of their representations. For these reasons I trust that it will not appear that Mr. Dickinson rejected the petitions of the Ryots, but that the assertion has been made to Mr. Cameron as an excuse for not being able to produce petitions which were once stated to him to have been presented."

"It appears by the evidence of Sreenivas Rau, late Tahsildar, Munjeshwar, late Peshkar of the Bekul Talook, and the Ryots, that the object of the Ryots of the Tulpady Magany was to represent their loss in the crop and to obtain remissions, and that this was known to Mr. Dickinson and an order given by him on that petition. Mr. Cameron himself admits that Mr. Dickinson told the Ryots, in reply to that petition, to represent their cases individually. The propriety of this order is unquestionable, considering all the circumstances under which it was passed. It is impossible that Mr. Cameron, in believing that the petitions of the Ryots were misinterpreted, could have considered the following points: The presentation of a general petition argues some matter of complaint affecting the Ryots of a Magany

village in general. If, then, the interpreter should not state the real purport of the petition, what else can he state in its stead, and succeed in his attempt to deceive the Collector? Will any one dare to do this in the presence of about a thousand Ryots assembled for the Jummabundy, the Talook Tahsildar and Peshkar and many other Talook and Huzoor servants. Above all, would he do this at the peril of losing his character without some interest? If so, what can that be in this case, where the party favored is the Government? If I really misinterpreted, how is the circumstance of Mr. Dickinson's having given a proper order on the subject to be accounted for."

PARA 11. "At the time the Huzoor Cutcherry was in the Talook, no hope of future enquiry was held out to the Ryots."

It has already been remarked that the Ryots who represented that there was a prospect of a failure in the *Sooghee* crop, were told to report the state of it to the public servants and allow them to take an account of their produce, and that abatements would be made from their Jummabundy.

"No revised settlement had ever taken place in this District."

It is true that there had been no instance of the Jummabundy of an entire Talook being made *de novo*, as was done in Fusly 1240; but large abatements had been made in the course of the Fusly, when from unforeseen circumstances it became impolitic to enforce the original demand. This had been the case in Soonda, Coondapoor and Buntwall, in the course of the last 6 or 7 years. The Ryots of Bekul had no ground to suppose that similar abatements, to a proper extent, would not eventually be granted to themselves if they complied with the prescribed conditions; but the truth is, that the leading men aimed at undue concessions, and were not inclined to listen to any reasonable proposal. It is probable that, even if Mr. Dickinson had consented to postpone his Jummabundy until the *Sooghee* crop was ripe, the Ryots would still have proceeded to assemble in *koot*, unless he had also allowed the first *kist* to lie over. The people of the Mangalore Talook formed a *koot* before a Jummabundy was made, and required that the Tahsildar should be prohibited from demanding the first *kist*; and the Bekul Ryots would not agree to pay the first *kist*, or to disperse, although proclamations were issued promising them liberal remissions.

PARA 12. "Mr. Dickinson was but a few days out of the Talook when petitioners began to flock into Mangalore."

Mr. Dickinson left the Bekul Talook on the 15th of November. Only the Munjeshwar Ryots came with a petition to him, on or about the 9th of December. Only one joint petition was brought. It stated that their *Sooghee* crop, though twice planted by some of them, had been very much injured by insects; that they had no means to pay the assessment &c. They mentioned personally, that all of them had not planted twice, and that the crops of all were not injured alike. Mr. Dickinson told them that if each would bring an *arzee*, stating his own loss, it should be sent to the Tahsildar, with orders to examine his estate, when, if it appeared that his account was correct, and his assessment high, the demand against him should be reduced with reference to his circumstances. This order is referred to by Kooboonooraya, one of the petitioners in an *arzee* of the 15th of December, presented to Mr. Sparkes, then in charge of the Bekul Talook.

"I have none of the first *arzees* which were presented, near me" &c. &c. "but I find one, dated the 16th of December 1830."

except those mentioned in the last paragraph of Mr. Cameron's letter.

The *arzee* of the 16th of December did not reach Mr. Dickinson at Brahman until the 29th.

In the above-mentioned *arzees*, the Ryots "complain of their losses, and of the way in which the settlement had been made, more particularly, of the haste which had attended it."

stating our circumstances at the time you came to make the Jummabundy; but as you settled it expeditiously and returned to Mangalore; and as it takes 10 days (or some time) to do, in concert, a business where all the Ryots are concerned; and as on our coming into Mangalore, we found that you were gone in the direction of Moodbidry for the Jummabundy; unable to follow, we have addressed this petition to you from this place." (probably Mangalore).

The Ryots say nothing about the way in which the settlement was made, except that it was made expeditiously; nor is this stated to show that they had not an opportunity at the Jummabundy of representing their cases individually, but to explain that they had no time, then, to present a general petition. It has already been shown that the Ryots wished to attend, had time to do so, and that all who chose to represent their cases individually, were listened to. Had it been otherwise, the Ryots would, in their first *arzees* have complained distinctly of the haste with which the Jummabundy was made as the cause which had prevented the Collector from knowing their grievances, instead of writing that they had represented their grievances and that the Collector had not attended to them.

These remarks apply also to that part of Mr. Cameron's letter which refers to the haste with which the Tahsildar made his Jummabundy.

"It is clear, therefore, from this, that the assemblages had begun many days previous to the 16th December."

must be said to have begun in the Mangalore Talook.

If Mr. Cameron had referred attentively to Mr. Dickinson's order of the 16th of December, he would have seen that it was expressly founded on representations made to him by the Ryots of Munjeshwar and Tulpady. It was founded on their petition of the 8th December, already noticed. But what would Mr. Cameron infer from this? That the *koots* began many days before the 8th of December? I have already stated the objections to such an inference.

It appears, by a reference which has been made to the records, that there were no *arzees* from any Ryots of Bekul dated subsequently to the Jummabundy and prior to the 16th of December.

There is nothing in the petition to justify the reservation contained in the latter part of this sentence. All that it says about the Jummabundy is: "Having no means to pay the Jummabundy, we had resolved to present to you an *arzee*."

we had resolved to present to you an *arzee*.

There is nothing in the petition to justify the

reservation contained in the latter part of this

sentence. All that it says about the Jummabundy

this: "Having no means to pay the Jummabundy

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It is observable that this

"Indeed, I rather think, before this the Ryots had presented petitions to both Circuit and Zillah Courts, but that petitions previous to this, had been given into the Huzoor is clear, because I find an order from Mr. Dickinson dated 16th December 1830, directing an examination into the losses; and this order must have been passed on the repeated representations of the Ryots, for I can find no report of losses, made either by the Tahsildar or Peshkar, after the Huzoor settlement; indeed the order states it was issued in consequence of intelligence which had reached the Huzoor."

kinson's makes no allusion to crop. Had it been written after ment of the *koots*, his silence losses might have been attributed make light of them, and thereby conduct in not having granted larger but as it was written at a time when suspicion of what afterwards occurred,

conclude that the genuine impression on his mind was that the losses in the first crop not been such as to call for particular notice.

It has already been stated that they were told at the Jummabundy, that if the *sooghee* crop failed, they should have remissions and that, when they presented their petition of the 8th

"And consequently, up to this date the Ryots were left to suppose the first settlement was fixed"

of December, this assurance was repeated.

The orders on these *arzees* were dated the 27th of December. They were passed, not by Mr. Dickinson, but by Mr. Sparkes, and must have been given inadvertently, since Mr. Dic-

PARA. 15. "To these *arzees* the same reply was sent, viz., that the requisite investigation was made at the Huzoor Jummabundy, which having been finished, no further orders would be issued."

kinson had, on the 16th of December, instructed the Tahsildar to examine into the losses of the Ryots, with a view to eventual revision of the Jummabundy.

J. STOKES,
Commissioner.

*the Principal Collector of
Canara.*

The honor to receive from you, in the month of November last, detailed accounts of the lands of three Ryots in the village of Cadari, in the Mangalore District, as far as had been found practicable, according to the forms with which I was previously furnished you. In transmitting them you remarked on the difficulty of furnishing similar accounts for the whole District, with the existing Establishment; and you did not profess to have inquired fully into the subject, expressed an opinion apparently from the result of the experiment then made, that to complete them for a period of 18 months, even with extra aid, would require an expenditure of about 10 Rupees, of which 19,000 would be the cost of stationery. At the same time you suggested the adoption of a Hinduvi form of account, prepared in your Cutcherry, as likely to afford the same information in a more accessible shape.

2. In computing the probable expense of stationery, it was assumed, I imagine, that it would be requisite to write the accounts of each estate in the precise form received from the Ryots, and upon paper, as was done in the Cadari Accounts. This, however, I do not consider at all necessary. The forms, in order to apply to all the various circumstances of estates in Canara, necessarily comprise heads and columns, all of which will seldom be found necessary in the same individual case, nor does there seem any advantage in leaving them blank as has been in the present instance. The grand object is to obtain the requisite information regarding each estate, and, provided this be secured, the Shanbagues may be directed, in recording it, to observe whatever arrangement may, on due consideration, appear most convenient and compendious. Such a form might be devised in your Cutcherry, and it should not only be furnished to each Shanbague, but he should be carefully instructed as to the manner of filling it up, by some of the Huzoor servants. This might be conveniently done at the time of the annual settlement, under the superintendence of yourself and your subordinates. It appears desirable, however, that the original forms, which were drawn up carefully, and with deliberation, by a most able and experienced Officer in the Board of Revenue, should not be lost sight of, but adapted as far as they conveniently can.

3. With respect to the material to be employed for these records, I think it will be advisable that the abstracts should be written on Portuguese paper, which is far more durable and less expensive than English. The detailed accounts, however, may, with the greatest advantage, be written on Palmyra leaves, termed in Canarese "*válay*". There is a description of palm admirably suited for this purpose, which, I understand, is common in Honore, and is found in some other parts of the District and may be procured at a trifling cost. At Moodbidry I saw detailed accounts of several maganies, which were written in this way 65 years ago. They were in good preservation, neat, compact and legible. I was told that the information they contain is now considered of much value, and that they are frequently referred to as authentic records in cases of litigation. As it has hitherto been the practice for the Shanbagues in Canara to keep their accounts on paper, some of them

at they are not acquainted with the mode of writing on Cadjans, but there is no doubt that if they take the trouble, they can easily acquire it, and no weight should be allowed to such an objection. As a check on falsification, the requisite number of Cadjans may be furnished to each Shanbague, duly stamped and numbered in the Huzoor Cutcherry. He should make one copy for his own use, and one to be deposited for the sake of security in the Taluk Cutcherry. With a view to their preservation, the leaves should, in the first instance, be prepared in such a way as is most likely to protect them from destruction by insects, or the effects of the climate; and attention should be paid to the same point in selecting the place for keeping them both in the Taluk Cutcherry and under charge of the Shanbagues.

4. In order to ascertain the practicability of completing the accounts without any addition to the present establishment, and the time which might be required for that purpose, I examined Srinivas Row, the Sarishtadar of Buntwal, an intelligent man and clever Accountant, as to the particular duties of the Shanbagues of that Taluk, some of whom were required to produce their records for two years, and to give a particular statement of the time which had been actually occupied in their business. Copies and translations of the Sarishtadar's deposition, and the papers, 12 in number, to which it refers, accompany this letter, and I recommend them to your particular attention. A reference to them will, I think, be the best way to meet all general objections on the part of the Tahsildars or Shanbagues, grounded on the supposed want of leisure of the latter. The introduction of such a system as is now contemplated, is naturally unpopular: the District servants will dislike it, from the additional trouble it involves, and the restraint which it imposes on fraudulent, but lucrative, collusion and connivance. The lighter assessed and wealthier ryots will deprecate so close a scrutiny into the productive powers of their estates. For these reasons it is not to be expected that this important measure can be carried into effect, without firmness, energy and perseverance on the part of the head of the Department. Difficulties will probably still be started by the District servants; but I am persuaded that they may for the most part be shown to be imaginary or fictitious. The Jumna bundy will afford the best opportunity for patiently hearing and answering in person all they may have to say, and when their objections have been once overruled in this manner, no further excuse should be admitted, and the accomplishment of the task should be strictly insisted on.

5. The exact time required for making out a complete set of accounts will of course vary in different Taluks; but the result of my inquiries on the subject is a conviction that the Shanbagues may, without extra aid, except perhaps in a few particular cases, inspect the Wurgs in their respective maganies and complete the required accounts for the whole District in the course of two years.

6. It must be remembered that in some instances many of the particulars required to fill up the accounts, have already been ascertained and recorded. Many wurgs have been surveyed in pursuance of directions from the Court and the District Moonsiffs, others with a view to apportion the assessment on the parts of a wurg which has been subdivided, and others, again, have been carefully examined by the Revenue Officers, for the purpose of deciding on claims to remission. Of all this assistance the Shanbagues should avail

themselves, to the fullest extent possible. They must be careful to ascertain and boundaries of each Wurg and, where necessary, of its detached portions or fields.

7. It is not expected, nor is it necessary that the accounts should be perfectly accurate and complete, in the first instance. They will probably contain many errors, arising both from fraud and negligence; but when the basis of a good system has been once laid, as it ought to be, without further loss of time, inaccuracies may be rectified and omissions supplied, from time to time. No opportunities for such correction should be lost during the annual settlement and other transactions of each succeeding year. Of course it will not be necessary to repeat the process of inspection or to write out a new set of accounts annually. Such alterations and additions should be made to the original set, as changes in the circumstances of a wurg or extended information respecting them, in each year, may require.

8. The successful introduction of a new system of detailed account will depend a good deal on the efficiency and stability of the Village Establishment. We cannot expect the accounts ever to be kept with regularity, while the accounts are frequently changed. Hitherto the practice of dismissing or removing Shanbagues on very slight grounds has, I believe, prevailed in the District to a considerable extent. The Shanbagues ought never to be dismissed except for very gross misconduct and this will become more rare each year as the temptation and ability to commit fraud are diminished by the gradual perfection of the new system. The practice of removing Shanbagues to new situations, or new maganies, is, perhaps, still more objectionable than that of dismissing them. It is attended with the same evils, without being justified by equal reason. I am of opinion that the office of both Potal and Shanbague in Canara should be hereditary, and that the provisions of Regulation XI of 1831 should be considered applicable to them. The best way of making them aware of the value of their situations will, I think, be, by furnishing them with *sumnuds*, stating that they hold them under the conditions mentioned in that Regulation.

9. It may be said that to change the Shanbagues affords the surest means of detecting their delinquencies, and that to declare them and their heirs permanently stationed in their respective maganies would give them too much power in the eyes of the ryots, and embolden them to attempt acts of fraud towards the Government, and oppression towards the people. But the liability to be removed, though a check on malpractices, is not the only one, nor has it ever been found of itself sufficient. A much surer check is found in our increasing acquaintance with the real state of the District. Each year of our administration has diminished the opportunities and increased the danger of falsifying the revenue accounts and I am not aware of many ways in which serious frauds could now be attempted by the Shanbagues with impunity. In a few years, if the measures now proposed be persevered in, frauds of this kind will be next to impossible, and in the mean time, I do not think the advantages of the practice to which I have objected, would at all counterbalance the mischiefs attending it.

10. Prior, however, to the adoption of any permanent measure with respect to village officers, it will be desirable to place them on the most eligible footing. At present there seems to be room for much improvement in this respect in Canara. As regards the Potails especially, I think, the present system is highly objectionable. Their number unnecessarily large, and their individual emoluments inadequately small. It seems to

been intended that the situation should be honorary; but in practice the Potails do not appear

to have been treated with much ceremony. They have been frequently dismissed and the appointments have not been considered hereditary. Referring to the memorandum of the Village Establishment in the 6 Northern Taluks given in the margin, it appears that the total expense on this account for each Taluk, having been fixed on a percentage of the *Beriz*, the aggregate pay of the Potails was made equal to half that of the Shanbagues; but on what principle the number of the several officers was determined is not clear. It is quite evident that it has had the effect of fixing the pay of the individuals in a totally different ratio. In Sondah for instance, while the number of maganies is 19, of Shanbagues 23 and the average monthly pay of each Rs. 5—0—4, the number of Potails is 300 and the average monthly pay Rupees 0-3-4. The number of Village Officers sufficient for each magany will generally depend rather on the extent of the magany, the number of wurgs, and the facility of making the collections, than on its aggregate assessment. There seems no good reason even why every separate village and hamlet should have its own Potal; but in Canara, I understand, there are instances where as many as five or six persons in the same village bear the title, and share the emoluments assigned to the office. On the contrary, one or two Potails in each magany would perhaps be found sufficient. The number who at present share the trouble and responsibility of attending to Revenue and Police matters is pro-

by not much greater. The situation should be declared hereditary in the families of

TALUKS.	BERIZ.	MAGA- NIES.	WURGS.	SHANBAGUES.			POTALS.			UGRANIS.		
				No.	MONTHLY PAY.	AVERAGE.	No.	MONTHLY PAY.	AVERAGE.	No.	MONTHLY PAY.	AVERAGE.
Cundapoor.	Rs. 2,52,608	24	3,332	38	8 7	5 13	0	115	5 2	0	15 4	0
Honore.	2,08,880	16	6,562	29	175	0 6	184	88	0 2	0	7 7	0
Ankola.	1,54,408	10	6,596	16	101	15 2	195	53	15 4	0	4 10	0
Supah.	1,13,251	11	5,012	17	82	5 9	194	32	11 1	0	2 8	0
Sondah.	1,71,370	19	3,742	23	115	8 0	300	62	8 11	0	3 4	0
Bilghi.	68,792	13	1,356	9	56	14 7	69	28	7 4	0	6 7	0
TOTAL.	9,69,312	93	27,090	132	753	4 7	1062	361	0 0	0	5 3	0

the most respectable, influential and intelligent persons who now hold it, and the pay now allotted to the whole magany should be distributed among them. Should it be found expedient, circumstances of a Pottail may be further improved by a remission of a portion of his rent.

11. A copy of this letter will accompany my report on the assessment in Canara to the Board of Revenue; but I think it desirable that you should not delay to afford them the benefit of your opinion on this subject, in the expectation of their instructions. If you concur in my suggestions, the sooner you submit a matured plan for remodelling the village establishment the better.

12. The improvement in the revenue management of Canara, which it is the object of the new accounts to effect, is so important, and has been so strongly urged by the Board of Revenue and Government, that I rely on your best exertions to give it efficacy as soon as practicable.

13. It is my intention to recommend to Government a registration of lands in Canara; but as this is a measure which, if sanctioned, cannot come into full operation for some time to come, it should by no means supersede the preparation of the accounts. As the registry proceeds, however, advantage should be taken of it, to verify and complete the entries in the Shanbogues' books.

14. As soon as sufficient progress has been made in the detailed accounts, the forms transmitted by the Board of Revenue under date the 8th of February 1830, should be adopted for the general abstract statements of the settlement.

15. On that occasion the Board desired that the Collector would "endeavour to establish a uniform system of account throughout the District". I have not the means of judging what progress has been made in fulfilling these instructions. It appears, however, that great diversity still exists in different parts of Canara in the weights and measures employed both in public and private calculations. A reform in this respect, with a view to the convenience of the community at large, as well as the preparation of the proposed accounts to the success of which it is essential, I consider so desirable an object, that I am induced to recommend the orders of the Board to your immediate attention, should they not hitherto have been fully acted upon. The new accounts must of course be kept in the established Madras currency of Rupees, annas and pias. To continue now to use the old Bahdry coinage in the native records of the Revenue* Department, occasions much confusion and unnecessary trouble, and seems contrary to the orders* of Government; the present opportunity of converting it ought, therefore, on no account to be lost.

*Proclamation,
7th January 1818.

16. I should have taken an earlier opportunity of communicating to you the observations contained in this letter, had not my attention been so closely occupied with other matters and had I not been given to understand that you were already in possession of the information which I procured in my inquiry at Moodbidry.

Calicut,

30th November 1832.

J. STOKES,
Commissioner.

- 49 - 21
Jf Srinivās Row, Sarishladar of the Buntwal Taluk, before the
Commissioner, on the 11th of February 1832, at Moodbidry.

were ordered to prepare a statement particularizing all the duties which
on the Shanbogues: have you done so?

ave. It is the Statment No. 1 which I have now produced. To the best of my knowledge,
e mentioned in it all the ordinary and occasional duties of the Shanbogues. I have
explained the degree of labour which falls upon a Shanbogue in each part of his duty; as, for
instance, what is required of him in preparing the price currents, and Police reports &c., also
the nature of their business connected with the collections. What I have described is the usual
practice in this Taluk. The Shanbogues at different places may perhaps be more or less
active; but these minute distinctions cannot be conveniently made in a general statement
of this kind. I have not therefore given a separate statement for each Magany.

2. You were ordered to furnish a memorandum showing the time required for the
performance of each part of a Shanbogue's duty and the number of entire days in the
whole year on which he might be at leisure: have you brought it?

I have. It is the paper marked No. 2. In computing the time necessary for any
particular labour, I have allowed sufficient to perform it with perfect ease. It may appear,
on examination, that the time I have assigned in some cases is more than strictly necessary.
But I have allowed a little for unforeseen difficulties. The Shanbogues will have no diffi-
culty whatever in finding in the course of the year the numbers of unemployed days shown
in the Statement, viz., 130 in the maganies near the Ghauts and 170 in the others. They
could not, however, easily manage to be absent from their maganies for so many days.
On the other hand, if they were required to devote this time to any extra labour within
their respective maganies, I think an industrious Shanbogue would be able to spare a
portion of some of the days which I have allotted to other business.

