

Selections from the Old
Records of Trichinopoly
District-



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SELECTIONS

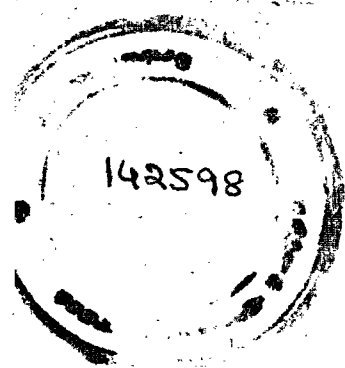
FROM THE

OLD RECORDS OF TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT

199 Sheets
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MADRAS
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1931

 செப்பனிருபவர் பெயர் *யுத்தபுல்லா*
 செப்பனிருவதற்காக எடுத்தக்
 கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் *21 செப்டம்பர் 94*
 செப்பனிரு முடிந்த நாள் *21 செப்டம்பர் 94*
 சரிபார்க்கும் ஆராய்ச்சுதலாளர்
 முகவரன் *சுப்பிரமணியன்*
 கையொப்பம் *சுப்பிரமணியன்*
 கையொப்பம்



SALT.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rd. 1st August 1836.

CIRCULAR.

To the Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

With reference to the Estimates of advances for cultivation and the manufacture of salt submitted annually to the Board of Revenue, I am directed to request that instead of the words "Estimated last year" entered in column 2 of the Estimate, you will substitute the following words, Viz., "Estimated last year and sanctioned by Government under date the _____."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant;

REVE. BD. OFFICE, FORT ST. GEORGE,
 15th August 1836.

R. P. PORTER.
 Deputy Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rd. 19th December 1839.

CIRCULAR.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th December 1839.

Para. 1.—The Board have had recently under consideration a proposed modification of the Sea Custom Tariff in Malabar by which one uniform duty will be levied upon all sorts of each description of Goods especially piece Goods in lieu of a division of each description into various sorts each bearing a distinguishing duty as was formerly the case, the average of the former valuations of the respective sorts being in future to be calculated and the rate of duty fixed accordingly upon all Goods of that description. The late Acting Principal Collector in his communication above referred to proposes also in future to assess Goods imported under a certificate direct from Bengal and Bombay at an additional and established per centage, instead of at the market or Tariff value. These two alterations Mr. Underwood considers will tend to obviate much fraud and abuse on the part of the Managers of the Sea Custom Houses and others which was inevitable under the arbitrary and ill-defined system previously in force.

2. There can be little doubt in the opinion of the Board that the modifications now proposed in Malabar will put an end in a great measure to the discretionary power and interference hitherto exercised by the Native subordinates employed in the collection of these duties which is extremely desirable. The proposal in question however involves a material change in the principle upon which these duties have hitherto been levied, which if calculated to prove advantageous in Malabar would be equally so in other districts also, and the first mentioned proposition at least in the Land as well as in the Sea.

Custom Department. The Board therefore think it desirable that previous to a decision upon the expediency or otherwise of submitting the proposed modification of the Tariff for the orders of Government the several Collectors in the Provinces should be called upon to state their opinion as to the advisability of the general adoption of the arrangements under consideration.

3. It appears to the Board that the obvious effect of a system such as that now laid before them of levying duties upon one unvarying scale regulated by the average value of a commodity of any given denomination in lieu of apportioning the rate according to the relative value of the respective articles as formerly, would be greatly to enhance the duty at present payable upon Goods of an inferior description of which it may be presumed that the larger portion of the general trade of the Country will consist and of which the poorer classes of the community will in most cases be found to be the chief purchasers; thus imposing an additional burden upon those whose means are least capable of sustaining it; while on the other hand relief will be afforded principally to the more substantial dealers and to the wealthier classes among their customers. Whether however this objection will in practice be outweighed by the benefit which may be expected to result to the trade in general from the limitation of the powers now necessarily confided to the Custom Officers is a point which can only be determined by the experience of the local authorities who must from their position be best qualified to form a correct judgment regarding the subject.

4. Ordered accordingly that extract from the above Proceedings be furnished for information to the several Collectors and to the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, who will be pleased to state at their earliest convenience their sentiments relative to the general effect which would be produced by the introduction of the modifications now proposed, as applicable to the Departments under their charge respectively. It is presumed that unless circumstances of a special nature should interfere the reports of the several Collectors may be transmitted without difficulty within fifteen days from the receipt hereof.

(A true extract.)

Despd, 21st December 1839.

H. FRERE,
Ag. Sub-Secretary.

CARRIAGE AND PROVISION SUPPLY—MILITARY.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 3rd February 1840.

Para. 2.—It appears however to the Government that it would be impossible to maintain at every Military station so large a number of Bullocks and Bandies as would be "sufficient to move at any time any force," as suggested by Mr. Pelly; and on occasions of emergency it will always be necessary that the Civil authority should provide a certain quantity of Bullocks and Carts from the Inhabitants of the District. It is however carefully to be kept in view that in such cases only, the public good requires that Individuals should be put to inconvenience and loss, and the authority of the Magistrate is not to be exerted to press carriage for Troops, except upon the requisition of the Officer Commanding certifying the absolute necessity of the case, and in his report to superior authority this voucher is to be supported by the declaration of the Commissariat Officer of his inability to meet the requirements of the public service from the means at his disposal.

3. Equally will it be the duty of the Collector in cases of emergency to endeavour to meet similar requisitions for supplies which the Commissariat may be unable to furnish—but it is observed that except in the instance of a sudden and unexpected movement of Troops, the necessity for his interference may always be avoided by the exercise of due vigilance and activity on the part of the Commissariat Officer. It is resolved to call upon the Commissary

General to state how this precaution came to be neglected on the occasion referred to by Mr. Pelly, when it is remarked that he must have been for some weeks previously aware of the intended movement of a considerable Force.

(A true extract)

N. D. PARLUR.
Ag. Secretary.

Despd. 3rd March 1840.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rd. 10th February 1840.

CIRCULAR.

Supply—Military.

To the Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

The G.Os. of Government in the Military Department of the dates noted in the margin direct that when a Force exceeding G.O.G. 25th Nov. 1831. a certain number in numerical strength shall G.O.G. 17th Jan. 1837. march or take the field, arrangements shall be made by the Commissariat for a contract for the supply of spirituous liquors in the camp, and a question has been raised on a recent occasion whether the Civil Abkaree Contractors of the Districts through which such a Force might pass, might not have ground of complaint that the abovementioned rule in the Military Department operated as an invasion of the exclusive right to sell spirituous liquors within certain limits vested in them. Government have been pleased to determine that it is not expedient to interfere with the arrangements made in the Military Department for the maintenance of Arrack Contracts in Forces at a distance from Military Bazar stations, I am therefore directed by the Board of Revenue, under orders from Government, to request that in future a clause may be inserted in the Abkaree Cowles of your District, reserving to Government the privilege of allowing bodies of Troops on March or in Camp to be provided with a separate Abkaree Contractor.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

N. D. PARLUR.

Ag. Secretary.

REVENUE BD. OFFICE, FORT ST. GEORGE,
10th February 1840.

Despatched,
18th February 1840.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rd. 5th December 1842.

EXTRA SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Revenue—Extra.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th December 1842.

Resolved that Para. 5 of the report of the Acting Principal Collector of Tanjore on the Extra Sources of Revenue for the past Fusly, with Paras. 2, 4 and 5 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue reviewing it, be forwarded to

the Collectors of Madura, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore and that these officers be requested to use their exertions, and to co-operate with the Acting Principal Collector of Tanjore, in the prevention of the Traffic referred to.

(A true extract)

Despd. 10th December 1842.

Illegible.
Secretary.

Extract from the Report of the Acting Principal Collector of Tanjore on the Extra sources of Revenue for Fasli 1251.

Para. 5.	*	*	*	This
		G.	M.	
Fusly 1250	..	..	629	75
Do. 1251	..	—	572	165
Decreased	—	—	56	290

decrease has happened in the most southern Pans of the District, and is attributed to the absence of Merchants from Salem, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore. The amount of sales for inland consumption have been gradually falling off, and it is difficult to account for this fact except from the well known prevalence of illicit manufacture of earth salt in the inland districts, which can be purchased at so much lower price than that manufactured at the pans; a second cause is the exportation of salt from the Tondemon's country where the privilege of manufacturing the article is rented for a considerable sum—the salt in very good in quality, and is sold at 10 Mercals the Rupee, whereas a similar quantity of sea salt cannot be purchased under Rs. 2 10 0. The ready sale this salt meets with a strong temptation to smugglers to bring it into the neighbouring Districts for sale, and the cheapness of the article is an inducement to the Corawar Merchants who trade in salt, to mix considerable quantities with their purchases from the pans both of Madura and Tanjore. A strict surveillance is maintained to prevent as much as possible the use of earth salt here, but from the gradual decrease of inland consumption from our Pans, there is every reason to suspect that it is consumed to a considerable extent somewhere.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th November, 1842.

Para. 2. Diminished demand from Salem, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore has occasioned this decrease. The illicit manufacture of Earth salt in the inland districts and the illicit exportation to them of salt manufactured within the limits of the Poodoocottah State are the causes assigned for this decreased demand. Earth salt of a superior quality is stated to be made in this latter country and sold at nearly one third less than the monopoly price of Marine salt, its comparative cheapness offering great inducement to smugglers to introduce it into the bordering Districts. The route from the Southern Pans of Tanjore to the above mentioned Districts lies through the Tondimon's territory and the merchants frequenting them are stated to be in the habit of mixing earth salt with what is purchased from the Government Depots.

4. The falling off in late years has been partly made up by the increased inland sales of the adjoining Zillah of Madura, but from the circumstances stated by the Acting Principal Collector and from having lately had instances before them of the seizure and confiscation under their orders, of salt the manufacture of the Tondimon's Country in transit through Coimbatore,

	Coimbatore.	Salem.	Trichinopoly.	Total.
	G.M.M.	G.M.M.	G.M.M.	G.M.M.
July	108—311—0	0—110—0	..	109—21—0
1247	226—302—0	..	0—70—0	226—372—0
1248	327—185—0	2—155—0	0—40—0	329—380—0
1249	346—85—0	2—90—0	21—250—0	370—25—0
1250	378—250—0	0—320—0	11—350—0	391—120—0
1251				

the Board are inclined to the belief that this illicit traffic is carried on to some extent.

5. By the existing relations between the British Government and the Tondimon there is nothing to prevent the manufacture of salt for consumption within his limits, nor does there appear to the Board as yet to be reason to entertain any project for its discontinuance. They perceive however the necessity for the exercise of increased vigilance on the part of the authorities of the Districts of Trichinopoly, Madura and Coimbatore to prevent the importation of this salt inland as explained by the Acting Principal Collector of Tanjore to be now practised, and the Board resolve to call the attention of these Officers to this subject, and to direct the Acting Principal Collector of Tanjore to place himself in communication with them, with the view of suggesting such measures as may facilitate the detection of salt adulterated as described or differing in quantity from the entry in the rowannahs with which it is accompanied.

(True copies)

Illegible,
Secretary.

Duty on sugar.

Letter from E. C. LOVELL, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. ONSLOW, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 23rd March 1843.

Para. 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that in order the better to distinguish the several sorts of sugar and determine the amount of duty payable on each and to prevent the fluctuation and uncertainty therein hitherto complained of the Most Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to order that a new classification and a fixed valuation shall be established, to have effect for two years, that is the price in your district are not to exceed them, although it is not necessary if now below them that they should be raised to this standard.

14th March
1843.

2. With this view the several sorts have been divided into the following classes—

	RS.
No. 1. Refined or pure white sugar	70
No. 2. Partially refined	55
No. 3. Raw sugar grained (the sugar of commerce)	40
No. 4. Country sugar ungrained	25

In these classes jaggery whether made from cane juice, palmeira or molasses is not included not being considered an article of export.

3. It will be necessary for you to ascertain the several sorts of sugar as thus defined sufficiently to enable you to classify any that may be produced in the district in your charge, with this view the Collector of Land Customs at Madras has been requested by the Board to supply you with specimens of the four sorts on your applying to him for them.

4. In fixing the valuation for two years it will be necessary to take care that it is not taken too high; and rather in accordance with the prices that prevail in the producing and exporting season when the principal sales take place than from a season when the transactions are few or small and the prices much above the average.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Received 22nd June 1843.

Mysore and Travancore—Foreign to operation of Sugar Act.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd June 1843.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly dated 14th June 1843.

Here enter No. 33.

Ordered that a copy of the Extract from the Minister of Consultation of Government under date 12th May last be furnished for the information of the Collector in reference to the question submitted in the foregoing letter.

(A true Extract)

E. C. LOVELL.
Ag. Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 492.

Extract from the Minister of Consultation under date the 12th May, 1843.

Read again letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 15th December 1842 and recorded in Diary to Consultation 10th January 1843.

Read again letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India dated 1st February and recorded in Diary to Consultation 11th April 1843.

Read also the following letter from the Advocate-General.

From

The Advocate-General.

To

The Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an Extract from Minister of Consultation No. 376 dated 10th instant, and of its enclosure (herewith returned) and to submit for the information of the Most Honourable the Governor in Council, my opinion that the States of Mysore and Travancore must be considered as Foreign, in reference to the Sugar Act XV of 1839.

I had occasion, some years ago, to write for a Mercantile house of this place a professional opinion to the same effect as regards Coffee the production of Mysore. I then took occasion to notice the qualified subordination of that State to the British Government and the circumstance of the growing of that Product chiefly by British subjects. This I intimated might form a topic for consideration with the Lords of the Treasury, as regarded remitting any foreign duties on its admission into England. Their Lordships, I have learned, formed the same opinion as myself. I do not know if my professional opinion was laid before them but could not remit the duties—tho' so inclined under the circumstances—inasmuch as the Interests of other parties would thereby be compromised.

That reason appears to me a further confirmation of the opinion I have the honour to submit and I do not consider the temporary management and administration of the Mysore Government by a British Commissioner exempts that territory from the quality of Foreign.

GEO. NORTON.
Advocate-General.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
28 April, 1843.

Resolved that the opinion of the Advocate-General "that the States of Mysore and Travancore must be considered as Foreign, in reference to the Sugar Act XV of 1839," be communicated to the Board of Revenue with reference to their letter of the 15th of December 1842, No. 41.

2 In respect to the Provinces of Kurnool, Belgaum and Darwar, His Lordship in Council thinks, that there can be no question that they are, to all intents and purposes, British possessions, and sugar imported from thence cannot therefore be treated as Foreign under the provisions of the said Act.

(A true Extract.)

I. F. THOMAS.
Ag. Chief Secretary.

(True Copy).

E. C. LOVELL.
Ag. Secretary.

10—8—43.

Sayer Duties.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Letter from E. C. Lovell, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue to A. P. Onslow, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St., George the 10th August, 1843.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying forms, and to request that you will, with all Nos. 1, 2 and 3. practicable despatch, transmit corresponding statements exhibiting the information required by the several headings, framed upon the results of fuslies 1248-1249 and 1250.

2. The object which the Board have in view is to ascertain what would be the effect of relinquishing the general inland sayer duty of 5 per cent, and retaining the collection of the Town and Frontier duties in the several Districts in which such collections are made. They therefore desire to know how far the Hoozzoor and other Sayer Establishments in your District could be reduced in the event of the general inland sayer duty being foregone, what would be the estimated gross and net revenue from other sources under the head of sayer in your District, and what the estimated saving in the saderward and building charges in this Department. In submitting the statements now called for you will be pleased to afford information on any points which may seem to you to require more full information than is provided for by the accompanying forms.

23—8—43.

No. 919.

Duties.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 23rd August 1843.

Read the following letter

No. 1134.

To

G. D. Drury Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to request that the Most Honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to furnish for the information of the Governor General in Council, a Return of the total gross amount of Inland Town and Transit duties collected

in the past Official year 1842-43 under the Presidency of Fort St. George, the cost of their collection, and the net revenue derived from them.

2. The statement should be drawn up exclusive of the Frontier duties of which a separate Return was requested by my letter No. 1125 of the 4th Instant, but inclusive of the Betel and Tobacco receipts in the Provinces as well as at Madras, the Hawlut Duties in Canara and Malabar, the town Duties at Madras and the general duties levied at inland Chokies on Goods passing from place to place within the Company's Territories. The stamps on Rowannahs can be added as a separate item.

3. The quantity of each dutiable article taped, the rate or several rates of duty levied upon it according to local position, and the total collection made at each particular rate upon each total quantity of each dutiable article should be separately shewn in alphabetical order.

4. As the information now solicited is in connexion with the question of the early abolition of the Madras Transit duties, its speedy receipt is an object of important consideration.

I have etc.,

I. DARIN.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

WILLIAM,
August, 1843.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue who will be pleased to furnish the required Return with as little delay as practicable.

G. D. DRURY.

Chief Secretary.

(A True Copy)

E. C. LOVELL.

Ag. Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Abkari.

Letter from E. C. Lovell Esqre., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue to A. P. Onslow Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 6th June 1844.

Para. 1. Certain Petitions having lately been received by the Board of Revenue from parties of apparent respectability complaining of obstacles to their obtaining Licenses to vend Liquors at large stations where probably the convenience of many members of the community would be consulted by a partial removal of those obstacles, I am directed to request that you will as soon as may be convenient report what restrictions are in force at the larger stations in your District in respect to the issue of Licenses to sell spirituous liquors to shopkeepers dealing in other commodities. This information is required only with regard to parties desirous of dealing in Wines and Spirituous Liquors manufactured to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope or being the produce of that Colony.

2. It appears to the Board desirable that in letting the abkarry farm of the larger stations not included in General Military Bazaars under the superintendence of Commissariat Officers you should reserve to yourself the privilege

of licensing such parties as you may think proper to deal in beer and wine and in spirituous liquors not manufactured to the Eastward of the Cape, such parties being bound under certain penalties to refrain from disposing of spirituous liquors in any quantity less than one dozen at a time. It is not intended to suggest any alteration in respect to dealers in arrack, or retail dealers of spirits of whatever kind.

No. 1.

Fort St. George (Customs).

Statement of Exports for 1843/44.

[illegible]

No. 2.

Statement showing the net amount of duty annually collected from 1843/44 to 1846/47 Imports and Exports under the Madras Presidency on Foreign Bottoms, and the amount that would have been realized had the rates of duty on such Imports and Exports been the same as those levied on goods shipped on British Bottoms.

Fort St. George.	Amount of duties realized on goods imported and exported on Foreign Bottoms.	Amount of duties calculated on the same goods as if they had been imported and exported on British Bottoms.	Decrease.
1843/44 { Import duties Export duties			
Total ..			
1844/45 { Import duties Export duties			
Total ..			
1845/46 { Import duties Export duties			
Total ..			
1846/47 { Import duties Export duties			
Total ..			
Grand Total Co.'s Rs. ..			

