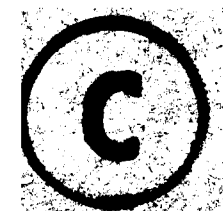


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RECORDS OF THE CUDDAPATH DISTRICT

VOL. III - 1915

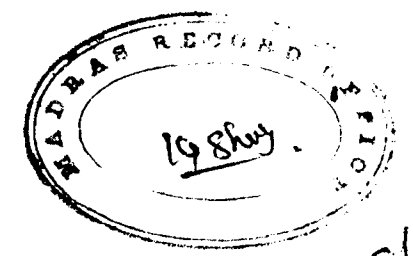


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OF THE
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT
Vol III

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 * தி. மாதம் 1990 வருடம் *
 * செப்பனிட முடிந்தது *
 * தி. மாதம் 1990 வருடம் *
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OFFICIAL REPORT OF A REVOLT

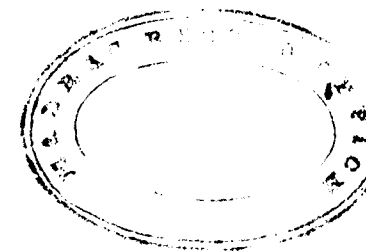
BY

Polegar Narsimha Reddy in Koileuntla Taluk

(which formed part of Cuddapah District)

in 1846

Vol. III.



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JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 441.*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th July 1846.*

READ—the following papers:—

FROM—the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah. 12th July 1846, No. 5.

Letter No. 1
in Vol. I.

FROM—the Magistrate of Bellary. 17th and 18th July 1846, Nos. 11 & 12.

FROM—the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah. 20th July 1846, No. 6,

Letter No. 2
in Vol. I.

Extract Minute Consultation in the Military department. 22nd July 1846, No. 3233.

Para 1. The Most Noble the Governor in Council has had under his consultation the reports furnished by the Magistrates of Cuddapah and Bellary of the outrages committed by Mujgaree Narasimha Reddy, a pensioned Poligar of Uyyalavada in the former District, and approves of the measures adopted by both these officers for his apprehension,

2. His Lordship in Council agrees with the Magistrate of Bellary in considering it advisable that Narasimha Reddy should be publicly proclaimed a rebel, and a reward offered for his capture; and as the Magistrate of Cuddapah has also recommended the measure, he resolves to direct that officer to issue a proclamation declaring, under the authority of Government, Narasimha Reddy to be a *rebel*, and to offer a reward of Rs. 1,000 for his capture.

3. The Magistrate of Cuddapah will take measures for making the proclamation public throughout his own and the neighbouring provinces of Bellary and Kurnool.

4. Mr. Cochrane will be pleased to send copy of his letter of the 20th instant duly signed.

(True extract.)

(Signed) E. P. THOMSON,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 522.*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 5th September 1846.*

READ—the following papers:—

Extract Minutes Consultation in the Military department. 26th August 1846, No. 3887.

Para 1. The Most Noble the Governor in Council entirely approves of the proceedings of Brigadier-General Anderson as highly judicious and fully called for by the representations made to him.

2. His Lordship in Council purposes to direct the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah to submit immediately to Government a full report, pointing out distinctly the specific causes, proximate and the remote, of the late disturbances, the immediate cause which led the Poligar Narasimha Reddy to take up arms against the Government, and the causes of the disaffection of the Kattubady peons, who joined him.



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3. The Collector and Magistrate will also be instructed to report the measures he would propose to guard against the recurrence of similar outbreaks, more especially the precautions he would suggest for removing those immediate causes of disaffection and opposition to the Government which led the Poligar to acts of violence and rebellion,

(A true extract.)

(Signed) E. P. THOMSON,
Secretary to Government.

To
The Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 546.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 15th September 1846.

READ—the following papers:—

FROM—the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah. 10th August 1846 No. 9.

Letter No. 4
in Vol. I.

Adverting to the further communication which has been received from the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah respecting the outbreak of the Poligar Narasimha Reddy, the Most Noble the Governor in Council deems it desirable that measures should be adopted for bringing to immediate trial and punishment the parties who may have been apprehended by the local authorities as having been engaged, or otherwise aided and abetted in the late disturbance in that district.

2. For this purpose His Lordship in Council has commissioned Mr. S. Scott under the provisions of Regulation 20 of 1802 and Act V of 1841, to try all such prisoners who may be forwarded to him by the Magistracy of Cuddapah.

3. His Lordship in Council deems it of the utmost importance that the sittings should be commenced upon without delay and held in the town of Cuddapah, and he relies on the Commissioner executing the duty assigned to him with the greatest diligence and with as much expedition as is compatible with an accurate and deliberate investigation.

4. The Commissioner is authorised to employ whatever temporary establishment may be necessary for preparing the record of the trials to be submitted to the Foujdaree Adalat, reporting the charge for the same in a contingent bill for the sanction of Government.

5. The Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah will supply the Commissioner with a copy of all his reports to the Government relating to the proceedings of the Poligar Narasimha Reddy, and a copy of the resolutions of Government dated 27th July 1846 No. 441 and 5th September 1846 No. 522, together with the reports received from the Magistrate of Bellary on the same subject will be furnished to the Commissioner with a request that he will thoroughly investigate the causes which have led to the late outbreak, and report fully upon all the points on which information is required by Government.

Dated 17th
and 18th July
1846 and 9th
September
1846.

(A true extract.)

(Signed) E. P. THOMSON,
Secretary to Government.

To
The acting Magistrate of Cuddapah.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 598.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 1st October 1846.

READ—the following papers:—

FROM—the Quarter-Master-General of the Army. 14th September 1846 No. 57.

* * * *

FROM—the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah. 7th September 1846 No. 10.

Letter N
in Vol.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Military department.

17th September 1846, No. 4128.

Para 1. The Governor in Council observes from the letter from the Quarter-Master-General of the Army dated 14th September that the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah has now made a fresh demand for troops after having a few days before dispensed with their services and allowed them to return to their stations; he reports also the return of the Poligar Narasimha Reddy to the Yerramala hills. The Governor in Council cannot but view the apparently vacillating proceedings of the acting Magistrate unfavourably, in which he is confirmed by that officer's letter of the 7th September, and he thinks it time for the Government to interfere and to direct that the most active and effectual measures be taken without delay to put down the disturbances in the district.