3. Mention particularly what the Shanbogues have to do in the Police Department.

As shown in the paper No. 1, one of their duties is to write out the monthly police
returns for the Pottails. If cases cognizable by the Criminal Court, such as robbery, murder
&c., occur within his magany, the Shanbogue has to write down the examination of the
prosecutor, the list of stolen property, and other recorded proceedings of the Pottail. But
this duty does not always fall upon the Shanbogues; when the Pottail is an intelligent person
he sometimes draws up his report himself; or when the Shanbogue is not at hand, if any
other person can be found, who is able to read and write, he may be employed to do it.
When the Shanbogues are on the spot, and are not otherwise employed, they attend to this
duty. In the Tahsildar's Charge in this Taluk there are 19 Shanbogues and 24 Maganies.
In 1830 the number of cases sent to the Criminal Court was eleven, in 1831 sixteen. In
the same division there are 141 Pottails. The cases disposed of by them in 1830 were
twenty-seven. Of the complaints brought before the Tahsildar, the number referred to them
for enquiry was seventy-three. The accompanying Statement marked No. 3 shows the
particulars of these cases.

4. Have you prepared an account of the number of maganies, villages, Pottails and
wurgs within the limits of each Shanbogue's division?

I have, the paper marked No. 4. The statement shows all these pa-
the number of wurgs entirely waste and their *beriz*, as well as the number
wurgs and their *beriz*, also the distances of the villages allotted to each Sha

5. Have you prepared a statement calculated to show the number of da,
each Shanbogue is employed in the collections, by showing the days on which en-
been made in the day-book of Demand, Collection and Balance in each month, and the
of pages in it that have been written on?

I have; it is marked No. 5. In entering the number of pages I have omitted the
complete pages in some months, and have added their sum to the other months, in which
there has been the most writing. Consequently, on comparing the statement with the day-book,
there will be some little difference in the account for each month, though they will agree
for the whole year.

6. Have you completed a list of the number of letters in the writing of the Shanbogues
on Revenue and Police matters received by the Tahsildar in each month?

I have. In the Statement No. 6, are shown the letters written to the Tahsildar by the
Shanbogues in the Police Department. Statements No. 7 and 8, show all the letters that
have been written on Revenue matters to the Tahsildar by the Shanbogues in their own
names, or in that of Potails, for the two Fuslies 1239-40.

7. What may be the number of wurgs surveyed by the Shanbogues during the last
two years by desire of the District Moonsiffs?

They are shown in Statement No. 9. Seventeen wurgs in Fusly 1239 and fourteen in
1240 were surveyed at the request of the District Moonsiffs.

8. In how many cases have candidates been recommended for the situation of Potal
or for licenses to sell Tobacco in Fusly 1240?

Since the Tobacco monopoly has been rented in this Taluk, no recommendations for
licenses to sell Tobacco come through the Shanbogues. The cases in which persons have been
recommended for the situation of Potails, for Fusly 1240, in the Tahsildar's division, are
eleven, the particulars of which are shown in Statement No. 10.

9. Have you procured a statement showing the number of ryots to whom "*taccavi*"
is issued in each Shanbogue's division?

I have, Statement No. 11. The manner of taking engagements in these cases is by taking
the signature of each person who receives "*taccavi*" in a book containing the name, standard
assessment, jumabundy, the amount of "*taccavi*" received, and the coins in which it has
been paid. One such book is kept for each magany. It is not customary to take an engage-
ment on a separate paper from each person. This book is filled up in the Tahsildar's
presence, and, in the absence of the Shanbogues, may be written by some of the other
servants.

10. Can you mention about what time may be required for the survey or "*azmaish*"
of a wurg?

It is impossible to say exactly; it does not depend on the size of the wurg. It depends
on the number of "*sithals*" or detached pieces of land, and upon the number of cultivating
tenants. To form a rough estimate of the time required, I have prepared Statement No. 12
to which I beg to refer. As is there shewn, the several Shanbogues say that the 28 wurgs

assessed at 524 and odd Pagodas, were surveyed in 50 days. As mentioned in the state-
ment, I think 82 days may have been required for the survey of 10 of the more difficult
wurgs, the aggregate assessment of which is 1382 and odd Pagodas. Ten of the easier
wurgs assessed altogether at 42 Pagodas, may have been surveyed in 3 days. The circum-
stances of the wurgs thus vary very much. On an average I think it may be considered that
each Shanbogue will be able to survey one wurg *per diem*.

11. Do you believe that the Shanbogues of each magany will have any difficulty in
preparing a detailed account of the *Hutually* of each wurg, and of its several detached
portions in that magany?

In order to ascertain the boundaries of each estate, and the correctness of the owner's
statement of the "*bijavari*" extent of each enclosure, it will be necessary for the Potal and
three or four of the principal ryots of the village in which it is situated, the owner of the
adjoining estate and the Potal and some of the ryots of the neighbouring village, to attend.
In order also to ascertain the correctness of the *bijavari* of the whole wurg, the best way
where practicable will be to inspect the title-deeds of the estate. For this purpose, the pro-
duction of these documents, and the attendance of the parties to them, will be required. As
the Shanbogue can only attend to this business when he has leisure from his other avocation,
there will be difficulty unless all these persons should be forthcoming at the same time.
Otherwise, I am not aware that there will be any. At the same time there will be no
adequate security against fraud on the part of the Shanbogues in surveying the wurgs and
preparing the accounts. As the duty is an important and responsible one and as the
Shanbogue's emoluments are but small, there is reason to fear that frauds will be practised.
Due precautions must be taken to prevent this.

12. Cannot the examination of the estates be carried on during the rains? If the
rains impede it, mention which are the rainy months, and whether during them there is
rain in every day or on the whole of every day.

The ordinary continuance of heavy rain is from the 20th June to 20th August.
During these two months there are two obstacles to the examination being carried on as at
other times. One is the rain, the second the employment of the ryots in their cultivation.
Still I am not prepared to say that it would in all cases be totally suspended during this
time. Continued rain throughout the whole day will occur a few times only, in the course of
two or three months; on the other days, the smaller wurgs, those in which there are a greater
proportion of garden and *Bett* lands, may be inspected, and the wurgs consisting principally
of *Byle* land, or the *Byle* land in them, may be reserved till the weather be favorable. If
the Shanbogues be allowed to keep a rough account as each part of a wurg is examined and
to write out the fair copy, when the whole is completed, I see no objection to this mode of
proceeding. With respect to the difficulty arising from the ryots having to attend to their
cultivation, it must not be understood that all persons whose attendance would be required
during the inspection, cultivate their lands themselves, or, if they do, that all of them would
be prevented from attending for three or four days to this business. Even during the actual
season of cultivation, it would be practicable for the Shanbogue, by continuing in the
same village for three or four days, to go on with the examination, and he might visit
each village as the ryots were at leisure.

(Signed)

SRINIVAS ROW,
Sarishtadar.

NOTE —

The foregoing examination, and the several statements to which it refers, having been shown to the undersigned Shanbagues, they were desired by the Commissioner to point out any inaccuracy which they might contain. They replied that they could discover no incorrectness whatever in what the Sarishtadar had deposed, that he had previously carefully consulted them on all the points on which he had given an opinion, and that all their duties were conducted exactly in the manner which he had represented.—

(Signed)

Manjunathaya of Yardur. Narnapah of Buntwal. Puttaya of Conara. Timmapaya of Putligay. Anantaya of Moodbidry. Gopalaya of Moodbidry.

No. 1.

Memorandum of the duties of the Magany Shanbagues in the Buntwal Taluk.
11th of February 1832.

General duties common to each month in the year.

The following periodical returns must be furnished—

1. A "*Neeraknamah*" or price current prepared twice a month shewing the wholesale prices at which the eleven articles mentioned in the *margin have been sold to the

*Paddy.
Rice 4 sorts.
Betelnut 3 sorts.
Pepper.
Cardamoms.
Coconuts.

shop-keepers in maganies where there are bazaars, and to the principal ryots or merchants where there are not, the information being ascertained from the individuals who have sold the said articles, who are required to attest the account by their signature.

2. The Police returns in the prescribed form forwarded once a month; a great number of the Potails do not dispose of any Police cases. Only 27 cases have been disposed of in the whole Taluk in the course of the year. It is customary to prepare one statement for each magany, "*villagewar*," and to forward it blank attested by the several Potails; should any cases have been decided they are inserted.

3. A return forwarded monthly of the candidates for the situation of Potail when vacant. This return is generally blank; should the Potailship of any village be vacant, the name, *beriz* of his wurg, eligibility and qualifications, such as being able to read and write, of two or three of the principal ryots of the village and of the late Potail's heirs must be ascertained and entered in the statement.

4. A similar return of the candidates for licenses to sell Tobacco. For the last two years these licenses have not been recommended through the Potails and Shanbagues; but a blank return continues to be forwarded.

Particular duties of each month.—July 1.

Should there be any outstanding balance of land revenue, *taccavi*, or other item, the persons by whom it is due are to be called upon through the Ugranis for payment, and should any be collected, it must be entered in the *Hatcarde*, or day-book of Demand Collection and Balance which must be forwarded to the Taluk.

statement for each village.
the account of deaths among the inhabitants and may
been any general sickness.

3. The preparation of the *Beriz-pattas*. 53 29

4. The preparation of an individual statement of the collections to be made for the 1st of January, to be furnished to the Potails, and the performance of the ceremony called Rastapraramba on the occasion of the commencement of the collections.

January and February.

1. On the commencement of the Huzoor Jummabundy, to attend in the Huzoor Cutcherry for the purpose of preparing the accounts and to be present while the Jummabundy is made, and as soon as it is completed, to compare the accounts, prepare general abstracts and fill up the *Beriz-pattas*, by entering the dates and the additions and remissions.

2. The Potails begin to make the collections of the kist according to the statement with which they have been furnished by the Shanbagues and having given receipts for the amount so realized, they keep memorandum of it which they bring to the Shanbogue, by whom it is entered in the day-book, after which they take the money to the Taluk Cutcherry to be broffed, and then return the book to the Shanbogue. From some of the ryots in the maganies near each of the three *Pettas* of Buntwal, Moodbidry and Carkal, it is customary for the potails to make the collections by accompanying them to the merchants and traders, who may have purchased their produce, and receiving the amount from them, of which the particulars entered by the Shanbagues in the day-book, and the amount forwarded to the

The Shanbagues of the maganies adjacent to the Ghauts visit one or two of the villages, where there may be a bazaar, in their respective division, and remain there a few days, during which they send for the ryots of the neighbouring villages, and collections, which they send to the Taluk Cutcherry.

When the remittances have been made from all the villages in his magany, the must attend at the Taluk Cutcherry, and fill up the accounts particulars of the which occupies two or three days. In the two first kists they generally attend for about the 25th of the month, and for the three last kists, in the end of the month or second of the succeeding month.

At this time they also perform other public business.

At the 1st of January the Shanbagues have to prepare the half-yearly returns of December forwarded by the Village to the District Moonsiff. In this are about ten of the Potails as Village Moonsiffs. The greatest number of these may be fifteen a year. From the other villages

completed.

ard to the ... copies of the Muchilkas taken ...
renters and the Muchilkas and the licenses granted for keeping shops at
stills. In some maganics the renters have the Muchilkas written by other persons; in some
they employ the Shanbogue to write them. In maganics where the under-farmers are numerous
five or six sheets of paper are required for this purpose.

September and October.

1. In the neighbourhood of the Ghauts, and in jungly tracts, enquiry must be made
into the extent of cultivation, state of crops, and extent of land left uncultivated, in some
cases, by the Shanbagues in person; in others they obtain the information from the Pottail
and neighbouring ryots.

2. In cases where the ryots who cultivated any wurg in the preceding year, may
have, for various reasons, thrown up the whole or half of the
land, the Shanbagues must look out for other cultivators, and
take from them either a "*gueni-chit*," or an agreement to
pay what may be fixed at the Jumma bundy. This is neces
sary in the maganics mentioned in the *margin in from 10
20 cases in each. In the others 3 or 4 wurgs may occa
sionally be left waste from disputes or other incidental causes.

when this occurs, the Shanbagues must make the necessary arrangement for the
vation.

3. With a view to ascertain the real resources of the estates which pay less
standard assessment, there is a Standing Order, that in cases where such estates may
some occasion have been previously surveyed, the Shanbagues shall, as far as possible,
survey them or ascertain their produce. There is an account of this kind which was
prepared by an extra establishment which were employed in the less productive
to inspect the estates, and survey them in a cursory manner. From this account
the Shanbagues, in the manner above stated, either from personal observations,
of their persons, and the examination, where practicable, of the *gueni-chits*, taken
of the *Hutually*. In cases where orders may be given during the Taluk or
bundy to make a particular scrutiny into the state of any wurg, or if there
current year been any extraordinary loss in any wurg, they enquire part
and *bijavari* extent of each field, the plantation and the land cultivated
wurgdar himself. The cases in which labour of this kind may
annually, may be in twelve of the maganics from 5 to 10, and in

1. As before, they are engaged with the collections, and where there is great difficulty
in obtaining the money, they must go in person to the village and complete the remittance
by the 25th or 30th of the month, but the commencement can seldom be made before the
10th or 12th.

June and July to the 11th.

1. On the Tahsildars coming into the magany, the Shanbogue must attend, and
furnish him with an individual statement of the outstanding balances, and enter the collections
that may be made in the day-book. He must prepare a list of the applicants for *taccavi*
and get ready the agreements that are taken on its disbursement.

2. To prepare the half-yearly returns of cases disposed of by the Village Moonsiffs and
village Panchayets to be forwarded to the District Moonsiffs.

Occasional duties performed on special orders.

To survey and prepare accounts of estates distinguishing their boundaries for the
purpose of carrying into execution the decrees of the District Moonsiff. In Fusly 1239
eleven of the Shanbagues had to prepare accounts of this kind for seventeen estates; in
1240 six Shanbagues furnished the accounts for fourteen wurgs.

In some of the maganics where there are public Bungalows, or Mussaferkhanas or
choukies, the Shanbagues superintend the annual monsoon repairs, and forward the accounts
of the work. There are Bungalows in five maganics and *choukies* in four others.

account of population. This
time to ascertain

No. 2. Statement shewing the number of days on which the Shanbogues are employed in the year.

		NO. OF DAYS	
		Maganies near the Ghauts.	Other Maganies.
from the 11th. . .	Preparation of periodical returns.	1	1
	Distribution of <i>Beriz-pattas</i>	5	3
	Collection of arrears of Revenue and execution of Police orders.	21	21
August.	Taking engagements from the sub-renters of the abkari farm and other business as above. . .	10	8
September and October.	Inquiring into the extent of the land cultivated or left waste and the state of the crops; making arrangements for the cultivation of waste lands.	35	15
November and December.	Preparation of statements showing the <i>Hutually</i> or produce of the year, required for the Tahsildar's Jumma-bundy.	20	10
	Statements and abstracts of the Taluk Jumma-bundy.	15	15
	Preparation of <i>Beriz-pattas</i>	6	6
	Writing statements showing amount of the first (January) kist for the Pottas.		

No. 2. Statement shewing the number of days on which the Shanbogues are employed in the year.

		NO. OF DAYS.	
		Maganies near the Ghauts.	Other Maganies.
	Brought over.	204	165
June and July to the 11th.	Collecting the arrears of revenue, issuing taccavi and keeping the accounts of the same.	15	12
	Preparation of returns to be sent to the District Moonsiffs.	1	1
	Time allowed in the whole year for recording the Pottas' police proceedings in serious offences and inquests.	15	15
	The other occasional business may be despatched during the same time.		
	Total employed days.	235	193
	Unemployed.	130	172
	Total.	365	365

No. 3 FIRST.

Statement showing the Police business performed by the Shanbogues.

		1830.				1831.
		Cases sent to the Criminal Court.	Petitions referred to the Pottails	Cases dis- posed of by the Pottails.	TOTAL.	Cases sent to the Criminal Court.
1	Bangadi and Bylangdi...	1	3	0	4	1
2	Bantval.	2	5	4	11	3
3	Yardur and Irvatur ...	1	3	0	4	2
4	Mudbidri ...	2	16	0	18	3
5	Putigay ...	1	1	0	2	1
6	Karkal ...	0	1	3	4	2
7	Naravi... ..	1	1	1	3	1
8	Eleya and Cavala. ...	1	13	0	14	1
9	Ajabett and Panjakal..	0	11	0	11	2
10	Muzur and Narasanhalli.	1	1	0	2	0
11	Conara.	1	3	0	4	0
12	Venur.	0	5	5	10	0
13	Kevassi.	0	1	0	1	0
14	Arur... ..	0	1	1	2	0
15	Aldangdi and Sulkerry.	0	1	0	1	0
16	Kela and Peranja ...	0	7	9	16	0
17	Aidur.	0	0	4	4	0
Total.....		11	73	27	111	16

No. 3 SECOND.

Statement showing the number of petitions filed

MAGANIES.		JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.		
		Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.
1	Bantval...	12	1	13	14	2	16	25	0	25	16	0	16	8	0	8
2	Cavala...	2	0	2	1	3	4	3	0	3	4	0	4	2	1	
3	Eleya...	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	2	4	1	5
4	Ajabett...	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
5	Punjekal...	4	0	4	5	0	5	4	0	4	4	0	4	2	0	2
6	Mudbidri...	3	0	3	4	1	5	4	0	4	4	0	4	3	0	3
7	Conara...	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	2
8	Putigay...	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	2
9	Karkal...	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	4	0	4	2	0	2
10	Aidur...	1	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
11	Arur...	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Kervassi...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	Naravi...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
14	Venur...	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	3	0	3
15	Kela...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
16	Peranja...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Yardur...	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	5	0	5
18	Irvatur...	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	0	2
19	Aldangdi...	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
20	Sulkerry...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
21	Muzur...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
22	Narsanhalli...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
23	Bangadi...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Bylangdi...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total...		43	1	44	34	7	41	52	0	52	49	2	51	42	5	47

in the Taluk and referred from the Huzoor 1830.

JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			TOTAL.		
Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.
3	3	6	14	3	17	6	2	8	17	2	19	3	0	3	0	1	1	1	4	5	119	18	137
2	0	2	5	1	6	1	2	3	6	1	7	3	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	31	9	40
1	0	1	3	0	3	2	1	3	4	1	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	4	30	4	34
0	0	0	5	0	5	2	0	2	11	0	11	4	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	26	1	27
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	4	2	0	2	2	0	2	31	0	31
8	4	12	6	1	7	4	2	6	6	3	9	8	0	8	2	0	2	9	0	9	61	11	72
4	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	6	20	2	22
6	0	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	16	6	22
2	0	2	5	1	6	1	0	1	6	0	6	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	31	1	32
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	1	2	0	2	14	1	15
2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	7	1	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	1	5
3	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	16	6	22
3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	10	2	12
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
2	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	21	0	21
0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
1	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	15	1	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	10	0	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
40	9	49	53	9	62	23	9	32	66	9	75	56	0	56	16	2	18	33	12	45	507	65	572

No. 3 THIRD.

Statement showing the number of petitions filed

MAGANIES.		JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.		
		Taluk.			Taluk.			Taluk.			Taluk.			Taluk.		
		Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.
1	Bantval...	19	0	19	15	0	15	10	1	11	11	3	14	13	0	13
2	Mudbidri...	3	1	4	3	0	3	6	0	6	11	1	12	15	2	17
3	Conara...	3	1	4	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	3
4	Puligay...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	1	8
5	Karkal...	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	1	4
6	Kervassi...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
7	Aidur...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
8	Arur...	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
9	Naravi...	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Aldangdi...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Sulkerry...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Múzúr...	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Narsanhalli...	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
14	Yardur...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Irvatur...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1
16	Bangádi...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
17	Bylangdi...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
18	Vénúr...	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	4
19	Kela...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Peranja...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
21	Cavala...	8	1	9	4	1	5	9	0	9	0	0	0	7	2	9
22	Eleya...	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	1
23	Ajabett...	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	2
24	Punjekal...	2	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	2	3	3	0	3
Total...		41	4	45	41	3	44	42	5	47	37	11	48	61	7	68

in the Taluk and referred from the Huzoor 1831.

JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			TOTAL.		
Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.	Taluk.	Huzoor.	Total.
3	0	3	10	2	12	13	1	14	3	1	4	3	2	5	3	4	7	17	2	19	120	19	139
14	1	15	9	2	11	9	2	11	2	4	6	11	0	11	6	0	6	13	0	13	102	13	115
4	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	24	4	28
12	0	12	2	1	3	2	0	2	0	1	1	9	0	9	4	0	4	9	0	9	47	5	52
3	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	4	7	0	7	2	1	3	26	2	28
2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	7
3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	2	11	0	11
2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	1	7	1	0	1	15	3	18
4	0	4	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	1	16	1	17
0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	9	1	10
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	4
4	0	4	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	16	1	17
2	0	2	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	13
0	0	0	5	0	5	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	4	17	0	17
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	8	0	8	16	0	16
1	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	9	0	9
0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	1	7
4	0	4	7	0	7	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	0	2	3	0	3	21	1	32
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	7		
0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4		
1	1	2	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	40	10	
8	0	8	2	1	3	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	7	0	7	3	1	4	29	4	
1	0	1	6	0	6	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	20	1	
2	1	3	3	0	3	4	0	4	1	1	2	3	0	3	2	1	3	3	0	3	30	5	
71	3	74	73	7	80	51	7	58	16	8	24	45	6	51	62	7	69	78	5	83	619	73	692

No. 4.

Statement of Potails, Villages, Wurgs and their Beriz in the division of each Shanbogue.