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 3 of 1840.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

1. The letters referred to in the margin relate to subjects connected with the laws for the levy of Customs duties and the regulation of commerce at the several Presidencies of India.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Legislative Letter dated the— | |
| 8th February No. 4, 1845 | |
| 24th May No. 12, 1845 | |
| 31st May No. 13, 1845 | |
| 28th June No. 17, 1845 | |
| 19th July No. 21, 1845 | |
| | paragraph 33. |

Revenue Letter from Bombay—
Dated 30th September, No. 69, 1845
29th November, No. 82, 1845

2. Your letters in the Legislative Department Nos. 4, 13 and 17 of 1845, report your proceedings in carrying into effect the instructions communicated to you in our Despatch of the 4th December, No. 15, 1844, for raising the rates of duty on the importation of manufactured goods, wines and spirits, a measure which was accomplished by the enactment of Act IX of 1845. We observe with satisfaction that in the opinion of the Collectors of Customs at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the increase of the rates is not likely to check importation, and we may therefore confidently expect that the object at which we aimed, namely, to benefit the revenue without diminishing consumption, will be attained

3. Your letter No. 12 of 1845 refers to a claim advanced on the part of Austria, to exemption from the payment of double duties, to which Foreign vessels are liable under the existing regulations, such claim being founded on the provisions of the Commercial Treaty concluded at Vienna on the 3rd July 1838. This question had been previously brought to our notice by the Government of Bombay.

4. With their letter of the 30th September, No. 69, 1845, the Bombay Government have forwarded copies of a correspondence which they have recently laid before you, accompanied by their strong recommendation in favour of the entire abolition of the export duties on Cotton, as the sole means of preserving from destruction the most important branch of the commerce of that Presidency the exportation of cotton to China.

5. And in their letter of the 29th November, No. 82 of 1845, that Government has transmitted a memorial addressed to us by a number of shipowners and merchants of Calcutta and Bombay alleging that the trade carried on, under the existing regulations, by Foreign shipping, between China and the British Ports in the East Indies, is contrary to the letter as well as the spirit of the Navigation Laws, and praying that further protection may be afforded to British shipping.

6. Without noticing in detail the several points raised in these letters, and in the papers which accompany them, we avail ourselves of this as a fitting opportunity for entering on a brief, though comprehensive, review of the principles which our system for the collection of duties and the regulation of trade is at present based, with the view of enquiring in what respects it is susceptible of improvement, and whether an enlarged view of the interests of our Indian Empire may not suggest some modifications which may advantageously be carried into practice.

7. The Land revenue being by far the most important resource of the Indian finances, it is obviously our interest so to regulate the minor branches of the public income as to prevent their interference with its full development and expansion.

8. Apart from measures for the due regulation and assessment of the land revenue itself, the most obvious means of increasing its amount and facilitating its realization, consist in opening the widest possible markets for the staple

products of the soil such as Cotton, Sugar, Indigo, etc. With this view, care must be taken to see that their exportation is not impeded by heavy duties or burdensome regulations, and that no needless hindrances exist to the importation of commodities which may supply the requisite equivalents.

9. It is therefore a point of considerable importance to ascertain how far the present system of Custom Laws is conducive to this end.

10. In the first place, Export Duties are levied on the staple articles of

Exports Duties.	
On cotton exported to any place except Europe, the United states, and British possessions in America	8 annas per maund.
On sugar and Rum to all foreign countries	3 per cent.
On Indigo	Rs. 3 per maund.
On Silk raw Filature	3½ annas per seer.
Silk Bengal wound	3 annas per seer.
On all country articles not enumerated	3 per cent.

Indian produce at the rates shewn in the margin, such Duties cannot fail to some extent to restrict the demand for these articles and to render them less able to compete with the similar products of other Countries. We have for many years spared neither pains nor expense in encouraging by all possible means the production in a state suited for the foreign market of the staple articles of Indian growth, and it is altogether inconsistent with this policy at the same time to burden them with Duties which must of necessity operate as checks to their

exportation. All these Duties may therefore be pronounced to be objectionable in principle, and ought to be abolished with perhaps the single exception of Indigo considering that India produces about five-sixths of the total supply, this article may bear a considerable export Duty without affecting the Demand, and the revenue may consequently be benefited without injury to the producer.

11. Secondly. Both export and import Duties are doubled on merchandize conveyed in foreign bottoms.

Double duties on Foreign Trade. Foreign ships are therefore not only discouraged from resorting to India for those articles which she can best supply, but are moreover prevented from bringing the produce of other Countries in exchange for them. It is obvious that such an arrangement must greatly restrict the commerce of foreign nations with India, and in a proportionate degree limit the market for Indian produce.

12. It may however be urged that these double Duties on foreign shipping constitute almost the sole protection which the present regulations afford to British ships, the only trade from which foreign vessels are debarred, being that from Port to Port, or the internal carrying trade of India. No similar discriminating Duties are contained in the Tariff of Great Britain, the restrictions imposed by the Navigation Laws being considered to afford all the protection required by British shipping. If it be deemed requisite to give protection to the shipping of British India, that protection may be afforded in a way much less objectionable than the present double duty system, by modifying the Regulation passed by us in 1838, under the powers conferred on us by the Act of the 37 Geo. III Cap. 117, so as to prohibit all importations in foreign vessels into the Ports of British India from the United Kingdom and British possessions generally and from any Ports whatever in Asia or on the East Coast of Africa. This measure would at once put a stop to the competition of which the Indian ship owners now complain, by incapacitating the Foreigner from engaging in the carrying trade between British India and the Ports of the Asiatic seas.

13. It is, however, open to great doubt, first, whether any such measures are required for the protection of British Indian shipping and next whether the general interests of India would be furthered by any attempt to restrain the freedom of Commercial intercourse.

14. Firstly, in the memorial from the merchants and ship owners of Calcutta and Bombay which was transmitted to us in the Revenue Letter from

the Government of Bombay, dated the 29th November, No. 82, 1845, the Memorialists represent that "a very large portion of the trade between China and the British Colonies in the East must be monopolized by foreign vessels which can be both built and sailed more economically than British Vessels, unless some measures are taken for the protection of the latter" and that "the Indian seas will be overrun with foreign vessels to the great loss and discouragement of the British merchant and ship owner, and in defiance of the Navigation Laws passed for their encouragement and protection."

15. We do not however find any grounds stated for the assertion that as regards the Indian seas foreign ships can be built and sailed more economically than British Vessels. On the contrary the burden of the complaint is that Vessels under American Colors are "principally manned by British subjects," and in one case specially referred to, that the Vessel was "built at Macao and jointly owned by American and British Merchants residing at Macao." We are at a loss to understand what advantage Vessels so built, owned, and navigated can possess over British Indian Vessels, or why the latter should require peculiar protection to enable them to maintain their position in respect to the China trade.

16. Assuming however that some advantages are possessed by foreign shipping, it still remains a question for grave consideration whether measures for the promotion of the interests of British Shipping by giving them preponderating advantages over the foreign would not be effected at the expense of interests of still greater moment. Ships are not the cause but the instruments and consequences of extended Commerce, and to protect the shipping at the expense of the commercial interests must of necessity involve the absurdity of sacrificing the end to the means. The exclusion by prohibiting regulations of a certain class of shipping from any branch of trade in which in the natural course of things, it would participate, must have the effect of raising the value of freights. This in its turn will check the expansion of commerce, and a proportionate restriction will be set on the markets for agricultural produce, on the ready and profitable disposal of which, not only the revenue of Government, but the general prosperity of the community in great measure depends. It must not be forgotten that the question of encouraging British at the expense of foreign shipping assumes a totally different aspect in a distant dependency like India from that which it bears in the Mother Country where political, and not commercial, considerations, render it an object of paramount importance to retain at all times and under all circumstances the command of an extensive commercial Navy.

17. Thirdly. The free transit of commodities is seriously impeded by the

Duties on Port to Port Trade.

practice of charging duty on goods passing not only from one Presidency to another, but even from one part to another of the same Presidency. The inland duties have been abolished throughout the Company's Territories, goods may pass freely from place to place by land; while goods shipped from one British Port in India to another are still chargeable with Customs duty. So far is this anomalous mode of treatment carried that an article (sugar for instance) which if exported direct from any port in India to the United Kingdom would not be liable to export duty, is, if shipped to an intermediate port, in the first instance charged with export duty, and no drawback is legally claimable when the goods are ultimately exported to this country. This discrepancy should be corrected, and the whole of India placed under one commercial system, allowing a free interchange of its productions under the operation of a general Tariff. The only articles which would have to be specifically provided for at each Presidency are those of salt and opium, as the internal regulations for the administration of the revenue derived from them are different at the three Presidencies, and under existing circumstances, could not be assimilated without a serious and needless loss of revenue.

18. We are not prepared to say how far it would be practicable or expedient to embody in this scheme the suggestion advanced in your letter of the 3rd June, No. 8, 1844, in which you state your desire to establish "a perfectly free internal

"trade between the Territories of Bombay and Fort St. George and the intervening and adjacent dominions of Native Princes, in preference to any system of Land Customs duties which might be established with respect to the Territories of such states." We are of opinion however that such a plan by which entire freedom of trade would be given to the whole of the interior of India, and the levy of Customs duties restricted to the Sea Coast, and the Northern frontier, is one which should not be lost sight of, and we trust that we may look forward to its ultimate adoption.

Import Duties.

N.B.—Machinery although subject to duty by law is exempted by an order of the Governor-General in Council.

19. Fourthly. The present scale

of import duties is in general Moderate, and appears to require but little modification. The duties on Machinery and on those Metals which are used largely

in Manufactures or for agricultural implements might perhaps be advantageously reduced or abolished.

20. The preceding observations resolve themselves into the following practical suggestions for the reconstruction of the Customs laws of India—

Firstly, The abolition of export duties on all articles except Indigo.

Secondly, The abolition of double duties on imports and exports on foreign bottoms.

Thirdly, The publication of a general Tariff of duties for British India the trade from port to port being left free and unrestricted in all articles with the exception of salt and opium.

21. It is impossible to estimate, or even to conjecture with any approach to accuracy, the financial results which would follow these changes. There would no doubt be an immediate falling off in the receipts from customs, and many years would probably elapse before the extension of commerce would restore that branch of revenue to its present amount. We should rather look for compensation to their indirect effect in increasing the land revenue, and in enabling the people to contribute more largely to the public income through other channels, in the full assurance that measures which tend to the facilitation of commercial intercourse, cannot fail to conduce to the general prosperity of the community, and ultimately to add to the resources of the state.

22. We desire that you will take the foregoing observations into your early and careful consideration, and that you will communicate to us the result with the least practicable delay. It is not our wish however that you should take any step to carry into execution the measures we have referred to, without our previous sanction and approval.

LONDON,

22nd April, 1846.

We are

Your affectionate friends

I. W. HOGG AND OTHER DIRECTORS.

(True copy.)

G. A. BUSHEY.

Secretary to the Government of India.

(True copies.)

H. C. MONTGOMERY.

Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Circular from T. Pycroft Esqr., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esqr., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 17th August 1846.

Para. 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will furnish with the least practicable delay for submission to the Most Noble the Governor in Council, a statement in the annexed Form, shewing the annual Revenue drawn from the Land in your District during the last thirty years or from 1815 to 1845.

2. You will be pleased to enter in the column of Remarks, a concise notice of the chief causes which in your opinion have contributed to render the land tax in your District progressive, stationary, or retrograde, as the case may be. You will be pleased to explain the circumstance by a Note, should this increase or diminution of the revenue have been confined to particular Talooks, and not have been general throughout the District.

3. You will also state your opinion, whether the assessment on the land in your District is, with reference to the price of grain, and the quality of the soil, fair, and equitable to the Ryot and such as the land under ordinary culture can well bear.

Land Revenue exclusive of Moturpha or Extra sources in the District of

Years.	Settlement of the year.	Actual collections.	Remissions granted.	Balances irrecoverable struck off.	Price of grain of the year.	The grain rent of the year (commuting the revenue received in specie into grain) at the price of the year in the ordinary measure of the District.	Remarks.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Circular from T. Pycroft, Esqr., Secretary to the Board of Revenue to A. P. Onslow Esqr., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 21st September 1846.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will discontinue the transmission of the statement of the Prices of the principal kinds of grain in your District called for in the Circular from this office of 31st January last.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 10th August 1846 No. 463.

Para. 2. These paragraphs will be communicated to the Board of Revenue and to the Military Department, in view to such instructions being issued as will ensure on the part of the Civil and Military Officers strict attention to the suggestions of the Honourable Court for the provision of Carriage for Troops. The Board will call upon the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot to report the issue of the suits referred to for communication to the Honourable Court.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th September 1846.

Ordered that copy of these Paras. be forwarded by Circular to the several Collectors and the Commissioner of Kurnool, for their information and guidance. The attention of these officers is particularly called to the observations of the Honourable Court, and to the adoption of such arrangements on the occasion of the march of Troops through their several Districts as may as far as possible provide the supply of carriage required without the necessity of resorting to compulsory measures. It is believed that if the remuneration given to the Cart owners be liberal, and the Carts are exchanged at moderate distances, the difficulty now experienced in procuring Carriage will be obviated.

(A true Extract).

T. PYCROFT.
Secretary.

Despd. 29th Sept. 1846.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

26th July 1847.

Abkari.

Extract from a letter to Government, dated 26th July 1847, No. 345.

* * * "With reference to the question of protracted leases, they desire to observe that, should Government approve, they will be prepared to grant the Abkary Contracts for 2 or 3 years on the recommendation of the Collectors, when they are fully satisfied that the securities are unexceptionable and the circumstances of the case such as to afford reasonable grounds to conclude that the contractors are capable of discharging their liabilities with punctuality and are of a class in whose hands the rents may be placed with a fair expectation of the contemplated advantages being thereby obtained."

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 906.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 12th August 1847.

Read the following letter from the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 26th July 1847. No. 345.)

Para. 1. The Most Noble the Governor in Council, on a consideration of the opinions expressed by the Board of Revenue and the local Revenue Officers in the foregoing letter and correspondence accompanying on the subject of the change in the present system of renting the Abkary Farms proposed by Mr. Smollett, agrees, with the Board that it is unadvisable to alter the existing practice of putting up the privilege of rent to public competition at auction.

2. His Lordship in Council approves of the Board extending the term of the Abkary Contracts to two or three years on the recommendation of the Collectors, when they are fully satisfied on the different points indicated in the concluding para of their Secretary's letter.

(A true Extract.)

H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd September 1847.

Resolved that copy of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation and of the last para of the Board's letter of 26th July last, be communicated, for the information and guidance of the several Collectors under this presidency, with reference to the Circular from this Office, dated 15th April last, and their replies thereto.

(A true Extract).

D. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

To

W. ELLIOT, Esqr., Ag. Collector of Trichinopoly.

Despd. 10th Sept. 1847.

HOME DEPARTMENT
(Septe. Reve.)

31st July 1847.

No. 683.

Letter from G. A. Bushby, Esqr., Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated the 31st July 1847.

CUSTOMS SHIPPING.

I am directed to transmit to you for the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the separate Revenue Department No. 3 of 1846 dated the 22nd April containing a review of the principles on which the Indian system for the collection of duties and the regulation of trade is at present based, with the following practical suggestions for the reconstruction of the Customs Laws, Viz. :—

1st. The abolition of export duties on all articles except Indigo.

2ndly. The abolition of double duties on imports and exports on foreign bottoms.

3rdly. The publication of a General Tariff of duties for British India, the trade from Port to Port being left free and unrestricted in all articles with the exception of Salt and Opium.

2. The President in Council, in soliciting the views and sentiments of the Most Noble the Governor in Council on this important subject, requests to be furnished at the same time with Statements of Exports under the Madras Presidency for a period of 4 years commencing with 1843-44 prepared according to the enclosed form No. 1 together with an Abstract showing the amount realized annually during the above period from duty on the export of staple articles the growth of the Territories subject to the Government of Fort. St. George.

3. With reference to the Court's suggestion for maintaining the duty on the Export of Indigo, the President in Council is desirous of being furnished with a statement shewing the estimated quantity produced annually under the Madras Presidency during the past 4 years, the actual quantity exported, the average cost of manufacture per maund, and the average selling price in the Europe Markets, with any information that may be procurable as to the quantity, quality, cost and value of Indigo, the produce of Java, Brazils or

elsewhere with which the Indian produce has to compete, and in the event of a falling off in the produce and price of the latter the probable causes of such decline.

4. The President in Council further requests to be furnished with a statement according to the enclosed form No. 2 shewing the net amount of duty collected on Imports and Exports since 1843-44 on Foreign Bottoms, and the amount that would have been realized had the rates of duty on such Imports and Exports been the same as those levied on goods shipped on British Bottoms.

31st August 1847.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

CUSTOMS.

No. 971.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 31st August 1847.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India.
(Here enter 31st July 1847. No. 683).

Para 1. The Most Noble the Governor in Council resolves to furnish the Board of Revenue with a Copy of the foregoing letter from the Government of India and of its enclosures on the subject of remodelling the Customs Laws, with a request that they will immediately place themselves in communication with the Collectors of Revenue in the Provinces and with the Collector of Customs at the Presidency and with the Chamber of Commerce, if necessary, on the points therein indicated, and after obtaining the reports of those officers submit to Government their own views on the questions connected with the subject, accompanied by the statements called for.

2. His Lordship in Council observes that one of the proposition contained in the above correspondence refers to the freedom of the Port and Port Trade, a subject that has been already brought by the Board of Revenue under the consideration of this Government, and will need to be adverted to in detail without the necessity of a separate reply.

3. Ordered that para 1 of the above resolution be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of Sea Customs.

(A true Extract.)

H. C. MONTGOMERY.
Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th September 1847, to W. Elliot, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract, and of the papers which accompany it, be furnished to the several Collectors and Government Agents under this Presidency, and to the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, who will be pleased respectively to favour the Board with their sentiments on the several points discussed in the correspondence now communicated.

2. The Collectors of the Maritime districts will be so good as to furnish statements in the forms Nos. 1 and 2 annexed to the letter from the Government of India, of the Export and Import Trade of their respective districts, and the Collectors of those provinces in which Indigo is cultivated will, so far as they are able, furnish the information called for in Para 3 of Mr. Bushby's letter.

(A true Extract.)

D. WHITE.
Acting Secretary.

Despd. 24th Sept. 1847.

DINDIGUL, 15th October 1847.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to enclose the Papers noted in the accompanying list relative to the seizure of 7 Garce 218 Mercals of Earth Salt, which was being smuggled from the Territory of His Highness the Tondiman Rajah into the Iyempoolly Talook for sale in the Villages of that and the neighbouring Talook of the Coimbatore District.

2. The persons transporting this salt were in 3 Gangs: their names, the places of their apprehension, the amount of salt found on them, the amount owned by each, and the manner in which they have been dealt with, will be found particularized in the statement marked B.

3. The information on which the 2 first Warrants were issued, was gained from a young Corava Boy, who was brought before me on a charge of petty theft, and who was censorily asked whether any smuggled salt was with the Gang with which he was connected.

4. His deposition, marked A, tends strongly, in my opinion, to establish the fact that all the Gangs which have been apprehended, if not forming one Joint Stock Company, were at least, cognizant of each others proceedings, and were acting in concert.

5. The boy has given a short account of the road taken by the Gangs, from their leaving Palany in January up to the date of his examination on the 24th August last. It will be seen from a perusal of all the depositions, how correct his information was in the main, and how remarkably it has been supported by the facts elicited from the Coravas, etc., subsequently apprehended.

6. The parties, it appears, left Palany in January and proceeded to parts of the Tanjore District through Nagore, Negapatam, Moorogavanum, Adiringapatam, Coolicottah, Mootoo Pettah, Manargoody, Coombaconum, Vallargoody and Poneyoor.