2. The Governor in Council, therefore, desires the Acting Magistrate to double the rewards for the apprehension of the Poligar and of his principal adherents, and on occasions of this nature Mr. Cochrane is authorised to offer rewards without waiting for the orders of Government. The Acting Magistrate will be pleased to supply the information and state the services for which he requires the troops leaving the disposition of them entirely to the Officer Commanding, as after a perusal of all the papers connected with these disturbances the Government have the greatest confidence in General Anderson's opinion and measures.

3. The Acting Magistrate will submit for sanction the charge he may incur on account of the temporary Sibbandy Police referred to in para 2 of his letter.

4. Ordered that paras 1 to 3 of the foregoing resolution with the letter from the Quarter-Master-General of the Army, dated 14th September 1846, be communicated to the Military department.

(A true extract.)

(Signed) E. P. THOMSON,
Secretary to Government.

To
The Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 621.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 9th October 1846.

READ—the following papers:—

FROM—Mr. S. Scott, Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Kurnool.

21st September 1846 No. 7.

FROM—Mr. M. Murray. 26th September 1846 No. 1079.

* * * *

Para 1. Under the circumstances represented by Mr. Scott in the communication recorded above, the Governor in Council cancels that gentleman's appointment of Commissioner for the trial of the prisoners engaged in the disturbances at Cuddapah, as also the appointment of Mr. M. Murray to act as Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Kurnool and Banganapally during Mr. Scott's employment on other duty.

2. The Governor in Council now resolves under the provisions of Regulation 20 of 1802, and Act V of 1841, to appoint Mr. W. A. D. Inglis Commissioner for the trial of all such persons who may be forwarded to him by the Magistracy of Cuddapah as having been engaged in the disturbances in that district.

3. The Governor in Council also resolves to appoint Mr. M. Murray to act as Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. Inglis on other duty or until further orders.

4. The foregoing resolutions and the extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 15th September 1846 No. 546, together with the previous correspondence, as noted in the margin, will be communicated to the Commissioner now appointed, and he will be requested to be guided by the instructions therein laid down and furnish full information on all the points to which attention has been called by Government. He will obtain from the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah the reports submitted by that officer to Government relating to the proceedings of the Poligar Narasimha Reddy and his adherents.

5. Ordered that the foregoing resolutions be also communicated for the information and guidance of the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah, and the Court of Foujdaree Udalat, Para 1 to Mr. Scott and Paras 1 to 3 to Mr. Murray and to the Civil Auditor.

(True extract.)

(Signed) E. P. THOMSON,
Secretary to Government.

To
The Ag. Magistrate of Cuddapah.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 625.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 13th October 1846.

Referring to the orders of Government contained in Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 9th October 1846 No. 621 appointing a Commissioner for the trial of the prisoners engaged in the disturbances at Cuddapah the Governor in Council requests the Ag Magistrate of Cuddapah will submit to Government on an early date a report of the number of cases and prisoners he may have ready for committal.

(A True extract.)

(Signed) E. P. THOMSON.
Secy to Govt.

To
The Ag. Magistrate of Cuddapah.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 719.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 13th November 1846.

Read again letters from the Ag Magistrate of Cuddapah and Magistrate of Bellary, dated respectively 7th and 8th October 1846, Nos. 18 and 23 and recorded in Minutes of Consultation dated 3rd November.

Read also the following papers:—

Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation in the Military department 26th and 30th October 1846 Nos. 967 and 982.

Para 1. The Governor in Council observes that Mr. Cochrane has overlooked in his explanation, the important consideration that he had himself reported a short time before he

Letter No. 8
in Vol. I.

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dismissed the troops, that the Poligar had assembled a band of (9,000) nine thousand followers and it should have been manifest to him, that so long as Narasimhareddy was at large, the general distrust and sense of insecurity so prevalent in his district and so injurious would continue to exist if the troops were withdrawn; his conduct in suddenly dismissing the troops and then recalling them cannot therefore be viewed in any other light than as evidencing under the circumstances of his District a vacillating and defective judgment.

2. It is obvious also from the immediate return of the Poligar on the withdrawal of the troops, and the events which followed that Mr. Cochrane had not sufficient or trustworthy information of the alleged destitute and fugitive condition of the Poligar, and it was his duty to have retained the services of the Military and to have left nothing untried until the Poligar and his adherents were, as they have now been apprehended.

3. The activity of the acting Magistrate of Cuddapah and that of the officers of the 19th Regiment in the movements reported in the communications adverted to at the head of these proceedings and which ended in the capture of the Reddy have the approbation of Government.

4. Adverting to all the circumstances and to the difficulty which has been experienced in apprehending the Poligar, the Governor in Council is of opinion that all Troops should not, even now, be remanded to their posts, but that a smaller body should be retained on Field service in the neighbourhood of the Hills, or wherever they may be most useful, and that the acting Magistrate should not cease his exertions but continue them with vigour, till every leader or adherent of any influence, who has taken part with the Poligar, is secured.

5. The people will no doubt willingly aid the authorities and by the offer of reward and active measures, many of the habitual disturbers of the peace who have joined Narasimha Reddy, may, it is probable, be apprehended and convicted, and a check thus given to gang-robbery for years, if prompt and energetic measures are now pursued; a free pardon might also be offered to the least guilty of the Poligar's adherents, and the information they afford used for the apprehension and conviction of the leaders and chief actors in the late disturbances.

6. The attention of the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah will be directed to these objects, and the Magistrate of Bellary and Agent in Kurnool will be instructed to pursue the same course in their respective districts.

7. The rewards which have been offered for the apprehension of Narasimha Reddy and his adherents will be paid without delay to the Troops by whom they were captured, care being taken that all participate who were either present at the capture of the Poligar, or assisted in discovering his retreat. The Officer Commanding will report the mode in which the distribution has been made.

8. It is desirable that the opportunity should be taken of ascertaining the character and localities of the Yerramala and Nallamala hills, in order that the officers of Government may be able to act on any future occasion with more information regarding these fastnesses and Forts in the heart of the District, than they appear now to possess.

9. The Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works will accordingly be requested to report the mode in which the enquiry may be prosecuted, whether by a local investigation or a regular survey by professional officers.

10. The Acting Magistrate will report whether there are any particular ghats or passes where Police Force could be advantageously posted, to prevent bodies of gang robbers or other plunderers taking refuge in the hills.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished for the information and guidance of the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah.

(A true extract)

(Signed) W. G. MONTGOMERY,
Offg Secretary to Government.

To
The Ag. Magistrate of Cuddapah.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 732.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 17th November 1846.

READ:—

Letter No. 9
in Vol. I.