Division of each Shanbogue.	Magnesian.	Villages.	Potails.	Village Moon-sites.	LAND REVENUE.			MOTURPIA.			TOTAL.	WURGS DEPT. WASTE IN FUSLI 1239.						Extruded distance in Coss.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
					Number of Wurgs.			Beriz.	Ryots.			MULL.			GIRAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
					Mull.	Giral.	Total.					No.	Beriz.	No.	Beriz.	No.	Beriz.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
BPS.	E.T.A.	DPS. P.A.A.	DPS. P.A.A.	DPS. P.A.A.	DPS. P.A.A.	Statement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	Settlement of Fusli 1239.	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Statement showing the number of days in which the Shanbagues have made entries in the Day-book of Collections and the number of pages filled up.

MAGANAYS.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		TOTAL.	
	Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.		Days.	
	Pages.		Pages.		Pages.		Pages.		Pages.		Pages.		Pages.		Pages.		Pages.	
1	16	8	17	51	26	10	13	8	14	30	24	15	12	9	1	0	139	70
2	17	9	16	71	18	71	15	61	19	13	13	14	10	4	0	0	108	61
3	8	13	10	14	12	13	7	5	11	13	16	16	0	0	0	0	64	72
4	15	12	9	9	12	8	9	9	11	13	18	10	0	0	0	0	76	61
5	15	11	8	11	13	10	11	11	7	13	15	20	0	0	0	0	69	72
6	16	13	7	11	15	12	14	11	17	13	21	25	0	0	0	0	90	79
7	14	7	10	10	12	10	10	12	8	12	9	5	4	1	0	0	67	57
8	21	22	15	20	15	17	13	15	16	14	14	12	0	0	0	0	94	100
9	8	10	4	9	6	6	6	6	14	18	8	8	5	3	0	0	51	60
10	15	16	14	15	17	16	15	14	13	10	13	9	0	0	0	0	88	80
11	10	10	9	11	12	10	7	8	6	3	13	11	2	1	0	0	59	54
12	8	7	16	10	18	9	19	8	20	7	16	8	2	0	0	0	103	50
13	10	7	7	7	12	7	8	6	5	5	12	4	1	0	0	0	55	39
14	13	15	9	15	12	12	5	4	17	22	7	2	2	1	0	0	65	72
15	13	17	13	16	13	12	14	10	22	26	9	4	5	2	0	0	89	88
16	12	22	11	24	13	27	10	8	21	28	11	14	4	3	0	0	82	126
17	11	11	8	11	5	8	2	1	22	18	2	0	2	0	0	0	52	50
18	15	15	13	18	8	15	17	17	13	17	7	12	2	1	0	0	75	97
19	10	19	13	15	13	16	13	12	13	14	2	1	2	1	0	0	66	78

No. 6.

Statement showing the number of letters in the Police Department written by the Shanbogues in their own names or for the Potails, in each month for 1831.

MAGANAYS.	No. of Maganays.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Buntwal... ..	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	11
Cavala & Eleya	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ajabbett & Panjekal.	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	12
Yardur & Irvatur.	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	20
Muzur & Narsanhalli	2	4	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	23
Bangadi & Bylangdi.	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	1	4	0	3	17
Aldangdi & Sulkerri	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
Naravi... ..	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	10
Aidur... ..	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kervassi	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	10
Kareal... ..	1	4	1	1	0	2	4	1	0	2	2	1	0	18
Arur... ..	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Putigay... ..	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	9
Mudbideri	1	5	6	1	2	1	2	4	5	14	0	4	0	44
Kela & Peranja	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	15
Venur... ..	1	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	10
Conara... ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total...	24	26	25	20	10	19	16	18	12	25	17	14	13	215

No. 7.

Statement showing the number of letters in the Revenue Department written by the Shanbogues in each month for Fusly 1239.

	NAGANAYS.	July from the 12th.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July to the 11th.	Total.
1	Mudbideri	3	5	2	2	5	4	6	3	6	3	7	6	3	55
1	Buntwal... ..	0	0	2	1	0	5	1	0	3	2	1	3	1	19
1	Arur... ..	2	8	3	2	2	6	3	3	3	1	1	3	1	38
1	Naravi... ..	3	7	2	2	4	3	3	4	2	5	3	7	3	48
2	Muzur & Narsanhalli	2	3	0	2	2	1	3	3	3	8	5	2	2	36
1	Kervassi... ..	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	30
2	Cavala & Eleya	0	3	0	1	1	6	0	3	1	2	2	1	1	16
1	Kareal... ..	2	4	1	2	2	6	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	28
1	Venur... ..	4	5	2	2	4	4	6	6	5	10	10	4	2	64
2	Yardur & Irvatur.	5	6	5	0	6	1	7	5	6	8	5	6	6	66
1	Conara... ..	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	5	5	4	3	35
1	Aidur... ..	4	7	2	2	2	6	1	6	8	6	2	2	4	52
2	Bangadi & Bylangdi	5	3	3	3	5	8	6	7	13	10	6	4	1	74
2	Kela & Peranja	5	3	1	3	5	2	4	5	18	5	7	4	5	67
2	Aldangdi & Sulkerri	4	6	2	3	1	0	6	3	5	5	3	3	2	43
1	Putigay... ..	2	4	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	27
2	Ajabbett & Panjekal	0	5	4	2	2	5	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	35
	Total...	45	75	33	32	48	60	57	58	89	78	63	55	40	733

No. 8.

Statement showing the number of letters received from the Shanbagues monthly for Fusly 1240.

MAGANAYS.	July from the 12th	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July to the 11th	Total	Last number of the Letters.
1 Bangadi & Bylangdi ..	0	2	5	17	7	1	2	0	10	5	18	11	10	88	87
2 Naravi.. ..	5	6	3	3	2	3	1	7	6	1	8	8	4	57	60
3 Kela & Peranja ..	5	4	2	3	3	1	5	2	6	2	7	7	0	51	54
4 Aidur... ..	1	7	2	3	0	1	0	4	8	4	14	9	6	62	69
5 Kervassi.	4	2	4	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	0	26	27
6 Putigay.	1	5	3	3	2	3	2	0	7	1	2	9	2	43	45
7 Buntwal.	0	1	1	4	6	4	1	0	3	2	2	2	4	30	31
8 Conara.	2	9	2	7	3	1	8	4	5	0	1	3	7	52	52
9 Arur.....	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	6	6	3	9	7	2	52	48
10 Mudbideri.....	4	8	2	3	7	5	9	8	5	3	3	8	3	68	72
11 Yardur & Irvatur.	1	2	7	4	7	3	10	5	6	3	1	2	7	58	60
12 Ajabett & Panjekal.	1	3	6	3	1	3	2	4	7	5	5	6	3	49	63
13 Venur... ..	1	6	4	5	5	2	6	1	3	4	0	3	1	41	31
14 Cavala & Eleya ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	0	2	2	20	21
15 Aldangdi & Sulkerri ..	2	3	4	0	1	3	3	2	3	1	5	4	0	31	32
16 Muzur & Narsanahalli ..	4	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	4	2	8	7	3	48	47
17 Karcad... ..	1	2	1	2	2	0	3	5	7	3	6	5	2	39	42
Total...	36	67	53	64	54	36	66	60	94	41	91	97	56	815	

No. 9.

Statement showing the vurgs surveyed agreeably to the directions from the District Moonsiff in Fuslies 1239 and 1240.

MAGANAYS.	In Fusly 1239.	In Fusly 1240.
Cavala and Eleya ..	3	4
Aldangadi and Sulkerri....	2	0
Panjekal....	2	1
Bantwal.	3	5
Venur... ..	1	0
Aidur... ..	1	0
Kervassi.....	1	0
Naravi.....	0	1
Yardur.....	1	1
Muzur.	1	0
Mudbideri... { Prantya turf.	1	0
{ Ladi Do.	1	2
Total.....	17	14

No. 10.

Statement showing the number of recommendations for the appointments of Potails during the Fusly 1240.

MAGANAYS.	Number of re-commendations.
Buntwal.	3
Panjekal.	1
Aldangdi.	1
Sulkerri.	1
Kela.	2
Narsanahalli.	1
Bylangdi.	1
Bangadi.....	1
Total.....	11

No. 11.

Statement showing the amount of Taccavi issued in Fuslies 1239 and 40.

MAGANAYS.	No. of Rayets.	Amount Taccavi.	
		Bps.	F. A.
Mudbideri Fusly 1240...	34	30	6 4
Putigay Do. 1239...	24	41	5 0
Aldangdi & Sulkerry ..	48	85	0 0
Kervassi.	9	16	5 0
Karcas... ..	7	12	0 0
Cavala & Eleya ..	7	9	7 8
Aidur.	38	73	7 8
Arur.	15	27	0 0
Muzur and Narsanballi..	80	163	8 12
Kela and Peranja... ..	51	65	0 0
Ajebett and Panjekal. ..	15	23	2 8
Venur.	14	20	7 8
Yardur and Irvatur. ...	73	106	2 8
Casbah Buntwal.. ..	12	21	0 0
Conara... ..	77	106	7 8
Naravi... ..	42	68	0 0
Total....	546	871	0 0

No. 12 FIRST.

Statement showing the days occupied in the survey of Vurgs.

MAGANAYS.	Shanbagues.	No. of Vurgs.	Beriz.		No. of days.
			Bps.	F. A.	
Cusbah Buntwal.	Narnapa	4	95	1 8	8
Manje turf.	Anapa.	10	130	3 12	14
Mudbideri... ..	...	7	88	4 0	10
Yardur and Irvatur....	...	6	135	9 3	12
Putigay	Balu Bhatt of Gundyadka.	1	75	1 2	6
Total...		28	524	9 9	50

Boundaries of some of the vurgs are not specified.

Average per vurg.... 1 1/2 days.

SECOND.

Statement showing the probable time that may be required for the Survey of difficult vurgs.

	DAYS.
3. Vurgs belonging to Chowta two in Ptigay and one in Belvaye, both containing together 50. Under Vurgs, assessed at 500. Pags. & odd.	25
2. Ditto in the Malvantigay village of Bangadi, one belonging to Bilale Gopaul Hebar assessed at 193 Ps. and odd. 11	
One belonging to Bandaje Hebar assessed at 135 Ps. & odd...9.	20
1. Ditto. belonging to Harvari Pamonaya of Carandur Village, Aldangadi Maganay, consisting of allotment situated in Aldangdi, Sulkerry, Venur and Kela, assessed at 150 Ps. and odd....	12
1. Ditto. belonging to Umana Mada of Carandur Gutu in the said Maganay, assessed at .. 29—4—6.	2
1. Ditto. belonging to Samany Bettu Cantu shetty in Putigay assessed at ps. F. A. 40—4—5....	4
1. Ditto. belonging to Avitkirti Inja of Iarkal in the Karcas Maganay assessed at 209—4—9.	15
1. Ditto. belonging to Hegade of Valpadi assessed at 123—9—10....	4
Ps. 1382 & odd.	82

THIRD.

Statement.....Ditto.....Ditto for the Survey of easy vurgs.

Names of the Owners.	Vurgs.	Beriz.			Days.
		Brs.	F.	A.	
Mukaleti Ayapa..	1	9	0	1	1
Sriyar Mari Bhatt..	1	0	0	0	
Mijar Vistnu Subbaya..	1	0	9	9	
Banagar Iamoo..	1	7	8	0	
Matada Guiri Bhatt..	1	2	5	0	1
Mundabettu Calla..	1	0	5	14	
Marati Timmapa..	1	0	4	5	
Vengte Prabhu Ramakristna..	1	0	1	4	
Kudre Subbana Majinda..	1	0	1	14	1
Yaradi Amana..	1	16	5	0	
	10	42	1	0	3
Total.....	20	1424 and odd.			85

The Survey of one Vurg will occupy one day on an average-thus:

	Days.
10—Easy Vurgs estimated time.	3
4—Difficult Ditto as surveyed in Buntwal.	8
7—Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. in Mudbakeri.	10
Total.....21 Vurgs Surveyed in	21
Average.. 1 Ditto. Ditto. in	1

(True Translations)

(Signed) J. STOKES,
Commissioner.

(True Copies)

(Signed) J. STOKES,
Commissioner.

True Copy

Compd.
Thos. Ritchie.

E. C. LOVELL,
Acting Sec

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the quantity and average price of Rice exported from the Ports in the Zillah of Canara and the duty levied upon it from Fusly 1225 to 1232, at 10 per cent. and from Fusly 1233 to 1240 at 3 per cent.

Fuslies.	Quantity of Rice exported.	Value.	Duty.			Average value per Corg.			REMARKS.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
	Corges.	Rupces.							
1225	23,908	19,96,92	1,99,669	10	3	83	8	3	The value shown for Fuslies 1225 and 1232 is that of the Sea Custom Tariff; the rate of duty is 10 per cent.
1226	22,730	18,95,756	1,89,576	1	10	83	6	5	
1227	18,537	15,45,637	1,54,564	7	6	83	6	0	
1228	20,982	17,55,992	1,75,600	7	11	83	6	3	
1229	25,221	21,22,615	2,12,262	6	2	84	2	6	
1230	18,527	15,54,718	1,55,472	11	3	83	14	7	
1231	18,480	15,56,098	1,54,610	8	6	83	10	7	
1232	22,279	14,22,851	1,42,285	1	6	63	13	10	
Total.	1,70,667	1,38,50,359	13,84,041	6	11	81	1	6	
Average	21,333	17,30,045	1,73,005	2	10	81	1	6	
1233	23,701	17,72,962	53,189	6	11	74	12	10	The value shown for Fuslies 1233 and 1240 is according to the Market prices; the rate of duty is 3 per cent.
1234	35,456	31,54,179	94,626	6	7	88	15	5	
1235	22,117	21,60,168	64,805	14	5	97	10	8	
1236	20,843	17,14,609	51,438	4	11	82	4	2	
1237	23,186	18,58,633	55,759	3	0	80	2	7	
1238	20,245	14,33,842	43,155	5	10	71	1	1	
1239	20,250	12,85,485	38,564	9	1	63	7	8	
1240	19,005	11,21,189	33,635	11	10	58	15	10	
Total.	1,84,806	1,45,06,067	4,35,184	14	7	78	7	10	
Average.	23,100	18,13,258	54,398	1	10	78	7	10	
Increase..	1,767	83,213	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Decrease..	0	0	1,18,607	1	0	2	9	8	

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the average wholesale prices of the 1st and 2nd sorts of Rice,
at the Port of Mangalore for nineteen years, Vizt. from 1804-5,
to 1822-23, both inclusive.

Official year.	Average price of the 1st sort of Rice composing Jeera Beltiga Muscatee and Vuddakul Rice.			Average price of the 2nd Sort rice termed Rasee.		
	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.
1804/5 Per Corgé	114	4	0	97	6	0
1805/6	78	2	0	64	12	0
1806/7	84	2	0	68	12	0
1807/8	84	8	0	71	10	0
1808/9	90	4	0	80	6	9
1809/10	77	2	0	72	0	0
1810/11	79	2	0	63	4	0
1811/12	85	4	0	72	8	0
Divide by 8	692	12	0	590	10	0
Average for the first period.	86	9	6	73	9	3
1812/13	114	6	0	97	14	0
1813/14	87	10	0	79	14	0
1814/15	71	14	0	59	10	0
1815/16	57	10	0	47	0	0
1816/17	60	2	0	52	4	0
1817/18	76	10	0	60	2	0
1818/19	75	8	0	71	2	0
1819/20	85	0	0	72	13	0
1820/21	79	7	0	74	3	0
1821/22	63	4	0	59	8	0
1822/23	69	2	0	57	0	0
Divide by 11	840	9	0	731	6	0
Average of the second period	76	6	8	66	7	10
Average of the first period.	86	9	6	73	9	3
Divide by 2	163	0	2	140	1	1
Average from 1804/5 to 1822/23.	81	8	1	70	0	6

No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the quantities of Rice, Betelnut, Cardamums,
province of Canara from Fusly

		Rice.					
		Land.		Sea.		Total.	
		Corges.	Ms.	Cs.	Ms.	Cs.	Ms.
Fusly—1223	...	654	20	29,846	6	30,500	26
" 1224	...	603	38	22,070	40	22,674	36
" 1225	...	520	25	22,008	19	22,529	2
" 1226	...	815	22	24,925	31	25,741	11
" 1227	...	869	20	24,336	35	25,235	13
" 1228	...	1,192	11	17,802	4	18,994	15
" 1229	...	1,896	16	22,180	39	24,077	13
" 1230	...	2,278	41	26,373	13	28,652	12
" 1231	...	2,510	15	18,959	3	21,469	18
" 1232	...	1,416	0	18,877	41	20,293	41
" 1233	...	876	25½	20,369	6	21,245	31½
" 1234	...	952	19½	25,403	22	26,355	41½
" 1235	...	801	39	37,023	4	37,825	1
" 1236	...	784	24	21,982	15	22,766	39
" 1237	...	958	33½	20,654	40	21,613	31½
" 1238	...	852	30	21,858	21	22,711	9
" 1239	...	944	21½	19,294	37	20,239	16½
" 1240	...	1,110	6	20,713	4	21,823	10
Total.	...	20,039	29	4,14,711	2	4,34,750	31
Averages from:							
{ 1223 to 1227		693		24,643		25,336	
{ 1228 to 1232		1,858		20,838		22,697	
{ 1233 to 1237		874		25,086		25,961	
{ 1238 to 1240		969		20,622		21,591	
Average of 18 years		1,113		23,039		24,152	
Highest, { Year		1,231		1,235		1,235	
{ Export		2,510		37,023		37,825	
Lowest, { Year		1,225		1,228		1,228	
{ Export		520		17,802		18,996	

Pepper and Cocoanuts, annually exported, by land and sea, from the
1223 to 1240.

Betelnut.									Cardamums.					
Land.			Sea.			Total.			Land.			Sea.		
Candies.	Md.	lbs.	Cs.	Md.	lbs.	Cs.	Md.	lbs.	Cs.	Md.	lbs.	Cs.	Md.	lbs.
8,860	7	27½	5,560	12	19	14,421	0	18½	69	0	25½	22	10	22
14,302	19	2½	6,053	5	7	20,356	4	9½	33	15	22½	121	0	25
13,982	16	23	4,914	12	23	18,897	9	18	45	9	½	37	18	2
13,108	10	11½	5,777	3	4	18,885	13	15½	104	9	2	128	3	19
13,046	11	23½	5,324	12	18	18,371	4	13½	169	0	2½	170	6	27
11,265	9	26½	5,107	12	0	16,373	1	26½	81	14	25½	158	14	14
13,328	12	5	6,100	15	27	19,429	8	4	123	12	8	99	17	23
10,377	5	3½	4,971	14	23	15,348	19	26½	53	15	14	79	10	7
13,241	19	1½	6,279	12	4	19,521	11	5½	103	6	19½	295	14	27
11,238	10	20	6,993	9	24	18,232	0	16	56	9	3	109	16	22
15,624	5	3½	5,768	11	27	21,392	17	2½	96	10	23½	111	13	23
14,241	9	5½	6,106	17	4	20,348	6	9½	107	13	17½	94	14	7
14,293	18	6	7,466	13	15	21,760	11	21	65	13	20	87	4	5
14,344	17	18½	5,479	0	21	19,823	18	11½	80	0	19½	22	10	23
9,851	18	1	6,270	10	12	16,122	8	13	80	13	18½	37	16	3
14,917	11	21½	6,401	7	27	21,318	19	20½	146	7	21½	49	2	17
13,974	15	10	7,738	3	4	21,712	18	14	64	5	8½	74	13	0
15,588	12	26	7,707	16	12	23,296	9	10	116	1	13½	77	9	7
2,35,590	11	12½	1,10,022	12	19	3,45,613	4	3½	1,598	0	18½	1,778	18	21
12,660			5,526			18,186			84			96		
11,890			5,890			17,780			83			148		
13,671			6,218			19,889			86			70		
14,827			7,282			22,109			108			67		
13,088			6,112			19,200			88			98		
1,233			1,239			1,240			1,227			1,231		
15,624			7,738			13,296			169			295		
1,223			1,225			1,223			1,224			1,233		
8,860			4,914			14,421			33			22		

No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the quantities of Rice, Betelnut, Cardamums,
province of Canara from Fusly

		Pepper.								
		Total.			Land.			Sea.		
		Cs.	md.	lbs.	Cs.	md.	lbs.	Cs.	md.	lbs.
Fusly—1223	...	91	11	19½	370	9	25½	116	6	15
" 1224	...	154	16	19½	378	16	3	1,965	5	15
" 1225	...	83	7	2½	86	7	5½	3,443	14	7
" 1226	...	232	12	21	473	17	27½	2,965	13	7
" 1227	...	339	7	1½	1,139	12	6½	1,964	11	1
" 1228	...	240	9	11½	843	15	11½	2,096	18	8
" 1229	...	223	10	3	584	19	9½	1,920	8	3
" 1230	...	133	5	21	521	18	23	2,386	10	23
" 1231	...	399	1	18½	720	9	16	1,427	8	2½
" 1232	...	166	6	2	674	7	17½	1,247	4	2½
" 1233	...	208	4	18½	940	18	11½	2,053	14	0
" 1234	...	202	7	24½	567	10	25½	2,194	15	8
" 1235	...	152	17	25	668	19	5	1,516	5	6½
" 1236	...	102	11	14½	542	9	7½	2,149	0	27
" 1237	...	118	9	21½	756	5	4½	1,729	12	12
" 1238	...	195	10	10½	672	0	2½	1,524	9	10
" 1239	...	138	18	8½	932	15	13	1,127	2	2½
" 1240	...	193	10	20½	926	7	0	1,022	3	5
Total.	...	3,376	19	11½	11,795	19	18½	32,851	3	2½
Averages from.	1223 to 1227	180			488			2,091		
	1228 to 1232	231			669			1,815		
	1233 to 1237	156			695			1,928		
	1238 to 1240	175			843			1,224		
Average of 18 years		187			655			1,825		
Highest.	Year	1,231			1,227			1,225		
	Export	399			1,139			3,443		
Lowest.	Year	1,223			1,225			1,223		
	Export	91			80			116		

Pepper and Cocoanuts, annually exported, by land and sea, from t.
1223 to 1240. (Continued.)