7. The 4 Rowanahs mentioned in the zilladar's report of the 24th August 1847, two of which were found on Venkatee the wife of one Vedikara Palany, not yet apprehended, would seem to indicate that some of the Gang at least had purchased Salt at the salt Pans of Urrasanagaree in the Tanjore District, but no clue can be obtained as to what has become of this salt. The Coravars all, in the face of the strong testimony afforded by these Rowanahs, which were only granted on 26th and 27th June 1847, or 2 months previous to their apprehension, deny most positively having ever visited the pan in question; and the flight of the original informer, prevents my obtaining any information, at least for the present, on this point.

8. Having made a circuit of some months in the Tanjore Country, they appear in the month of July or August, to have returned to the Tondiman's Country, and there to have purchased the salt which forms the subject of this communication.

9. I have been at some pains to ascertain, if possible, the parties from whom the salt was bought.

10. The Coravars apprehended at Ramiaputtee, state they bought their salt at Yattahnadoo, of Cultivators, one of whom Chinna Ramen, calls Andy Cullen, Chinna Ramee says they were Valiers. Nondee Ramen and Ramen, mention Iroombunadoo and Cumbanadoo as the places where they bought their salt. Sushi Gooroooven, Alwar's son Ramen and Vencatee add Maloopoor; and Shusi Gooroooven, Pudoor, to the places already mentioned.

11. The price at which these people declare they bought the salt, also varies both with the price stated by the other Gangs, and that mentioned by themselves. Some say they paid 1½ Rupees for a Pack, others that they received 24 or 21 measures, about 3 Mercals for 1 Rupee (by the statement of the weighing enclosed, it will be seen that each ox Pack averages about 5 Mercals).

12. The Koravars apprehended at Palany allege that they purchased their salt at Yattahnadoo in the Village of Ariacolum (see depositions of Shellamben, Chinna Nagee of one Ariacolum) see depositions of Timmen Chinna Vencataramen and Vullee.)

13. The large Gang whose salt was found at Goovanooth are more explicit and this part of their statements was made with an air of truth; but adverting to the very gross falsehoods which other parts of their depositions exhibit, I am not disposed to place any great reliance on their account.

14. One states the salt was bought in the Villages of Iroombanadoo, Vembanadoo and Yattahnadoo, of our Andy Cullen, another Nagammaul of Cultivators whose names she does not know. Kristnen that it was purchased at Valonoor to the East of Kullianary Cottah of a Valan, whose name he does not know and of Monjah Naiken of Vishoovanoor. This Munjah Naiken Genjan affirms, is with Puttabeerama Naiken and Mootoooveera Naiken, an under renter of Setta Velan a Potter, who has formed the sale of Salt in the Tondiman's Country. Bodeeramen deposes that he procured his salt in Keelanally of Sattahvelan the Potter and in Yombel of Munja Naiken and Hurry Putren: Budan of Sattah Velan, Kashaven, of Satta Velan in Sattavelamputtee, and Munja Naiken: Koshaven, adds that the salt in Sattavelumputty which is in great quantities, is kept in Pits a short distance from the Village near the place of its manufacture. Kalan adds Karooma Naiken to the list of the sellers of salt.

15. The parties having purchased their salt returned by the route of Terookalemboor, Singampedarce, Peranmalai, Teroopatoor, Karakoody, Nuttum and Dindigul.

16. When the Warrant was issued two Gangs were on their way to Palany. The 3rd had stored up all their salt in their Huts and left it in charge of a few woman at Goovanooth, while the greater portion of their numbers proceeded with the cattle to the salt pans to procure sea salt.

17. Some of the salt is very good, and, mixed with sea salt, might easily escape detection.

18. From enquiries I have been able to make, I suspect that a very extensive traffic has been carried on for a long time by these Coravars in Earth Salt among the Villages in the North West parts of the Sub Division.

19. The assertion of the prisoners that this is the first time they have ever engaged in this trade, is difficult of belief. They would have hardly ventured on making so large a purchase of salt in their first attempt, and the large quantities which some of the Coravars allege is manufactured in the Tondiman's Country; and the creation of a contract; all seem to prove the existence of a large demand for this article some where or other.

20. I do not know whether the treaty with His Excellency the Tondiman provides against the manufacture and sale of salt in his Territory. If not, it seems advisable that something should be done towards increasing the difficulty of importing it into the Company's Territory; for independent of the arguments both moral and financial, which might be advanced against this traffic, the salt is found to act most prejudicially on the constitution, and engender disease in the bones.

I have &ca.,
T. CLARKE,
Ag. Joint Magistrate.

DINDIGUL,
15th October 1847.

(True copies)

D. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

23rd October 1847.

Salt Revenue,
No. 1169.*Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 23rd October 1847.*

The Most Noble the Governor in Council proceeds to pass orders on the letter in this Department from the Honourable the Court of Directors dated 25th August 1847, No. 21.

Resolved that a copy of this Despatch be furnished to the Board of Revenue with instructions to give immediate effect to the Orders of the Honourable Court and submit Reports in the required detail of the Salt Revenues for the past and for as many of the preceding years mentioned, as it may be convenient to them to prepare without material inconvenience or delay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 21 of 1847.

Report on Salt Revenue required.

Our Governor in Council at Fort. St. George.

Para. 1. We are occasionally in want of information relating to the administration of the Salt Revenue under your Presidency which from the absence of any general Annual Report on the subject, we find it difficult and sometimes impossible, to obtain from the detailed Reports of the several Collectors on the management of the Extra Sources of Revenue under their charge.

2. We therefore desire that you will call on the Board of Revenue to prepare and submit to you annually for transmission to us, a Report on the administration of the Salt Revenue during the preceding year, accompanied by statements exhibiting the balance of Salt at the beginning of the year, the quantity manufactured during the year and the balance in store at its close, the quantity sold during the year, distinguishing that sold for consumption within the Madras Territories from that transported across the frontier for the supply of the Native States in the interior and shewing also the quantity exported by sea whether under requisitions from the Bengal Government or on private account. The Board will also comprise in their Report, any observations which may occur to them with respect to the financial results of this source of revenue and to the operation of the tax on the population generally.

3. If it can be accomplished without material inconvenience or delay, we shall be glad to be furnished with statements comprising the same particulars for the last five or six years.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
I. L. LUSHINGTON,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON,
25th August, 1847.

(True Extract and Copy.)

H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th November 1847, to W. Elliot, Esqr., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and of the Honourable Court's letter which accompanies it, be transmitted to the Collectors of Maritime Districts, with the Board's request that they will

forward as early as practicable a statement in the accompanying Form containing the information required by the Honourable Court regarding the Salt revenues of their respective Districts. They will at the same time submit any observations which may occur to them with respect to the financial results of this source of revenue and to the operation of the tax on the population generally.

The Board further request that a similar statement be transmitted annually with the Extra Revenue Report commencing from the current Fusly 1257.

Resolved also that a copy of the Honourable Court's letter be transmitted to the Collectors noted in the margin, who will be pleased to submit without delay any observations which may occur to them on the operation of the Salt Monopoly on the population of their respective Districts. The Board further request that this subject be noticed every year in their annual Extra Revenue Reports.

(A true Extract.)

D. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

Despd. 26th Novr. 1847.

No. 192.

Salt—Smuggling.

Letter from R. D. Parker, Esqr., Collector of Madura, to D. White, Esqr., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, dated Madura, the 12th November 1847.

1. I have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from the Acting Sub-Collector, reporting the seizure of 7 Garce 218 Mercals of Earth Salt, of the value, at the Monopoly rate, of 914-8-4, which had been smuggled from the Territory of His Excellency the Tondiman Rajah into the Sub-Division; and, with reference to Para. 28, I beg to solicit sanction for the payment to the Acting Sub-Collector of the reward sanctioned by Section XV, Regulation I of 1805, Viz., 33 per cent on the value stated above.

2. I beg also to request sanction for the payment of the same reward on the seizure of 144½ Mercals reported to have taken place in the *Para. 29.* Iyempully Talook.

3. The smugglers have been punished by the Criminal Court, and also the Zilladar and Peons committed on the charge of connivance. Agree-
Para. 23. ing with Mr. Clarke that the conduct of the Tahsildar appears to have
and *25.* been very culpable and suspicious, I have requested him to state his opinion as to the punishments with which it should be visited.

4. I have given the Acting Sub-Collector authority to destroy the Earth Salt seized. This is the usual course of proceeding, and im-
Para. 27. perative, it seems to me, on the Government, as the article is considered deleterious.

5. The Treaty with His Excellency the Tondiman is not on my records, but I feel certain that it does not provide against the manufacture of Earth Salt, as I observe that it formed one of the items of Revenue when the Poodoocottah Country was under the superintendence of my Predecessor, and that in the Extra Revenue Reports of former years he admits the right of manufacture and details the means he had taken to prevent the smuggling. In answer to a communication on the subject the Tondiman Rajah has assured me that he has issued strict orders to prevent the sale of this salt for Export to the Company's Territory, and I have now

T.—6

furnished him with Extracts from Mr. Clarke's letter in the hope, that he may be able to discover and punish the parties who sold the salt now seized. Every precaution also will be taken to secure the apprehension of persons bringing it within the limits of this District.

6. In conclusion I beg to express a hope that the conduct of the Acting Sub-Collector in this seizure will meet with the approbation of the Board; not only were his measures for the purpose taken with great promptitude and judgment, but he has since gone through an immense amount of labour in investigation.

6th December 1847.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th December 1847 to W. Elliot Esqr., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and of the Board's letter to which it is a reply, be transmitted for the information and guidance of Mr. Parker with reference to his letter dated 16th October last, and of the several Collectors under this Presidency.

(A true Extract.)

D. WHITE.
Acting Secretary.

Despd. 14th Decr. 1847.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th December 1847, to W. Elliot Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 12th November 1847.

(Here enter No. 192.)

Para. 1. The Board observe that the Collector has valued the Earth salt, the seizure of which is reported in the foregoing letter, at the Government Monopoly price for Sea salt they wish to be informed what price Earth Salt would be likely to realize, if sold in the Madura District, or at what rate it is usually sold in the Tondiman Country. On receipt of Mr. Parker's reply, sanction will be obtained for payment of the prescribed rewards to the parties engaged in the seizure.

Vide Pro :
9th Dec.
1917.

2. The Board observe that the Acting sub-Collector Mr. Clarke deserves much credit for the diligence and labour with which he has discovered the extensive system of smuggling in Earth Salt which appears to be carried on in Madura and the adjoining Districts, and they desire to record their approbation of his conduct in the matter. Orders have already been passed in regard to Sham Row, Tahsildar of Tandicombo.

Para. 1 @
20.

3. The Board resolve to forward copy of the letter recorded above, and of Mr. Clarke's communication which accompanies it, for the information of the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, and of the Collector of Tanjore and Trichinopoly respectively, with a request that they will adopt measures to put down the practice of smuggling in Earth Salt as far as their respective Districts are concerned.

(A true Extract.)

D. WHITE.
Acting Secretary.

Despd. 27th December 1847.

31st December 1847.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Salt sales.

No. 352.

Extract from a General letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 31st December 1847, No. 29.

Extract from the Minutes of Cons. under date the 4th April 1848.

Para 27. These statements exhibit the sales of salt under the several Heads of sales for Home and Inland Consumption, meaning by these terms salt sold for the supply of the Districts within which the salt is manufactured and that sold for the supply of our own Provinces and of the Native states in the interior. The distinction is not however maintained in practice, and we shall therefore consider the results of these statements in their combined form as exhibiting the supply of salt to all the Inhabitants of the Madras Presidency and of the Native states in the interior who are dependent for their salt on the produce of the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar.

From Board of Revenue 3rd November 1849, No. 672, R. Extract Alms : Cons : 3rd Oct. 1847, No. 1169.

10. A copy of these paras will be furnished to the Board of Revenue, with a request that they will give immediate attention to the observations and orders of the Honorable Court and furnish at as early a period as may be practicable the report on

13. States of the sales of salt for Home and Inland Consumption in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency from Fusly 1230 to Fusly 1252 transmitted.

the several points connected with the Salt Tax to which reference is therein made.

28. We find that in the period from 1230 to 1237 (1820-21 to 1827-28) when the price of salt was Rupees 70 per Garce, the average annual supply was 39,266 Garces, while in the subsequent period from 1238 to 1252 (1828-29 to 1842-43) when the price was Rupees 105 the Garce, the average consumption had fallen to 34,772 Garces per annum. This decrease of 4,494 Garces, or at the rate of 11-4 per cent on the annual consumption without allowing for the natural increase of Population is very unsatisfactory and leads to the conclusion that the increase price has either rendered it impossible for the people to obtain a sufficient supply of this necessary of life or that they have been supplied through illicit channels or have had recourse to the impure and unwholesome articles obtainable from the saline earths which are common in many parts of your Presidency. The further increase in the price from Rupees 105 to 124 per Garce which has since taken place has, we fear, still further aggravated the evil.

29. It was partly with the view of obtaining the means of ascertaining the effect of the variations of price on the consumption of salt under your Presidency that in our Despatch of the 25th August last (No. 21) we desired you to furnish us with periodical statements shewing the amount of the annual sales under different heads. We now desire that the Board of Revenue may be called on to supply a general report on the subject, exhibiting the bearing of the Salt Tax on the inhabitants of the different districts under your Presidency and particularizing, as far as circumstances will permit, the rate of consumption and the extent of population whether in our own Territory or in that of Native states who are dependent for their supply of salt on the produce of our Coasts.

30. We may observe that the statements already referred to, show that while the price of salt has been increased from Rupees 70 per Garce to Rupees 105 or 50 per cent, the increase in the Gross collections has been only 30 per cent.

Average gross collections 1230 to 1237—Rs. 27,97,302 : 1238 to 1252 —Rs. 36,40,597.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th July 1848 to W. Elliot Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Ordered that copy of Para. 10 of the Extract Minutes Consultation above recorded and of Paras. 27, 28, 29, 30 of the Extract from the Honorable Court's Despatch which accompanied it, be circulated to all Collectors and Government Agents under this Presidency. Those several Officers will be pleased at an

early date to furnish a full report upon the operation of the Salt Monopoly as it affects the Districts under their charge particularizing, as far as circumstances will permit, the rate of consumption and the extent of population, within the Provinces respectively under their management. Where the quantity of Monopoly salt used within their Districts may fall below that required for the consumption of the people, they will state their opinion as to the mode in which the deficit may be supposed to have been made good, whether by supplies thro' illicit channels or by the use of earth salts. In reference to this latter article, they will also report whether earth salt is produced or consumed in their Districts and if so, to what extent, by what process of Manufacture, whether it is considered to be prejudicial to health, and what measures they would advise in respect to it and in the event of their being of opinion that the consumption of sea salt should be encouraged, what arrangements it would be expedient to adopt for the attainment of that object.

The Collectors of the Coast Districts will also furnish accounts according to the accompanying form, shewing the quantity of salt sold in the Provinces under their charge from Fusly 1215 to Fusly 1257 inclusive and the Government price, distinguishing, if practicable the sales for consumption within their Districts or Home Sales, from the inland sales, viz. those for the supply of other Districts or of Foreign Native states the quantity sold for export by sea on private trade, furnished to Foreign European Settlements, or sent on Indent to Calcutta and Chittagong being also separately exhibited.

(A true Extract.)

T. PYCROFT.
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

13th October 1842.

To

The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Government having called upon the Board of Revenue to furnish a special report for transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors on the subject of the cultivation of the Mauritius sugar cane, I am directed to request that you will state whether this species of sugar cane has been introduced into your District, and if so, the extent and value of the land occupied, the results of the produce compared with that of the common country cane, together with the opinion of the natives as to its superiority, and the mode in which the produce is afterwards applied, and if to the extension of the manufacture of sugar, its quality and comparative value.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

REVENUE BD. OFFICE, FORT ST. GEORGE,
13th October, 1842.

Illegible,
Secretary.

Despd. 18th October, 1842.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

29th April 1844.

*Circular from E. C. Lovell, Esq, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
To A. P. Onslow, Esq, Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George,
29th April 1844.*

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying Notification, and to request that you will have the goodness to take immediate measures to give it publicity in the Native language throughout your District.
Despd. 2nd May 1844.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, under Orders from the Most Noble the Governor in Council, that with a view to encourage improvements in Indian Agriculture and Horticulture, prizes will be awarded by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras at the annual exhibition to be held at their Gardens in the

month of January of the year 1845 for the several articles of Indian produce mentioned in the following list:—

	LB.	RS.
For the best Sea Island Cotton, not less than	100	250
For the best upland Georgia, not less than	100	200
For the best Egyptian cotton, not less than	100	200
For the best Peruvian cotton, not less than	100	200
For the best Indigo manufactured from the Green leaf, not less than	50	200
For the best Coffee, not less than	100	200
For the best sample of Raw silk, not less than	20	300
For the second best sample of Raw silk	20	150
For the best sample of Marino wool, not less than	50	200
For the second best sample of Marino wool, not less than	30	100
For the best Coonchone, not less than	10	100
	2,100	

The conditions under which the prizes will be given are as follows —

1st. Full information must be communicated regarding the nature of the soil, the mode of culture, and the causes generally which may be reasonably supposed to have enabled the party claiming a prize, to produce a superior article.

2d. None of the prizes will be awarded to parties for products not bona fide grown by themselves.

3d. The first prizes for Raw Silk and Wool will be open to general competition; but Natives of India and Indos Britons only will be admitted as competitors for the other prizes mentioned in the list.

E. C. LOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Letter from E. C. Lovell, Esq, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq, Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, 8th August 1844.

With reference to the circular letter from this office, dated 13th April 1843, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to state that they are anxious to receive your Report as to the progress which the cultivation of the Mauritius sugar cane has made in your District from the cuttings supplied by the Agri-Horticultural Society.

AGRICULTURE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

15th May 1845.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th May 1845.

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 15th April 1845.

(Here enter No. 335.)

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and the letter from the Secretary to the Agricultural Society therein

referred to be transmitted to the Collectors and Government Agents under the Presidency and that they be directed to give effect to the orders of Government in Para. 3.

(A true Extract.)

J. PYCRAFT,
Secretary.

Despd. 4th June 1845.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 335.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 15th April 1845 to

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society.

Submitting for sanction a Schedule of Prizes (Here enter 29th March 1845, to be awarded by Government for the improvement of Agricultural produce in the season 1845/46 and suggesting measures calculated to excite the interest of Native Agriculturists in the objects contemplated by Government.

1. The Most Noble the Governor in Council authorizes the disbursement in the commencement of the ensuing year of a sum not exceeding 3,000 Rupees for prizes to the best samples of India Produce enumerated in the list appended to the above letter, but is of opinion that the competition for all prizes should be confined to Natives and East Indians, as the recent reduction in the duties on Indian Produce is sufficient to stimulate European Exertion.

2. His Lordship in Council doubts the expediency of the proposition contained in para. 6, and is of opinion that the award of the prizes should rest with the members of the Committee some of which from their practical Experience in Mercantile matters, are obviously most competent to decide upon the standard excellence of the staple productions of the Country.

3. The Revenue Board to whom the foregoing letter will be communicated, will be pleased to give effect to the suggestion contained in it's 9th para.

4. In accordance with the recommendation in the concluding para. His Lordship in Council will be prepared to sanction the presentation of silver medals to the best Native Cultivator, in each Talook, of the articles specified, but he is desirous of receiving the opinion of the Board upon this proposition before the measure is finally adopted.

I. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

Letter from G. M. Swinton, Esq, Secretary, Madras Agri-Hortl. Society, to I. F. Thomas, Esq, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 29th March 1845.

1. As promised in the concluding para. in my letter under date the 13th ultimo, I have the honor, by desire of the General Committee, of addressing Government on the subject of the prizes to be awarded in the early part of 1846, with a view to the improvement of the Agricultural products of this Presidency.

2. Annexed is a Schedule of prizes with conditions the General Committee would suggest for the adoption of Government.

3. It will be observed that the sum total of prizes offered for competition is slightly in excess of the amount sanctioned for competition in the year 1845 but the quantity of Agricultural produce required is materially increased.

This the General Committee propose with a view to ensure such a cultivation or manufacture as shall have the way to the establishment of, if not established at once, a Marketable article, and not leave the competition to fancy articles overnursed during their brief growth and affording no criterion as to the facilities of making them a staple produce of the Country.

4. Judging from last year it does not appear likely that all the prizes will be competed for; but this will not lessen the value of the incitement to improvement held out by Government.

5. There are other slight modifications which the Government will not fail to observe, New Orleans Cotton has been substituted for Peruvian, still further to encourage the successful experiment of last year at Coimbatore, and a prize for the best indigenous Cotton has been introduced agreeably to a suggestion of Mr. Drury, it is hoped that when once the Ryots shall have been incited to emulation in improving their indigenous Cotton they will readily appreciate the advantage to be derived from the cultivation of superior species. A prize has been introduced for Indigo Manufactured from the dry leaf, a Manufacture still continued in many parts to the Southward, where the leaf is brought from too great a distance to extract the dye in its green state.

A 2nd prize for Coffee has been introduced, for greater encouragement, the cultivation of this article is now carried on in the most unscientific manner, and every inducement should be held out to improve it and take advantage of the numerous sites among our hilly districts admirably adapted for Coffee Plantations.

Wool has been altered from "Merino" into "any fit for the English Market" and the prize and quantity of Caoutchone have been both raised.

6. The General Committee are of opinion that these prizes should be awarded by judges approved of by Government who should be empowered to refuse a prize to any Article which had not attained a certain standard of excellence or to give only a reduced prize.

7. Mr. Ouchterlony a Member of our Committee is of opinion that the competition should be unrestricted on the ground that it is to "Europeans alone" that we can look to have new paths beaten out, and effective improvements "introduced into old ones and that from Europeans alone can we look for that elaborate, and useful information regarding cultivation and Manufacture, that seems of such vital importance to the general interests." The Committee generally however while acquiescing in the correctness of Mr. Ouchterlony's sentiments are of opinion that the native competitor is entitled to the greatest consideration and encouragement. Our cheap Manufactures have deprived a large proportion of the population of their means of subsistence, and any measure likely to dishearten the Native Agriculturist in the march of improvement will be attended with the most mischievous consequences. They therefore, recommended that competition for all the 2nd prizes should be limited to Native and East Indians.

8. The General Committee would further request Government to consider how vain it is at present to expect the Native ryot to send his Cotton or other produce to the Presidency to compete for Government prizes. Nine ryots out of ten, if they have not sold their produce almost before the seed is sown, sell it to intermediate agents before it is cut. To them the Presidency and its inhabitants are a terra incognita—the prices of Cotton in the British Market and the fluctuations of British commerce are things undreamt of. Their Native Village, the Tahsildar's Cutcherry, and the Collector's Hoozoor form the horizon of their hopes and fears. With the European or East Indian adventurer it is quite different, he generally starts upon capital borrowed at the Presidency, and as a matter of course sends his produce there, his dearest interests are bound up with his Presidency connexions and the London price currents are regarded by him with a watchful eye. To him there is no risk, no extra expense, no great trouble in diverting for a brief space a portion of his produce from his agents godowns to the society's garden to compete for a Government prize.

9. To remedy this inequality between Native and European Competitors, The General Committee would recommend Government to desire Collectors of the several districts to assemble at the proper season a punchayat of Native ryots to determine the best produce offered for competition in each district and to send a small portion of the best produce of each district to the Presidency and at the public expense, with a certificate that the quantity necessary for competition had been produced and explanatory of the Method of Culture.

10. They would further recommend that the produce of the best article in each district should not only be thus allowed a chance of competing for the Government prize free of expense but further rewarded with a silver Medal of small value (a medal awarded to the best Cultivator in each Taluk would be better still). The expense would be trifling, and the measure would in a great degree excite discussion and emulation among the Natives, and thus be a means of advancing the great object the Government have in view in awarding prizes at all, the improvement of the agricultural resources of India.

List of Prizes sanctioned for the years 1844/45.

	LB.	RS.
For the best sea Island Cotton not less than	100	250
For the best Upland Georgia do.	100	200
For the best Egyptian do.	100	200
For the best Peruvian do.	100	200
For the best Indigo Manufactured from the Green leaf not less than. 50	200	
For the best Coffee not less than	100	200
For the best sample of Raw Silk not less than	20	300
For the 2nd best sample of Raw Silk do.	20	150
For the best sample of Merino Wool do.	50	200
For the 2nd best sample do.	30	100
For the best Caoutchone do.	10	100

The conditions under which the prizes will be given are as follows.—

1st. Full information must be communicated regarding the nature of the soil the mode of Culture, and the causes generally which may be reasonably supposed to have enabled the party claiming a prize, to produce a superior article.

2nd. None of the prizes will be awarded to parties for products not bona fide grown by themselves.

3rd. The first prizes for Raw Silk and Wool will be open for general competition but Natives of Indian and Indoo Britons only will be admitted as competitors for the other prizes mentioned in the List.

E. C. LOVELL,
Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue.

F. A. REID,
Acting Secretary,

Madras Agri. Hort^l. Society.

(A true copy)

G. M. SWINTON,
Secretary.

List of Prizes recommended for sanction for the years 1845/46.

	LB.	RS.
For the best sea Island Cotton not less than	500	250
For the best Upland Georgian do.	500	200
For the best New Orleans do.	500	200
For the best Egyptian or Bourboun do.	500	200
For the best Country Cotton do.	500	200
For the best Indigo Manufactured from the green-leaf not less than.	250	200
For the best Indigo from the Dry leaf not less than	250	100
For the best Coffee not less than	150	200
For the 2nd best Coffee do.	150	100
For the best Raw sugar do.	1,000	200
For the 2nd best sugar do.	1,000	150
For the best Raw silk do.	40	300
For the 2nd best Raw silk do.	40	200
For the best Wool fit for the English Market and not less than ..	100	200
For the 2nd best Wool fit for the English Market do. ..	100	100
For the best Caoutchone not less than	50	200

I. It is to be understood that the Prizes will only be awarded in the event of the articles produced being considered by the appointed judges to reach a fair standard of quality, otherwise it will be in their power to award lower amounts of Prize.

II. Every Competitor for the above prizes, must communicate full and minute details of his cultivation or manufacture, or both as the case may require, and respecting Wool the same information regarding the breed of his sheep, the locality of their pasturage and their general treatment.

III. The first prizes are open to all competitors. The second are limited to Natives and East Indians unconnected with Agency houses.

IV. Medals may be taken in lieu of Money-prizes, and of the same value at the option of the successful competitor.

G. M. SWINTON,
Secretary.

(True copies)

J. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture.

11th August 1845.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th August 1845.

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 28th July 1845.

(Here enter No. 904.)

Resolved that transcript of Para. 1 of the above Extract Minutes of Consultation be furnished for the information and guidance of the several Collectors

named in the margin, who will be pleased to give the subject every attention, and submit their application for a supply of Cuttings for further distribution at the proper planting season should the growing stock already in their Districts not be sufficient to meet the demand for the ensuing year.

(A true Extract)

J. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Despd. 23rd August 1845.

No. 904.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 28th July 1845.

Para. 1. From a perusal of the Reports of the several Collectors which accompanied the foregoing letter of the progress made in the experiment for introducing the cultivation of the Mauritius-sugarcane into the Provinces of this Presidency, the Most Noble the Governor in Council is of opinion that Cuttings should be supplied to a much larger extent than heretofore, especially in those Districts where the prospect of success is greatest, but to those people only who apply for them, otherwise they will be wasted and that the local officers generally should be enjoined to renew their efforts for the advancement of this species of cultivation.

(True copy)

J. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture.

26th January 1846.

Circular from T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 26th January 1846.

Para. 1. Referring to the Circular from this office of 2nd January 1843, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you the accompanying set of Rules which have been drawn up with a view to encourage the plantation of trees and topes in the Provinces under this Presidency and to request your opinion at an early date as to how far they may be suited to the circumstances of the District under your charge. The Board are aware that the circumstances of the several Provinces under the Madras Government differ considerably both as regards the need of such plantations and the difficulty of forming them. If the rules now forwarded should seem to offer more favourable terms to the Planter of topes and trees than are required in your District, you will be pleased to state what alteration should be made in them as respects Trichinopoly, so that any unnecessary sacrifice of the interests of Government may be avoided. If, on the other hand from the local peculiarities of the District under your charge, greater encouragement appears to you to be called for, than is afforded in these rules, you will be so good as to state what additional inducement should in your opinion be offered.

2. You will understand that the Rules now sent to you are intended to apply to future plantations only and not to those now existing.

Rules for encouraging the practice of planting Topes and Trees.

1. Every party desirous of planting a tope for public utility and convenience, shall first communicate with the local European Revenue Authorities, and obtain their sanction, if he neglect to do so, his plantation shall be liable to be taxed at the rate chargeable for private Topes. A register shall be kept of such applications.

2. Parties who, after sanction shall have been previously obtained as directed in Rule 1, may plant topes in *waste land*, on the roadside, near a Choultry, or near any place of public resort, for general accommodation and convenience, or other beneficial purpose, shall be allowed to cultivate the ground rent free until the tope becomes productive in addition to their usual holding, as a compensation for the trouble and expense incurred in forming the plantation. When the trees shall have come into bearing, the tope shall be entered in the accounts as a Public Tope, free of all Tax, and its produce liable to be sold by the Officers of Government, and the proceeds applied in support of the Choultry, repair of the road or other municipal purpose.

3. Parties wishing to plant topes for their private benefit, in waste land, shall be allowed land for that purpose. If, before the trees come into bearing, the land be cultivated, in addition to the Ryots usual holding, it shall be charged with half the land assessment; if left uncultivated, it shall be held free of tax. When the tope comes into bearing, the full teerwa of the land only shall be charged. If the tope be planted in shecal land, or land usually under cultivation, ground so appropriated shall be assessed with full teerwah from the time the trees are planted whether it be cultivated or not.

4. A term of years shall be fixed for each description of trees, at the expiration of which they shall be severally considered to have reached maturity and the topes composed of them shall be classed as *Productive*.

5. The produce of trees or avenues planted by the roadside in such manner as the District Authorities shall approve, shall be enjoyed free of Tax by the individuals, or village communities, who may have planted them.

6. The produce of single trees to be hereafter planted in cultivable land, shall be enjoyed free of tax, by the party by whom the land is cultivated. Such trees shall be taxed only when the land is left waste.

7. The foregoing rules shall not apply to the Cocoanut or Areca Palms, or to Palmyra and Date Trees.

J. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th August 1845.

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 31st July 1845.

(Here enter No. 688)

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and of the previous correspondence with Government on the subject be transmitted for the information and guidance of the Collectors named in the margin with reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 15th May 1845 and that they be directed to place themselves in communication with Agri-Horticultural Society in order to carry into effect the instructions of Government.

33

In giving publicity to the Rules contained in the letter from the Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society dated 9th June 1845 care should be taken that these rules be modified as suggested in the Board's letter to Government dated 7th July last and approved of in the foregoing Extract.

(A true Extract)

J. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Despd. 9th Sept. 1845.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 688.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 31st July 1845.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Requests to be informed with reference to the order of Government authorizing the presentation of Silver Medals to the best native cultivator in each Talook of certain Articles of Indian produce, whether it would not be desirable that the Talook Medals should be distributed in the several Districts and those products only which are meant to compete for the money prizes be forwarded to the Presidency.

(Here enter 7th July 1845 No. 424.)

In modification of their orders of the 13th ultimo No. 543 the Government direct that the Silver Medals, to be awarded to the best Native Cultivator in each Talook, of the articles of Indian produce specified in the list submitted by the Agri-Horticultural Society, be distributed, as recommended in the foregoing letter, by the Collectors or their subordinates with the assistance of a Panchayet in their respective Districts; those products only which are to compete for the money Prizes being forwarded to the Presidency.

I. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 314.

Letter from T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to I. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, the 15th May 1845.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department dated 15th April last No. 335, in Para. 4 of which it is stated that the Most Noble the Governor in Council will be prepared to sanction the presentation of Silver Medals to the best Native Cultivator in each Talook of the articles specified in the list submitted by the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society, but that he is desirous of receiving the opinion of the Board of Revenue upon this proposition before the measure is finally adopted.

2. In reply I am instructed to state that the measure alluded to appears to them highly desirable, and they would beg to recommend its adoption.

T.—9

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 31st May, 1845.

The Most Noble the Governor in Council sanctions the presentation by the Committee of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society of a Silver Medal to the best Native Cultivator, in each Talook, of the articles of Indian Produce specified in the List submitted by the Committee under date the 29th March last.

I. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

Letter from Captain F. S. Gabb, Secretary to the Madras Agri-Hort. Society, to the Secretary to Government, Public Department, dated 9th June 1845.

I have the honor by desire of the General Committee of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society, in acknowledging the receipt of Minute of Council No. 500 dated 31st ultimo authorizing the presentation of a Silver Medal to the best Native Cultivator in each Talook of articles of Indian produce specified in List submitted to Government under date 28th March 1845, to request that the several Collectors be instructed to give publicity to the above resolution of Government in their respective Talooks, and that they be requested to give effect to the following rules for carrying out the above object should such meet with the approbation of Government.

1st. That a Native Punchayet of respectable Ryots be assembled in each District under the immediate supervision of the Collector or his assistants to determine upon the best produce offered for competition, the produce of the District in which Punchayet is held.

2nd. Samples of the articles pronounced superior by the Punchayet to be sent to the General Committee free of charge (distinctly designated and labeled with names, etc., of competitors) so as to reach on or before a day which will be hereafter notified.

3rd. If it is intended that the samples sent, be put in competition for the money Prizes advertised in the Fort St. George Gazette 30th May 1845, a certificate of the required quantity (equal in quality to the samples sent) having been produced before the Punchayet, signed by the Collector of the District, must accompany.

4th. If such samples are to be put in competition for the "Talook Medal" only, certificates of quantity will not be required.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 13th June 1845.

Resolved with reference to the order of Government No. 500 dated 31st ultimo, that the foregoing letter be communicated to the Revenue Board, with instructions to give effect to the request there contained.

I. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

Letter from T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to I. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, the 7th July 1845.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of the order of Government dated 13th June last No. 543 directing them to give effect to the rules proposed by the Agri-Hort. Society in reference to the Resolution of Government of the 31st May last authorizing the presentation of Silver Medals to the best Native Cultivator in each Talook of the articles of Indian produce specified in the list submitted by the Society.

2. Before carrying those orders into effect the Board are desirous of obtaining further instructions on the subject.

3. In the 10th Para. of their letter of the 29th March 1845 the Agri-Horticultural Society recommended that the produce of the best article in each District should, in addition to the chance of competing for the Government prize, be rewarded with a silver medal of small value, adding that a medal awarded to the best cultivator in each Talook would be still better. This latter proposition was referred by Government

From Government, 15th April 1845
para. To Government 15th May 1845
for the opinion of the Board, who in reply stated that the measure appeared to them highly desirable, and Government in their Resolution dated 31st May 1845 were pleased to sanction the presentation of Talook medals accordingly.

4. In the Rules new proposed by the committee for giving effect to that resolution, they direct (Rule 2) that the best produce in each District should be determined by a Punchayet of respectable Ryots assembled under the supervision of the Collector or his assistants, and in Rule 4 they state "If such samples," i.e., those to be forwarded to Madras from the Provinces, "are to be put in competition for the Talook Medal only, certificates of quantity will not be required". From this the Board would infer that it is the intention of the Committee that the competition not only for the Money Prizes but also for the Talook Medals is to take place at the Presidency. It does not occur to the Board in what manner competition for the Talook Medal can take place otherwise than in the Talook itself nor what purpose would be answered by sending such produce to Madras. The best articles in each Talook having been decided by the Punchayet, the effect upon the Native Cultivators would in the opinion of the Board be the greatest if the medals were to be at once awarded in presence of the assembled Ryots at the chief place of the Talook or at least of the District.

5. Under these circumstances the Board request instructions whether it would not be desirable that the Talook Medals should be distributed by the Collectors or their subordinates with the assistance of a Punchayet in their several Districts, and those productions only which are meant to compete for the Money Prizes be forwarded to the Presidency.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Letter from T. Pycroft Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 27th July 1846.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, reporting the result of the competition among the Native Cultivators in your District for prizes in certain articles of Indian produce agreeably to the orders communicated from this Office in the Board's Resolution dated 28th August 1845, and forwarding specimens of the best description of sugar produced in the Talook of Conaud and Laulgoody with accounts particular of the manufacture and cost of production, and also samples of silk manufactured by a company of East Indians at Trichinopoly.

2. In reply I am instructed, with reference to the injunction contained in the concluding part of para one of the Resolution above quoted, to request that you will be good enough to place yourself in communication with the Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society at the Presidency on the subject of your letter under acknowledgment, and in forwarding the several samples of Native Produce now retransmitted to you for that purpose, concert with him what reward should be conferred upon the parties adverted to in your present communication.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Circular from T. Pycroft Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 10th December 1846.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, under instructions from Government, to request you will have the goodness to favor them with a return, in the accompanying form, for submission to the supreme Government, shewing the probable quantity of land cultivated for sugar in your District, the probable quantity of sugar and jaggery produced, and the probable quantity of both of these consumed in the District.

Estimated cultivation of cane in cawnies, etc.	Estimated produce from cane in maunds of jaggery.	Estimated number of Palmyrah trees.	Estimated produce from palmyrah in maunds of jaggery.	Estimated consumption of the district whether in sugar, jaggery or the raw cane itself, the whole being reduced into their equivalents in jaggery in maunds computed at an average of per head during the year, on the assumed or ascertained population.
Cawnies, acres or other usual land measure of the District, the size of which should be explained.	Maunds in use in the District, the weight of which should be stated in lbs. avoirdupois.	Trees.	Maunds in use in the District, the weight of which should be stated in lbs. avoirdupois.	Maunds in use in the District, the weight of which should be stated in lbs. avoirdupois.

The object sought by the Returns is to ascertain the quantity of sugar produced, and the quantity consumed in India. The Form sent is to shew the best way of furnishing the information.

As the produce is exhibited in different conditions, it is desirable to adopt one into which all the others may be converted. In the above Form Goor or jaggery has been taken, being the denomination of the sugar after the first boiling of the juice expressed and the equivalents in jaggery of all the other quantities may be easily ascertained by enquiry.

More than an approximation to the actual consumption, is not effected. At the close of the heading of the last column is suggested what appears to be the readiest mode of attaining that.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st December 1846.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 16th November 1846.

(Here enter No. 141.)

The Board of Revenue approve the orders issued by the Collector for the realization of the tax on Looms and oil presses for the future on behalf of Government. The taxes on account of Bazars and Fisheries may be collected for the benefit of the Pagodas, but the collection must be made by the Trustees or Managers of those Institutions and not by the Sircar Servants. It is presumed that the levy of the other taxes mentioned in the statement which accompanied that Collector's letter of 29th June last has been discontinued pending further orders.