The following letter from the Ag. Magistrate of Cuddapah
23rd October 1846, No. 14.

Before passing orders on the subject of the foregoing letter the Governor in Council resolves to await the issue of the trials which are now being proceeded within Cuddapah as well as the receipt of the report which the Commissioner has been desired to furnish.

(A true extract)

(Signed) W. G. MONTGOMERY,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

To

The Ag. Magistrate of Cuddapah.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 820.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 22nd December 1846.

READ—the following papers:—

Letter No. 10

Letter from the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah, 23rd October 1846. No. 14.

Letter No. 11
in Vol. I.

FROM—the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah.

16th November 1846. No. 17.

Para 1.—The Governor in Council is not prepared, as at present informed, to sanction the course recommended by the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah in para. 3 of his letter dated 23rd October to the effect that the 500 Outtoobady peons implicated in the later disturbances of Narasimha Reddi should all be deprived of their hereditary emoluments, and proposes to await the report of the Commissioner to ascertain if this class had any grievances; even if there were no just cause of complaint, a measure of so general a character, and which would deprive a large body of individuals and their families of the accustomed means of subsistence, without distinguishing those who took a more active part in the outrages, from those who were misled and merely followed some leader, is unadvisable as calculated to promote and perpetuate ill-feeling and discontent.

2. The Governor in Council, resolves, therefore to instruct the acting Magistrate to select the most forward and active partisans of the rebel poligar and make a severe example of those who may have first joined and assisted him, as well as of those who may have taken the lead in the late disturbances, but to deal out a different measure to the others. In respect of that portion represented as the rabble, he desires the same course may be followed, an example being made of the most prominent or the worst characters, and ordinary security being taken from others, but he would not issue any proclamation of the nature suggested, as it may be misunderstood and induce the people to think lightly of such high offences as have been committed.

3. The Governor in Council is pleased to observe that the suggestions offered in 4th para of the acting Magistrate's letter dated 16th November are in accordance with the views of the Government.

(A True Extract.)

(Signed) W. G. MONTGOMERY,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

To

The Ag. Magistrate of Cuddapah.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 148.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under the date 2nd March 1847.

READ—the following letters:—

From the Special Commissioner at Cuddapah. 19th January 1847.—No. 48.

Vol. II.

From Do. Do. 20th February No.

Para 3.—His Lordship in Council is desirous that the acting Collector should submit his view of the causes of the outbreak and opinion generally on the Special Commissioner's communication, copy of which will be furnished to him for that purpose.

4. As Mr. Inglis states in his letter of the 20th ultimo, that the proceedings of the trials now before him will be closed by the 15th instant and that there are no other persons at present remaining for committal, His Lordship in Council requests the Court of Foujdaree Adalat will instruct that officer to resume charge of his duties as Civil and Sessions Judge from that date but to continue in his capacity of Special Commissioner to dispose of any cases that may hereafter be committed by the Magistracy connected with the disturbances in Cuddapah. Mr. MURRAY at present officiating for Mr. INGLIS will be asked to take up his appointment as Sub Collector and Joint-Magistrate of Cuddapah on being relieved.

(A True Extract)

(Signed) W. G. MONTGOMERY,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

The Ag. Magistrate of Cuddapah.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 191.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under the date the 16th March 1847.

The Most Noble the Governor in Council desires to be informed of the measures adopted by the acting Magistrate of Cuddapah for the apprehension of Gossyen Venkiah who from the evidence given in several of the trials before the Special Commissioner, would appear to have been one of the most active and influential of the followers of Narasimha Reddi. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that every possible exertion should be made to secure this person and to bring him to trial.

(A True Extract)

(Signed) W. G. MONTGOMERY,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

No. 243.

From

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. ANDERSON,

Commanding Ceded districts.

To

THE COLLECTOR & MAGISTRATE OF CUDDAPAH.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that consequent upon a report received from MAJOR OSBORNE, Commanding Cuddapah, of the Poligar Narasimha Reddi having appeared with his adherents in considerable force in the neighbourhood of Cumbum, I ordered the

immediate march of a detachment of 200 rank and file, all that could be spared from Bellary under the Command of MAJOR RAID C.B., of the 6th Native Infantry on Gazulapalle, where they may be expected to arrive on the 6th proximo. I have also made a request to Mr Scott, the Commissioner in Kurnool, that a further detail of 2 Companies or 150 rank and file, or even a smaller number, may be sent from the Garrison of Kurnool to the same point, so as to arrive there by the 6th proximo and join the detachment under MAJOR RAID, who has been nominated to the command of the whole of the troops employed in the field. MAJOR RAID has been directed to place himself in communication with the Civil and Military authorities in the districts of Cuddapah, Cumbum and Kurnool.

I have further deemed it necessary to make a requisition to the Resident at Hyderabad for the services of a regiment of Native Infantry to proceed direct from Secunderabad to Cumbum, by the stages noted in the margin with a view to the speedy subjugation of the refractory Poligar and his followers—the Corps to be ordered on this service may be expected to arrive at Yaliseram on the left bank of the Krishna on or about the 6th proximo and I request that you will be so good as to send instructions to the Sub-Collector and Magistrate at Cumbum to use his best efforts to ensure the immediate and expeditious transport of the Corps across that river and in furnishing them with the necessary supplies.

Should the operations now in progress and intermediate measures prove successful in putting down effectually the rebellion of the Poligar and his followers, I beg that the earliest information thereof may be transmitted to the Officer Commanding the Corps sent on this service from Secunderabad, in order to its immediate return to its station.

I have the honour to be

Head-quarters—CEDED DISTRICTS,
BELLARY, 29th July 1846.

(S)

BRIGADIER-GENERAL,
Commanding Ceded Districts,

No. 268.

From

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. ANDERSON,
Commanding Ceded District.

To

J. H. COCHRANE Esq.,
Collector & Magistrate.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 241 of the 1st instant with its accompaniments, and to acquaint you that in adopting the course which I deemed it proper to pursue in order effectually to put down the rebellion which existed within the Collectorate of Cuddapah, I was not influenced by any such causes as those assigned by you in the 4th and last paras of your letter now under acknowledgement, but by the following facts. First, that you estimated the number of the poligar's followers at 9,000 armed men, and estimated that he had been joined by the whole of the Outtubadi or hereditary police. Secondly, that the state of excitement and alarm throughout nearly the whole of the Cuddapah Collectorate, even extending to the frontier of the Bellary district—in the absence of any information from you as to the cause of such excitement beyond the fact of the unlawful assembly of Narasimha Reddi and his adherents, afforded strong grounds for believing the universally admitted fact, that the poligar had many well-wishers in the Cuddapah division, ready to take advantage of the paucity of troops, and willing to join or co-operate with him, if the opportunity offered of doing so with fancied impunity.