		Cocoanuts			
		Total.	Land.	Sea.	Total.
		Cs. md. lbs.	Number.	Number.	Number.
	486	16 12½	8,54,387	1,25,900	9,80,287
	2,344	1 18	9,86,393	5,51,050	15,37,443
	3,524	1 22½	11,13,429	2,74,000	13,87,429
	3,439	11 6½	10,16,715	2,81,300	12,98,015
	3,104	3 8½	10,93,737	1,13,600	12,07,337
	2,940	13 19½	12,50,687	1,48,400	13,99,087
	2,505	7 12½	10,98,697	2,41,750	13,40,447
	2,908	9 18	9,34,129	1,83,300	11,17,429
	2,147	17 18	9,18,615	1,06,850	10,25,465
	1,921	12 12½	10,53,829	88,100	11,41,929
	2,994	12 11½	9,64,136	29,400	9,93,536
	2,762	6 5½	11,09,382	1,26,600	12,35,982
	2,185	4 11	10,13,914	2,11,200	12,25,114
	2,691	10 6½	3,56,357	2,88,500	6,44,857
	2,485	17 16½	6,44,837	2,43,000	8,87,837
	2,196	9 20½	7,07,978	2,67,800	9,75,778
	2,059	18 9	8,07,822	2,43,800	10,51,622
	1,948	10 8	8,73,385	54,300	9,27,685
	44,647	4 12½	1,67,93,429	35,78,850	2,03,77,279
	2,579		10,12,932	2,69,170	12,82,102
	2,484		10,53,191	1,53,680	12,06,871
	2,623		8,17,635	1,79,740	9,97,375
	2,067		7,96,395	1,88,633	9,85,028
	2,490		9,33,246	1,98,825	2,03,77,279
	1,225		1,228	1,224	1,224
	3,524		12,50,687	5,51,050	15,37,443
	1,243		1,236	1,233	1,236
	486		3,56,357	29,400	6,44,857

ABSTRACT of the Official value of the Export and Import trade of Canara from Fusly 1223 to

Fuslies.	Export.			Import.			Total.		
	Land.	Sea.	Total.	Land.	Sea.	Total.	Land.	Sea.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1223	9,40,408	33,77,763	43,18,171	21,63,739	3,14,563	25,08,302	31,04,148	37,22,326	68,26,474
1224	10,91,634	26,00,242	36,91,896	14,63,264	2,45,694	17,08,958	25,54,918	28,45,936	54,00,854
1225	9,83,012	30,81,948	40,64,960	22,72,614	2,81,422	25,54,036	32,55,627	33,63,370	66,18,997
1226	12,91,952	29,48,634	42,40,586	11,31,277	4,05,263	15,36,540	24,23,229	33,53,897	57,77,126
1227	14,07,690	28,32,781	42,40,471	11,31,161	4,55,840	15,87,001	25,38,852	32,88,621	58,27,473
1228	11,55,795	23,62,567	35,18,362	11,46,727	3,82,336	15,29,063	23,02,523	27,44,903	50,47,426
1229	15,89,026	26,59,514	42,48,540	10,32,757	4,32,981	14,65,738	26,21,783	30,92,495	57,14,278
1230	14,60,884	31,93,729	46,54,613	15,73,092	7,79,450	23,52,542	30,33,977	39,73,179	70,07,156
1231	11,72,579	25,28,013	37,00,592	21,45,276	5,07,384	26,52,660	33,17,855	30,35,397	63,53,252
1232	9,45,962	28,43,446	37,89,408	21,67,979	5,42,765	27,10,744	31,13,941	33,86,211	65,00,152
1233	11,61,018	27,10,367	38,71,385	17,47,178	5,16,513	22,63,691	29,08,197	32,26,880	61,35,077
1234	10,27,770	30,79,599	41,07,369	16,85,440	4,87,332	21,72,772	27,13,210	35,66,931	62,80,141
1235	9,88,307	42,33,141	52,21,448	19,62,303	4,67,337	24,29,640	29,50,610	47,00,478	76,51,088
1236	14,07,724	36,91,640	50,99,364	16,57,748	5,68,525	22,26,273	30,65,473	42,60,165	73,25,638
1237	10,49,098	28,55,357	39,04,455	13,21,465	3,97,171	17,18,636	23,70,563	32,52,528	56,23,091
1238	13,30,601	26,96,607	40,27,208	11,78,631	5,37,483	17,16,114	25,09,232	32,31,090	57,43,324
1239	11,58,205	28,98,012	40,56,217	19,10,194	5,46,679	24,56,873	30,68,400	34,44,691	65,13,091
1240	12,11,970	30,43,906	42,55,876	16,25,492	5,19,560	21,44,962	28,37,373	35,63,466	64,00,839
Total	2,13,73,655	5,36,37,266	7,50,10,921	2,93,16,247	84,18,298	3,77,34,545	5,06,89,911	6,20,55,564	11,27,45,475
Averages from 1223 to 1227...	11,42,943	29,68,274	41,11,217	18,32,411	3,46,556	21,78,967	29,75,354	33,14,821	62,90,185
1228 to 1232...	12,64,849	27,17,454	39,82,303	16,13,166	5,28,983	21,42,149	28,78,016	32,46,437	61,24,453
1233 to 1237...	11,26,783	33,14,020	44,40,804	16,74,827	4,87,375	21,62,202	28,01,611	33,01,396	66,03,007
1238 to 1240...	12,33,592	28,79,508	41,13,100	15,71,409	5,34,574	21,05,983	29,05,002	34,14,082	62,19,084
Average of 18 years...	11,87,425	29,79,848	41,67,273	16,28,680	4,67,683	20,96,364	28,16,106	34,47,531	62,63,637
Highest Year	1,229	1,235	1,235	1,225	1,230	1,232	1,231	1,235	1,235
Trade	15,89,026	42,33,141	52,21,448	22,72,614	7,79,450	27,10,744	33,17,855	47,00,478	76,51,038
Lowest Year	1,223	1,228	1,228	1,229	1,224	1,229	1,228	1,228	1,228
Trade	9,40,408	23,62,567	35,18,362	10,32,757	2,45,694	14,65,738	23,02,523	27,44,903	50,47,426

No. 5.

STATEMENT showing the Collections from Salt, Tobacco, Abkary and Ferry Farms from Fusly 1217 to 1240.

Fusly.	Salt.		Tobacco.		Abkary.		Ferry farms.		Total.
	Rupees.	A. P.	Rupees.	A. P.	Rupees.	A. P.	Rupees.	A. P.	
1217	2,69,623	9 5	2,71,149	5 11	27,376	12 4	1,697	15 10	5,69,847 11 6
1218	2,47,081	12 5	2,39,087	1 0	33,409	5 7	1,789	8 0	5,23,367 11 0
1219	2,63,333	10 0	2,11,269	2 0	35,178	8 11	1,866	0 0	5,11,647 4 11
1220	2,47,160	11 3	1,79,371	11 10	33,527	9 2	1,962	0 0	4,62,025 0 3
1221	2,41,534	5 7	1,19,594	5 0	32,597	14 0	2,252	4 0	3,95,978 12 7
1222	2,35,022	13 9	1,86,028	9 7	31,431	2 4	2,090	1 2	4,54,572 10 10
1223	2,23,600	3 11	2,05,940	8 0	32,322	14 9	2,039	0 0	4,63,902 10 8
1224	2,12,805	3 4	2,17,125	0 1	33,056	4 4	2,111	4 0	4,65,097 11 9
1225	2,45,412	8 4	2,03,262	0 9	32,158	10 10	2,094	12 0	4,84,927 15 11
1226	2,10,005	2 10	2,23,090	6 0	32,417	2 0	2,149	0 0	4,67,661 10 10
1227	2,26,770	15 6	2,14,549	15 2	34,021	10 10	2,383	8 0	4,77,726 1 6
1228	2,11,534	6 9	2,05,811	2 11	35,078	9 2	2,418	4 0	4,54,842 6 10
1229	2,10,135	12 9	2,39,338	1 5	33,365	13 1	2,294	12 0	4,85,184 7 3
1230	2,49,813	11 11	2,36,978	4 1	33,527	10 7	2,555	8 0	5,22,875 2 7
1231	1,43,295	10 2	2,24,892	2 6	35,518	14 7	2,563	8 0	4,06,270 3 3
1232	2,08,129	14 1	2,24,450	4 7	35,590	14 7	2,367	4 0	4,70,538 5 3
1233	2,36,928	15 10	2,37,948	9 11	38,183	12 0	2,519	4 0	5,15,580 9 9

1234	2,37,440	15 10	2,48,642	7 10	39,123	8 0	2,644	4 0	5,27,851	3 8
1235	2,45,728	8 4	2,55,655	11 0	41,231	8 0	2,946	0 0	5,45,551	11 4
1236	2,25,754	15 9	2,55,484	14 3	43,234	6 5	2,928	0 0	5,27,402	4 5
1237	2,24,073	2 1	2,56,550	10 6	42,601	8 0	2,820	12 0	5,26,040	0 7
1238	2,80,409	15 3	2,40,078	2 11	43,713	10 5	2,847	8 0	5,67,049	4 7
1239	2,75,030	1 11	2,42,017	3 5	42,557	12 0	2,726	0 0	5,62,331	1 4
1240	2,53,637	10 3	2,58,313	12 7	42,558	8 0	2,725	0 0	5,57,232	14 10
Total	56,24,264	13 3	53,98,682	9 3	8,65,772	5 11	56,79	5 0	1,19,17,489	1 5
Averages from.										
1217 to 1221	2,53,746		2,04,094		32,818		1,909		4,92,569	
1222 to 1226	2,25,369		2,07,489		32,277		2,096		4,67,232	
1227 to 1231	2,08,310		2,24,323		34,302		2,443		4,69,379	
1232 to 1236	2,30,796		2,44,456		39,670		2,680		5,17,585	
1237 to 1240	2,58,287		2,49,239		42,857		2,779		5,53,164	
Average of 18 years.	2,34,344		2,24,944		36,114		2,365		4,97,770	
Highest.	1,238		1,217		1,238		1,235		1,217	
Collection	2,80,409		2,71,149		43,713		2,946		5,69,829	
Lowest.	1,231		1,221		1,217		1,217		1,221	
Collection	1,43,295		1,19,594		27,376		1,679		3,95,978	

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No. 6.

STATEMENT of the population of the Ghaut Maganays and the

CENSUS.	Ghaut Maganays.					Manga- lore.	Beycal.	Bunt- wal.
	Bantval.	Barcoor.	Cunda- poor.	Honore.	Total.			
1212 ...	27,634	10,626	13,898	4,123	56,281	83,188	89,384	61,553
1217 ...	27,924	10,158	14,558	4,460	57,100	82,886	93,229	63,308
1225 ...	30,746	12,500	16,345	5,514	65,105	92,550	1,09,064	61,705
1230 ...	26,367	13,093	17,189	5,620	62,269	90,597	97,034	59,398
1231 ...	26,490	13,108	17,266	5,887	62,751	89,054	97,252	59,383
1236 ...	24,880	11,951	15,997	5,054	57,882	90,952	1,01,291	56,994
1239 ...	26,004	12,805	17,106	5,209	61,124	99,259	1,14,193	58,667
Difference between 1212 and 39	Increase.	0	2,179	3,208	1,086	4,843	16,071	24,814
	Decrease.	1,630	0	0	0	0	0	2,886

remainder of the District of Canara, as shown by the census.

Remainder of the District.							TOTAL.
Barcoor.	Cunda- poor.	Honore.	Ankola.	Supah and Sondah.	Belghi.	Total.	
98,722	25,788	51,925	28,534	59,448	12,798	5,11,340	5,67,621
97,963	26,000	51,270	30,040	60,974	11,670	5,17,340	5,74,440
1,02,743	46,633	60,896	43,993	73,231	14,435	6,05,250	6,70,355
97,357	48,642	61,563	42,576	73,941	15,758	5,86,866	6,49,135
97,616	48,967	62,196	45,994	77,793	16,588	5,94,843	6,57,594
1,11,611	51,576	62,369	46,892	70,663	15,422	6,07,770	6,65,652
1,15,421	53,953	63,382	51,560	73,607	16,400	6,45,447	7,07,571
16,699	28,165	11,457	23,026	14,159	3,602	1,34,107	1,39,950
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT shewing the Net Settlement of Land Revenue

Fuslies		Mangalore.			Beycal.			Bantval.			Barcoor.			Coondapoor.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1216	...	2,07,763	8	3	1,99,001	6	3	2,06,584	10	0	3,32,181	6	10	2,26,414	6	4
1217	...	2,11,940	11	7	2,01,730	11	8	2,09,477	8	9	3,35,094	2	0	2,28,066	13	11
1218	...	2,12,537	3	2	2,01,612	14	10	2,10,233	5	2	3,34,620	4	0	2,28,216	4	6
1219	...	2,12,274	8	5	2,01,509	2	4	2,08,666	0	0	3,32,151	9	7	2,25,309	15	10
1220	...	2,12,967	13	3	2,01,994	6	10	2,07,594	1	2	3,31,213	3	0	2,21,692	0	10
1221	...	2,12,833	3	3	2,2,497	12	0	2,06,782	6	0	3,31,363	14	0	2,24,765	3	0
1222	...	2,13,080	5	2	2,02,615	10	10	2,06,251	10	9	3,31,654	4	6	2,24,721	16	8
1223	...	2,12,423	5	2	2,02,352	1	10	2,07,420	4	0	3,31,847	5	2	2,21,527	4	5
1224	...	2,12,065	8	0	2,02,100	11	2	2,7,131	13	7	3,31,302	9	2	2,23,858	4	5
1225	...	2,11,805	12	9	2,01,726	7	7	2,07,155	2	0	3,31,839	12	9	2,24,426	14	4
1226	...	2,16,104	8	0	2,02,131	2	5	2,08,190	8	5	3,32,626	5	2	2,24,550	14	10
1227	...	2,13,641	4	0	2,00,052	1	7	2,06,072	10	9	3,29,779	4	0	2,24,075	13	2
1228	...	2,02,703	7	6	1,94,671	6	10	2,00,715	0	4	3,15,438	6	0	2,16,571	0	10
1229	...	2,10,029	15	7	1,93,718	10	0	2,01,970	15	2	3,27,257	0	10	2,17,828	0	10
1230	...	2,11,002	3	2	1,98,596	10	9	2,03,664	12	4	3,27,782	3	6	2,22,197	7	7
1231	...	2,10,580	1	7	1,98,980	11	2	2,01,346	15	7	3,26,781	3	4	2,22,080	9	0
1232	...	2,11,331	8	9	1,99,570	15	7	2,06,886	2	0	3,24,899	14	0	2,24,374	13	0
1233	...	2,11,351	13	8	1,99,429	0	4	2,04,617	2	9	3,30,077	11	6	2,23,467	3	5
1234	...	2,12,531	8	3	1,99,899	12	11	2,03,682	2	3	3,30,605	10	8	2,25,245	15	1
1235	...	2,13,346	10	7	2,00,199	11	4	1,98,233	8	1	3,28,399	5	10	2,24,246	12	11
1236	...	2,14,872	14	0	2,00,158	12	6	1,78,454	15	7	2,30,034	0	11	2,24,420	8	8
1237	...	2,14,842	6	5	2,00,893	12	6	1,85,859	8	0	3,34,004	6	3	2,23,703	7	7
1238	...	2,14,511	11	7	2,01,744	12	1	1,86,834	4	9	3,32,626	10	5	2,23,374	6	0
1239	...	2,14,966	9	2	2,02,021	11	8	1,87,290	11	1	3,30,408	7	3	2,14,907	3	5
Total.....		20,92,614	9	3	48,12,320	16	8	48,55,341	2	6	79,24,336	15	2	53,66,220	5	8
Averages from.	1216 to 1220	2,11,456			2,01,169			2,08,511			3,32,066			2,26,527		
	1221 to 1225	2,12,441			2,02,258			2,07,131			3,31,661			2,24,459		
	1226 to 1230	2,10,696			1,98,433			2,04,123			3,26,576			2,21,104		
	1231 to 1235	2,12,003			1,99,616			2,08,553			3,28,153			2,23,870		
	1236 to 1239	2,14,899			2,01,232			1,84,609			3,31,760			2,21,611		
Average of 20 years		2,12,192			2,00,513			2,02,306			3,30,181			2,23,593		
Highest	Fusly.	1,226			1,222			1,213			1,217			1,218		
	Settlement.	2,16,194			2,02,615			2,10,233			3,35,094			2,28,215		
Lowest.	Fusly.	1,228			1,228			1,286			1,226			1,239		
	Settlement.	2,02,708			1,94,671			1,78,454			3,15,438			2,14,907		

inclusive of the Devasthanam Fund from Fusly 1216 to 1239.

Honore.			Ankola.			Supah.			Sondah.			Bilghi.			Total.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1,88,712	0	8	1,02,495	1	4	62,616	17	2	1,18,844	6	6	54,461	13	8	16,97,078	2	0
1,88,461	1	8	1,04,777	8	9	64,175	15	2	1,20,239	6	10	54,913	9	3	17,18,317	9	2
1,88,107	10	7	1,03,863	9	7	64,702	13	7	1,21,130	9	2	55,331	13	3	17,20,155	6	11
1,62,777	5	5	1,04,884	14	8	61,352	5	7	1,20,742	0	5	54,288	0	9	17,04,387	15	1
1,83,605	4	1	1,04,078	6	0	60,645	10	0	1,21,963	6	0	53,939	14	10	17,02,164	2	0
1,82,670	6	5	1,05,232	11	1	62,584	7	2	1,21,906	10	1	53,990	14	0	17,04,667	7	11
1,82,593	14	10	1,04,974	0	0	62,548	16	5	1,22,636	15	2	53,739	12	5	17,05,781	3	3
1,83,666	10	9	1,05,329	3	0	59,234	7	2	1,22,474	1	7	53,450	15	7	17,02,726	10	8
1,84,271	1	11	1,06,390	9	7	60,707	3	7	1,22,957	8	5	54,003	0	0	17,05,348	5	5
1,83,597	13	5	1,06,200	7	7	56,926	10	7	1,16,024	10	0	51,286	11	8	16,92,990	6	6
1,84,250	3	0	1,06,884	4	5	56,942	12	4	1,13,745	8	0	52,997	2	9	16,98,729	3	0
1,84,868	15	7	1,04,984	4	8	60,373	9	2	1,19,834	12	0	55,533	11	8	16,93,256	6	4
1,80,767	6	7	1,02,371	0	6	61,100	12	4	1,15,523	4	6	53,451	8	10	16,48,213	5	9
1,80,356	10	0	1,02,884	1	2	63,389	7	11	1,19,393	6	5	54,033	4	10	16,74,401	8	9
1,83,745	6	6	1,04,763	2	4	66,072	3	7	1,21,486	9	2	55,089	11	2	16,94,400	6	1
1,81,936	13	5	1,06,643	12	0	68,316	4	0	1,22,991	1	11	55,150	6	5	16,97,370	14	5
1,77,835	12	0	1,07,585	0	11	73,687	5	1	1,23,254	13	11	55,588	12	0	17,03,580	1	3
1,77,523	11	5	1,08,280	10	7	70,234	13	3	1,21,414	14	4	55,879	10	5	17,00,211	11	10
1,78,304	15	4	1,08,932	13	10	71,622	13	2	1,17,833	3	2	54,155	10	5	17,03,121	9	2
1,68,011	14	5	1,09,361	0	11	72,701	4	5	1,14,821	5	6	52,233	1	8	16,81,554	11	8
1,73,305	14	4	1,09,985	14	1	71,174	5	8	1,13,036	0	5	49,648	3	7	16,65,121	0	5
1,73,098	4	11	1,09,733	11	11	70,874	5	3	1,19,007	3	4	49,107	2	6	16,81,208	4	8
1,73,278	5	0	1,12,117	16	0	72,010	0	5	1,19,771	8	10	49,030	14	0	16,85,753	3	1
1,63,124	2	0	1,02,975	15	1	71,085	13	11	1,16,781	6	5	49,393	10	0	16,59,025	10	0
48,27,281	12	3	25,44,220	2	8	15,65,258	12	7	28,67,677	12	8	12,81,807	7	9	4,06,37,183	0	2
1,86,012			1,03,319			62,704			1,20,383			54,537			17,08,540		
1,82,349			1,05,625			60,400			1,21,217			53,695			17,02,502		
1,82,707			1,04,177			61,567			1,18,108			54,233			16,81,820		
1,76,734			1,03,100			71,372			1,19,893			54,201			16,97,555		
1,70,701			1,08,709			71,286			1,17,176			49,308			16,71,277		
1,60,303			1,06,060			66,223			1,19,487			53,409			16,33,216		
1,217			1,238			1,732			1,232			1,262			1,238		
1,88,461			1,12,109			73,687			1,23,254			55,588			17,30,155		
1,239			1,228			1,225			1,236			1,238			1,228		
1,63,124			1,02,371			56,926			1,13,036			49,690			16,43,813		

STATEMENT of Vurgs entirely waste and their Beriz in 1209, 1229 and 1239.