(A true Extract)

J. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Agriculture.

Letter from D. White Esq., Ag. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to W. Elliot Esq., Ag. Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 15th April 1847.

The Madras Agri-Horticultural Society having awarded medals to the manufacturers of the best sugar produced in the Talooks of Conaund and Laulgoody in your Collectorate, and to a Company of East Indians for silk manufactured at Trichinopoly, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you designs of the medals which they propose to have made up at Madras, and to inform you that they will be happy to receive any suggestions which may occur to you on the subject, it being their wish that the Medals should be of such description as would be most appreciated by the manufacturers themselves.

The inscription on each Medal will be "Government Prize for best ^{Silk} ^{Sugar} Trichinopoly, A.D. 1847" and on the reverse of those for the native manufacturers the same inscription in Tamil. If you wish the name of the successful competitors to be added, space will be left to enable you to have it engraved at Trichinopoly.

No. 653.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works under date the 9th August 1847.

Read the following letter from Captain E. Lawford, Civil Engineer in the 5th Division, to Captain I. H. Bell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works under date 16th November last No. 712, I have the honor to submit observations on the causes which appear to me to have led to the decline of wet cultivation in the Trichinopoly District.

2. One cause I consider to be the inefficient state of the works of irrigation which since the cessation of the Native Government have never received the improvements they have required. Excepting the Iyen voikal in Laulgoody not one channel had till 1843 been materially improved, for although the construction of the Poolevellum Undersluices was decidedly beneficial to a part of the Weyacondaun, yet the effect has been very limited.

3. The channels from the Vellaur, Iyaur and other secondary streams have also gradually but decidedly declined from their original efficiency and fail to convey to the lands the quantity of water requisite for their proper irrigation.

4. The Tanks in Trichinopoly are in a state of equal if not greater decay. The Board will find recorded in my diaries many cases in which reservoirs have for years ceased to yield any revenue whatever, and if I had travelled more among the upland Talooks, I have no doubt I should have met with other instances of the same kind.

5. These Tanks are not breached but their beds are raised by deposits, and their banks have become so degraded that they do not retain a sufficiency of water for irrigation, and the lands under them are abandoned, or else cultivated with inferior grains.

6. Numerous instances occur where valuable Channels have become totally inefficient and the Tanks now depend on a scanty drainage of high ground near them, instead of enjoying their former supply from a river or large torrent.

7. The want of sluices and Calingulahs is very general in the Tanks.

8. It is clear therefore that the cultivation of wet lands is now carried on under great disadvantage and the people will not incur the risk of undertaking it except on lands peculiarly well circumstanced, and thus large tracts have gradually become waste.

9. The principal decline of cultivation however has taken place in the lands yielding a second crop, which are chiefly those watered by the great Cauvery Channels. In order to form an idea of the cause of this falling off, I have compared the second crop cultivation of Trichinopoly with that of the Trivady Talook in Tanjore, where I find there has been an increase within twenty years to the extent of 218 Vaylies or 1,090 Cawnies.

10. If the seasons had been unpropitious, such an increase could hardly have occurred as no water can reach Trivady, which might not be used in Trichinopoly; it is therefore clear that want of water in the river is not the cause of the losses in the latter District. But it is to be remarked that while the cultivation in Trivady commences with the early freshes of May and ceases entirely in February, there are crops under irrigation in Trichinopoly throughout the year even in March and April when I have known the Agunda Cauvery to be completely dry at the head of Seringham.

11. The Salem and Coimbatore lands are also cultivated partly during the dry months and the Corumboos are sometimes carried from bank to bank so that the Trichinopoly channels can receive only spring and surplus water, and even this may be much reduced by increased efforts to extend the cultivation higher up the river and from all the information I can gain, I believe that improved cultivation in the higher Districts has to a certain extent affected the supply of the Trichinopoly channels during the hot season, to confirm which opinion I beg to quote the Diary of Major A. T. Cotton for March 1834.

"The Mootah of Kattapootoor contains three villages, of which Kattapootoor is one. They are held on a lease of 96 years commencing about 12 years ago, and paying an annual rent of Rupees 18,000. At the time the lease was granted they are said to have contained about 1,200 Cawnies of Nunjah land, partly watered by the river channel marked *a, a, a*, in the sketch, and partly by the tank marked *b*, since that time the Mootahdar is said to have cut the bund of the Tank and waters the land under it and also its bed from the river channel which he has further extended and carried over the Karreepotanaur by means of a new Anicut, to irrigate another portion of land which was formerly Poonjah; by this he has directed the water of the Karreepotanaur from the annicut marked *d* which belongs to the Circar and formerly was the means of conducting the whole of the water of that river to the lands of the Circar village of Nuttum. By these means he has increased his Nunjah land to about 2,200 Cawnies, and of course takes an increased quantity of water from the river on that account. During a great part of the year there is much difficulty experienced in supplying the various river channels in this District with a sufficiency of water, but in February, March and April, the quantity in the river is exceedingly small and the extent of land bearing a second crop is entirely limited by it. The Corumboos or temporary banks thrown up in the bed of the river to divert the water into each of the channels in the Circar limits are therefore so constructed as to turn only a portion of the water out of the river, according to the extent of Nunjah land in each, but leaving a certain quantity to pass down to the lower channels."

"Last year when the water was so scarce that it was with the greatest difficulty that a sufficient supply for the people and horses in Trichinopoly could be procured, the Mootahdar drew his Corumboo quite across the river and stopped the whole of the water. Upon this being reported to the

Collector of Trichinopoly, he wrote to the Principal Collector of Salem on the subject requesting that he would direct the Corumboo to be opened, for the Mootah is considered as belonging to that District though entirely surrounded with Circar villages belonging to Trichinopoly. The Mootahdar resisted this on the ground that it was mamool to carry his Corumboo quite across the river. However he carried his point by the delay occasioned by the correspondence, and when the time in which the water is wanted had passed the subject was dropped and the question left unsettled till this time. He has now followed the same course and as the Corumboo is in the limits of the Circar villages, the Collector sent orders to the Tahsildar to send people to cut it. The Mootahdar upon this turned out a large body of men armed with sticks, swords, and muskets and by force prevented the Circar people from executing what they had been ordered."

"I thought it necessary therefore that I should inspect the spot and report from personal observation. On reaching the place this morning we found the Corumboo carried up as shown in the sketch far beyond the limits of the Mootahdar's villages and extended quite across the deep channel of the river above the Circar village of Varuvundoor. The river had unexpectedly risen a little in the night and had washed away the top of the embankment in some places which the Mootahdar's people closed while we were there. A considerable quantity of water however was escaping thro' the Corumboo when we left, the quantity in the river being more than his channel could contain. The quantity of water entering his channel was about 8,000 cubic yards per hour or sufficient for a full supply for 2,000 cawnies of Nunjah, the whole extent in the Mootah is stated to have been formerly about 1,200 cawnies and at present about 2,200. With the slight fresh of last night I do not suppose that more than 2,000 cubic yards per hour at the utmost will fall to the lot of the Ueyacondan being sufficient for 5,000 cawnies while the whole extent under that channel is about 21,000 cawnies; thus while this important Circar Channel (upon which the Town of Trichinopoly also is mainly dependent for water) gets less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a full supply, the Mootahdar's channel receives very nearly the most that it can require, for the present extent of Nunjah and more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times a full supply for the whole of his original extent of Nunjah, part of which also was formerly supplied by the Tank the bed of which is now cultivated. The question therefore is whether the rights of all the inhabitants under the Circar Channels are to be sacrificed in submission to the Mootahdar and whether a subject is to be permitted to resist the Government authorities by an armed force."

12. My own knowledge of the Cauvery enables me to state decidedly that in average seasons there is not water enough in its bed in the hot weather for the lands in Trichinopoly which once yielded two Crops, and that it is impossible to restore the cultivation to what it was, when the unsettled state of the Upper Districts prevented their inhabitants from taking full advantage of their situation. Another reason why the cultivation of two Crops has been abandoned is, that in general the produce is not proportionate to the rent and actually entails a loss upon the ryot. The Board are aware that no manure is ever used on the lands watered by the Cauvery, the silt of which is considered a sufficient restoration. But it is found that the effect of this natural manure is greatest when the season of fallow has been very hot and dry, and that heavy rains in April and May are injurious to the Crops which are sown from June to September.

13. Now on the double crop land in Trichinopoly this dry fallowing never takes place at all, and one crop is raised with water perfectly clear or as it is chiefly the surplus of other fields, impregnated with deliterious salts contracted from the soil over which it flows, and the inevitable result is, as the ryots state, that double Crop lands are exhausted and unprofitable.

14. The question at once arises why is it then that the double crop land in Trivady has increased? It is because both Crops are raised during the freshes, or between May and February, and the land is fallow during March and April.

when the utmost energy is shown in clearing the channels and executing all repairs, so that the early freshes may inundate the fields, while in Trichinopoly there is scarcely any interval in which the repairs of Channels can be efficiently performed and this is one material cause of their deteriorated state.

15. I consider then that the two principal causes of the decline of cultivation are 1st the inefficient state of the works of irrigation, and 2nd the inconvenient season at which the second Crop is raised. There are doubtless other causes which have contributed to the decrease, but as they have also affected the Tanjore District where cultivation has not declined, they can only be regarded as of secondary influence. I allude to emigration, the low price of Grain and the prevalence of Cholera. The first of these evils (for such it is to the interests of Government) is however perhaps the effect as well as cause of reduced cultivation and is probably more felt in Trichinopoly than Tanjore from the population of the latter District being denser.

16. It is obvious that the first cause of decrease may be removed by attention to the efficient repair and improvement of the works and I have made every effort in my power to this end, and have constantly stated my opinion of the necessity of a large expenditure in this District, but the limited executive establishment has hitherto been an obstacle to my views. I think that an annual outlay of not less than one lac of Rupees or about 7 per cent on the revenue is required to bring the Trichinopoly works into a proper state of repair.

17. For some time past my mind has been strongly impressed with the great advantages that would arise from the construction of an Annicut across the Cauvery at the head of the District from which a main Channel on each bank would give an unfailing supply to the principal part of the wet lands yielding about six lacs of Rupees. Such a work would be comparatively inexpensive and in no respect injurious, for all the water it would divert to the south bank must flow into Tanjore, and the supply on the North side might be easily regulated, and I am persuaded that large tracts would be brought under cultivation without any loss whatever to other lands. Combining a Bridge with the Annicut would render it one of the most important and useful works in the Country as the site I should propose would place it in the direct road between Salem and Madura.

18. Efforts should be made to induce the Trichinopoly ryots to discontinue the hot weather cultivation and to commence planting in May after the early freshes, or it would be better to forego the double crop altogether and to compensate for the loss by extending the irrigation of one Crop over fresh lands. The present system must always be one of uncertainty and struggle, and by impoverishing the ryots, it prevents them from maintaining the full extent of their single crop cultivation. It also tends greatly to prevent the efficient execution of works of improvement.

19. I have not alluded to the rate of assessment as affecting the cultivation because I feel reluctant to offer any opinion on that important subject. Instances of apparently excessive rates not unfrequently fall under my notice and I think that some modifications might advantageously be made.

20. The vast extent of waste land of the richest quality lying between the Colleroon and Vellaur induces the conviction that it is too highly taxed and I quite agree with Mr. Onslow in opinion that when such is the case it is in vain to expect any profitable return from Maramut expenditure.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

E. LAW FORD,
Civil Engineer, 5th Dn.

Civil Engineer's Office,
5th Division,
Tanjore District,
Trivady Talook,
Upper Annicut,
3rd February 1847.

Ordered that copy of the foregoing letter be supplied to the Revenue Department.

(A true Extract)

I. H. BELL,
Secy. Bd. R. D.P. Works.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture.

Circular from D. White, Esqre., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to W. Elliot, Esqre., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, 9th August 1847.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that they have received intimation that there are about 2,000 imported Mauritius sugar canes in the Agri-Horticultural Society's Garden which will be ready for cutting in a fortnight or month's time, and to suggest, should you require any of these cuttings, that you will make early application direct to the Secretary to the Society.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Agriculture.

No. 1300.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 25th November 1848.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 6th November 1848, No. 578.)

Para. 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council observes from the report furnished by the Board of Revenue and from the correspondence accompanying it, that the cultivation of wheat in the Territories of the Madras Presidency is of limited extent, and the produce of inferior quality, that the article cannot, under present circumstances, be profitably exported, and if exported that it cannot compete with the English Wheat in the Home Market. He therefore concurs with the Board in thinking it unadvisable that any consignment of Indian Wheat from the Presidency should be made to England under the authority of the Honorable Court of Directors, conveyed in para. 3 of their Revenue Despatch dated 7th July 1847, No. 15.

2. There is, however, much in the reports before Government calculated to shew the expediency, if not the necessity of improving the culture of Wheat in the Indian Provinces, in order that if the quantity may not be increased at present, that at least a better description of grain may be kept up in cultivation for local consumption and trade, until such time as from the improvement of internal communications and more favouring circumstances, sufficient encouragement shall offer for an extension of its growth.

3. The Report of the Sub-Collector of Rajahmundry, though not referring to the cultivation of Wheat in the Madras Territories and otherwise inapplicable as relating to Foreign Territories under the control of the Government of India, the circumstances of which may probably be reported upon that Government, is nevertheless very useful in some essentials, the most important of which is, the supply of "fresh seed," and altho' the Governor in Council is unwilling to support the suggestion as it respects Foreign Territories not subject to this Presidency, he is yet disposed as far as it concerns the Madras Provinces, to urge it on the attention of the Honorable Court.

Guntoor, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot and Coimbatore.

4. The Wheat growing Districts are only nine in number, and the total quantity produced in them is 600 Garces of which 500 are stated to be in the two Ceded Districts, Bellary and Cuddapah and 52 in the Salem district.

5. In Bellary, 4,056 acres are applied to the growth of this Grain, and there are yet 10,544 acres available for cultivation; the produce is not equal to the consumption of the District, and imports are in consequences necessary from Darwar. The Ryots complain of difficulties, and the Acting, Sub-Collector suggests more favourable terms of tenure to ensure a more enlarged cultivation.

6. In Cuddapah, 2800 acres are allotted to wheat cultivation, and the Collector thinks that it might be vastly improved and extended in the Northern Talooks were sufficient inducement held out. The wheat here is of fair quality, but bad Roads appear to check commerce.

7. In the Salem District, Wheat is cultivated on the Hills, and the produce though small, supplies the neighbouring Districts of Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Madura, and in part is exported to Madras. The extent of land applied to this culture is acres 3,960.

8. There is some inconsistency in the quantity said to have been produced in these Districts which requires explanation, the produce of 4,056 acres in Bellary being given at 162 Garces, of 2,800 acres in Cuddapah at 341, and in Salem 3,960 acres at 52.

9. From the Reports of the other Officers, all the hilly regions appear to be well adapted to Wheat culture, the Neilgherries in Coimbatore, the Hills in Trichinopoly, Salem, Madura and in the vicinity of Madras, and, according to the Horticultural Society's report, the Salem Hills in particular.

10. The Governor in Council thinks that in all these localities, attempts should be made to encourage the growth of wheat of a superior description to that now sown, and he will be prepared to recommend to the Honorable Court of Directors a liberal supply of the best varieties of seed Wheat for experimental purposes, on the Board submitting, in communication with the proper Officers, an Indent for the quantity required. The Government have always had in view the improvement of the internal communications, and will continue, as far as may be practicable, to remedy the inconveniences arising from bad roads. The improvement of the Cuddapah road which has been particularly referred to, has very recently come under the consideration of Government, and in general the communications from the Hills to the plains can be greatly facilitated by the exertions of the local authorities, and the Government would direct the attention of the Board of Revenue to their improvement. The opening of a road from the Salem Hills via Tripatore to Cuddalore, as suggested by the Agri-Horticultural Society, would doubtless be advantageous to the Country through which it would be made, but the Governor in Council remembering the comparative facilities already enjoyed by the Salem District, of communication with the Ports, cannot admit that the project is deserving of immediate and special consideration. The Governor in Council is however disposed to give every encouragement to the amelioration of the roads throughout the Country, and looks to the local Officers on whose exertions so much depends, for their co-operation towards this desirable object.

11. It is necessary that the Board should place themselves in further communication with the Collectors of the Ceded Districts, where wheat is most extensively grown and which offer the greatest chances of success from the large quantity of land available for the purpose, and ascertain precisely the terms, which those officers would recommend to be held out in encouragement, remembering that the provision of seed in the first instance devolves on the Government, the Board will also consider whether special cowles or Contracts for a term of years may not be introduced with advantage to ensure the cultivation of a fixed and certain quantity of land.

12. In the Hill tracts, the mode of encouragement may be in a different form, and the indulgence allowed to the settlers in Salem in the cultivation of Coffee may in a modified form suffice. But in this and all other branches appertaining to the subject, the Government expect the Board will obtain the fullest information with reference to the observations recorded above, and submit it with their own opinions as to the best means of promoting the object of the Honorable Court.

Ordered that the report of the Board of Revenue and the correspondence accompanying, together with the foregoing observations, be brought to the notice of the Honorable Court of Directors, in reply to their Despatch dated 7th July 1847, No. 15.

(A true Extract.)

H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th December 1848, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly.

Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Salem, Bellary, Cuddapah, Karnool.

Ordered that copy of the foregoing Extract Minutes of Consultation be furnished to the Collector of the Districts noted in the margin, in reference to their letters to the office upon the subject of Wheat cultivation.

2. The Collectors are requested to submit to the Board, Indents for the quantity of seed wheat which will be required for the experimental purposes referred to in Para. 10 of the Extract. They will also report the terms which they would recommend should be held out to encourage the growth of wheat of a better quality and to a greater extent than at present, remembering that the provision of seed in the first instance devolves upon the Government, and will state whether special cowles or contracts for a term of years may not be introduced with advantage to ensure the cultivation of a fixed and certain quantity of land, or, according to the circumstances of the several Districts, what other method should be adopted to attain that object.

(True copy and Extract.)

J. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 15 of 1847.

Agriculture.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Para. 1. We herewith transmit to you Thirty copies of a Memorandum by Dr. Royle on the cultivation of wheat in India, and on the possibility of its being made a profitable article of export to the United Kingdom.

2. At the present moment the subject is one of considerable interest and importance, and we are anxious to procure any information which it may be in your power to obtain. We therefore desire that you will cause copies of this Memorandum to be circulated among the Collectors of Land Revenue, and that you will instruct them to furnish such information as they may be enabled to collect, with respect to the quantity of Wheat cultivated in the districts under their charge, the quality and varieties of the grain, the ordinary bazaar prices, the cost of conveyance to Madras, and generally on any points which may assist us in forming an opinion as to the possibility of making wheat an ordinary article of export from India to this Country, with reference to the usual average prices prevailing here for that description of grain.

3. If, from the reports which you may receive from the Provinces, and from the opinions which you may obtain from competent persons, you should see reason to believe that any particular description of wheat would be likely to find a profitable market in this Country, we authorize you as an experiment, and for the purpose of practically testing the effect of the voyage upon the grains to purchase a quantity not exceeding one thousand Maunds, and to consign it to us for sale in this Country. You will cause the utmost attention to be paid to the storage of the grain, so as to prevent as far as possible any injury being sustained by it during the voyage, and you will furnish us with an accurate account of the expenses incurred, so that we may be enabled to judge from its outturn in this Country, of the probability of its becoming a profitable article of import in the ordinary course of mercantile adventure.