Such causes formed, in my judgment, ample and just grounds for the measures pursued, more especially as I had no assurance from you that the outbreak and disaffection was confined to Narasimha Reddi and his assembled followers.

It would be strange indeed if the movement of troops designedly for the purpose of putting down rebellion of affording protection and security and giving confidence to the peaceable and well disposed portion of the population, should have been the cause of the great excitement which you truly state to have prevailed in the town of Cuddapah and other parts of the district, facts which I presume must, more than any other, have made it necessary that an escort of a Native officer and 85 men should accompany you on your journey from Cuddapah to join Captain Nott's detachment only then a few miles distant.

Captain Nott and Captain Coats each with one company will be directed to comply with your wishes in whatever way you may see fit to employ them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. ANDERSON,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL,
Commanding Ceded Districts.

Head-quarters—CEDED DISTRICTS,
BELLARY, 6th August 1846.

No. 292.

FROM,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, J. ANDERSON,
COMMANDING CEDED DISTRICTS.

To

J. H. COCHRANE Esq.,
Ag. Collector & Dist. Magistrate of
Cuddapah.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 242 under date the 7th instant, and considering it proper that you should be fully acquainted with the circumstances which had induced me to order the reinforcement from Bellary as well as to call for the services of a corps from Secunderabad, I beg, in reference to the 3rd paragraph of your letter under reply and to my letters of the 29th ultimo and 6th instant, to offer the following observations.

First. That in addition to the circumstances already stated, I had before me the fact of the rebel Poligar having, in the midst and under the eye of the Native Police and Revenue servants, effected preparations which must have occupied days if not weeks.

Second. Of his having been joined by those who were considered the guardians of the public peace.

Third. Of his being supported by a large body of armed adherents, while the common occurrence of gang robbery throughout the Cuddapah districts, afforded strong presumptive evidence that, for the sake of plunder alone, such characters would not scruple to join in any enterprise which promised impunity in the exercise of their lawless vocation, and that thus, the insurgent force might speedily be increased to an extent which would require all the means I had calculated upon to put it down.

Fourth. That the insurgents had afforded a marked determination not to yield to an inferior force, having opposed Lieut Watson's detachment in a daring contest which lasted for upwards of six hours; and although in truth repulsed, yet continued to hold their ground.

Fifthly. That the natural inference to be drawn from the very general state of alarm and excitement which prevailed throughout the district was, that there were many such men as Narasimhareddi who, if the opportunity of acting with impunity offered, were equally ready to distinguish themselves in acts of plunder and violence.

On this view of the whole question, and in the absence of more authentic intelligence, I felt myself called upon to act as communicated in my letter to you of the 29th ultimo. If you believed that no disaffection existed except in the Poligar's neighbourhood and that he was not likely to meet with encouragement and support in the event of his holding out for a brief period, or gaining any partial success, I can only regret that you did not communicate to me your opinions, as, on any such assurance from you, I should not have called for the services of a corps from the nearest division, whatever other course I might deem it proper to pursue. Yet, in the array of means more than adequate to the real, though not the supposed, exigency I cannot see much to be regretted. A fact has been exhibited which will have its moral influence on the minds of the well disposed and loyal portion of the community as well as on the disaffected or other disturbers of the public peace. A regiment has been brought from Secunderabad to the frontier of the Cuddapah Collectorate, in the short space of a week, ready to enter and crush any open or avowed enemy to public order nor will the demonstration from this side, though on a smaller scale, be without its effect.

The paucity of troops is no doubt a matter of notoriety, and an encouragement to such men as Narasinga Reddy; be this however as it may, it has been clearly demonstrated that a very brief period suffices to bring forward the means of speedily crushing any and all such disturbers of the public peace, as the rebel Poligar and his followers; and hence a whole some and useful lesson has been taught the Natives of the Cuddapah Collectorate. ~~we may indulge the hope that public tranquillity and good order are not likely to be~~ disturbed. I trust Government will be disposed to take the same view of the question and approve of all that has been done.

I think it will be advisable for some time at least, to have two instead of one company at Cumbum, and I have in consequence directed Captain YOUNGHURAND, when his presence is no longer required in the immediate neighbourhood of the Nallamalla hills, to move with his detachment into Cumbum and assume the command of that post.

Should you require a company in the west side of the hill for any lengthened period, it will be necessary to relieve Captain Coars and his party.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. ANDERSON
Brigadier General,
Commanding Ceded Districts.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CEDED DISTRICTS,
BELLARY 14th August 1846. - }

No. 697.

Bellary 2. Magistrate's
27th July 1846.

From,

A. MELLOR Esq.,
Magistrate of Bellary.

To

J. H. COCHRANE Esq.,
Ag. Magistrate of Cuddapah.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of the 25th instant, No. 694, I have the honour to transmit copy of an ~~urree~~ from the Head of Police of Panchapollam together with the *Savalnamah* therein referred to.

2. It will be observed from these papers that Pundeconah Yerra Chennamanaid, a pensioned Poligar of the Panchapolem taluk of this district in the receipt of an allowance of Rs. 1137-8-0 per annum from my treasury besides large *Kuam* in land, proposes himself to apprehend Narsim reddy (who has taken refuge in the Nulla mulah hills) on condition of being paid a *batta* of Rs. 8 *per diem* for the subsistence of a party of *Baders* whom he proposes to take with him 100 in number. These *Baders* are the *Cuttubadi* peons forming the hereditary police of the district and the most likely persons to seize the rebel as they can go into the hills where he may have taken shelter.

3. Should you require the services of Yerra Chennamanaid, I shall direct him to proceed at once and appear before you on receiving your reply.

4. It appears from your letter that the Reddy has been joined by some of the *Cuttubadi* peons of Koilkuntla. There are many of these men who go by that name, who have long since thrown up their lands and are so only in name; I have no reason to suppose that the peons of Panchapolem would prove unfaithful. They have large enams and are not likely to join a vagabond like Narsim Reddy. If you have no men of the description of Chennamanik who has great influence I recommend you to give his proposal serious consideration. I should recommend also that he be allowed to take with 200 of the peons.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. MELLOR,
Magistrate.

No. 818.