Taluks.	IN FUSLY 1209.				IN FUSLY 1229.				IN FUSLY 1239.				DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 1209 AND 1239.							
													INCREASE.				DECREASE.			
	Vurgs.	Beriz.			Vurgs.	Beriz.			Vurgs.	Beriz.			Vurgs.	Beriz.			Vurgs.	Beriz.		
	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mangalore...	112	1,926	0	10	93	348	8	10	59	170	9	7	0	0	0	0	53	855	7	2
Beycal. ...	255	1,310	15	2	137	226	7	2	101	185	10	5	0	0	0	0	154	1,124	4	9
Buntwal ...	864	17,480	13	7	445	6,304	12	10	364	4,611	9	2	0	0	0	0	500	12,877	4	5
Barcoor. ...	87	2,539	6	0	156	1,650	8	5	53	4,413	3	2	0	0	0	0	34	1,117	2	10
Cundapoor ..	39	919	12	5	44	746	4	5	63	1,023	8	0	24	112	11	7	0	0	0	0
Honore. ...	323	6,347	14	10	307	6,119	0	10	288	5,533	8	10	0	0	0	0	35	849	6	0
Bilghi.	109	2,783	0	10	96	2,025	5	2	87	1,609	2	10	0	0	0	0	13	1,173	14	0
	1,780	32,437	15	8	1,278	17,420	15	8	1,015	14,553	4	0	24	112	11	7	789	17,997	7	2
Ankole. ...	0	9	0	0	234	2,563	14	7	169	1,143	12	7	169	1,143	12	7	0	0	0	0
Supah. ...	334	13,777	8	10	587	11,617	0	0	1,012	12,157	4	10	678	0	0	0	0	1,620	4	0
Sondah. ...	161	10,948	1	2	229	8,965	15	2	427	12,220	2	0	266	2,172	14	10	0	0	0	0
	495	23,825	10	0	1,070	23,146	13	9	1,608	25,521	3	5	1,113	3,216	11	5	0	1,620	4	0
Total...	2,275	56,263	9	8	2,348	40,567	13	5	2,633	40,074	7	5	1,137	3,429	7	0	789	19,617	11	3
Add Ankola kulnushit.	0	36,903	5	7	0	8,000	12	0	0	6,533	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	30,370	1	5
Total...	2,275	93,165	15	3	2,348	48,568	9	5	2,633	46,607	11	7	1,137	3,429	7	0	789	49,987	12	8

ADDITIONS to the Beriz from extended Cultivation since Fusly 1229.

	Newly cultivat- ed and waste lands.			Total.		
	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.
Mangalore...	517	0	0			
Beycal. ...	602	0	0			
Bantval ...	85	0	0			
Barcoor. ...	298	0	0			
Cundapoor...	210	0	0			
Honore. ...	273	0	0			
Bilghi...	1,481	0	0			
				3,466	0	0
Ankola. ...	715	0	0			
Supah. ...	4,394	0	0			
Sondah. ...	1,393	0	0			
				8,502	0	0
Total.....				11,968	0	0

No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the proportions of the Beriz and settlement respectively to the Rewaz hootwali, or reputed land-lord's income, in each Taluk.—

Taluks.	Beriz.	Deduct of Vurgs waste in 1239.	Net.	Average Settlement.	Reputed income.	PROPORTIONS PER CENT. OF		
						Net Beriz to reputed income.	Difference between net Beriz and average settlement to net Beriz	Average Settlement to reputed income.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Beycal. ...	2,06,247	186	2,06,061	2,00,513	3,66,488	56.2	26	54
Mangalore. ...	2,18,976	170	2,18,806	2,12,192	3,76,501	58.1	3	56
Buntwal... ..	2,30,042	4,611	2,25,431	2,02,305	3,66,488	61.5	102	55
Bilghi.	68,792	1,609	67,183	53,404	96,575	69.6	205	55.2
Barcoor... ..	3,55,935	1,413	3,54,522	3,30,180	4,97,169	71.2	68	66.2
Honore.... ..	2,08,880	5,538	2,03,342	1,80,302	2,48,576	81.7	113	72
Gundapoor ...	2,52,608	1,023	2,51,585	2,23,592	2,99,279	84	11	74.7
	15,41,480	14,553	15,26,930	14,02,492	22,51,370	67.8	88	62.8
Supah.	1,13,251	12,157	1,01,094	65,223	3,57,801	28.2	354	18
Sondah.... ..	1,71,370	12,220	1,59,150	1,19,486	2,24,801	70.7	249	56
Ankola.... ..	1,54,408	7,676	1,46,732	1,06,008	1,87,215	78.2	277	56
	4,39,029	32,054	4,06,976	2,90,717	7,69,817	52	285	36
Total...	19,80,509	46,607	19,33,907	16,93,216	30,21,188	64	128	56

No. 11.

AN ACCOUNT corresponding with No. 10 for the Mulki division of the Mangalore Talook.

MAGANAYS.	Beriz.	Settlement 1239,	Reputed income.	PROPORTION PER CENT. OF.		
				Beriz to reputed income.	Settlement to reputed income.	Settlement to Beriz.
Aikal	1,069	1,035	1,935	55	53	96.8
Hyamadi.. ..	3,001	2,919	5,101	58	57.2	97.2
Marnad... ..	16,470	16,059	27,808	59	57.7	97.5
Kadandale.	5,337	5,314	8,728	61	60	99.5
Valalanki..	6,150	6,119	9,204	66	66	99.4
Yelanja.	3,211	3,192	4,671	68	68	99.4
Nadusal.... ..	7,001	6,889	9,933	70.4	69.3	98.4
Panja..... ..	3,336	3,314	4,708	70.8	70.3	99.3
Papanad... ..	5,897	5,774	8,292	71	69.7	97.9
Balla..... ..	3,016	2,963	4,193	73	70.6	98.2
Kudettoor.	3,816	3,800	5,083	75	74	99.5
Mundakur.	8,910	8,768	11,631	76	75.3	98.5
Balkoonja.	2,915	2,763	3,742	77.9	73	94.7
Putoor.	7,711	7,587	9,989	77.2	75.9	98.3
Attoor.... ..	3,718	3,714	4,713	78	78	99.8
Total.. ..	61,558	60,210	1,19,731	69	67	98.3

ACCOUNT of certain lands belonging to

Talooks.	Beriz.			Reputed income.			ACTUAL INCOME.									
							In money.	IN GRAIN.						Total.		
								Rice.	Value obtained in 1831.							
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	Corges.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Beycul	153	0	0	282	8	0	2	8	0	5	390	0	0	392	8	0
Maugalore.....	73	2	10	265	1	2	125	1	2	2½	210	0	0	335	1	2
Do.	166	3	2	376	0	0	208	0	0	3	252	0	0	460	0	0
Do.	70	0	0	168	0	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	0

noel Prubhoo late Naib Sheristadar in Canara.

Net profit after pay- ing the assess- ment.	Propor- tion per cent. of Beriz to actual in- come.	Propor- tion per cent. of re- puted to actual in- come.	Year.	Price.	Year's Purchases.	Present return per cent.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
	39	71 15 0	1,802	900 0 0	7	26 8 0
	1. 7	79 1 0	1,818	1,600 0 0	8 ¹ / ₄	16 6 0
		81 1 0	1,821	1,800 0 0	8 ¹ / ₂	16 5 0
	41. 6	0 0 0	1,829	1,040 0 0	10 ¹ / ₂	8 8 0

No

STATEMENT of Vurgs in the district of Canara classified according to the

	MANGALORE.		BEYCUL.		BUNTWAL.		BARCOOR.		CUNDAPOOR.		HONORE.	
	Vurgs	Beriz.	Vurgs	Beriz.	Vurgs	Beriz.	Vurgs	Beriz.	Vurgs	Beriz.	Vurgs	Beriz.
	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
At 10 per cent.	33	80	10	11	12	72	2	71½	4	11	3	
20 Do.	101	545	99	275	39	619	33	159	13	44		
30 Do.	299	4,240	250	2,100	188	3,873	67	1,146	24	23		
40 Do.	521	14,641	559	10,556	501	14,521	188	3,478	40			
50 Do.	869	27,870	1,256	48,225	776	24,680	452	17,169				
60 Do.	1,037	49,440	1,399	55,129	979	36,614	713	35,1				
70 Do.	931	47,925	1,184	39,350	965	41,912	1,282	86,578	378	19,523	625	
80 Do.	719	35,957	829	25,124	925	33,606	1,350	92,961	689	46,916	867	33,
90 Do.	489	24,140	566	11,003	706	31,267	1,012	69,151	874	80,513	961	46,88
100 Do.	298	9,995	401	7,182	432	14,879	652	33,269	980	61,081	976	45,145
above 100 Do.	377	4,177	832	7,285	912	21,794	569	22,297	609	34,213	1,072	48,81
Total...	5,674	2,18,976	7,344	2,06,347	6,420	2,30,042	6,351	3,55,685	3,806	2,52,608	5,320	2,08,886

13.

proportion of the assessment to the Riwarz Hootwali or reputed rental —

BILGHI.		TOTAL.		ANKOLAH.		SUPA.		SONDAH.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	
Vurgs	Beriz.	Vurgs	Beriz.	Vurgs	Beriz.	Vurgs	Beriz.	Vurgs	Beriz.	Vurgs	Beriz.	Vurgs	Beriz.
NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
0	0	64	185	70	145	228	1,318	3	7½	301	1,466	875	1,651
2	36	310	1,807	132	680	1,330	17,517	25	94	1,487	18,396	1,797	20,204
14	541	877	17,340	217	1,512	1,275	22,439	54	1,039	1,576	25,021	2,473	37,362
36	1,541	1,770	46,995	297	2,026	903	17,866	189	3,733	1,389	25,866	3,359	72,762
75	3,273	3,740	1,40,238	442	5,846	609	15,066	223	7,495	1,265	28,498	5,005	1,68,646
123	5,627	4,821	2,60,378	515	10,121	368	10,225	273	13,281	1,156	33,698	5,977	2,84,006
219	10,675	5,533	2,61,173	660	17,784	214	7,344	1,078	45,928	1,952	69,056	7,535	3,30,226
271	17,030	5,611	2,60,340	781	23,428	137	4,096	437	22,313	1,355	50,865	6,936	3,41,208
282	18,713	4,860	2,82,886	763	22,798	61	2,539	326	18,865	1,140	44,142	6,000	3,27,028
220	9,297	3,909	1,80,849	730	21,321	44	1,518	256	16,111	1,020	42,451	4,939	2,23,299
41	2,008	4,413	1,35,371	1,274	47,920	275	11,231	555	41,469	2,104	99,721	6,517	2,65,092
1,283	68,792	36,297	15,24,58	5,901	1,54,408	5,435	1,13,251	3,419	1,71,370	14,755	4,39,023	50,262	19,60,509

STATEMENT of highly

TALUKS.	Vurgs.	Beriz.		Highly assessed.		
				Vurgs.	Beriz.	
	Number.	Rupees.	A. P.	Number.	Rupees.	A. P.
Mangalore...	5,674	2,18,976	12 9	76	1,628	12 10
Beycal.	7,344	2,06,247	15 7	62	1,521	8 0
Buntwal.	6,429	2,30,042	8 10	397	15,565	12 0
Barcoor.	6,351	3,55,935	0 0	284	13,231	1 7
Cundapoor.. ...	3,806	2,52,508	4 5	394	27,167	1 2
Honore.	5,320	2,08,880	5 2	272	14,982	3 2
Bilghi.	1,283	68,792	15 7	96	5,075	13 3
Total...	36,207	15,41,483	14 4	1,581	79,172	4 0

14.

Assessed Vurgs in Canara.

Average Collections from.											
1220 to 1224.			1225 to 1229.			1230 to 1234.			1235 to 1239.		
Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.
1,282	1	5	1,180	14	1	1,070	10	2	1,096	3	8
1,142	0	4	1,046	13	6	1,039	13	3	1,013	4	5
7,428	6	10	7,198	8	8	7,533	10	11	6,131	13	7
9,018	0	6	8,900	5	6	8,915	4	6	8,648	14	8
17,370	6	9	17,579	13	1	17,917	7	6	16,866	13	4
9,154	7	11	8,875	13	0	8,807	4	6	7,835	14	1
2,419	1	9	2,330	12	5	2,169	9	3	1,618	5	8
47,814	9	6	47,113	0	3	47,453	12	1	43,211	5	5

No.

Abstract of alterations in the annual

	MANGALORE.					BEYCUL.					BUNTWAL.				
	Addition.		Reduction.			Addition.		Reduction.			Addition.		Reduction.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1216.	232	0	6	6,456	3	10	170	14	6	5,005	13	10	465	13	7
1217.	8,296	5	7	4,140	1	11	4,442	5	3	1,715	5	10	4,378	10	0
1218.	982	11	7	598	4	0	853	9	2	972	0	0	1,915	14	5
1219.	999	8	0	1,062	2	9	627	9	2	735	10	6	732	0	10
1220.	1,009	8	10	316	4	0	1,196	15	2	711	10	8	1,656	14	2
1221.	488	8	0	623	2	0	981	8	4	478	3	2	2,366	1	3
1222.	540	6	0	296	10	5	588	4	10	475	4	5	2,158	15	2
1223.	237	12	0	896	10	10	339	0	10	421	5	7	1,363	10	0
1224.	1	6	0	359	3	2	110	5	8	371	7	4	1,346	7	3
1225.	197	9	3	460	8	6	145	5	7	519	11	7	751	15	3
1226.	5,253	5	7	959	4	10	1,022	8	0	628	13	2	2,707	7	3
1227.	355	15	2	2,821	8	0	619	10	10	2,698	11	8	1,391	13	2
1228.	806	0	0	11,755	7	6	1,024	9	7	6,405	12	4	1,799	15	2
1229.	8,893	3	8	1,566	11	7	4,309	14	9	2,262	11	7	4,177	9	8
1230.	1,118	15	2	236	11	7	1,964	4	9	92	10	0	2,637	3	2
1231.	421	0	0	378	2	10	1,097	0	5	729	0	10	2,078	5	8
1232.	887	15	7	44	13	7	1,722	12	0	1,141	9	2	3,577	8	5
1233.	362	10	10	716	9	0	1,551	14	0	1,593	13	3	1,080	11	2
1234.	1,646	3	6	478	4	5	2,059	3	9	1,604	11	2	2,447	6	9
1235.	1,930	5	6	1,139	14	8	1,945	13	2	1,658	9	10	2,645	0	3
1236.	1,671	14	7	158	6	9	2,002	13	0	2,017	14	11	5,085	5	2
1237.	253	6	11	316	2	5	1,391	6	1	886	12	7	9,167	4	0
1238.	320	0	9	285	9	7	1,452	0	9	604	1	2	3,069	13	7
1239.	211	6	0	233	2	5	497	3	2	160	8	0	1,615	3	2

15.

settlements from Fusly 1216 to 1239.—

BARCOOR.					CUNDAPOOR.					HONORE.				
Addition.		Reduction.			Addition.		Reduction.			Addition.		Reduction.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
493	5	0	7,169	13	2	518	8	8	6,501	11	11	1,076	1	0
5,723	8	0	2,824	4	9	3,539	9	2	1,946	11	7	3,469	7	4
1,483	14	0	1,475	4	0	4,077	9	4	3,873	3	3	3,174	5	4
793	0	0	3,270	10	11	477	6	8	3,385	12	6	424	7	8
1,011	0	0	1,879	6	7	1,385	14	0	2,177	2	0	2,207	2	3
3,131	7	0	3,050	12	0	1,733	12	2	1,660	10	0	1,763	12	10
1,885	1	2	1,300	11	2	689	9	10	739	13	2	1,343	3	8
1,074	1	7	1,186	2	5	728	1	9	928	2	7	1,964	13	11
501	6	5	1,046	2	5	605	13	9	1,281	5	9	1,230	10	0
1,354	8	0	923	7	8	1,442	14	10	875	8	11	1,031	3	4
2,712	6	8	1,941	12	10	2,356	6	6	1,933	8	0	2,827	2	10
929	9	8	3,781	10	10	1,296	4	4	2,074	4	0	2,636	4	9
2,028	4	10	16,376	11	2	1,301	2	10	8,806	15	2	1,175	9	5
13,725	12	0	1,907	1	2	6,268	4	0	5,077	4	7	4,666	8	0
1,874	2	9	1,354	13	4	6,434	14	0	2,065	7	3	6,192	15	2
1,776	11	4	2,620	15	11	3,461	0	0	3,577	14	7	3,455	1	5
2,646	11	6	4,536	14	10	5,306	1	0	3,015	5	0	4,667	14	7
7,338	10	0	2,172	0	6	3,466	5	4	4,439	10	11	6,956	15	8
2,338	5	8	1,815	3	4	5,209	7	0	3,368	1	4	3,453	4	11
3,079	1	6	5,292	1	5	3,774	11	10	4,792	10	0	2,199	7	5
5,769	9	10	4,560	12	0	3,956	0	5	3,916	14	10	9,996	12	5
5,060	3	7	1,102	2	3	3,644	6	8	4,364	1	2	1,785	11	8
949	11	5	2,383	2	5	3,017	8	10	3,349	12	0	3,047	2	6
750	9	8	3,054	8	10	473	5	7	8,936	9	9	1,348	7	7

54
The Chief Secretary

to Government,

Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para 1. In the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 8th of March 1831 transmitted for my information and guidance with Mr. Secretary Chamier's letter of the date, I was directed to inquire into such of the statements contained in the petitions received by Government from the district of Canara during the late disturbances as might appear to me deserving of notice, and might enable me to discover the true cause of the late discontent; and particularly to investigate and report the nature and extent of the influence alleged to be exercised by the family of the Coelhoes, and other Native Christians on the establishment of the Court and in the Principal Collector's Cutcherry and the number of Native Christians employed in the public service in Canara: to ascertain whether the native public servants of the Revenue and Judicial Departments had become possessed to any and what extent of lands by purchase either at public sales for arrears of revenue or in satisfaction of Decrees of Court, or at private sales, either in their own names, or in those of their relations, connexions or dependents: to give my attention to the establishment of a better system of detailed account, calculated to afford some insight into the resources of the several estates: and to submit through the Board of Revenue my sentiments fully, as to the extent to which the assessment should be permanently reduced, where it may have been clearly ascertained to be too high; and the best means of raising it, where it is far below a fair and moderate rate of demand and a good reason can be assigned for relieving the estates from their just proportion of the public burthens.

2. My sentiments regarding the reform of the assessment have, agreeably to these directions, been submitted through the Board of Revenue in a separate letter; and I have taken the same opportunity to explain the measures which I have set on foot for improving the system of account. In the present report, after giving an outline of my proceedings in Canara, I shall state the result of my inquiries on the other subjects to which my attention was directed by the Government.

3. On my arrival in Canara, my first care was to aid the exertions of the Principal Collector for suppressing the *Koots* or organized combinations among the Rayets, which existed in several Taluks of the District. The measures adopted for this purpose and their results were reported in my letter to the Chief Secretary under date the 29th of July 1831.

4. My attention was then turned to the means of establishing a better system of detailed account. Some time was also devoted to the perusal of papers calculated to throw light upon the condition of the people and the state of the assessment, with the best way of remedying its defects, as well as to enable me to judge what further information I should call for to assist me in forming an opinion on these subjects.

5. Having ordered the preparation of such additional accounts as seemed likely to be useful in my inquiries on these and the other subjects on which I had been directed to report

It gave my attention to the numerous petitions addressed to Government by the assembled Rayets; and, with reference to those which complained of corrupt and oppressive conduct on the part of some of the public servants, I issued proclamations on the 9th July 1831, inviting the complainants to appear before me and substantiate their allegations.

6. More than a month elapsed before any of the Rayets appeared before me. On the 16th of August, I received an *Arzee* from certain inhabitants of the Mullaly and Wamunzoor Taluquies of the Mangalore Talook, representing various grievances and stating in general terms that, when they were on the point of dispersing, they were dissuaded from doing so, by the Head Serishtadar Kristna Row and his brother Rungarow, Serishtadar of the Mangalore Talook, who promised that exertions should be made to procure them very large remissions, if they would continue in *Koot*, and complain against the Principal Collector, Mr. Dickinson, and the Native Christian servants. On the 7th of September I received an *Arzee* from 75 persons written in the name of the Rayets of the Mangalore, Bekul and Buntwall Talooks, affirming that the complaints which had been forwarded to Government against the Coelhoes and other Native Christian servants were well founded, but requesting that I should leave the investigation of them to the Principal Collector Mr. Cameron, and confine my attention to the other grievances stated in their petitions.

7. On the 7th of September I examined one of the principal persons who had signed the *Arzee* from the Rayets of Mullaly and Wamunzoor. He gave no direct testimony against Kristna Row and Rungarow. Thinking it likely that the rest of the evidence was of the same general character, and judging from the tenor of the *Arzee* that the object of the petitioners was rather to state their own case, than to criminate others, I dropped that inquiry for the present and took up the complaints against the Coelhoes.

8. Their accusers were as already observed anxious to divert me from the subject; but it was one into which I had been specially directed to inquire, I insisted upon examining them individually. It soon appeared that they had no good ground for their accusations. Their evidence led me also to believe that the Rayets had not kept up the *Koots* of their own accord, but at the instigation of others.