4. In the event of any shipments of wheat being made to this Country on account of private Merchants, we authorize you to remit the export duty now leviable under the provisions of Act VI of 1844, and if you should have reason to believe that any general trade in this article is likely to arise, we think it desirable that you should publish a Notification, stating that the duty on all grain shipped to the United Kingdom will be discontinued until further notice.

LONDON,
the 7th July 1847.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
I. L. LUSHINGTON,
&c., &c.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 949.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 24th August 1847.

Para. 1. The Most Noble the Governor in Council proceeds to pass orders on the letter in this Department from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 7th July 1847, No. 15.

2. A Copy of this Despatch, with 25 Copies of the Memo which accompanied it will be transmitted to the Board of Revenue, in view to the necessary instructions being issued by them to the several Collectors in the Provinces to afford information on all points connected with the subject of wheat cultivation as will enable the Honourable Court of Directors to form an opinion as to the possibility of making it an ordinary article of Export to the United Kingdom.

3. Independent of the local information obtainable, it is desirable that the Collectors should consult, where they may deem expedient, Individuals engaged in Wheat cultivation, or likely from their knowledge of the subject to afford useful information.

4. If a communication of the views of the Honorable Court to capitalists and speculators is likely to advance this description of cultivation, the Board will further instruct the local Officers, to give them the necessary publicity. It is said that the Neilgherries and the Hills in the Salem District, besides other localities, are favourable to the growth of Wheat, and it is not improbable that parties who have settled there in the capacity of Farmers would feel encouraged by a knowledge of the Honourable Court's sentiments to extend the cultivation of this grain.

5. It is desirable also that the Board of Revenue should be in communication with Dr. Wright, the Agricultural Society, and other parties who may be found conversant in such matters. In submitting the Reports which they may receive pursuant to their requisition, they will be pleased to communicate their own views on the subject and suggest to Government in reference to the authority conveyed in para. 3 of the Dispatch, the course to be taken for the purchase of Wheat for the experiment designed by the Honourable Court.

R.C. Dis. No. 15 of 1847 Dr. Royle's memo.

6. It is proposed to forward a copy of the Dispatch to the Collector of Sea Customs at the Presidency with the authority of Government to remit the export duty now leviable under the provisions of Act VI of 1844 on all shipments of Wheat made to the United Kingdom. The Collector will place himself in communication with the Chamber of Commerce, generally on the subject to which the Dispatch relates and submit his opinion on the proposition contained in para. 4 accompanying it, if necessary by a Draft of a Notification to the effect suggested by the Honourable Court. He will be careful to watch the progress of the Trade, if any in Wheat, and state in his annual reports, whether any advantage has been gained by the concession.

7. As Wheat is cultivated in Mysore the Government propose to address the Commissioner for information similar to that required from other Officers and for this purpose, a copy of the papers on the subject will be transmitted to Major-General Cubbon.

(A true Extract.)

H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th September 1847.

Resolved that copy of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation and of the despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors which accompanies it with one copy of the Memorandum by Doctor Royle be circulated to each of the Collectors and Government Agents under this Presidency with a request that they will be pleased, after consulting with parties engaged in the cultivation of Wheat or likely to possess any knowledge of the subject, to furnish such information as they may be enabled to collect, with respect to the quantity of Wheat cultivated in the districts under their charge, the quality and varieties of the grain, the ordinary Bazaar prices, the cost of conveyance to Madras, and generally on any points which may assist in forming an opinion as to the possibility of making Wheat an ordinary article of export from India to England, with reference to the usual average prices prevailing there for that description of grain.

2. The several Collectors and Government Agents will have the goodness to give general publicity to the views of the Honorable Court now communicated and the Collectors of Maritime Districts will observe that in the event of any shipments of Wheat being made to the United Kingdom an account of private Merchants, they are authorized to remit the export duty now leviable under the provisions of Act VI of 1844.

3. The attention of the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, and of the Collector of Salem, is called to para. 4 of the above Extract from Minutes of Consultation.

(A true Extract.)

G. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

To W. Elliot, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

On the export of Wheat from India to England.

Wheat, having been known to the earliest of the civilized Nations of Antiquity, is probably a native of the Central parts of Asia, whence its cultivation has been carried North into Europe, and South into India, presenting what appears to us the anomaly of a grain of cold countries being cultivated in what is so peculiarly a hot one. It has sometimes been thought that the species might be different, but it is in fact, the season of cultivation which differs. Wheat, with Barley, being sown in the plains of India in the month of October, and reaped in March, while in the Himalayan Mountains, these are sown in the Spring, and reaped in Autumn.

Great varieties of Wheat are known in Europe, which are sometimes divided into Summer and Winter Wheats, and the latter into Red and White Wheats, and also into those which are bearded and awnless. But all these are now considered to be derived from one species, the *Triticum vulgare* or *sativum* of Botanists. To this may be referred namely all the varieties known in India. A few other species of Wheat are distinguished by Botanists as *T. surgidum* or Duck-bill Wheat, *T. durum* or Barbary Wheat, *T. Anyleum*, starch Wheat, and *T. compositum*, or Egyptian Wheat; but these, and even the last, differing so remarkably in appearance as it does, are thought by others to be only varieties due to the varied culture of common Wheat. *T. polonicum*, or Polish Wheat, *T. Spelta*, Spelt Wheat, and *T. Monococcum*, or one-grained Wheat, appear to be distinct species.

Though the produce of Wheat cultivation varies according to the influence of soil and of climate, as well as according to the culture, and to the kind of manure employed, as also the variety of seed employed, yet it is sometimes useful, for the sake of comparison, to know what is the average rate of product. It has sometimes been calculated that the weight of straw is double that of grain obtained. Professor E. Solly states that, "A crop yielding 5 grs. (or 40 Bushels) per acre, would consist of about 23 cwt. of grain, 4 tons of straw, and 30 cwt. of stubble and roots; the latter of course remaining in the soil." *Rural Chemistry* p. 213. Of grain, the maximum return per acre, is about 70 bushels, but the average return for the whole of Great Britain is reckoned to be about 25 bushels per acre. The grain is readily separated in the process of grinding into two portions, one the husk forming bran, which varies in proportion from 11 to near 40 per cent to the Kernel, or part which forms flour. In good thinshinned and soft Wheats, the husk is easily separated, but in those which hard, some of the husk becomes ground up with the flour, and darkens its colour. But bran always contains a portion of starch and other soluble matters.

When analysed English Wheat is found to contain from 15 to 17 cent of Water, or about one pound in every six pounds of fine flour; also, Starch, with a little Sugar, and Gum, and Gluten, with a little vegetable Albumen and Caseine; with some Oil, which is partly washed out with Starch, while a part remains attached to the Gluten. These constituents may be distinguished into those which contain Nitrogen, that is, the Gluten Albumen and Caseine and into those which are destitute of it, as the Starch, Sugar, Gum, and Oil. The Nitrogenous principles approaching nearest to the nature of the flesh of animals, are considered the most nutritious; and Wheat, for containing more Gluten &c., than other grains, is considered the most nutritious of any, but in England the Wheats which contain the most Gluten are not so much esteemed as those which abound in Starch, chiefly in consequence of these being softer, and producing a whiter flour. The glutinous Wheats are chiefly produced in warm countries as Sicily, Italy and the Crimea: they are harder in nature, hence called *flinty*, and, being more difficult to grind, are objected by Millers. But they are preferred in Southern countries, for their nutritious qualities also for making excellent Macaroni, Vermicelli, and also biscuit. They also make about 5 per cent more of bread than the white mealy Wheats. Professor Johnston (*Agricul. Chemistry*, p. 752) states that "the quantity of gluten contained in English flour has generally been stated much too high": it

"seldom contains more than 10 per cent of dry gluten."* As Wheat forms the principal food of the inhabitants of North West India, and is cultivated in many parts of that country, it has often been suggested as a profitable export England, and that the improvement of its quality and culture was a subject well worthy of attention. The Agricultural Society of India has frequently turned the notice of its Members to this subject, and obtained Wheat for seed from England as well as other countries. Wheat, as well as other Cereal grains, has also been frequently sent in small quantities from the India House to different parts of India.

That it has been thought practicable to export Wheat from India to Great Britain with profit may be inferred from the Petition to Parliament from the Agricultural Society of India, praying for "the admission into the ports of Great Britain, of Wheat from this Country on the same terms as have already been conceded to Wheat from Canada." A Committee of the Society had previously collected information from various Districts of Bengal and of the North Western Provinces, on the cost of producing, and in the practicability of exporting, Wheat in a good condition with profit, from India to England. The Committee reported (v. Trans. Agric. Soc. 1843, p. 237—318) that "some of the finest Wheat countries are to be found in the variety of our Calcutta Market; but beyond Behar the distance would appear to be too great to allow of a profitable import at the present high rate of transport." From the nearer Districts it appeared that Wheat could be landed in Calcutta for Re. 1 to Re. 1-12 per maund: its average being Re. 1-5-6. The average selling price at Calcutta for the year was then Re. 1-13-4; whence it was calculated that a profit of 37 per cent was available to the grower or country dealer. The returns from the higher provinces show a range of from Re. 1-10 to Rs. 2-12 per maund as the price of landing good wheat in Calcutta its average being Rs. 2-1-2, shewing an advance in the Calcutta rate before stated (Re. 1-13-4) of 3 Annas and 11 pie, or a loss of more than 12 per cent." The Committee further observe, "Besides this, the residents of the higher provinces being themselves large Wheat consumers, we can hardly expect perhaps for some time to come, that much Wheat will be drawn thence for export. The greater cheapness of the Wheat cultivation of the lower provinces is due in a great measure to its being carried on in the land near the banks of rivers, which has been inundated during the rainy season, and has not there completely dried up. The greater dearthness of the N. West Provinces seems to be chiefly owing to the greater expense of irrigation as two or three of the Reporters state, that the cultivation could be greatly extended and the price of Wheat much cheapened, if the Ganges Canal were completed. The culture, though upon the whole careless, seems to give good returns, as the produce per acre of many villages is stated to be above 25 bushels per acre, of others as much as 42 Bushels to the acre, and in one Village of the Dooab, the produce is stated to be as high as 83 bushels per acre.

At the time that the above Report was made, it was also calculated by others that the average cost of Wheat at Calcutta being Re. 1-12 per maund, which at a rough estimate is about 28 shillings a quarter, and to which having added 25 per cent for freight and other charges, the Wheat could be landed

* In addition to English Wheat it is desirable to know the composition of Wheats of other Countries, as some of these approximate nearer to the Wheats of India. The accompanying Tables are, therefore, given:—Table of the composition of French and Odessa flour, as determined by Vanguilla.

		French	Odessa Wheat.	
		1st quality.	Flinty.	Soft.
Water	.. .. .	10.0	12.0	10.0
Gluten	.. .. .	11.0	14.6	12.0
Starch	.. .. .	71.5	56.5	62.0
Sugar	.. .. .	2.7	8.5	7.4
Gum	.. .. .	3.3	4.9	5.8
Bran	.. .. .	.. .. .	2.3	1.2
		100.5	98.8	98.4

in England for about 53 shillings a quarter. This was at a time when the best English Wheats were selling in England for 55s., and the inferior kinds for 44s., a quarter.

Both previous and subsequent to 1843, small quantities of wheat have formed a part of the export from India to England, and some has also been imported during the present year, but we are unacquainted with the details of any of the transactions. But it is evident, that, supposing it to be of such a quality that it is likely to travel well, it can only at the above prices be imported when Wheat of the same quality is above 53 shillings a quarter. The quality of Indian Wheat and the state in which it can reach England from India, will be considered in a subsequent part of this paper.

As the above information refers only to the Bengal Presidency, we have the "Notes on Indian Agriculture" by Dr. Gibson, which supply data for similar knowledge respecting the Wheat cultivation of the Bombay Presidency. He states, that "Wheat is grown chiefly above the Ghats in the Dekkan, Khandesh and the Carnatic; also most extensively in Guzerat, even to the Sea Border. It is also extensively raised in many level table-lands met with before the Ghauts, and often down to the flatter plains, and on such high levels, the same measure of grain is found to weigh about one quarter more than a similar quantity raised in the more plain Country." The land best fitted for the culture, is the strong black soil, as it retains sufficient moisture to mature a crop even without the aid of after showers. Rotation is "necessary and universally practised, but not always until two or three crops in succession have been taken from the ground." The crop is valued not only on account of the grain, but also for the chaff which "is carefully set apart as a most necessary provision for bullocks and stored until the season when other provender is scarce." Of the best varieties, the *Bakshi* is always raised on irrigated and the *Daood Khani* as "a dry crop fitted only for the best soil." "The produce does not generally exceed 1200 pounds (20 bushels) per acre, and is most frequently short of this quantity." The price varies "from 60 lbs. to 90 lbs. per rupee, i.e., it may be said to vary from 10s to 16s. per quarter."

We have further information from a Government experiment made in 1843 by Dr. Burn in Broach, in consequence of a portion of land under Cotton cultivation having been thrown out of culture by excess of moisture. About 23 acres of land (46 Beegahs) were sown with Wheat in November and reaped by the middle of March. The produce was "742 lbs. an acre, and, taking the bushel at 60 lbs., the 12 bushels, and 22 lbs. per acre." The expenses of culture, including land rent, were Rs. 532-10-3. A portion of the produce (the inferior Wheat and Chaff) was sold at Broach for Rs. 59-14-8. If the remainder had been sold there at the market price of Rs. 10 per 656 lbs. the sum would have amounted with the above Rs. 59-14-8 to Rs. 277-14-2; entailing a loss of Rs. 254-12-1 upon the whole expenditure, or Rs. 5-8-7 upon each beega. (Though anticipating, it may be here stated, that Rs. 157-2-0 were realized upon the whole produce, after paying all expenses.)

About 30 Quarters of this Wheat were sent to Bombay for shipment to England, as one of the objects of the experiment was to obtain definite information on the exporting of Wheat from the West of India. The following expenses were incurred:—

Wheat grain, rate of cost.	Per kuls of 656 lbs.			Per quarter 480 lbs.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of cultivation	21	11	0½	15	13	11
Packing and Shipping, Broach to Bombay	4	8	2½	3	10	1
Shipping, Insurance, &c., at Bombay	2	7	3½	1	12	8½
Freight to Liverpool	9	13	9½	7	3	6
Total Cost Rupees	38	8	4	28	3	0

Dr. Burn states: "If the above sums be correct, then 56 or 57 Shillings per quarter (the rate of exchange being about 2 shillings) will be about the cost of the grain in Liverpool, duty unpaid." But it must be observed that at the same time that this Wheat cost Rs. 21-11-0½ per kuls. Wheat of the same quality was selling at Broach for Rs. 10 per kuls of 656 lbs. This Dr. Burn explains, "by the natives having no pecuniary charge for labourers &c.," and says that "Rs. 10 per kuls, although it admits of but small profit to the native cultivator, would allow of the grain being landed in Liverpool at Rs. 26-13-3½ per kuls, or Rs. 19-10-2 per quarter"; that is, under 30s. a quarter. But in 1845 when Dr. Burn was directed to make a fresh experiment for Government, by merely purchasing Wheat at the market price, and sending it to Bombay for shipment to England, he writes on the 10th March 1846, that he "was forced to relinquish the attempt from the too high price of grain." It being then 22 Rs. per kuls, in consequence of a bad season (or more than 4s. per bushel without all the expense of freight, insurance, &c.) The Wheat sent to Liverpool having been partly damaged was sold there for "5s. per bushel for the sound, and 3s. 6d. for the unsound, portion of it, the average price of Wheat in the London Market at the same period being 6s. 10d. per bushel." The results of this experiment were certainly discouraging as stated in the Letter of the Court of the Directors (16th July 1845.) to the Governor in Council at Bombay. The Chamber of Commerce also of that place gave their opinion that "the experiment had turned out very unsuccessfully": and on the 24th December 1845, "They hardly think that, in the present state of matters, any mercantile firm would be disposed to export Wheat to England as an experiment, since the risk of failure would be greater than any measure of success likely to be attained, would justify it in incurring."

Wheat is also cultivated in Mysore as described by Dr. Buchanan and in other parts of the Madras Presidency, but I have been unable to obtain any recent information on the subject. It is extensively cultivated in some parts of Scinde, but especially in Upper Scinde, where the grain is said to be cheap, but I am unacquainted with its exact price, or the expense of conveying to Bombay.

In connection with the price, a very important consideration is the state in which Wheat can be landed in England. It is well known that even from the South of Europe and from Egypt, Wheat is sometimes received in a damaged state from the destructive inroads of the Weevil; but it is also received in sound condition from the greater distance and longer voyage from Taganrog and Odessa. So from India it has often been received in so damaged a state from the inroads either of the Rice Weevil (*Calandra Oryzae*), or from the Granary Weevil (*C. granaria*), that it is generally considered hopeless to send it in a sound condition. Mr. Wood of the Strand Mills, Calcutta, however, states, that when at Sydney he was in the habit of receiving large quantities of Wheat from Calcutta and grinding it, and has known it after a passage of 72 days, and being 4 months stowed in a godown, to be quite free from Weevil or fly. I have myself received samples of Wheat which have been shipped in considerable quantities, and arrived here in a sound condition. The Agricultural Society of India state, "We have, however, proof, that 'Wheat, properly cured, has lasted under much exposure, for upwards of 18 months; that it has been sent to England, and returned to this country in good condition; and has obtained a remunerative price, and borne a fair comparison with British, and other European produce.'" So in Dr. Burn's experiment, it is stated, "The grand point to decide was, can Wheat from Bombay be landed at Liverpool in a sound state, that is, free from Weevil or not, and so far as is shown by the reports in the present trial, this question has been satisfactorily answered in the affirmative." Flour, it is well known, has been sent in considerable quantities from Calcutta to England, but this usually arrives in a sour state, when it answers admirably for sizing. The best practical rules for sending Wheat, appear to be, first, exposing it sufficiently that the grain may become hardened, taking care

at the same time to keep it from old store houses or old sacks, where the Weevil chiefly abounds; having it carefully cleaned; and, I am told, that it is essential to have the grain unmixed with other varieties, also, not to ship too large a quantity in one vessel, as it is apt to heat; and also to avoid shipping in moist weather. Besides these points it is of still greater importance to select only the best and heaviest wheats for shipment.