BELLARY DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
On circuit at Hospet, 7-9-1846.

From,

A. MELLOR Esq.,
MAGISTRATE OF BELLARY.

To

J. H. COCHRANE Esq.,
Ag. Magistrate, Cuddapah.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the date 31st ultimo No. 287. I have the honour to recall to your recollection, the contents of an *express* written by you * informing me that you would avail yourself of the services of Chennamanai and that you had written to him direct, you were already advised by me of the terms upon which those services were available. On what ground you can now state that on Chennamanai appearing before you, as you had never sent for him, you desired him to return, when I at this moment hold copy of your *taked* written direct to the Poligar and by name. I am at a loss to imagine. I hold it of the greatest importance to keep faith with these men. I request therefore that you will inform me by return of post what can be the meaning of these contradictory proceedings as I shall immediately submit the matter for the consideration of Government.

* Dated
Muthialapad
31 A. M.
4th August
1846.

2. I take this opportunity to request as the scenes of the violence related are on my immediate frontier, that you will inform me whether in addition to the plunder of 'Nesum' further outrages have been committed. The plunder of Auk by a party of 500 men by open violence having this day been reported to me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) A. MELLOR,
Magistrate.

No. 871.

BELLARY DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
On circuit, at Gooty, 25-9-1846,

From,

A. MELLOR Esq.,
MAGISTRATE OF BELLARY.

To

S. SCOTT Esq.,
Commissioner in Kurnool.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of the 28rd inst, I have the honour to acquaint you, that from a report received last night by *Express* from Mr. Daniell who had been at Mulkapoor, it appears, that the rebel Narasimreddy and his followers have escaped from that town and returning over the hills, had plundered Monnemadugoo and proceeded in the direction of "Aowk" having previously received their supplies at Mulkapoor and decamped, with such arms as they could find in the village.

2. Mr. Daniell states that till informed by him, the *Amuldar* of Dhone did not appear to be aware of the Reddy's vicinity, or of his receiving supplies as above specified. Neither does the *Amuldar* seem to suspect that there is every appearance of the Reddy of Mulkapoor and other village authorities being supporters of Narsim Reddy and his followers or of their being secreted about the place for some days.

8. Under these circumstances, it appears necessary by a combined movement of all available police from the three districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary to attempt to capture the rebel and his followers. He is still in the Yerramala hills and if you agree with me, I would suggest your despatching all available assistance as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(8d) A. MELLOR.

To

J. H. COCHRANE Esq.,
Ag. Magistrate of Cuddapah for his information.

No. 147.

From,

S. SCOTT Esq.,
Agent to the Government of Fort St. George,
Kurnool.

To

J. H. COCHRANE Esq.,
Ag. Magistrate of Cuddapah.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant requesting me to send a body of 400 Cuttubadies in the direction of Onk and Sungapeta, to co-operate with a police force you are about to send into the Yerramala hills.

2. Before putting the Government to the expense of Rs. 80 a day for ~~such~~, I request you will be so good as to favour me with an outline of your intended operations, in order that I may be able to give some instructions to the Cuttubadies as to what is expected of them.

3. I cannot believe that the numerous bodies of Cuttubadies hitherto employed have never come across the Reddy or his chief followers, but if it is really the case that no party should ever have fallen in with him, I think it must be regarded as a proof of want of exertion, but I think it much more likely that either through fear of inclination he has been allowed to escape. It must be acknowledged that as yet the Cuttubadies and village police have effected nothing, and no public servant feels any confidence that they would not desert him at the moment of danger. To ensure the capture of these disturbers of the peace and to restore confidence, some definite plan of proceedings should be arranged, instead of the desultory operations which seen hitherto have been carried on, and to this end I consider the aid of a small military force absolutely necessary.

4. I would therefore suggest that you should make an application to the General Commanding the Division for two Light companies; they might be divided into parties of 25 men, and to each party might be added 25 Peons and 50 Cuttubadies (I have no doubt the latter will act well in company with the Sepoys and Peons), there will then be eight parties of 100 men each, who should be sent into different parts of the hills with instructions to pursue the rebels whenever they may hear of them. There is nothing in the Yerramala hills to obstruct such a plan, because the jungle is no where extensive and the hills are intersected with roads and paths, and contain numerous villages. In addition to this I think that if three more companies were stationed in parties of fifty men in different parts of the disturbed taluks it would have the effect of restoring confidence and preventing the ill-disposed from joining the Reddy.

5. On the receipt of your answer to this I shall take such measures for co-operating with you as may appear advisable.

I have honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) S. SCOTT,
Agent to the Government.

KURNOOL DISTRICT,
Camp—Almoor,
16th September 1846.

No. 221 of 1846.

To

A. MELLOR Esq.,
Collector and Magistrate,
Bellary.

Sir,

With reference to your despatch order dated 15th instant I do myself the honour to transmit for your information the translation of a further communication which I have addressed to His Highness the Nizam's Government, on the subject of the arrest of Mujjaree Narasim Reddy, Poligar, who it is understood is still in arms in the Cuddapah District against the Company's authorities.

I have etc,

(Signed) J. S. FEASER,
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency, }
29th July 1846.

Translation of a note from the Resident at Hyderabad to Loorajool Moolk Bahadoor, dated 29-7-1846/4 Shabar 1262.

I regret to observe that I have not received an answer from you to my note of the 20th instant/25th Rajab, regarding the apprehension of a Poligar named Mujjaree Nursim Reddy, who had committed disturbances in the Company's territory. As this person is understood to be still in arms and attended by a considerable body of adherents, and that it is probable they will attempt to cross the river into the Nizam's territory if driven from that of the Honourable Company, I request that you will be so good as to favour me with a reply to my first note on this subject and that the *Circar* will be pleased to repeat its injunctions, to the Talukdars and

[14]

Zamindars, especially the Zamindar of Gadwal, on the northern bank of the Kistna, to exercise the utmost vigilance, and to endeavour by every means to seize the delinquent Poligar, in the event of his coming within their jurisdiction, under the penalty in case of failure, of incurring the severest punishment.

(True copy and translation)

(Signed) ILLEGIBLE,
Assistant Resident.

To
THE ACTING MAGISTRATE,
Cuddapah.