9. While these examinations were going on, certain Rayets of the Bekul Talook presented an *Arzee* to me on the 16th of September, stating various grievances and hinting that support had been given to the *Koots* by certain persons meaning the Head Serishtadar and his brother; and about the end of October, I received by *Tappal* an *Arzee* from a public servant in the Madapoor Talook, communicating information which he had obtained some months before, relative to encouragement given to the *Koot* there by Kristna Row, and other public servants. I can now attach some importance to these representations; and subsequent events threw unexpected light upon the secret history of the *Koots* and of the complaints against the Native Christian servants.

10. Numerous charges had been preferred to Mr. Cameron soon after his arrival against the Native Christian servants, especially the Naib Serishtadar Manoel Coelho, or, as he is commonly called Manoel Prubhoo. A few of these had been disposed of; and such of the others as seemed important and capable of proof, were, at my request, transferred to me for investigation. They proved to be false and the fruit of a conspiracy in which Kristna Row, Rungarow, a wealthy Brahmin named Veeasarow, and an old offender named Dérébyle

Ramiah were the principal actors. These persons were, in consequence, taken into custody with a view to their being brought to trial. A day or two after this, Dérébyle Ramiah sent word that he had some communication to make to me, and, being brought from prison, he gave a minute detail of the machinations of Kristna Row, Rungarow and others, in regard to the *Koots* and the complaints against the Native Christian servants.

11. I was well aware that any statement coming from this man ought, under ordinary circumstances, to be received with great distrust; but the information which he gave in the present instance, appeared to me, for various reasons, entitled to attention. It was notorious, independently of his own admissions, that he had acted a prominent part in these intrigues, and was able to give a full account of them. He had no apparent interest in giving a false one. His story embraced a great variety of particulars, and could not easily have been fabricated at any time; still less, at a short notice, and in solitary confinement. Above all, he named numerous individuals, many of whom were known to be friends or adherents of Kristna Row's, as being able to speak to different facts which he detailed, and he promised to produce certain original papers in corroboration of his statement. These circumstances led me to attach great importance to his disclosures, and the sequel proved that I was not deceived.

12. Having now reason to think that the charges against Kristna Row were well founded, I resolved to institute a full inquiry into them; and that his official influence might not be used to defeat it, I requested Mr. Cameron to suspend him from his situation. He was suspended accordingly, on the 8th of December. I did not, however, place him under any sort of restraint or supervision.

13. The progress of this inquiry is detailed in a separate paper, marked B, containing the record of the case. It occupied me, with little intermission, from the early part of December 1831, to the middle of May 1832. During that interval, I was also engaged in preparing the case against Rungarow, Veeasarow, Dérébyle Ramiah and others, for the Criminal Court; and in making the preliminary inquiry into the charges against Mr. Surgeon Hazelwood on which I reported my sentiments under date the 29th of May 1832.

14. Since the month of May, I have been occupied in translating, arranging, and considering the voluminous papers connected with my inquiries into the charges against the public servants; in remarking upon them; and in framing instructions to the Principal Collector of Canara regarding the district accounts, and a report to the Board of Revenue on the assessment of the province.

15. Having now given an outline of my proceedings as Commissioner, I will state the result of my inquiries on the several points which this report is intended to embrace. I shall begin with an account of the commencement and progress of the *Koots*, deduced from the records of the Collector's Office, and from information and evidence obtained in the course of my own investigations. This subject is foremost in importance, and will form a convenient introduction to the others.

16. On the 9th of September 1830, the Tahseeldar of the Bekul Talook reported to the Principal Collector, Mr. Dickinson, that the Yenneloo, or first crop of rice, in two Villages of the Casur-Magany where he had inspected it, was inferior to that of the preceding year, and that, in particular fields, it had failed to a considerable extent; that he had directed an account of the same to be taken, in order that they might be noticed at the Jummabundy; and that he would

hereafter examine and report the state of the crop in the remaining Maganies. He did not, however, make any further report in writing on this subject; apparently because he did not consider the failure of the first crop in other places such as to call for particular remark. He contented himself with stating personally to Mr. Dickinson at the Jummabundy that some loss had also occurred in the Maganies of Coombla, Munjeshwur and Tulpady.

17. Previously to the Tahseeldar's Jummabundy, the Potails and Shanbagues had, according to annual custom, examined the state of the cultivation in each Wurg or Estate not paying the full standard assessment. They had also, where the proprietors desired it, examined the state of Wurgs paying the standard. In all other cases, they had made a cursory inspection only, and had received writings from the proprietors, purporting that they wished for no examination, and were ready to pay the full assessment. The Peshkar,

whose charge comprises more than two-fifths of the Talook, had also made a tour of inspection through his division; and I conclude that the Tahseeldar had done the same in the remainder of the Talook, because such is the standing order, and because it appears from his *Arzee* of the 9th of September, that he was then on his tour, and intended to prosecute it.

18. The Tahseeldar's Jummabundy was begun on the 26th of September; the Peshkar's early in November. At this time and up to the completion of the Hoozoor Jummabundy, the first crop only was ripe. Both these Officers have stated before me that the loss in that crop was partial and trifling, and that they allowed such remissions on that account as appeared to them to be called for.

19. The Hoozoor Jummabundy was made in 7 days, from the 8th to the 15th of November; the Jummabundy proposed by the Talook Officers being revised by the Naib Tahseeldar, Manoel Prubhoo, before it was submitted for Mr. Dickinson's confirmation.

Exclusive of Rupees 100, the amount of a fixed abatement annually allowed in 3 Villages, on account of customs levied on their Grain by the Rajah of Coorg.

The reductions proposed by the Tahseeldar for his division of the Talook were Rupees 227—1—30; those by the Peshkar, Rupees 48; which shews how trifling they considered the losses of the Rayets on the first crop. The reductions, as finally settled by Mr. Dickinson, on the Naib Serishtadar's recommendation, were Rupees 557-1-90,

for the Tahseeldar's division, and Rupees 88—1—40 for the Peshkar's division.

20. To all Rayets who represented their losses individually at the Jummabundy, Mr. Dickinson allowed such remissions as seemed necessary on consideration of their actual produce and their assessment.

21. While the Jummabundy was going on at Munjeshwur, a few persons presented a petition in the name of the Rayets of the Tulpady Magany, representing their losses, and praying that remissions might be allowed to them all at one uniform rate. Being asked why they had not consented to have their Wurgs examined, they answered that their loss on the first crop had not been great, and that the expected failure of the *Sooghee*, or second crop, was the chief ground of their representation. They admitted that, in some places, this crop was not sown. Mr. Dickinson told them, in substance, that the outturn of it could not then be ascertained; that he could not grant remissions for losses which might never occur; that he should therefore make the Jummabundy on the presumption that the second crop would be as good as usual; that if it should fail, they must report the circumstance to the public serv-

ants, and take accounts of their losses; that they must allow the remaining produce of their Wurgs to be examined, as he could not otherwise judge what they ought to pay; that on these terms, he would hereafter grant such reductions as might be necessary for any losses that might occur in the second crop; but that, for the present, he should make the Jummabundy after considering all that they had to say regarding their actual condition; that remissions could not be allowed to them all at a uniform rate; but that if each would state his own loss, it should be inquired into. The Rayets were not satisfied with this order, and persisted in their request. Mr. Dickinson inquired of the two persons who had come forward with the petition, what their loss in the first crop had been, and found that one of them had no land of his own, and that the other either had given an agreement to pay the standard assessment or had objected to have the whole produce of his Wurg examined. Three or four Rayets then came forward, represented their cases individually and obtained remissions; but the rest, though repeatedly invited, did not follow the example.

22. After the settlement of Bekul, Mr. Dickinson proceeded, about the 15th of November, into Buntwall; and on the 8th of December, having settled the greater part of that Taluk, returned to Mangalore for two or three days. At this time some Rayets of the Tulpady and Munjeshwar Maganies in the Bekul Talook, waited upon him with a petition stating that in consequence of their losses in the first crop, the expected failure of the second crop, which though twice sown, had been destroyed by insects, and the depressed state of the market, they were unable to pay the Jummabundy which had been fixed; and requesting therefore that it might be revised, and remissions allowed to them all, at a uniform rate. Mr. Dickinson ascertained from the public accounts that most of the petitioners were assessed at 60 per cent. of the reputed rent produce of their Wurgs. He informed them that he could not consent to a general remission, nor could he grant any, until he had an account of the actual losses of individuals; that they were aware that the Tahseeldar already had ordered them to make an account of any losses which the Rayets might report to him, but that the order should be repeated, if each of them would bring a separate *Arzee* stating his own case. The petitioners promised to do this; but during the two or three days that Mr. Dickinson remained at Mangalore, no such *Arzees* were brought. He nevertheless, on the 16th of December, sent an order to the Tahseeldar, from Kerekal in the Buntwall Talook, referring to the above mentioned representation, and directing him to take an account of the actual produce of all Wurgs in which there might be losses in the second crop.

23. During his stay in Bekul, Mr. Dickinson had received two petitions from certain inhabitants of the Mangalore Talook, representing their losses in the first crop and the depressed state of the market, and praying that the Tahseeldar might be directed to allow them liberal remissions. These were the first joint petitions which had been addressed to him on this subject. One of them, dated the 7th of November, was from the Rayets of some villages of the Codiya Magany; the other, dated the 8th of November, was from the Rayets of a magany in the neighbourhood of Moolkee. Orders were, in consequence, sent to the Tahseeldar, to inquire carefully into the alleged losses. While at Mangalore, on the occasion just mentioned, Mr. Dickinson received a petition from the Rayets of Yekar, a very lightly assessed magany in the Mangalore Talook, representing their losses in the first and second crops and the low state of the market, and complaining that the remissions which the

Tahseeldar had allowed, were insufficient. On the same day, Mr. Lavis, then in charge of the Mangalore Talook, communicated to him a similar petition which he had recently received from the Rayets of the Kusbah. Both these petitions were referred to the Tahseeldar, with orders to take an account of the losses, and to be prepared to represent them fully at the Hoozoor Jummabundy.

24. About the 29th of December, when at Brahmawur in the Bareoor Talook, Mr. Dickinson received, by *Tappal*, an *Arzee*, dated the 16th of that month, from the Rayets of the Coombla, Mogral, Pady, Angadymogur and Casurgode Maganies in Bekul. They stated that, having all suffered, of late years, from bad crops and low prices, and being reduced to poverty by the various taxes, they had despatched a petition to the Presidency; they prayed that the Tahseeldar might be ordered to suspend the demand of the first Kist. Mr. Dickinson passed no order on this petition, it appearing from the date to have been written before the Rayets could be aware of the instructions which he had sent to the Collector on the 16th of December, to take an account of the losses in the second crop, with the purpose of eventually revising the Jummabundy.

On or about the 6th of January, Mr. Dickinson received an *Arzee*, dated the 3rd month from the Tahseeldar of Bekul, stating that the Rayets of eight maganies of his division, and one magany (Workady) of the Peshkar's division, had assembled in *Koot*. This was the first report of the formal commencement of these assemblages.

25. With respect to the origin of these discontents, I once inclined to an impression that was found generally prevalent among the European community in Canara, that they were engendered by the hasty way in which Mr. Dickinson was believed to have made the Jummabundy, and the inadequacy of the remissions which he allowed. As my inquiries advanced, I began to take a different view; but knowing it to be at variance with that of the Principal Collector, Mr. Cameron, and thinking it desirable that in so important a matter the Government should have before them the arguments on both sides, I requested him to communicate to me the grounds of the opinion which he had formed. This he did in a letter dated the 27th of February last. After a very detailed examination of his facts and reasonings, I was obliged to dissent from his conclusions.

27. It appears that the Jummabundy was for particular reasons made with more than usual expedition; but I see no ground to think that it was made in a hasty or careless manner, and that the Rayets had not an opportunity of stating their cases, had they been disposed to do so individually, as the Collector very properly required. The remissions allowed were certainly small, as they had always been in the lightly assessed Talook of Bekul; but they were adequate at the time, and had it not been for subsequent occurrences, Mr. Dickinson's Jummabundy for *Fusly* 1240 might have been collected as easily as that of the preceding year. The price of rice was certainly much below the average, and had been so in *Fuslies* 1238 and 1239 also; but in *Fuslies* 1234, 1235, 1236 and 1237, it had exceeded the average in a much greater proportion. The loss in the second crop proved heavy and extensive, and in *Kolke* or third crop, there was a general failure; but this could not be foreseen, and provided for in the settlement. When Mr. Dickinson was satisfied that a serious failure was likely to occur, he did all in his power to ascertain what relief would be eventually necessary, as well as to convince the people of his disposition to afford it;

and judging from his past administration, they ..

demands were, from the first, such as he could not grant,

if the Jummabundy furnished the pretext for the *Koots*, it is clear, ..

no justifying cause. Mr. Cameron's letter on this subject, and my remarks upon it, are contained in the separate paper, marked C, to which I beg particularly to refer.

28. It is clear that the *Koots* had not their origin in any oppressive acts of the Revenue authorities. None of the Rayets who appeared before me, had anything whatever to allege against Mr. Dickinson, except that he did not "listen to their representation," at the time of the *Koots*; in other words, that he would not postpone the demand of the *first* Kist, and that he would not grant remission to them all, on a preposterous scale and at a uniform rate. The complaints against the Native Christian servants, which were brought so prominently forward in one of their more late petitions, were quite an after-thought; and were not only unfounded, but written at the instigation of the Brahmin servants.

29. A long continuance of low prices, and an unfavourable season, may have engendered feelings of discontent, without any fault on the part of the Collector. The remissions which it is his duty to grant, are intended to alleviate cases of extreme distress; but cannot remove the general pressure of the times. The Rayets are easily led; and it is probable that designing men, to serve their own purposes, took advantage of the first symptoms of dissatisfaction, to throw the district into confusion. The commotions in Mysore may perhaps have furnished the hint for those in Canara, but there is no trace of any further connexion between those events.

30. The evidence given before me affords a strong presumption that, if the plan of assembling in *Koot* was not originally suggested to the Bekul Rayets by Kristna Raw and Rungaraw, it was owing to direct or indirect encouragement from them that it was acted on. There is reason to believe that the first petition to Government from the Bekul Rayets was written by their advice; and that it was at Rungaraw's recommendation that the Rayets of the Mangalore Hobly and of other maganies in that Talook, followed the example. It was at Mangalore that the Bekul Rayets adopted the determination of meeting in *Koot*; and there is credible evidence that Rungaraw incited those of the Mangalore Hobly, and of other parts of that Talook, to do the same.

31. Their object in fostering these disorders from the first, may be inferred from their subsequent proceedings. In common with other Brahmins in the Collector's office, they were hostile to the Native Christians generally, on account of the obstacles which such an intermixture of servants of different persuasions must always oppose to fraudulent combinations. Towards the Coelhoes in particular this feeling was heightened by resentment of supposed wrongs, and jealousy of the ascendancy to which their talents and integrity had raised them. They probably foresaw, that if they could throw the district into confusion, opportunities would occur for generating a belief that this state of things had been brought on by the oppressions of the Native Christian servants, and that this belief might lead to their removal, as well as to that of their patron, Mr. Dickinson; and to the restoration of Brahmin ascendancy in the Cutcherry. The following account of the progress of the *Koots* will shew the steps which they took for the accomplishment of these purposes.

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...ve mentioned report of the formation of a ... in the Jummaundy of the Barcoor Talook. As ... proceeded to Munjeshwur in Békul, where he arrived on the ... having previously notified to the Rayets through the Tahseeldar, that those who had any grievance to represent, should meet him at that place.

33. It is stated that Kristna Raw, when he halted at Mangalore, on his way to Munjeshwar, sent for some of the principal Rayets of the former place, to his house, and told them that the Rayets of their Talook, who had, as yet assembled by Maganies only, should all meet at one place. It also appears, that Rungaraw, about the same time, advised the Rayets of the Wamunzoor Magany to repair to Kudré, where they began to collect accordingly. This spot is the seat of a Pagoda, about 2 miles from Mangalore, and the Rayets of the Hobly were then assembling there.

34. Kristna Raw reached Munjeshwur the day before Mr. Dickinson. It appears that, on the night of his arrival, he had secret interviews at his lodging, with some of the leading men of the *Koot*; when he advised them, if they wished for large remissions, not to be persuaded to disperse; but to refuse positively to pay any portion of the revenue until a fresh settlement should have been made. It would also appear, that he then suggested the measure which they soon afterwards adopted, of joining the Rayets of the Mangalore Talook at Kudré.

35. Mr. Dickinson remained at Munjeshwur three or four days. On the day of his arrival, none of the Rayets waited upon him, although Oodiawur, where they were assembled is within two miles of Munjeshwar. On the evening of that day, the Naib Serishtadar went to the *Koot* and conversed for some time with the Rayets. They seemed reasonable, and talked of waiting upon Mr. Dickinson the next day. As they did not, however, do so, some of the Head Rayets were sent for in the afternoon, and enjoined to begin their payments. Both the Serishtadars were employed to expostulate with them. Their first excuse was that they had no money with them. A sum of about forty Rupees, was sent for by the Naib Serishtadar, and offered to them. They then pretended that the day was not auspicious. Some merchants were then asked to commence the Kist. They objected that it was customary for the Rayets to begin, and that, if any one else did so, he should incur their resentment, and vengeance of the demon. To meet these pretences, the Naib Serishtadar, who had some lands in the Talook, paid down a few Rupees, on account of the revenue due by him, but took back the money on finding that, none of the Rayets or merchants could be induced to follow the example. On the ensuing day, the Rayets of the *Koot* came in a body to Mr. Dickinson, who conversed with them through both his Serishtadars. All that the Rayets said was, that they had no means to discharge the Jummaundy and that they would pay nothing until it was revised. Mr. Dickinson observed to them, that it was impossible for him, just then to revise the Jummaundy as they had not allowed the public servants to take an account of their losses in the second crop. He used various arguments to bring them to reason, but without effect. They became disrespectful and unruly; and being directed to go on, went away exclaiming that "they would throw themselves into the sea." We have seen the secret of this extraordinary conduct.

36. Subsequently to this, and before he left Munjeshwur, Mr. Dickinson issued two proclamations to the Rayets of the *Koot*; the one, as Principal Collector, inviting them to assist at the examination of their crops; the other, as Magistrate, calling upon them to disperse. A translation of the former is subjoined.

"The Principal Collector, being apprised that the Rayets of the Casurgode, Mogral, Pady, Angady Mogur, Coombla, Munjeshwur, Bangur Munjeshwur, Tulpady and Workady Maganies have had losses in their *Sooghee* crop, has, with the intention of making suitable remissions to such of the Rayets as have sustained losses, ordered the whole of their lands to be inspected. Any Rayet who may consider his crop to have been injured, must report the circumstance to the Magany Shanbogue, and have him to take an account of the loss, himself attending to point it out. Rayets omitting to do this, will not be listened to, if they hereafter allege that their crop has suffered."

37. At Munjeshwur, Mr. Dickinson received intelligence that the Rayets of Mangalore refused to pay the revenue and were assembling in *Koot*, at Kudré. On the 13th of January, he sent an order to the Talook Serishtadar to cause the attendance of some of the Head Rayets at the Hoozoor Cutcherry on the 14th. A few persons came accordingly and were admonished by the Head Serishtadar, Kristna Raw.

38. Kristna Raw was then under orders to proceed to Coondapoor. In the evening, he sent for some of the Rayets to his house, and after giving them to understand that he was on their side and that what he had said at the Cutcherry was by order of the Collector, he told a few of them, in private, that the attempt to put down the *Koot* at Munjeshwur had failed; that on the contrary, he had contrived that it should make matters worse; that the Békul Rayets were coming to join them; that they must all meet together at Kudré and keep up the *Koot* with determination; that when there was any thing particular, he would let them know it through Rangaraw; and that they must shew the latter all petitions which they proposed to write.

39. On the 15th, a great number of the Rayets came to the Cutcherry and conferred with Mr. Dickinson through the Naib Serishtadar. They urged that they had no means to pay the Jummaundy and that they ought all to have remission at a uniform rate. One of them named Sunkoopoonja who is among those stated to have been at Krishna Raw's house the preceding night, undertook to speak for the rest. He demanded that the whole of the land revenue for the current year should be remitted; or, if it were levied, that all the other taxes should be abolished. Mr. Dickinson told them that as they could not all have had the same loss, they could not all have the same rate of remission; that being aware that their crops had failed, he would grant them suitable remissions; but that, to enable him to do so, they must allow their lands to be examined, for which purpose the Tahseeldar had already been furnished with particular instructions. With respect to the taxes of which they complained, he observed, that they were levied throughout the provinces, under the authority of Regulations, and that he could say nothing on that head. He desired them to disperse, and to render accounts of their losses. They went away apparently regardless of what had been said to them. On the following day, Mr. Dickinson issued a proclamation to the Rayets of Mangalore, requiring them to disperse, to commence their payments, and to assist the public servants in taking accounts of their losses.

40. About the time of his leaving Munjeshwar, Mr. Dickinson heard from the Peshkar of Vittul in the Békul Talook, that the Rayets of his division had assembled. On the 17th of January, the Tahseeldar of Buntwall forwarded an *arzee* dated the 12th, from the Shanbogue of the Yennoor Magany, reporting that the Rayets of several maganies had been assembled there two or three days. He also enclosed a letter, dated the 14th of January, from the Peshkar of Oopinangady in his Talook, stating that the Rayets of his division had assembled, in compliance with an *olah* purporting to have been sent by the Rayets of the Mangalore and Békul Talooks. In consequence of these reports, proclamations were dispatched to the Békul Peshkar and the Tahseeldar of Buntwall, similar to the one published in Mangalore.