The most important point, however, to ascertain respecting Indian Wheats, is their quality in comparison with others met with in the English Market. Though several varieties are known, they seem all to be derived from *triticum vulgare*, or Common Wheat. Dr. Buchanan, however, does mention *T. Monococcum* and *T. Spelta* as being cultivated in Mysore. The most common varieties are the *white* and *red* wheats, the flour of the first is in some places much esteemed, but in others the red wheats are considered the most nutritious. Of the varieties of Wheat (about 20 in number from different parts of India) in my possession, the finest specimens both of White and of Red Wheats of India, are those sent by Col^l. Onseley to the Agricultural Society of Calcutta, and which were produced in the inland districts of the Nerbudda valley. Of the 5 varieties sent, two were excellent specimens of their respective kinds and may therefore be adduced as samples for comparison with other Indian Wheats. No. 5 called *Pissee*, but *Dodea* in Calcutta, is a white mealy Wheat considered both in Calcutta and London to be an excellent sample of a soft white Wheat and worth at present about 90s. a quarter in this country. It weighed 63 lbs to the bushel, and being considered equal to the best English Wheats is no doubt the kind best suited for export to this country, the more especially as in the country where it is produced, it is considered inferior, less nutritious, and sells for only 3 rupees for 200 Seers, while another kind the *Julalya* sells for Rs. 4-4-0 for the same quantity. This *Julalya*, called Gungajelly in Calcutta, is No. 1 of Col^l. Onseley's Wheats. It weighed 61 lbs to the bushel and is an excellent specimen of a *hard* wheat, worth at present about 80 Shillings the quarter, finding a ready sale, at the same time that it travels well. As a proof, it may be mentioned, that the specimen, though sent by Col^l. Onseley in June 1843, is still in excellent order. Of the other kinds No. 3 or *Satya*, and No. 2 or *Kutya* are not considered desirable for shipment as being mixed, though both weighing 60 lbs to the bushel, and therefore likely to travel well. No. 4 or *Sohalya* is considered too light, weighing only 57½ lbs to the bushel, that is, about the same weight as Egyptian Wheat, and in other respects also most like it. The *Mooltanee* wheat in my possession is considered a *thin* and *flinty* wheat, which would probably not be esteemed here, though it is thought highly of in Northern India. The Indian Wheats partake in general of the characteristics of the *hard* wheats of warm countries, such as Sicily and the Crimea. This *hardness* is probably due to climate, but being a characteristic of those wheats which contain the largest proportion of gluten, is so far from being an objection to such Wheat as an article of diet, is actually its strongest recommendation, because an indication of the presence of much nutritious principle. The prejudice may therefore be expected to disappear with the increase of information. Of the Broach Wheat sent by Dr. Burn, the Liverpool Brokers say, it is "very similar in quality and value to what is grown in Sungrum and Patras, & which cannot be purchased in those countries under an average of 22s. per quarter." They also say "this is used for mixing in bread stuffs, and also for sizing purposes, the demand for which is yearly increasing." The public will, however, become accustomed to these more glutinous wheats, as more of those of the S of Europe and of America are imported into this country, to all of which the generality of Indian Wheats approach nearer than to those of Great Britain. In conclusion, it may be stated, that the opinions given by Mr. Bois, whom I consulted here, coincided with those of Mr. Haworth of Calcutta. V. Trans: Agri. Soc: of India 1843, p: 450 & 538.

The efficacy of precautionary measures must depend upon a correct knowledge of the habits of the Weevil in a hot country like India. Those require to be carefully studied there by a competent naturalist. See an excellent account by Mr. Curtis (Journ: Agri: Soc: of England Vol. III, Part I) republished in N. Journ: of the Agri-Horticultural Soc: of India. 1846 Ap. p. 148-155.

Circular from W. H. Bayley Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to E. Malthy Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly dated Fort St. George 13th June 1850.

Statements of the Extent of Sugar Cane cultivation are furnished annually to this Office from several Districts, but with a view of securing uniformity and the receipt of returns from all the Provinces, as well as to render the accounts as simple and convenient as possible, the Board of Revenue have directed me to circulate the accompanying form, and to request that you will submit annually with your settlement report, a statement prepared in conformity with it, in substitution of that which you may have hitherto furnished under special instructions from this Office.

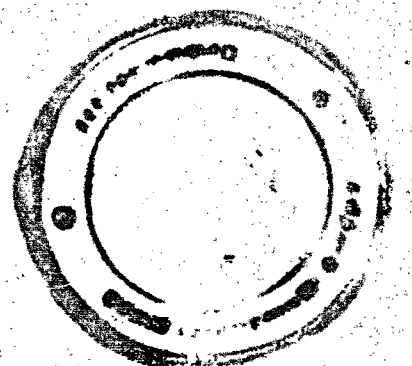
FORM.

Statement of Cane Cultivation in the district of _____ in fasli _____.

Talooks.	Ponjah.				Nunjah.				Garden.				Total				Price of 20 Maunds.					Remarks.
	Land.	Teerwah.	Teerwah Jasty.	Total.	Land.	Teerwah.	Fussul Jasty.	Total.	Land.	Teerwah.	Fussul Jasty.	Total.	Land.	Teerwah.	Teerwah Jasty & Fussul Jasty.	Total.	Jaggery.	Sugar candy.	White sugar.	Brown sugar.	Raw sugar.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1 A. B																						
2 C. D																						
3 E. F																						
4 & ca.																						
Total Circar Villages ..																						
1 Enamity lands in } Sircar Villages.																						The extent of land only should be entered in these columns.
2 Shrotrium Villages ..																						
3 Mokhasa do. ..																						
4 Surva Maniem Vil- lages.																						
5 Jaury Zemindary & ca. Total of Enamity, & ca. lands.																						
Grand Total ..																						

N.B.—Additional columns may be opened if necessary.

Comp^d. R. Newbigging.



CIRCULAR.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

28th July 1836.

Suits.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF
TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

The Board of Revenue under the orders of Government desire me to convey to you the instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, that Public Officers shall be left to bear the consequences of suits at Law instituted against them on account of their Official acts, in all cases in which from their remissness in the manner of conducting their defence the interests of Government may be compromised.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

REVENUE BD. OFFICE, FORT ST. GEORGE,
28th July 1836.

(Signed) Illegible,
Actg. Try. Dy. Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

4th March 1839.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF
TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

Para. 1. Being ordered by Government to review the Revenue charges under the Madras Presidency, I have the honor to request you to inform me whether present circumstances will admit of any reduction in the Establishments under your authority or of any changes which may gradually tend to that object.

2. I shall be obliged to you to forward to me at your earliest convenience a List of all Ledgers, Returns, statements and accounts which are prepared in the English or the Native languages and periodically forwarded from your Office to the Board of Revenue, Accountant General, Civil Auditor or any other Office under Government.

3. There being reason to believe that much time and labour is thrown away in the preparation of such Returns for the several Offices at the Presidency, your opinion is particularly requested on the possibility of simplifying the accounts and reducing their number, and any suggestions which you can offer with this object will be of material assistance to me.

4. Some accounts being prepared for the fusly year and some for the Official and Calendar year and transmitted to more than one Office at the Presidency appears objectionable and superfluous, and there is probably no circumstance connected with the districts which renders the continuance necessary, but I shall be much obliged to you for your opinion on the subject.

5. I beg of you also to state whether you are aware of any objection to the entire disuse of the Maratta language both in accounts and correspondence in conducting the Revenue business of this Government.

6. When your attention is directed to the above points the propriety of simplifying or amending the present form of accounts prepared in the Village, Talook or Huzzoor Cutcherries and Treasuries, and of removing the necessity of copying and translating them, may probably occur to you as a means of further reducing the duties now required to be performed in the subordinate Revenue Offices under this Presidency and I shall be obliged to you for any suggestion which you may think proper to offer, applicable to your own district or to all other Collectorates under this Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) C. W. COTTON.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th March 1839.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

16th May 1839.

Establishment.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF
TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Ogilvie's letter dated the 17th September last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the Charges incurred for the Establishments of Palanqueen Bearers, in the Trichinopoly District for Fusly 1247, amounting to Rupees 104-3-4.

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

REVENUE BD. OFFICE, FORT ST. GEORGE,
16th May 1839.

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

29th June 1839.

Disciplinary.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF
TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

Para. 1. With reference to the Minutes of Consultation of Government, dated the 5th April last, and forwarded to you on the 6th May, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter

from Mr. Bourdillon, late Head Assistant of Trichinopoly, on the subject of the recovery of the surplus charge incurred on account of the Cavilgars appointed by him in the Talooks of Woodiarpolliem and Arrialoor.

2. If from the consideration you have given the subject you are of opinion that there are circumstances connected with the measures adopted by the late Head Assistant which if more fully explained to Government might probably induce them to recede from their determination to recover the amount of the Extra charge from the Revenue authorities from whose proceedings it occurred, you will be pleased to bring them to the notice of the Board in reporting the precise amount which under the late orders of Government remains to be recovered.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

REVENUE BD. OFFICE, FORT ST. GEORGE,
27th June, 1839.

Despd. 28th June, 1839.

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE

BOARD OF REVENUE,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

I have been honored with the receipt of an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 6th instant, with the Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board, and from the Minutes of Consultation of Government, to which it refers.

I regret that my conduct when Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly in the matter of the Oodiarpollum and Arrialoor Cavilgars, should have met with the displeasure of Government. But I beg to intimate that if it is deemed necessary to recover from any individual the amount of the surplus charge incurred on that account, I am the proper person to be held responsible and not the late Collector, as the measure in question was adopted by myself, however culpably, without the consent or privity of Mr. Blair, and probably he never became acquainted with it.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT,

(Signed) I. D. BOURDILLON,

DAUMERAPAUUM,
May 29th, 1839.

Late Hd. Assistant Collr.
of Trichinopoly.

(True copy)

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

27th January 1840.

Disciplinary Taluk.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF

TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

Para. 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date 4th Ultimo, soliciting sanction for the dismissal of Anaujee Row, sayer Tahsildar of your Establishment upon charges of peculation in his previous situation of Police ameen.

2. The Board observe that the orders of Government under date 19th May 1835 appear to have reference only to Tahsildars employed in the Superintendence and Collection of the Land Revenue, and that the permission of the Board is therefore not required for the removal of the officer in question, your decision being of course liable to subsequent revision in the event of an appeal being preferred against such removal.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

REVENUE BD. OFFICE,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
27th January, 1840.

(Signed) H. FRERE,
Actg. Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

4th June 1840.

Disciplinary Mazoomdar.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th June 1840.

In Mr. Onslow's Endorsement of Petition No. 446 of 1840 the Board remark the following expression. "If the Mazoomdar is not to be held responsible for his accounts, but is to perform the part only of a translator his Office is useless, and according to the present constitution of a Tahsildar's Cutcherry no one is responsible the Tahsildars have been held harmless by the Board, and there is no one else upon whom I can fix the responsibility."

The Board will be glad to learn from Mr. Onslow when they have ever given expression to an opinion that Tahsildars should be "held harmless" for any inaccuracies in their accounts, the advocacy of such a doctrine under the Board's sanction cannot fail to produce the worst effects, and unless he is able to point out the particular passage in the Board's instructions to him authorizing such an order they desire that this part of his Endorsement may be cancelled.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

3rd August 1840.

Disciplinary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd August 1840.

Read Returns from Trichinopoly, South Arcot, &c., &c., of the Tahsildars as they stood on the 1st May 1840.

Para. 1. An examination of the statements received from the several Districts has satisfied the Board that many removals and changes of Tahsildars take place by resignation or removal to inferior Office without report being made to or sanction had of the Board of Revenue.

2. It appears to have been the express object of Government in framing the Circular orders of the 19th May 1835 to give native officers holding the appointment of Tahsildars the assurance of honorable and permanent employment so long as they performed their duties with efficiency, to substitute a durable for a fluctuating system, by requiring that their removal or dismissal from office should not be permitted without their incompetence or misconduct was established to the satisfaction of superior authority. That the inconvenience arising from the uncertainty of the tenure of office by this class of public servants has not been altogether remedied these Returns sufficiently show.

3. The Board, therefore, in accordance with what seems to have been the clear intention of Government in framing the order quoted above, resolve to require that in future in addition to the application now made for authority to dismiss a Tahsildar when a necessity arises, Collectors shall, besides, notify by letter for information all removals of Native Officers of this rank to a situation of inferior emolument, and all retirements and resignations of Tahsildars when these occur. It is expected that strict attention will be paid to these orders by all the local authorities in this Presidency.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

Despd. 8th August 1840.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

30th July 1840.

Land Revenue Settlement.

CIRCULAR.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF

TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

Para. 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to call your attention to the Circular letter from this Office under date the 28th August 1828, and to desire that the instructions contained therein be strictly attended to in the

preparation of the Report of the settlement of the Land Revenue for your District in the past year, as well as on all future occasions. All remarks and suggestions regarding Extra sources of collections, the Principles of former survey, their defects and proposed remedies, must form the subject of separate communications. The Board will enforce this rule by returning for correction the reports from Collectors involving irrelevant discussions and they desire that these Officers will see that unnecessary matter is not introduced into the reports of their subordinates in charge of subdivisions.

2. This order is not intended to supersede the instructions conveyed in the Extract from the Board's Proceedings of the 13th August 1829 which requires a brief notice of the general results of the year from all sources to be given in the body of the Report.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE BD. OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
30th July 1840.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

8th October 1840.

Disciplinary oath of allegiance.

CIRCULAR.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF

TRICHINOPOLY.

15th September 1840.

SIR,

Under instructions from Government, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that it is not intended that oaths of office prescribed by Acts of Parliament should under the Provisions of Act No. 21 of 1837 of the Supreme Government be dispensed with. Accordingly, Collectors of Revenue, and their covenanted subordinates will continue to take, previously to entering upon the duties of their Office, the oath set forth in section III Regulation II of 1803 and framed with reference to the provision by Act of Parliament, for the taking of an Oath on the occasion.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th October, 1840.

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

19th December 1842.

Preparation Skeleton Glossary Vernacular terms.

Letter from J. D. Bourdillon Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 19th December 1842.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward transcript of a Dispatch from the Honourable Court of Directors to the Governor-General, Public Department, General of India, and one copy of the first part of the skeleton Glossary therein referred to. In accordance with the wishes of the Court, you are requested to insert in the English character, and according to the order of the English alphabet, all the Native terms in use in your Cutcherry in any Department of business, with a concise and accurate explanation in English. The word should be written also in its original language and character and you will add any suggestions that occur to you for the improvement of the work.

2. You will observe that the Honourable Court attach much importance to the preparation of the Glossary; and the Board trust that you will use your best endeavours to have your contribution to it as complete and accurate as possible, both by giving due attention to it yourself, and by employing on it the ablest assistance at your command. It is requested that the Book may be returned to this office when all the additions have been made; and at latest within five months from the date of its receipt.

Copy Public Despatch to the Governor General of India in Council, No. 15, dated 31st August, 1842.

Para. 1. Our attention has been drawn to the importance of forming a Glossary of words in current use in the various parts of India, relating to our own or the Native administration of Public business in every branch, whether Political, Judicial, Revenue, or Military. The want of such a Glossary adapted for popular use but more comprehensive than any now existing has frequently been found a source of inconvenience, and a collection, the result of much labour and investigation, having been submitted to us we are desirous to render the work, of which it is intended to form the basis, as complete as possible.

2. Being aware that this cannot be effected without the co-operation of our officers locally employed in all parts of India we shall forward by the next Mail for the use of each of our Presidencies, and for Agra, copies of a portion of the work, containing the Letter A, printed in a form calculated to receive such suggestions as may be offered by those who take an interest in the subject. We desire that you immediately circulate these copies with an intimation of our views and instructions for their return to you with the least practicable delay at the end of six months from the date of their being put in circulation, you will retransmit to us such of them as may have been returned with suggestions worthy of consideration. It is very desirable that each word should appear not only in English but in the original character whether belonging to the Persian, Hindu, Guzzerate or any other tongue, and the attention of those to whom copies are transmitted for suggestions should be drawn to this point. The final arrangement of the work will be committed to H. H. Wilson, Esq., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford.

We shall forward the remaining portions of the alphabet, at monthly intervals, for the purpose of being circulated among our servants in like manner with the letter A, now transmitted.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

2nd February 1843.

Disciplinary Tahsildars.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd February, 1843.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 17th January, 1843.

(Here enter No. 8.)

The Board do not agree with Mr. Onslow that Coopiah's reply to his requisition was absolutely a false one, and do not think that it brings him within the operation of the rule quoted. But they consider his return quibbling and evasive; and as Mr. Onslow gives so decidedly unfavourable a character of the man generally, and as he has before come under the Board's notice in very discreditable circumstances, they will not withhold their assent to his dismissal.

(A true Extract.)

(Sign d) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary.

Despd. 4th February, 1843.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

9th March 1843.

Salaries of Tahsildars dismissed—Appropriation.

Letter from E. C. Lovell Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue to A. P. Onslow Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 9th March 1843.

Several instances having lately occurred of the salaries of Tahsildars, dismissed by Collectors without the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue, having been appropriated to the payment of their successors, and much embarrassment experienced in consequence in adjusting the pay where the dismissed Parties have been restored to their situations, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to call your particular attention to the orders of Government under date 19th May 1835, and in reference to Para. 6 to desire that no Tahsildar may be dismissed or his salary appropriated without the sanction of the Board being first obtained for his dismissal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

10th April 1843.

Disciplinary—Onslow's Suggestions.

Letter from E. C. Lovell Esq., Acting Secretary to the Bd. of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George 10th April 1843.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the senior Member of the College Board, from which you will observe that your additions to the first part of the skeleton Glossary which accompanied your letter of the 8th ultimo No. 19 are considered judicious and valuable.

To

E. C. LOVELL ESQ.,

*Acting Secretary to the**Board of Revenue.*

SIR,

I have the honor, by desire of the College Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 16th instant, transmitting copy of a letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly. Submitting the 1st portion of the Skeleton Glossary of Indian Terms, with certain corrections and additions by that gentleman.

2. The Board direct me to state that they are of opinion that Mr. Onslow's additions are generally judicious and valuable, and, particularly so, as fixing the local acceptation of technical expressions, in use, in Southern India.

COLLEGE,

(Signed) C. P. BROWN,

29th March, 1843.

Senior Member for Secretary.

(True copy)

(Signed) E. C. LOVELL,
Ag. Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

27th July 1843.

Disciplinary—Native Office—Acquire of lands.

Letter from E. C. Lovell Esq., Ag. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George 27th July 1843.

With reference to Mr. Bourdillon's Circular letter dated 15th September last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that all applications which you may have occasion to submit for permission for any of the Native Revenue servants of your District to hold or acquire land may be accompanied with a statement in the annexed form.

Name of the Purchaser.	Present Proprietor.	Talook.	Village.	Names of the Fields.	Nature of the Fields.	Extent in Cawnies.	Boundaries.	Assessment payable to Government.	Profit remaining to the Proprietor.	Present tenure.	Future tenure of the Purchaser.	Price proposed to be paid.	Years purchase with reference to the profit.	Remarks.

(Signed) E. C. LOVELL,
Ag. Secretary.

1844,

Establishment.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Letter from E. C. Lovell Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George 18th January 1844.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th December last, submitting a revised Moyon zabtah for your District and proposing several alterations in salaries of your Establishment.

2. The Board entirely concur in the opinion you have expressed of the expediency of increasing the pay of the Tahsildar of Laulgoody, Torriore and Conand, and will be prepared to recommend the measure to Government, if you can suggest any corresponding reduction which may conveniently be made to meet the additional charge, Government having expressed great unwillingness to authorize any increase in the expenses of Establishments.

3. The Board will make no objection to your increasing the pay of the Head English Accountant under the restriction prescribed in the rules circulated in a letter from this Office dated 20th May 1819 and no alteration being made in the total pay of the Department.

4. The Board are not satisfied of the necessity of the other alterations which you have proposed.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

21st March 1844.

Establishment.

Circular from E. C. Lovell Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George 21st March 1844.

Para. 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for your information and guidance the accompanying copy of an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of Government under date 4th Instant, with copy of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Financial Department therein referred to.

2. The Board request that all future applications for increase of Establishment may be submitted in the Forms (Nos. 1 and 2) therein prescribed.