SIR,

On the morning of the 24th instant at 4 o'clock A.M., I marched from Gazoopalli and arrived at Krishnamahettypalli after a most fatiguing march about 3½ o'clock P.M., when receiving certain intelligence of an attack having been made on Lieut Watson at Giddaloor on the 23rd instant and that the insurgents were then at Mundlapad about 8 miles from here, I immediately ordered the men to clean their masks, and proceed to attack them which occurred at 5 o'clock P.M., and in about half an hour having driven them from the village; they principally fled in the direction of Khota Khota. On account of the darkness and the heavy rains that had fallen, and the men and officers being without food the whole day I was now reluctantly obliged to relinquish the pursuit after killing between 20 and 30 men and taking 35 prisoners with several gingals and other arms.

Krishnamahettypalli,
July 29, 1846.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Captain.

To
THE OFFICER COMMANDING FIELD DETACHMENT,
19th Regiment, N. I.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you the detachment under my command was attacked on the night of the 22nd instant at Giddaloor when I succeeded in driving back the insurgents.

On the morning of the 23rd instant about 4,000 insurgents with several gingals commanded in person by Narain Reddi Poligar again attacked me; finding they had every advantage from the surrounding shelter, I took up my position in a dilapidated fort, which I held till past 5 o'clock P.M., when my ammunition being nearly expended, and no assistance arriving, I charged and dispersed them and got possession of the village, killing between 100 or 200 and taking 7 gingals which I destroyed. About 6 o'clock P.M., they again collected and considering to dilapidate a fort was untenable by so small a party and my ammunition nearly expended, I thought it advisable to take up a position at Savole about 4 miles distant where I remained till next day, expecting some information from Captain Note in which I was disappointed. Hearing that the insurgents intended to proceed to Uambam by a different road to the one I occupied, I proceeded then to render assistance.

Krishnamahettypalli,
July 29th, 1846.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) ILLEGIBLE,
Com. Detach. 19th Regiment.

[15]

MADRAS, 3RD DECEMBER 1846.

FROM

H. D. PHILLIPS Esq.,
Registrar to the Court of Foujdaree Udalat.

TO

W. A. D. INGLIS,
Spl. Commissioner, at Cuddapah.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter dated the 12th ultimo suggesting under circumstances stated, the issue of certain instructions to the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah regarding the commitment of individuals concerned in the late disturbances in the district of Cuddapah, I am desired by the Judges of the Foujdaree Udalat to annex for your information a transcript of

the paper noted marginally, the communication of which to the Acting Magistrate seems to them to be calculated to obviate the inconveniences likely to arise from the transmission to your Court of the large number of individuals under examination before the Magistracy.

Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 25th July 1837,
No. 687.

I have etc.,
(Signed) H. D. PHILLIPS,
Registrar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 687.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 25th July 1837.

READ—the following letter from the Registrar of the Foujdaree Udalat.

(Here enter 17-7-1837, No. 205.)

Para 1. In the case referred to in the foregoing papers, it is stated 115 individuals are included, of whom 42 have been examined by the Magistrate of Canara each of these, Mr. Lewis states, "admits the commission of acts which fully constitute the crime of rebellion" but that "there is no evidence of the commission of personal violence by any one of them." From this it would seem that Mr. Lewis considers the mere circumstance of having been found in arms or in the rank of the insurgents, an offence sufficient to constitute the crime of rebellion, but the Governor in Council is of opinion that unless the individuals referred to by Mr. Lewis have been guilty of the overt acts or any of them, declared by section 11 Regulation VII, of 1808, to constitute rebellion, their offence cannot be said to amount to that crime.

2. As it appears that with the exception of about 13 individuals whom it is intended to bring to trial before the Special Commissioner sitting at Mangalore, the whole of the remaining persons included in the case under consideration, have been induced either from fear or ignorance by the Patails of their villages to join the rebels, and that they have not been guilty of any of the overt acts of rebellion referred to above, the Governor in Council approves of the proposition of the Magistrate to set them at liberty with an admonition, which is accordingly authorised. Had it however been otherwise, he would have felt it to be necessary for the ends of justice, to order them also to be brought to trial before the Special Commissioner, for the orders of Government of the 23rd ultimo do not contemplate that persons guilty of actual rebellion should be exempted from trial and thereby escape the punishment due to their offence.

3. At the time of issuing the orders referred to in the preceding para the Governor in Council was perfectly aware that Magistrates are not empowered to dispose of cases "when acts of rebellion have been committed", nor is it intended by those orders that such cases should be allowed to pass untried by the Special Commissioner at Mangalore, but parties

No. 31.

The Governor in Council approves of the Proceedings of the Special Commissioner in the cases here reported, and sees nothing in the explanation offered by the Joint-Magistrate Mr. Molle, in extenuation of his conduct already noticed.

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

To the Foujdaree Udalat.

(True Copies)

(Signed) J. H. DAVIDSON,
Registrar.

Ordered to be communicated to the Special Commissioner of Cuddapah for his information with reference to his letter dated 8th December 1846.

(Signed) J. H. DAVIDSON,
Registrar.

21-1-1847.

To the Ag. Magistrate of Cuddapah.

Sentence of the Foujdaree Udalat No. 11 on the Calendar of the Special Commissioner of Cuddapah for 1846.

Prosecutor.

Prisoner.

Circar.

...

Majjare Narasimha Reddi.

SEAL OF THE COURT.

The Court of *Foujdaree Udalat* on a deliberate consideration of all the circumstances of the case in evidence before them being of opinion that the proof against the prisoner "MAJJARE NARASIMHA REDDI" is sufficient to convict him of the crime of Rebellion, Murder and Robbery, do convict him thereof; and under the provisions of Sec. 2 Regulation I of 1834, and section 10 of Regulation VIII of 1802, sentence him to suffer death by being hanged, so soon as conveniently can be after the receipt of this warrant, at a spot to be selected by the authorities of the district near the town of Koilkuntla and his body to be subsequently suspended in chains on a high gibbet to be erected on the said spot.

Adverting to para 12 of the Special Commissioner's letter, the Court of *Foujdaree Udalat* beg leave to recommend to Government that either the Magistrate of Cuddapah or one of his Assistants be instructed to select the spot on which the capital sentence (if sanctioned by Government) shall be carried into effect and likewise to be present at and superintend the execution. The Court of *Foujdaree Udalat* direct that their sentence in trial No. 11 be sent to the Special Commissioner together with the whole of the proceedings held in the case, to be submitted to the Officiating Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, for the purpose of being laid before the MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, to the intent that the Court may, in conformity with the provisions of section 5 of Regulation XX of 1802, Regulation I of 1834, and section 5 of Act V of 1841, receive the orders of Government before they discharge their sentence to be carried into execution.

(True Extract)

9th January 1847.