41. It appears that about this time, Rungaraw tried to persuade the Rayets of the Mulluly Magany in the Mangalore Talook to join the *Koot* at Kudré, in order that they might petition in concert; and that on their objecting to do so, he told them that they must write such petitions as Veksuppa (a person in his confidence) might come and suggest.

42. On the 20th of January, Mr. Dickinson proceeded to Coondapoor, to settle that Talook. Intelligence having reached him there, that numbers of Rayets from Békul and Buntwall had joined the meeting at Kudré, and that the inhabitants of the town of Mangalore were alarmed for their property, he, on the 26th, deputed the Naib Serishtadar, to reason with the Rayets, and get them to disperse.

43. The evening before Manoel Prubhoo's arrival, Rungaraw, having gone to Kudré, on pretence of seeing the *Koot*, informed some of the Rayets that he had received a letter from Kristna Raw apprising him of Manoel Prubhoo's mission, and desiring that they should be cautioned not to disperse, without some promise in writing.

44. Manoel Prubhoo, on his arrival, did all that was in his power to bring the Rayets to reason. He advised them to assist the public servants in taking an account of their losses, assuring them that they should have such remissions as, on reference to it, might be found proper; and in the meantime, he urged them to disperse, and to pay down the first Kist, (2 per cent. of the settlement) or, where that could not be done, even a half or a quarter of it. His endeavours were, however, unsuccessful. The Rayets refused to pay their first Kist or any part of it, unless the Jummaundy were previously fixed, or a document granted, promising remission to all at a uniform rate. Kristna Raw and Rungaraw well knew that these were terms with which Mr. Dickinson never would comply, and that there could be no more effectual way of keeping up the *Koots*, than by advising the Rayets to insist upon them.

45. About this time, Rungaraw caused two petitions to be written for the Rayets; one addressed to Government; the other, to the Commander-in-chief. Only one of these was read out to the Rayets, who signed the other on being told that it was a copy of the first. The one which was not read out, contained a complaint against the Native Christian servants.

46. Mr. Dickinson had directed the Tahseeldar of Mangalore to attach the property of some of the defaulters; and, understanding that a party had been formed in the *Koot* to resist all such process, he came down in person to Mangalore, at the end of January, in order to be on the spot during the execution of his orders. Kristna Raw remained at Coondapoor, and proceeded with the revision of the Tahseeldar's Jummaundy.

47. The day before Mr. Dickinson's arrival at Mangalore, the Acting Assistant Mr. Sparks, had a long interview with the Ryots of the *Koot*, who had then taken Kudré to a place in the vicinity called Bikkurnayakunkutteh. As an inducement to him to tell them, among other things, that Mr. Dickinson intended to grant them large remissions, and had addressed the Board of Revenue on the subject. He explained, however, that they should not expect remissions at a uniform rate. He also suggested, that, as the Békul, Bunt Mangalore Talooks were differently circumstanced, the Ryots from each who were of the *Koot*, should at least bring a separate petition, stating what they had to say on that part, which petitions he offered to forward to the Principal Collector. The Ryots still insisted on remissions at an equal rate. They at last promised, however, to bring a separate petition for each Talook, but they did not do so.

48. Mr. Dickinson, on his arrival at Mangalore, issued warrants for the apprehension of 16 persons who were considered to be ringleaders of the *Koot*, which had returned in the morning to Kudré. The Tahsildar of Mangalore was entrusted with the execution of the warrants, and he was accompanied by his Serishtadar, the Cutwall, about 30 Peons, and a company of Sepoys under a European Officer. Most of the offenders were secured, and conveyed to the Collector's Cutcherry, followed by all the Ryots of the *Koot*. They were interrogated as to their reasons for continuing assembled, in defiance of the proclamation; and the general reply was, that they had been waiting for an answer to their petitions. Mr. Dickinson's intention was to commit them to jail, but on further consideration, he thought it as possible, to avoid resorting to harsh measures. With this view he desired the Naib Serishtadar to talk to them, and on his pointing out the impropriety of their conduct, and the punishment to which they subjected themselves, they promised to disperse and to pay the first Kist, were, in consequence, released, on their signing a *Moochilka*, in which they engaged to quit the *Koot*, but begged that they might not be called upon for the second, until the Jummaundy should have been fixed. The Ryots then returned to Kudré and dispersed for the night, after those who had not signed the *Moochilka*, having agreed to meet the next day at Arcolla. It appears that the plan of removing to a greater distance, was suggested by Rangarow with the view of preventing Manoel Prabhoo from gaining regular intelligence of their proceedings.

49. Hearing that the numbers of the *Koot* continued to increase, and that they required some assurance in writing, to induce them to disperse, Mr. Dickinson, on the 2nd of February, issued a proclamation, stating that he had received all the petitions of the people, was apprised of their losses, and would grant them liberal remissions; but warning them that, if they did not disperse, he should be forced to recommend to Government the introduction of Martial law. The only effect of this proclamation was to elicit an address from the *Koot*, arguing that, as they were not *in arms* against the Government they were not liable to punishment under Regulation VII of 1808.

50. From Arcolla, the Ryots, on the 2nd or 3rd of February, wrote an *Arzee* to the Principal Collector, and another to the Zillah Judge, enclosing petitions to Government, in which they represented that they could never prosper under Mr. Dickinson's administration. It would appear that these petitions were prepared from a draft sent to the *Koot* by Rangarow. The copy enclosed to Mr. Dickinson, was forwarded by him to Government.

the Ryots who had been apprehended at Kudre also addressed a petition to the Judge, complaining against Mr. Dickinson as Magistrate, for having seized them and them to enter into a Moochilka.

About this period, it seems, some Ryots of the separate *Koot* at Mullaly, alarmed at measures which had been adopted towards the ringleaders of the *Koot* at Kudre, Mangalore, and consulted Rungarow as to the expediency of their dispersing. He told them that there was nothing to fear; that those people had been seized merely to frighten them and that if they could have been punished, they would not have been let off. He added that in the future he should try to forward the petitions of the *Koot* through some gentleman; that the Mullaly Ryots must learn from time to time, what passed in the Grand *Koot*, and do so; that the Grand *Koot* had written one complaint against the Christian servants and could write others; that he would send them copies, and that they must write to the same effect.

53. Rungarow's prediction was soon afterwards fulfilled. The intention of forwarding a petition through some gentleman having been communicated to the Grand *Koot*, they sent one to Mangalore for that purpose. The sheet containing their signatures was there seized, and appended to another petition, written under Rungarow's instructions, and with complaints against the Native Christian servants, especially the family of the Ryots; and this was forwarded to Madras through Colonel Oliver. It is No. 145 of 1831, dated the 21st of February.

54. Some of the merchants of Mangalore, who were proprietors of land, were sent for and required to pay the revenue. They promised to do so on the 8th of February; and, in the mean time, some of them, who were thought to have influence, were deputed to Arcocolla to expostulate with the Ryots, but had no success, owing, it was supposed, to the effect produced on the *Koot* by an anonymous paper dropped among them, exhorting them to hold out, and to complain against the Christian servants. The merchants then made difficulties about paying their own assessment; but discharged it after some days, on finding that the Tahsildar had been ordered to attach their property. There is reason to think that the anonymous paper here spoken of originated with Rungarow.

55. The Ryots who had signed the Moochilka at the Cutcherry, not having paid the Kist, according to their engagement, orders were given to levy it by distraint. One of them discharged it on the attachment of his property; the rest were reported to have concealed their moveables.

56. Before Mr. Dickinson left Coondapoor for Mangalore at the end of January, he received reports from the Tahsildar of Barcoor, stating that the Ryots of that Talook had assembled in *Koot*, and had assaulted some of the public servants. The Tahsildar had also forwarded to him an *Olha*, addressed in the name of all the Ryots of the Mangalore Talook, calling on all the Ryots of the district, inviting them to assemble, and write petitions to Government complaining of all the taxes and of the Christian servants. At Mangalore, Mr. Dickinson received similar reports from the Peshear of Oodepy in the Barcoor Talook.

57. All was quiet in Coondapoor when Mr. Dickinson left it. During his absence, the Ryots began to assemble; and there is every reason to believe that they were encouraged to do so by the Tahsildar and Kristna Row. An attempt was also made, but without success

to induce them to adopt a petition to Government, complaining of the Christians conformable to one which had been written by the Grand *Koot*.

58. On the 11th of February, Mr. Dickinson left Mangalore to return to Coondapoor. The Ryots of the latter Talook had then formed a *Koot*; and so few attended the bundy, that it could not proceed, as appears by a proclamation published on February.

59. About this period, Mr. Dickinson received the proclamation of Government dated the 8th of February. It was translated on the day of its receipt, and copies published, to all the Talooks where the Ryots were in *Koot*.

60. At this time, the Tahsildar of Barcoor reported that the *Koot* in that Talook had become numerous; that threats were used to those who would not join it, and that some persons, among whom was a Magany Shanbhogue, deputed to read a proclamation, had been severely assaulted. Mr. Dickinson proceeded to Brahmarwar, to apprehend some of the leaders of the Barcoor *Koot*. He left the Head Serishtadar, Kristna Row, at Coondapoor, telling him that Mr. Sparkes would be sent to settle the remaining Maganies of the Talook, desiring him to report, in the mean time, if the Ryots attended for the preliminary bundy. Being informed afterwards that they did not attend, Mr. Dickinson directed the Serishtadar to join his Cutcherry at Brahmarwar.

61. While Mr. Dickinson was at Brahmarwar, the Ryots of the *Koot* sent a message through the Tahsildar, that they were coming to wait upon him; and stationed themselves near his tent. He sent word that he was ready to see them. They did not, however, come; but dispersed from the spot where they were, and held their meeting next day at a place about 8 miles from Brahmarwar. It is difficult to account for this sudden change of purpose, without supposing that some message was secretly sent to them not to appear before the Collector.

62. Apprehending resistance to his process, Mr. Dickinson thought it prudent to defer issuing warrants for the seizure of the ringleaders of the Barcoor *Koot*, until the arrival at Mangalore of a party of Sepoys under a European Officer. With this assistance, several of the offenders were secured, but not without serious opposition, and several daring attempts at rescue. The particulars of this affair were reported to Government, in Mr. Dickinson's letter of the 22nd of February.

63. While at Brahmarwar, Mr. Dickinson discovered, that the Head Moonshee of his Cutcherry, named Soorupa, had, for several days, harboured in his lodging there, an active ringleader of the Coondapoor *Koot*, who was suspected to have come to him for the purpose of gaining information to regulate the movements of his party. There was no direct proof of treasonable communication; but the suspicion which naturally fell upon the Moonshee for harbouring such a man was much increased by his alleging a cause for his coming which proved to be entirely false. Further evidence on this subject has been incidentally obtained in the course of my enquiries into the conduct of Kristna Row; and leaves no doubt in my mind that Soorupa betrayed his duty.

64. The day after the ringleaders of the Barcoor *Koot* were apprehended, Mr. Dickinson learned at Oodepy, that the Ryots in *Koot* at Moolkee in the Mangalore Talook had severely assaulted an Ameen who had been sent to read to them the proclamation.

quailing them to disperse. He proceeded to Moolkee, with the intention of apprehending the offenders. On his arrival there it was intimated to him that the Ryots of the Koot were willing to appear before him for the settlement, if he would promise that he would punish them. He accordingly, on the 28th of February, issued a proclamation, desiring assurance. He also detached the Naib Serishtadar from his Cutcherry, in the position that he was, though undeservedly, obnoxious to the Ryots. After this, on the arrival of Kristna Row, the people waited on the Collector, and Kristna Row was deputed to commence his revision of the Tahsildar's Jumma bundy.

After the dispersion of the Koot at Moolkee, it was reported that the Grand Koot had also determined to disperse; and a petition was received from them, stating that they would wait on Mr. Dickinson, if he would remove all the Christian servants from his Cutcherry. They did not, however, disperse at this time; but continued assembled at Arbettoo, about 12 miles from Mangalore. The Head Assistant Collector, Mr. H. Stoke, went there to persuade them to separate; but was unsuccessful.

66. From the evidence which has been adduced before me, there is the strongest ground to believe that the above-mentioned petition was written at the suggestion of Kristna Row, and that it was in consequence of messages from him and Rangarow that the Grand Koot as well as the separate Koot in the Mulluly Magany of the Mangalore Talook abandoned their intention of dispersing at this time.

67. Mr. Dickinson had now heard of his removal, and Mr. Cameron's appointment to succeed him. Having finished the settlement of some Maganies of the Moolkee division, he came to Mangalore, where he was engaged in settling the remainder until he was relieved by Mr. Cameron, on the 12th of March.

68. It appears that, during this interval, messages were sent by Kristna Row to his brother, to the Grand Koot and to that in the Mulluly Magany to the effect that they should not disperse before the new Collector's arrival, and that notice would be given to them when they ought to come in. Kristna Row wished, it would seem, to sound Mr. Cameron at the first instance, and predispose him to believe the representations which he intended that the Ryots should make to him against Manoel Prabhoo and other Native servants.

69. To carry on the history of Kristna Row's intrigues, connected with the Koot, I must here introduce a few circumstances resting chiefly on the authority of Derebyle Ram's disclosures. I do not adduce them all as well established facts; but as rendered highly probable by considerations which are stated in my remarks on the charges against Kristna Row and other public servants.

70. It would seem, that 3 or 4 days after Mr. Cameron's arrival, Kristna Row, deputed to see a few of the Mangalore Ryots who were in his confidence, told them that he had managed matters with Mr. Cameron; and that they should now wait upon him, and be questioned as to the cause of their having assembled in Koot, should say that they were assembled on to it by the oppressions of the public servants; but without alluding to Manoel

71. After their interview with Mr. Cameron, Kristna Row told some of them that he had spoken with that gentleman and would get them the same remission as had been allowed to the Moolkee Ryots; that Mr. Cameron, being very anxious to have the credit of inducing the Koot to disperse, would consent to whatever might be necessary for the purpose; that, if the Ryots would now ask what he, (Kristna Row) wished, it would be granted; and that, this having been well explained to them, they should be desired to come in. A message was sent to them accordingly; but, as they did not attend to it, certain persons were deputed to them by Kristna Row, and they then came to Mangalore, and waited upon Mr. Cameron. This was about ten days after his arrival.

72. Mr. Cameron offered the Ryots the same terms as Mr. Dickinson had done, and they agreed to disperse. On this occasion, they presented to him a petition, prepared by Kristna Row's directions, in which they prayed that no Christians might be employed in the public service; and, before they finally separated, they presented another, written also under instructions from Kristna Row, objecting to my being sent to Canara as Commissioner; and praying that any other gentleman might be deputed, except Mr. Hudleston and Mr. Vaughan.

73. I have not attempted to trace the history of the Koots which were formed, at a later period, in the more distant Talooks. There is no reason whatever to think that they had their origin in any real grievance, and there is no evidence of their having been caused by the intrigues of the public servants. It seems probable, that the contagion was caught from the Southern Talooks.

74. From the preceding sketch of the commencement and progress of the Koots in the last mentioned Talooks, it has, I think, appeared that Mr. Dickinson did all he could, consistently with his duty, to put them down. In person, and through his principal servants, he reasoned repeatedly with the Ryots, promising them every proper indulgence if they would return to their duty, and pointing out the evils which they would bring upon themselves by persisting in their contumacy. In written proclamations, he repeated these promises and warnings. He took steps to ascertain the losses of the Ryots with the view of allowing them suitable remissions. All he required of them was, that they should pay down the first instalment, in token of submission; and that they should assist the public servants in taking the accounts necessary for regulating the remissions, which, of course, as he apprized them, could not be at a uniform rate, but must be granted only where they were actually required, and in proportion to the exigency of each case. In his conduct to the Moolkee Koot, he gave proof of his disposition to treat them with forbearance and liberality. By persisting in their opposition, they were aggravating their embarrassments; they were forfeiting all claim to indulgence; and they might justly apprehend severe punishment for their misconduct. It was clearly their interest to come in to Mr. Dickinson's terms, yet they persevered in refusing them.

75. I have related the secret machinations by which his efforts were counteracted. Referring to the proofs contained in the papers which accompany this report, I do not hesitate to express my settled conviction, that the contumacious conduct of the Ryots of the Southern Talooks, and the complaints against the Native Christian servants, which, at last, formed so prominent a topic in their representations, originated mainly, if not entirely, in the intrigues of Kristna Row the Head Serishtadar; his brother Rangarow, Serishtadar of the Mangalore Talook;

Veasarow, not then in the public service, but afterwards Serishtadar of the Bekul Talook; and the following persons their accomplices; viz., Narnapa, the Record-keeper; Ballupa Tahsildar of Coondapoor; Attawur Ramappa, the present Treasurer; Soorapa, the Head Moon-shee; and Mudhoo Row, the Aumany Accountant

76. I consider Rungarow, Veasarow, Narnapa and Soorapa to have been further guilty of conspiracy and subornation of perjury in the instances which I brought to the notice of the Criminal Court. It is true that the Circuit Judge released these men without putting them on their trial; but I have endeavoured to shew that his decision was erroneous and greatly to be regretted.

77. Should the Government see reason to concur in my view of the conduct of the several persons above mentioned, I would strongly recommend that they should all be dismissed, and declared incapable of again serving the Company. The degrees of guilt and of proof are various, but the punishment which I have suggested, appears to me to be justified and required in each case. These men, for their private ends, raised a commotion in the district, which involved much expenditure and loss of revenue, and might have had still more serious consequences. Conspiracies like these are so dangerous to the character and fortune of individuals, and to the best interests of the public service; and the difficulty of detecting them is, at the same time, so great, that a severe example ought to be made whenever they are brought to light. This is peculiarly necessary in Canara, which has so often been the scene of disgraceful intrigues.

78. In the case of Kristna Row, Rungarow and Veasarow, I do not consider that the punishment which I have recommended, is adequate to the offence; but I am not aware, that a greater can be inflicted without a resort to the legal tribunals, which I do not think advisable; for although I consider the evidence against them to be in reality more satisfactory than that which, in most cases, leads to conviction in the Courts; yet it is of a different nature, and, technically viewed, might not be deemed to amount to proof.

79. It may be thought that, as none of these men but Kristna Row, have been called for their defence, it is premature to recommend their removal. Had I put each upon his trial, there would have been no end to my proceedings. Such a course, though a necessary preliminary to the infliction of legal punishment, is not equally requisite for determining the expediency of retaining an individual in the public employ. If the evidence establishes even a strong presumption of their guilt, the Government is justified in removing them from the service, and excluding them in time to come. If their guilt be thought very doubtful, or if it be deemed improper to remove them without a hearing, I think it would be better to take no notice of their conduct; being satisfied that no further inquiry could be made to any useful purpose.

80. Having understood that, after my departure from Canara, Kristna Row had addressed to Government a petition appealing from my proceedings in his case, I had the honor of requesting, in my letter to the Chief Secretary under date the 7th of November last, that it might be referred to me, for any explanations which it might appear to call for. It has not, however, been communicated to me. I am not aware that it can contain anything which an answer will not be found in some part or other of my proceedings. The particulars which I have heard, are, that Kristna Row complains of my not examining

his witnesses; of my not allowing him to re-examine some of them, after they had been cross-examined by me; and of my over-ruling some of his questions. On these points, I beg to refer to my remarks 235 and 423, in the record of his case; and to those contained in the separate paper numbered 293.

81. In addition to the servants already named, I would advise the dismissal of urvotum Row, the Tahsildar of Mangalore, for reasons to which I shall presently advert.

82. I now come to the result of my inquiries into the conduct of the Native Christian servants. We have already seen how the petitions against them, purporting to emanate from the assembled Ryots were got up. The accusations which they contain are chiefly of a general nature, and, with some additions and modifications, are comprised in the petition presented to me by the Ryots on the 15th of September, 1831. They are very clearly reviewed and satisfactorily answered, in Manoel Prubhoo's defence. This paper is his own unaided production; and, unlike those of Kristna Row, is distinguished by a straight forward ability, which cannot fail to make a favorable impression. It is superfluous to say more regarding the complaints of the Ryots as a body; but some notice of the origin of the specific charges brought forward by individuals, is necessary to complete the history of the conspiracy.

83. It appears from Derébyle Ramiiah's disclosures, that, after Mr. Cameron's arrival, Rungarow, Veasarow, Mudhoo Row, Derébyle Ramiiah himself, and two of the principal persons, who were in their confidence, held a consultation at the house of Veasarow, when Rungarow invited them to procure complaints against Manoel Prubhoo, observing, "if you do get up complaints now, all our trouble will have been in vain;" and that it was at the suggestion of these conspirators, that various charges of corruption were preferred to Mr. Cameron, against Manoel Prubhoo; his brother, I. S. Prubhoo, the then Treasurer; their relative Boniface Fernandes, then Police Moon-shee; and another Moon-shee, named Nicolao Prubhoo. Derébyle Ramiiah mentions by whose desire, and through whose agency, these several charges were got up; and his account, so far as I have had occasion to refer to the test, has been fully substantiated, except that he occasionally suppresses his own share in these transactions.

84. Two charges of bribery against Nicolao Prubhoo were investigated by the Head Assistant Collector; and one against the same person, conjointly with Boniface Fernandes, was tried by Mr. Cameron. All these were found to be false. Another charge of bribery against Boniface Fernandes was examined by Mr. Cameron, who did not consider it clearly proved. He ought rather to have pronounced it false, yet he dismissed the accused, and in the order addressed to him on the occasion, stigmatized him as unfit to serve the Government in any situation. His case is peculiarly hard, and I thought it my duty to bring a petition, which was addressed to me, regarding it, to the special notice of the Board of Revenue. As it appeared, however, to be connected with other matters, in regard to which, it was presumed that I was in immediate communication with the Government, they thought the more fit course would be for me to lay the petition before that authority. I have accordingly the

honor to annex a copy of my letter to the Board, with its accompaniments, and to commend the case to the favorable consideration of Government.