(Signed) J. H. DAVIDSON,
Registrar.

To

The Officiating Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

92.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 6th February 1847.

READ—the following extract from the Proceedings of the *Foujdaree Udalat*.

(Here enter 9th January 1847).

No. 11.

THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL approves of the sentence passed by the *Foujdaree Udalat* on the prisoner "Majjare Narasimha Reddi in Trial No. 11 of the Special Commissioner at Cuddapah, and grants authority for carrying it into effect in the manner proposed

2. THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL desires that the exact spot for executing the sentence be selected by the Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah who should be present at, and superintend the execution and requests the Judges of *Foujdaree Udalat* will issue the necessary instructions for that purpose.

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

(True Copy)

J. H. DAVIDSON,
Registrar.

Under authority of the MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL the Court do accordingly direct that the prisoner "Majjare Narasimha Reddi" do suffer death by being hanged, so soon as conveniently can be after the receipt of this warrant, at a spot to be selected by the acting Magistrate of Cuddapah near the town of Koilkuntla and his body to be subsequently suspended in chains on a high gibbet to be erected on the said spot.

(By order of the Court of *Foujdaree Udalat*)

8th February 1847.

(Signed) J. H. DAVIDSON,
Registrar.

No. 59.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF BELLARY.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a Proclamation certifying that the Rebel Peligar Narasimha Reddi convicted of the Crime of Rebellion has been sentenced by the *Foujdaree Udalat* (which sentence has been confirmed by Government) to suffer death by being hanged that his body is to be subsequently suspended in chains on a high gibbet to be erected on the spot and that the sentence will accordingly be carried into execution at a place near the town of Koilkuntla at 7 A.M. on Monday the 22nd instant and to request that every publicity may be given to the said Proclamation throughout your district.

I have the honour to be, &c

(Signed) J. H. COCHRANE,
Ag. Magistrate.

APPAYYAPALLI,
18th February 1847. }

No. 64.

To

THE ACTING SUB-CRIMINAL JUDGE OF

Cuddapah.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the sentence passed against the prisoner Majjare Narasimha Reddi will be carried into effect in my presence to-morrow at 7 o'clock A.M., at a spot selected near the town of Koilkuntla. The information in regard to the particulars required by Circular Order of *Foujdare Udalat*, 3rd May 1830, shall be afforded on hereafter.

PEDDAPASUPULA.
21st February 1847.

I have etc.,

(Signed) J. H. COCHRANE,
Ag. Magistrate.

No. 65.

To

THE ACTING SUB-CRIMINAL JUDGE,

Cuddapah.

Sir,

Adverting to the 2nd para of Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 6th instant, directing that the exact spot be selected by me for executing the sentence passed on the prisoner Majjare Narasimha Reddi and that I should be present at, and superintend the execution, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Court of *Foujdare Udalat*, that the sentence was carried into effect this morning under my superintendence.

In conformity with the requisition contained in the Circular Order of the *Foujdare Udalat*, 3rd May 1830, I have the honour to state that the capital punishment above referred to, appeared to me to make a great impression on the spectators, the number of whom must have exceeded two thousands, a deep silence having prevailed when the awful ceremony was performed.

The prisoner in his conduct from the time he left Cuddapah until his execution shewed contrition, on the scaffold was composed, he confessed himself guilty of the crimes for which he was about to suffer pleading in extenuation the provocation he had received from the late Tahsildar who had degraded him.

KOILKUNTALA,
22nd February 1847.

I have &c.,

(Signed) J. H. COCHRANE,
Ag. Magistrate.

No. 278.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 13th ultimo, requiring me to submit for the information of Government my view of the causes of the late outbreak in Cuddapah and opinion generally on the Special Commissioner's Report, copy of which accompanied the extract.

2. Opinions unsupported by local experience can be of small weight in the scale against views strengthened by long residence and employment in the district, which was the scene of the disturbance and it is difficult to form a judgment on proposed measures the operation of which must be affected by local and circumstantial causes, without a complete acquaintance with all the bearing of the question. But the conclusions I had come to as to the cause of the outbreak are somewhat at variance with the reasons assigned by the Special Commissioner and as from being engaged, though in a subordinate degree in quelling it, I had some opportunity of hearing the immediate cause that led to it, I feel less hesitation in stating my opinion than I should, if I had been in no way concerned.

8. The rapid succession of Collectors, which is stated to have taken place in Cuddapah, within the last few years, may no doubt have had an injurious effect in the district, but I shall attribute it rather to the natural consequence of a frequent change of measures and difference of views that may be supposed to have been held by such a variety of officers rather than to the sinister motives imputed by the Commissioners. Too much zeal or blameable indifference, different mode of transacting business, different degree of knowledge of the native character and language, coming with repeated changes would naturally tend to unsettle the people and throw them more into the hands of native servant, who if disposed to take advantage of it, would find the opportunities of corruption greatly facilitate it.

4. Mr. INGLE is clear and decided in his opinion as to the causes of the outbreak, which he considers to have been threatening some time before in consequence of interference with certain inams. He says it was the resumption of certain Cuttoobady inams which immediately lead to the insurrection and in another place "it is obvious that the insurrection was in the first instance solely that of the Cuttoobadies and their minds" and a little after, "it is also I think equally obvious and is indeed notorious that the resumption of inams under the order of the Board of Revenue of the 28th May 1846, was the immediate cause of the rising in rebellion by the Cuttoobady peons."

5. Whatever use may subsequently have been made of these disturbances by parties whose inams the late orders may affect, with the view of counteracting the supposed aim of these orders by attributing the outbreak to their operation, they were certainly not frequently brought forward at the time as the motive of the rising. If they had been, such a tangible reason could I scarcely fail to have reached either Mr. RASSAL or myself, for, from the very commencement of the disturbance to the capture of Narasimha Reddi, one or the other of us was incessantly near the frontier of the Cuddapah district, but as the orders alluded to were not then assigned as the reason of the outbreak, one is backward to allow much importance to the assertion now and I am the more inclined to this opinion because the disaffection among the Cuttoobadies seems to have been almost entirely confined to the taluk of Koilkuntla, in which Narasimha Reddi was resident and when he had sort of hereditary influence over them. At the same time it is likely enough that those among them who actually did suffer from the innovation may have been predisposed to play a desperate game, whenever an opportunity offered, but I do not think that such an insane proceeding as taking up arms against the Government would ever have occurred to them, if they had not been worked upon by Narasimha Reddi, who was himself incited by a *Gosayen* by name Venkish to whose evil counsels, whatever his own ultimate views may have been, was universally attributed at the time one of the causes which drove Narasimha Reddi to throw off his allegiance. It is much more in accordance with the general character of the Cuttoobady peons, to have vented their discontent on the property of their more wealthy neighbours, as being a much safer and more lucrative pursuit than opposition to the Government.