*Marked E.

85. In one of the instances in which Manoel Prubhoo was charged with bribery, Mr. Cameron passed a decree against him. He seems not to have believed the evidence; but the accused had declined to answer, pending the decision of the Board of Revenue on a protest which he had submitted to them; and Mr. Cameron thought that, as the evidence was not contradicted, he had no other course than to find him guilty. The decree was, however, reversed by the Board, on Manoel Prubhoo's submitting an appeal. Such of the remaining charges against this man, as appeared important and susceptible of proof, were, at my suggestion, referred to me for investigation. The result of my inquiry into them has already been briefly stated in the 82nd paragraph of this report; and it seems useless to notice it more particularly in place. Suffice it to say that I have discovered nothing to impugn the high character which Mr. Prubhoo had always borne, but much to shew that it was justly deserved. I am sorry, however, to add, that unable to brook the unmerited harshness and indignity with which Mr. Cameron seemed disposed to treat him, he resigned his situation in March, 1831, and has since been out of employ. He is a great loss to the Revenue establishment in Canara. To his excellent knowledge of the details of business, both in the English and Native departments of the Cutcherry, he unites great natural talents, disciplined by an education much superior to that which generally falls to the lot of Natives. No one can converse with him long without perceiving that he has powers of reasoning, and a capacity for general views, which are seldom met with in persons in his situation. His services had been very useful in introducing a greater degree of regularity into different branches of the public business; and his zeal for the interests of the Government was particularly manifested during the late commotion, when his exertions to suppress the *Koots* drew upon him the hostility of many of the Ryas as is apparent from their own depositions. It is remarkable, that he is the only public servant against whom complaints have been made, on this account; and yet it is evident from the statement of the complainants themselves, that he only did his duty.

86. Against J. S. Coelho very little has been alleged, and nothing whatever proved; yet he has shared the ill fate of his brother. A deficiency occurred in a remittance of Treasury money dispatched from Mangalore to the Presidency in January, 1830. It fell to Mr. Cameron to make a final enquiry into the matter. He thought that the fraud must have been committed in the Mangalore Treasury, but by whom he was unable to say. On his report, Government resolved that the persons believed by him to be concerned in it, should be dismissed; and J. S. Coelho, with several others, was dismissed accordingly. He has lately addressed a petition to the Board of Revenue, in which he adduces many reasons for believing, that the fraud did not take place in the Mangalore Treasury at all, and that, at any rate, he could not have been concerned in it. The petition is, I am informed, under reference to Mr. Cameron, and will eventually come before the Government. The prayer of the petitioner is, that he may be declared eligible for future employment. I hope I shall not be considered presumptuous if I intercede earnestly for this man. I have known him for 17 years, during many of which he served under my immediate orders, and I can vouch for his integrity and general worth, as well as for his qualifications as a public servant. He has also very honorable certificates from other gentlemen, who knew him well; but of what avail are such testimonials, if the vague suspicion of a single individual may set them aside, and bring disgrace and ruin on their possessor?

87. I am directed "particularly to investigate and report the nature and extent of the influence alleged to be exercised by the family of the Coelhoes and other Native Christians on the establishment of the Court and in the Principal Collector's Cutcherry." With respect to the eldest brother, Martin Prubhoo, who, for many years prior to his death in July 1831, was Serishtadar of the Zillah Court, I beg to adduce the following passage from a letter addressed to me by the Judge Mr. Anderson, and to observe, that every thing which has come to my knowledge, justified the high character which he gives of this man:—"My own firm persuasion, and which I am glad to have this opportunity of recording, is, that a more zealous, able, and upright public servant never existed. To assert that a person, who with his great talents and experience, held the situation he for so many years filled in this Court, possessed no influence whatever, would be absurd; but that he ever exercised, or attempted to exercise, an improper influence or ever abused the just and reasonable (and for the despatch of business, indispensable) confidence reposed in him by his immediate superiors, I am quite satisfied the most active and subtle enemies of his *family*, (and they are known to be, though from causes entirely unconnected with *him*, sufficiently numerous in this district,) will never prove." The same Petition which accuses this man, in common with his brothers, of exercising undue influence, in the Court, adds, with singular inconsistency: "In some few things we are fortunate.

Mr. Anderson who came here as a Judge in the place of Mr. Vaughan, and the Assistant Judge Mr. Walker do not attend to the words of Petition No. 145 of 1831, Para. 10. Christians and other servants, but looking to the oaths they have taken, without bearing enmity to any one, they examine cases with justice and make decisions according to the customs of caste." I have not the slightest reason to think that the other brothers ever exercised an improper influence in the Cutcherry. As men of high character and qualifications, they appear to have been treated by their superiors with a degree of confidence and consideration which excited the jealousy of some of their fellow servants; and their vigilance in detecting, and fearlessness in exposing frauds and irregularities of every sort, necessarily procured them many enemies, both in and out of office. This is the sole origin of all the complaints which have been made regarding the undue influence of the Coelhoes. The first Petition in which the subject is insisted upon, has been traced, with great probability, to Rungarow, who was himself removed from the office of Treasurer, in consequence of irregularities in his conduct, which were brought to Mr. Babington's notice by the Coelhoes.

88. The public servants in Canara are possessed of lands to a considerable value. According to a Statement furnished to me by the Principal Collector, the total value of the lands belonging to those in the Revenue Department, exclusive of the village establishments, is Rupees 90,240, of which, lands amounting to 65,284, are the property of Hindoos and Moosulmauns, Rupees 21,968, of Native Christians, and Rupees 2,987, of the descendants of Europeans. The servants of the Judicial Department have lands valued at Rupees 32,690, of which Rupees 11,899, belong to Hindoos and Moosulmauns, and Rupees 19,790, to Native Christians.

89. A great proportion of these lands has been inherited, and I am not aware of any reason for suspecting that the others have been unfairly acquired. Landed property in Canara is highly prized, and the right to it vigorously maintained. Had the public

servants made use of their official influence to invade it, instances would doubtless have been adduced; but nothing of the kind has been proved before me. The only accusations on the subject, and those, I imagine, which suggested to Government the expediency of enquiring into it, are directed against the Native Christians; and with regard to these, very full explanations will be found in paras 33 and 46 of Manoel Prabhoo's defence, to which I beg to refer.

90. The total number of Native Christians in the Revenue Department at the end of February 1831, according to a statement furnished to me by the Principal Collector was 78; or, correcting an omission which appears to have been made, 82; of whom, 60 were employed as Peons, Potails, and in other inferior situations; and 22 were Ahil-i-kulum, the number of Hindoos and Moosulmauns of that class, being 721. The total number of Native Christians on the Court establishment was 20, of whom 7 were Peons, and 13 (including 3 stated to be of European descent) were Ahil-i-kulum; the number of Hindoos and Moosulmauns of that class being 32. The total number of Native Christians employed as Ahil-i-kulum in both departments, was 35; that of Hindoos and Moosulmauns, of the same class, 753. The total population of the district, according to the census of Fasly 1239, was 7,07,571, of whom 35,000 were Native Christians. It thus appears that these men had less than their fair proportion of the public employments; and, from all the cases that have come under my observation, I see no reason to think that, individually, they had been advanced beyond their merits. For a more particular notice of this subject, I beg leave to refer to paras 80 and 87, of Manoel Prabhoo's defence.

91. Of the Native Christians who were in the Revenue Department at the end of February, a few days before Mr. Cameron took charge, 3, have been dismissed, three have been induced, by harsh treatment, to resign, two are dead, and 1, who was temporarily employed, has been relieved; so that there now remain only 13. Not one has been promoted or newly entertained by Mr. Cameron. He is evidently prejudiced against the Native Christians as a body, of which several instances are brought to notice in Manoel Prabhoo's defence, and the papers to which it refers. This feeling is, in every point of view, greatly to be regretted. The Native Christians of Canara are a very respectable class. Many of them are men of good family and considerable property. In natural acuteness, they are fully equal to the Brahmins, and they are superior to them in morals and enlightenment. They form a valuable connecting link between the Hindoos and their European superiors. In language and in local information, they assimilate with the former; in religion and education, with the latter. These two classes of servants do not readily combine for fraudulent purposes, but act rather as a mutual check; and it is therefore of great importance to the public service that they should be intermixed. The Brahmins have shewn that they see this in its true light. If, for these reasons, it is impolitic to proscribe the Native Christians, I need not add that it is unjust, and not creditable to the Officers of a Christian Government.

92. I beg not to be understood as ascribing Mr. Cameron's conduct to wilful injustice. I consider that he was in the first instance, misled by erroneous or malicious information; and that the incitation which subsequent events concurred to produce, has incapacitated him from taking a clear and dispassionate view of any question connected with the late unfortunate occurrences in Canara. So inveterate are his prejudices against Manoel Prabhoo, that

not think it unlikely that he will attempt to justify his past hostility by fresh attacks. Should this be the case, I trust that the accused may have an opportunity of replying, before a final decision is passed. I am persuaded that the more his conduct is scrutinized, the more impeachable it will be found.

93. The dismissal of Kristna Row and his accomplices, should the Government think it to order it, will have a very salutary effect; but redress should also be afforded to those who have suffered from their machinations. The Native Christians who have been dismissed, or forced to resign, without any fault, ought, I think, to be restored. To say nothing of the value of their services, this is called for, as an act of strict justice, and as a proof of the determination of the Government to uphold zealous and faithful servants, against party intrigue, and the mistaken vigour of their immediate superior. Under existing circumstances, however, the measure would be nugatory, and it is for the Government to consider, with reference to this obstacle, what arrangement will best accord with the demands of justice and the good of the public service. I have only to add my hope, that early orders will be passed upon their case.

94. I trust that I do not go too far in expressing my opinion, that, in addition to their restoration, some of these men should be compensated for the pecuniary loss and protracted anxiety to which they have been subjected. Manoel Prabhoo and Boniface Fernandes have now been out of employ for nearly two years. They ought, I submit, to be allowed to draw their salary for that period, or, at any rate, a considerable portion of it; and, if the Head Tahsildar should be removed, the payment might be made from the undrawn salary of his place. Should this arrangement be objectionable, they might be compensated by promotion to higher situations than they have lost. Independently of the considerations which I have adduced, their qualifications as public servants would fully justify their advancement. With respect to I. S. Prabhoo, I feel some difficulty in offering any suggestion. He was removed by orders emanating immediately from the Government, and I respectfully leave his case to their consideration. The only remaining case which I particularly notice, is that of Ignace Fernandes. At the time of Mr. Cameron's arrival he was Tahsildar of Mangalore on a salary of 120 Rupees per mensem. He had filled that and other situations, in the most creditable

Mr. Sparkes's letter dated 5th November 1831, ans. 15.

Mr. Dickenson's letter, 18th November 1831, ans. 18.

Mr. Hudleston's letter, 13th April 1831, ans. 17.

Added to Manoel Prabhoo's Defence.

manner, as may be seen from the testimonials noted in the margin and was generally esteemed by the Natives. Mr. Cameron, when he had only been a few days in the District, and before he had the means of judging for himself, removed this man, on the alleged ground of incapacity, and appointed him Manager of Sea Customs at Coomta, where his salary was only Rupees 45. He must have done this, I conceive, at the suggestion of Kristna Row, who thought that his designs against the Native Christians could not be so readily carried on while a person of that class held the Office of Tahseeldar at the scene of the proposed operations. I have mentioned in another place, how his successor, Survotum Row, was induced to lend himself to the purposes of the conspirators. Fernandes submitted to his degradation without a murmur; but he was not allowed to rest in his new situation. A merchant of Coomta fabricated a complaint against him. It was fully investigated by the Sub Collector,

Mr. Lavie, who pronounced it false, and recommended Fernandes to prosecute his debt. The latter brought the case before Mr. Cameron, who reversed Mr. Lavie's decision, Fernandes without any reasonable grounds, and advised the merchant to prosecute him. In consequence of this treatment, he resigned his situation and accepted the Office of Treasurer in Malabar, which he now holds. He would, of course, prefer suitable employment in his own country, and I think that it should be offered to him.

95. I regret that I cannot conclude this report, without requesting the attention of Government, to the conduct pursued towards myself, by the Principal Collector of Canara, which I consider have been disrespectful to my authority, and prejudicial to the public service. For a full explanation of the nature of his proceedings, I request a reference to the correspondence noted in the margin.

Mr. Cameron's letter dated 23rd December 1831 (in para. 293 of the paper marked B.)
Commissioner's reply (in para. 295 of ditto.)
Commissioner's letter dated 30th April and Mr. Cameron's reply, 15th May 1832 (marked D.)
Commissioner's letter dated 19th May and Mr. Cameron's reply, 21st May 1832 (in paras 59 and 60 of the paper marked G.)

I shall here briefly state the substance of it.

96. While I was engaged in collecting evidence against Kistna Row, he addressed a Petition to Government on the 23rd of December 1831, representing that I was personally hostile to him, complaining of my mode of investigation, and praying that the enquiry in his case might be entrusted to some other Gentleman. He delivered a copy of this Petition to Mr. Cameron, who transmitted it to me, with an official letter strongly impugning the fairness of my proceedings. I conceive that, in doing this, the Principal Collector exceeded his province, and that such an attack from such a quarter had an obvious tendency to impair my credit and authority, and thus to enhance the difficulties of the important enquiry on which I had entered. In attempting to bring to light the secrets of a deep laid and extensive conspiracy, I had to contend with the powerful influence of the accused and most of his fellow servants, many of whom were his accomplices, and others fearful of provoking his hostility and that of his party. I knew that all the cunning and villainy of Mangalore would be in requisition to baffle my enquiry. At a season when I most needed the Principal Collector's support, and had at least a right to expect that he would remain neutral, leaving me to my own responsibility, and Kistna Row's fate to the justice of the Government, I thought proper to throw the weight of his influence into the opposite scale. I am convinced that this proceeding had a great effect in emboldening Kistna Row and his party, in suppressing evidence against him, and in leading many of the public servants and others to give false evidence in his favor.

97. In justice to myself, I thought it right to shew Mr. Cameron that I was displeased with his interference. I endeavoured, however, to render my reply as temperate and conciliatory as could be expected in such a case; and had this been the only aggression on his part, I should have been unwilling to notice it in this report; but he took occasion, before I left the District, to give me fresh proofs of the same reprehensible spirit.

98. The Tahseeldar of Mangalore had been directed by Mr. Cameron to enquire into two charges against the Coelhoes, for having unjustly possessed themselves of certain pieces of Jungle. It subsequently became my duty as Commissioner, to investigate these cases.

being satisfied that the Tahseeldar's reports with regard to them were, "not merely incorrect, but wilfully false," I sent my proceedings to Mr. Cameron, expressing my opinion in those terms, and my expectation, "that he would notice such disgraceful and mischievous conduct, in the way that it deserved." I might perhaps have been justified in ordering his suspension or removal; but I wished to avoid all chance of assuming a questionable authority.

99. It is difficult to say whether the course adopted by Mr. Cameron, in consequence of my letter, or the style of his reply, is most deserving of censure. If, on the face of my proceedings, the Tahseeldar's conduct did not appear to him in the same light as to me, he ought to have stated his doubts, and to have indicated any additional evidence which he considered likely to throw light upon the case. He thought proper, however, to make further enquiries himself, thus sitting in judgment upon the acts of his superior, and he announces the result in the language of studied disrespect. Sarcastically introducing my own words, he observes: "I regret extremely to say, that these enquiries have not led me to the conclusion that the report of Survtum Row respecting the Koolaya Jungle was 'not merely incorrect, but wilfully false', on the contrary, I believe it to have been substantially correct in this particular case." Mr. Cameron has not thought proper to acquaint me with the grounds of this belief; nor did I choose by calling for them, to appear to recognize an investigation instituted so improperly and conducted under circumstances so adverse to Manoel Prubhoo. Convinced as I am, that he has been deceived from first to last, in the views which he has taken of the characters of the Native Christian servants, and of the party opposed to them, I am not inclined to attach much weight to his opinion in the present instance. He expressed his intention of enquiring into the other case also; but I am informed that he has not done so, and that the Tahseeldar is still in office. There can be no doubt that the man was led by the fear of displeasing Kistna Row, and the Talook Sheristadar, Rungarow, to put his name to a report calculated and intended to mislead Mr. Cameron. After his examination, he confessed as much to me, though he would not do so in writing, or in express terms. This confession is not, however, at all requisite to complete the proof.

100. When I had concluded my enquiries into Kistna Row's case, and was about to leave Canara, I wrote to Mr. Cameron, expressing my opinion that the accused should remain under suspension until the pleasure of Government should be known. I added that the same course was applicable to the Talook Sheristadars, Rungarow and Vecasarow whose release by the Court of Circuit by no means established the expediency of restoring them to the public service; a question on which it remained for me to submit my sentiments to the Government.

101. With respect to Rungarow and Vecasarow, Mr. Cameron, after commenting on the harshness of my proceedings towards them, their unquestionable innocence, their honorable acquittal by the Court of Circuit, and the propriety of upholding the decisions of the Courts, observes that it would be manifest injustice to delay their restoration any longer, and that it is his intention to re-appoint them immediately; adding that delicacy towards myself had alone withheld him from adopting this measure, until I had left Mangalore and my enquiries were closed.

102. My opinion, that Rungarow and Veeasarow are unfit to remain in the public service, has been elsewhere stated. It does not rest exclusively on the evidence which was before the Court of Circuit. But had it been otherwise, I do not admit their restoration would be a necessary consequence of their acquittal. The province of a Court is to decide on the legal proof of guilt; of the moral proof, society will judge. No private individual, who might suspect his servant of a crime, notwithstanding his acquittal by a Court of Justice, would re-employ him in deference to the decision of the Judge, and I do not see why the public authorities are not to exercise a similar discretion. Mr. Cameron, it is true, entertains no suspicion against Rungarow and Veeasarow, but his superiors may not feel equally satisfied of their innocence, and, *prima facie*, it is surely not so unreasonable as he thinks, to doubt it, when it is remembered that, in addition to my own opinion, the Criminal Judge, after a very protracted enquiry, must have considered the evidence sufficient to convict them, if not refuted; and that the Circuit Judge when he ordered them to be released without trial, had no counter-evidence before him.

103. But whether my views on these points be correct or not, there can be no question, I think, that Mr. Cameron ought to have adopted the proposed course, on my responsibility, pending a reference to the Government from whom the accused parties would doubtless have obtained reparation, for any wrong which they might have suffered at my hands; and I must be allowed to doubt if, in declining to do this, he was actuated so much by that love of justice, to which he lays a somewhat exclusive claim, as by a desire to evince to myself and to the public, how lightly he regarded my opinions and my authority. The style of his communication bears me out in this construction of his conduct. It is evidently dictated by a wish to affront, rather than to conciliate. Had my duties called me again to Canara after the publication of such a letter, with what degree of comfort to myself, or of benefit to the service, could I have discharged them?

104. It has unfortunately happened, that in most of the questions which have come under my consideration in Canara, I have seen reason to differ from Mr. Cameron, but I have always studied to avoid any disagreeable collision. I have abstained from arrogating to myself any doubtful authority, nor can Mr. Cameron point out, in my official communications, a single passage, of which he has a right to complain. I hope, therefore, that I may be excused for insisting strongly, though, I trust, not with unbecoming warmth, on the treatment which I have met with in return. To pass it over altogether would scarcely have been consistent with my duty; for the public service must suffer, if Members of the Board of Revenue deputed to the provinces on difficult and important missions, receive from the chief local Officer in their own department, to whom they must principally look for support, no greater shew of deference and respect than, during the last few months of my stay in Canara, it has been my fortune to experience from Mr. Cameron.

105. I regret the great delay which has occurred in submitting my reports. Much time was lost before the Complainants against Manoel Prubhoo and Kristna Row, respectively, came forward; and the materials for a report on the assessment not being then ready, I was unable to avail myself of the interval, to dispose of that part of my task. As my investigation of the complaints proceeded, the field of enquiry extended; and it was th

middle of May, 1832, before all the evidence could be taken. The number of papers requiring to be turned into English was 296; many of them being of considerable length; and from the difficulty of procuring competent translators, the greater part of this work fell upon myself. Since my materials were prepared, I have had a troublesome duty in arranging and commenting upon them; but from the importance of the questions at issue, I trust that the time has not been thrown away. The same consideration must plead my excuse for troubling Government with the perusal of so voluminous a record. My bare opinions might have been stated in a short compass, but it was impossible to state my reasons and to afford the means of pronouncing upon them, without going into great detail. The necessity of having part of the papers copied before the whole were ready, has led to some repetition, and some defects of arrangement, which cannot now be remedied, and will, I hope, be overlooked.

106. In reviewing the remarks which I have recorded, on the cases of Manoel Prubhoo and Kristna Row I am not without some apprehension of appearing in the light rather of an advocate, endeavouring to make the best of one side of a question, than of a Judge, calmly weighing the reasons on both sides. I beg therefore to observe that, in the present case, I consider the Government to be the arbiters, and myself an advocate, pleading for the side on which he conscientiously believes truth and justice to preponderate.

107. The whole of the petitions from Canara, referred to me, with the letters noted in the margin, are herewith returned. In this report, and the one addressed to the Board of Revenue, I have given such information regarding the state of the District and the true nature of the late commotions as appears to render a more particular notice of those petitions unnecessary.

Calicut,
17th January, 1833.

(Signed) J. STOKES,
Commissioner.