6. I must confess, I have always been at a loss to imagine what ulterior object Narasimha Reddi proposed to himself, he had too much intelligence and was too well acquainted with the power of the British Government to suppose for a moment that he could effect anything against it by force of arms, and though he was entirely guided by the above mentioned *Gosayen*, who misled him absolutely, I cannot believe that he was himself the dupe of this impostor's predictions of his future power and greatness, though, absurd and incredible as it may appear, there is no doubt that many of the lower orders were blind enough to confide in them; I therefore adhere to the opinion of the Special Commissioner that in some of his visits to the Hyderabad

country he had probably heard of protracted opposition to the ruling power being met by a compromise, and that he reckoned, on finding a sufficient number of discontented spirits by whose aid he could maintain himself in the fastnesses of the hills sufficiently long to induce the Government to offer him some terms.

7. It is well known that Narasimha Reddi had for long been a discontented man, and it is probable that sooner or later he would have committed himself, but notwithstanding what is said in para 37 of the Commissioner's Report in favour of the Tahsildar of Koilkuntla, cannot avoid the impression which was very general at first that the Reddy's Criminal Proceedings were hastened by the Tahsildar's mismanagement of him, who instead of making allowance for high wounded pride and fallen fortunes threatened to put him in irons and add disgrace him. When LIEUT. RUSSELL entered Koilkuntla the day after the Taluk Treasury was attacked that was the prevailing opinion and the ill-feeling against the Tahsildar caused as was said, by his corruption, neglect of duties and imperious manners was very plainly exhibited, and from what I have since heard of this man's character, I have not the smallest doubt that there were ample ground for the existence of those feelings against him. That he was not more maltreated when Narasimha Reddi had him in his power, is to be attributed to his being a Brahmin.

8. The hereditary family influence which these petty Poligars maintain over their former dependents and followers even under the most adverse circumstances is very remarkable and I think easily accounts for Narasimha Reddi's being joined by so many Cuttoobadi peons most of whom were or had been in some way connected with his family, but out of the 23 cases of lapsed inams mentioned in statement B, it does not appear that more than two of the numbers, surviving heirs joined him, though they had apparently some grounds for discontent.

9. As far as I have been able to ascertain, Narasimha Reddi received no aid from any person of rank or influence at a distance, though after what took place at Hyderabad finding himself obliged to go forward, he gave out that he was in communication with several leading men in Hyderabad, Kurnool and Bellary and had been promised substantial support in men and arms. From Kurnool and Bellary he certainly received no assistance beyond being joined by a few of the lower orders from some villages bordering on the Koilkuntla taluk, and as the river Toombadra was at that time full and could only be crossed in basket boats, and all the ferries were strictly guarded, it is quite impossible that any number of men could have come from Hyderabad without its being immediately known.

10. The encouragement he received from many Reddies and Kurnams in the neighbourhood of Koilkuntla was owing, I conceive principally to fear, (though in a few instances it may have been from inclination) the threats of vengeance held out against all who showed any hostility to him added to the carrying of the Koilkuntla Tahsildar, who was at first supposed to have been much maltreated, created such a frame among all classes of the Taluk servants that it was with the greatest difficulty they could be brought to act at all. The people who actually joined him consisted of the Cuttoobadies before alluded to, of Dhears, Benders and all the marauders who infest that part of the country, some attracted by the prospect of plunder on a large scale, and thus to procure a subsistence during a period of great scarcity.

11. With regards to the remarks of the Special Commissioner from para 5 to 13 on the subject of Bhatavartee inams, (which are understood in Kurnool to mean "Charitable grants to Brahmins") I am not aware to what extent the feeling described in para 5 exists, but if the measures alluded to are followed by resumption, or even continuance for only one generation of these inams which have hitherto been considered hereditary, it is extremely natural that alarm and discontent should prevail among the class that is affected by the measures.

12. I think that these Bhatavartee inams can only by a strained construction come within the meaning of Regn. IV of 1831, first, because the Preamble to that Regulation says "that different grants described in it, to have been originally confined on persons who had rendered service upon the State," either for service rendered to it, or in lieu of resumed privileges. Now it is certain these inams were not granted for services rendered but simply as a charitable gift to Brahmins. The only exception to the grants confined without reference to services rendered are the Yeoments or charitable allowances which are usually considered as money grants, quite

distinct in their nature from grants in lands. Secondly, it is not likely that the framers of this Regulation had in their consideration inams of this (*the Bhatavartee*) description, for the simple reason that there is probably no instance of the British Government having ever granted an inam in land to a Brahmin, and without reference to services or claims of some other kind, and of course the extension by Act XXXI of 1836 could only embrace the grants contemplated in the former enactment.

13. But whether these inams can or cannot be brought within the meaning of Regn. IV of 1831, the real point to be considered is the working of the orders of the Board of Revenue. That Regulation makes no allusion to resumption of the grants, it merely transfers from the Court of *Udlat* to the Government itself, the undoubted right adjudicating the claims to partake in or succeed to its own bounty, and I have no hesitation in saying that the really rightful claimants would greatly prefer this mode of settlement to the uncertainty, expense and delay of a regular suit. It is very natural that the Vakils and other practitioners in the Court should feel regret at seeing so fertile a source of litigation slip through their hands and they have probably expressed their sentiments rather freely which added to the opinion recorded by the Civil Judge, may have led people to take an exaggerated view of the evils to follow from the orders of the Board of Revenue. But it only requires to have the intentions of the Government distinctly explained and a liberal course to be observed in deciding upon all claims to succession to inams to dissipate in a very short time any feelings of distrust or discontent that may unhappily have sprung up.

14. The disposal of Cuttoobadi peons, discussed in para 14 to 23, is altogether a local question and it would be useless to give an opinion without a full acquaintance with all the facts; but it requires no local knowledge to be convinced that no Head of Police can exercise an efficient supervision over so large a taluk as Polavendla and from the excellent effects that always result from the presence of a few sowars. I should be disposed to place under the orders of the Magistrate of Cuddapah one troop of the Kurnool Horse, if the arrangement should meet with the approval of Government.

(Signed) S. SCOTT,
Agent to the Governor.

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