(Extract.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 151.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 4th March 1844.

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Financial Department.

T.—16

Communicating a Resolution of the Government of India the subject of the mode of bringing before that Government all fresh expenditure requiring its sanction proposed or incurred by the Governments of the several Presidencies, together with the orders passed thereon. (Here Enter 5th February 1844, No. 71).

Ordered, that copy of the foregoing Extract be furnished to the Court of Sudr and Faujdaree Udalut and to the Board of Revenue, for their guidance, and for communication to the several local authorities under their respective control.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) I. F. THOMAS,
Secretary to Govt., Financial Department.

No. 71.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 5th February 1844.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India.
No. 1780.

To

G. D. DRURY Esq.,

Chief Secretary to Government of
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit Financial Department to you for the information and guidance of the most Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying copy of a Resolution this day passed by the President of the Council of India in Council, together with a transcript of the Minute of the Right Honble the Governor General therein adverted to, on the subject of the mode of bringing before the Government of India all fresh expenditure requiring its sanction proposed or incurred by the Governments of the several Presidencies, and to request that the views explained in the Resolution may be carried into effect from the 1st Proximo in respect to all expenditure requiring the sanction of the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th December, 1843.

(Signed) I. DORIN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.
Fort William,

Establishment.

Financial Department,
The 8th December, 1843.

Minute by
the Governor-
General dated
8th November
1843.

Read the following Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor General dated the 8th Ultimo on the subject of the mode of bringing before the Government of India all fresh expenditure requiring its sanction proposed or incurred by the Governments of the subordinate Presidencies.

We are constantly in the habit of receiving applications from Individual Officers and Boards and Governments for augmentation of salaries and allowances, for the increase of Establishments, for the creation of new Officers to be held by covenanted servants, and for many other new things, all represented as necessary or very expedient and many of them perhaps being so, but all involving an increase of public charge.

In each particular case the charge may be small and because it is so it is frequently sanctioned, that new charge alone being at the time taken into view; but together these many small charges form an aggregate charge of great extent which continually increasing must very seriously affect the result of the Financial administration. It is rare indeed that reductions of charge are proposed to us. When we direct a careful revision of Establishment and of all charges with a view to reduction, the report is almost uniformly the same, that no reduction or a very insignificant reduction can be safely effected.

Thus the diminution of charge, unless when directly made by ourselves, being very small, and the increase of charge continual the ultimate result, were this course persisted in, must necessarily be very serious Financial embarrassment notwithstanding the present prosperity of the Revenue.

The defect in the existing system is that these small new charges are brought before us one by one and each being small in itself their aggregate amount is not adverted to. Again they came before us frequently as charges already sanctioned subject to our confirmation, and there is always a disposition, not to disturb that which is already done.

Further, we have not brought before us from time to time at one view the result of what we have been doing and of what others have been doing. We see all bit by bit and have no general knowledge.

In order to apply the necessary reform to this system which is certainly in practice productive of much public injury, it seems expedient to place a restraint first upon those by whom new charges are now incurred subject to our confirmation or sanction, and secondly upon ourselves.

It seems desirable to prohibit the incurring of any new charge except in a case of emergency without our previous sanction, and instead of having the new charges proposed brought before us for decision every week, to have every new charge together with the grounds on which it may be proposed, submitted in the first instance to the Financial Secretary, who should at the end of every month or of every 2 or 3 months, present a Tabular statement of all the new charges proposed classed under the heads of the several Departments and Governments, with a column for the reasons supporting each proposition, and another for remarks thereon by the Secretary. An abstract of the increase and diminution of charge in each of the preceding periods from the commencement of each year should be attached, and also a general abstract of such increase and diminution in the preceding year.

To these it would always be right to append the account of the 2 preceding years and the Estimate of the current year of all receipts and charges.

Thus in deciding upon all propositions for adding to the Public charge we should have before us the whole state of our Finances and see how far that being considered we were at liberty to make the proposed increase even where there might be some apparent benefit to be derived from the measure proposed.

Fully concurring in the above views the President in Council resolves that measures be immediately taken for concentrating in the Financial Department for periodical submission to the Council of India the whole of the applications from whatever Government or of whatever Department for increase or alteration of salaries or Establishments or for fresh expenditure of every description requiring the sanction of the Government of India. Resolution.

The Resolution of the Government of India dated 12th January 1842, by which it was rendered incumbent on the local Governments, to submit regularly for sanction or confirmation a monthly statement of proposed additions to Establishment, is hereby so far superseded that the Governments of Bengal, the North Western Provinces, Madras and Bombay will be instructed to refrain altogether from authorizing any fresh expenditure whatever having reference to salaries, gratuities or allowances in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, excepting only in cases of the utmost emergency, which are forthwith to be specially reported; and in order to secure uniformity of practice and thereby to simplify detail, each Government will be required to

forward its' applications in every Department to the Secretary to the Government of India of the Department concerned monthly on the 1st of each month drawn out in or accompanied by the same form ; (Form A hereunto annexed). It shall be incumbent on the Secretary to the Government of India on the receipt of these applications to record on the form accompanying them any observations his experience may suggest, and without placing them before the Council of India to forward them forthwith accompanied by such documents on record in his office as may serve to elucidate the questions they comprise to the Financial Department, whence when the applications from the whole of India shall be collected together they shall be submitted in a condensed shape for the final orders of the Council of India.

These orders will be communicated immediately to the Department concerned by the return to it of the form on which they will be entered, for retransmission to the Government whence the applications originated.

It will be the duty of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department in placing the applications before the Council of India to accompany any remarks he may desire to offer thereon with an abstract statement of the Financial position of the Department of the Government concerned for the previous 3 years, and a Memo of the actual increase or decrease of charge sanctioned in the same Department during the course of the current and the preceding year.

The course of proceeding prescribed in regard to applications from the subordinate Governments is equally applicable to the several Departments of the Government of India in cases of increase or alteration of charge occurring in respect to salaries or Establishments under their immediate control ; each Department will be pleased to forward its' proposition for increase, decrease, or alteration of charge in the same Form A to the Financial Department for submission to the Council of India.

The President in Council desires it to be understood that the system now laid down is to be observed in regard to all fresh expenditure or alteration of expenditure whether permanent or temporary having reference to salaries gratuities and allowances ; all expenditure in short of whatever Presidency or branch of the Public service requiring the sanction of the Government of India.

Ordered that a copy of the Minute of the Governor General and of this Resolution be transmitted to the several subordinate Governments and to the Departments noted in the margin, with a view to its' being carried into effect from the 1st Proximo in respect to all expenditure requiring the sanction of the Government of India.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) I. DORIN,
Secretary to Government of India.

1. With a view to the preparation in the Government Office of statements of the description required by the Government of India in their letter above recorded, it is resolved that Heads of Departments, in which there are receipts and disbursements, be requested to submit their applications for increase of Establishment in the annexed Form marked No. 1, and that Heads of Departments in which there are no receipts be required to submit similar applications in form No. 2.

2. Resolved that the above letter and enclosures be communicated to the several Departments of the Secretariat for their information and guidance.

(Signed) G. D. DEURY,
Chief Secretary.

Section 51,
Act 3 and 4
(torn) 1V cap.
85.

For: Dept.
Home depart-
ment (torn)
Dept.

34

FORM 1.

	Year.	Receipts.		Charges.		Total.		Net.	
		Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Actual as per receipts & disbursements ..	1840/41								
Actual as per receipts & disbursements ..	41/42								
Actual as per receipts & Register ..	42/43								
Estimated as per sketch Estimate ..	43/44								

Office to which the Proposition refers.	Proposition.						Grounds of Proposition.	
	Nature of charge.	Permanent.		Temporary.		Casual or Extra-ordinary.		
		Increase per month.	Decrease per month.	Increase per month.	Decrease per month.			
Bangalore.	Salary of office Writer to be raised from 30 to 40 Rupees per month.	10	0	0	..	..	..	1. 'Great increase of business since the date of the writers' appointment on 30 Rupees only. 2. Increase of collections viz., Rs. In 1840 1841 1842 July to October 1843.

	Year.	Charges.		
		Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
Actual as per Disbursements ..	1840/41			
Do. do. ..	41/42			
Do. do. ..	42/43			
Estimated as per sketch Estimate ..	43/44			

Office to which the proposition refers.	Proposition.						Grounds of Proposition.
	Nature of charge,	Permanent.		Temporary.		Casual or extra-ordinary.	
		Increase per month.	Decrease per month.	Increase per month.	Decrease per month.		
Bellary	Salary of Office Writer to be raised from 30 to 40 Rupees per month.	10 0 0		Period.	Period		

(A true copy)

(Signed) I. F. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies)

(Signed) C. SOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

Establishment.

Letter from E. C. Sovell Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort. St. George, 15th April 1844.

With reference to your letter, dated 11th August last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the Most Noble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the charges incurred on account of extra Establishments entertained in your District for the past Fusly $\frac{1252}{\text{A.D. 1842-43}}$ amounting to Rupees 1,060 : 13 : 0, and to grant authority for entertaining the establishments, required for the current Fusly $\frac{1253}{\text{A.D. 1843-44}}$ estimated at Rupees, 1,064 : 0 : 0.

Letter from E. C. Sovell Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, 18th April 1844.

The information at present before the Board of Revenue respecting the collections made from the Ryots on account of the Kavilgars in your District not being sufficient to shew exactly in what manner these collections are made, I am directed to request that you will report whether these dues are collected from the gross produce before any division has taken place, or whether they are levied from the Ryots' share alone. This information being required for submission to the Government, the Board are desirous to receive it at your earliest convenience.

Establishment.

Letter from E. C. Sovell Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort. St. George, 13th May 1844.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter under date the 27th ultimo stating that the collections from the Ryots on account of the Kavilgars in your District are made from the Ryots' share of the produce.

2. With that letter you submitted a statement of certain fees collected on account of the Kavilgars in the Arrealore talook and another statement has since been received 27th April 1844 from you "shewing the Tax collected by the Men Kavilgars of the Oodiarpalliam Talook." The object with which these statements were submitted not being apparent, the Board request that you will explain in what manner they affect the question referred to you in my letter of the 18th ultimo, and whether the fees entered in the Statement relating to the Arrealore Talook are paid as in Oodiarpalliam on account of the Men Kavilgars.

3. The information asked for in my letter just noticed was requested with the view of ascertaining what proportion of the Collections from the Ryots on account of the Cooly Kavilgars in the Trichinopoly District had hitherto been borne by the Government and the Ryots respectively, but the Statement of certain collections in Arrealore leaves it doubtful whether any or all of those collections are available to meet the charge to be incurred on account of the Cooly Kavilgars. You will be pleased to explain this, as well as to state whether in future Government will have to bear the burthen of any part of the charge on account of payments hitherto made to the Cooly Kavilgars which according to your letter of the 18th August 1840, amounted to Rs. 31,574-1-10½. The Board will be glad to receive the information now called for at your earliest convenience.

Establishment.

Letter from E. C. Sovell Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort. St. George, the 25th June 1844.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 4th Instant, stating that no part of the Kavilgars emoluments will be available as an offset against the expenditure which the payment of 2 Rupees to each Kavilgar under the recently proposed arrangement involves except the lands, the extent and value of which is entered in the statement which accompanied your letter of the 18th August 1840.

2. The statement shewing the amount of the incomes of the Cooly Kavilgars and Taliars which was received with that letter does not exhibit the value of any lands from which the Cooly Kavilgars derive emoluments. The Board are therefore at a loss to ascertain the exact amount which may be taken as an offset to the proposed charge on account of Cooly Kavilgars, and request that you will submit a statement showing distinctly how far Government will be relieved by sources at present available from the burthen of paying the contemplated charges on account of Cooly Kavilgars.

3. The late Magistrate, Mr. Blair in his letter of the 22nd September 1833 addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department observed that in the Net Talooks of the Trichinopoly District "the Koollay Cavulgars are paid by the Mirassidars in grain and sometimes have besides an allotment of land rent free." If the land thus held be the property of Government or has been permanently alienated for purposes of Police the Board presume that the income derived therefrom may be considered available to meet a portion of the future charges.

Letter from E. C. Sovell Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 26th September 1844.

Referring to the Notification, dated 23rd August last published at Page 692 of the Fort St. George Gazette, declaring the Tondiman state to be foreign territory, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request, if you have not already done so, that you will take immediate measures for establishing chokies and collecting duties on the Frontier of the above state bordering on your District.

2. A List of the routes by which goods may be allowed to pass the Frontier, the chokies to be established on such routes, with the names of the officers employed to collect duties should be transmitted for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette under Sections X and XII Act VI of 1844 as per accompanying Form.

3. A List of the Establishment for each chokey should also be submitted for sanction according to the Form prescribed in the Extract from Minutes of consultation dated 4th and circulated on the 21st March 1844, together with another list of the same establishment agreeably to the accompanying Form.

B.

Statement showing the present and proposed Establishment of the Frontier Chokies in the District of _____

Names of the Chokies.	Description of servants.	Establishment last sanctioned as it stood on the 1st April 1844.		Proposed Establishment.			Comparison.	
		Number.	Rate of pay per mensem.	Rate of pay per mensem.	Amount of pay per mensem.	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Aboorpet Chokey	Districts.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Chokedars							
	Mooshrufts							
	Shroffs							
	Pygusties							
Andoor Chokey	Saderward							
	Total							
	Total Districts							

Aboorpet Chokey

Andoor Chokey

These columns should be left blank if no Establishment was maintained.

(Signed) E. C. SOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

A.

Statement of Chokies proposed to be maintained on the Frontier of the Tandiman State bordering on the District of Trichinopoly.

Districts.	Routes.	Chokies.	Name and designation of the officers empowered to collect duties and grant certificates.

(Signed) E. C. SOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

Establishment.

Letter from E. C. Sovell Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, 30th September 1844.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 14th Ultimo, submitting for consideration a Memorandum exhibiting the extent of the lands and the teerwah fixed thereon which you propose should be granted to the Village Moonsiffs of the Talook of Moosery.

2. To enable the Board to judge how far the proposed remuneration should be allowed, it is necessary that they should know the population as well as the Beriz of the Villages to which these Puttahdars are respectively attached. You will therefore be pleased to submit a statement exhibiting the names of the several Villages, the Beriz and population of each and the remuneration recommended to be appropriated to the Puttahdars in their joint capacity of Heads of Villages and Village Moonsiffs, the extent of land, its description, and the teerwah fixed thereon being shewn in separate columns. The Board wish also to be informed whether the parties proposed to be thus remunerated are at present in occupation of cultivable lands and what is the extent and teerwah of the same.

Letter from E. C. Sovell Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 3rd October 1844.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 3rd August 1844, recommending the dismissal of David Pilly the Tahsildar of Vittoocutty for having released a convict named Vydhie or Vydeelingum from custody without making a report of the case.

2. From a careful consideration of the summary and the Tahsildar's defence accompanying your letter it appears to the Board that he is not amenable to them for the offence charged, which comes properly under the cognizance of the Sudr. Udawlut, and under these circumstances they are precluded from sanctioning the Tahsildar's dismissal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Establishment.

5th December 1844.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th December 1844.

Read again Petition from Mariya Pillay Curnum and Dhavaraya Pillay his Goomastah of the Village of Abesacapooram of the Conand Talook of the Trichinopoly District appealing against the sentence passed upon them by the Collector under Regulation IX 1822.

Read also letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly bearing date 11th June 1844 submitting a Memorandum of his judgment in the case, and forwarding the documents connected with it.—

(Here enter No. 61).

Para 1. In this case the appellants are proved to have credited in their accounts for Fusly 1250 as realized on behalf of the Sircar the sum of Rupees 514-5-7 and to have also collected Rupees 36-0-10 for which no credit was given—the total therefore which should have been paid in the Talook Treasury is Rupees 550-6-5—the amount actually paid is only Rs. 350-10-0—leaving a deficit of Rupees 199-12-5—from this has been deducted Rupees 104-11-0, viz., Rs. 29-15-2 due for grain sold, Rs. 74-11-10 village expenses—the Appellants have been sentenced to make good the remaining Rupees 95-1-5, and to be dismissed from their office.

2. It does not appear to the Board in what principle the Petitioners have been absolved of all responsibility as regards these above mentioned sums of Rs. 29-15-2 and Rs. 74-11-10 respectively. In reference to the first of them, it seems, that a considerable portion of the Nunjah Beriz of the Village was realized under a division of the crop and by the sale of the Sircar share. The Appellants state that the above sum of Rupees 29-15-2 is owing by parties who have not paid for the grain sold them—these individuals however object to the charge and assert that their debt is only Rs. 4. In regard to the second item, it would appear that the Puttahdars and principal Ryots of the village applied to the so called Village expenses Rupees 74-11-10 which should have been paid on account of the Sircar Kists and that this sum has actually been credited by the Curnum in his accounts. In the first case therefore as the Appellants permitted the grain to be removed without payment, and in the second as they have given credit for the amount devoted to village expenses, they cannot be permitted to divest themselves of their responsibility on either score, and the Board consequently direct that whatever portion of the sum (Rs. 104-11-0) outstanding on these items, may not be recoverable from the other parties concerned, may be made good by the Appellant in addition to the amount Rupees 95-1-5 awarded against them by the Collector.

3. Independently of the peculations above referred to the Curnum and his Goomastah are as shewn in the papers under perusal to have omitted to enter land to a considerable extent in the cultivation accounts—to have given more favorable rates of Warum to one Ryot than to another—and to have connived at the clandestine removal of the Sirkar grain, and on one occasion to the amount of no less than 360 cullums. The Board have no hesitation in confirming their dismissal from Office.

Ordered that the foregoing Proceedings be communicated to the Collector of Trichinopoly for his information.

Ordered also that the following Endorsement be passed on appeal Petitions in No. 284 of 1844.

Petitioners are informed that in the opinion of the Board, their conduct has fully merited the sentence passed upon them by the Collector, whose proceedings are consequently confirmed and their appeal rejected.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) E. C. SOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

17th March 1845.

Establishment and Disciplinary.

Letter from T. Pycroft Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to R. I. Sullivan Esq., Ag. Head Assistant Collector-in-charge of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, 17th March 1845.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Onslow's letter under date the 24th of January last forwarding an Appeal Petition from Petchoo Vyrn late Curnum of Parria Coorchy in the Conand Talook against a sentence passed upon him under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1822.

2. Before proceeding to pass final orders on this case the Board desire to have before them more detailed information than is furnished by the documents which accompany Mr. Onslow's letter under reply, and they accordingly request that you will be good enough to report how the money stated to have been misappropriated was collected and by whom and under what circumstances the fraud was discovered in the first instance, and that you will at the same time submit an Abstract of the case with your own observations on the evidence taken before the Talook authorities and in the Huzzoor Cutcherry, and state your opinion as to the truth or falsehood of the several allegations set forth in the Appellant's Petition, especially with reference to the forced confession which he affirms was extorted from him under fear in his examination before the Tahsildar, and upon which in great measure Mr. Onslow's sentence would appear to be based.

3. The Board further remark that the Statement of the Petitioner as to the mode in which the Nattoo Carnums are paid requires explanation, and you will therefore be pleased to inform them of the practice which obtains in the District relative to the mode of remunerating these persons, as the payment of the Nattoo Carnums by the Carnum of the Village as represented in the Petition would seem unusual and open to objection.

Establishment.

Letter from T. Pycroft Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, 7th April 1845.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your Acting Head Assistant's letter of the 14th ultimo furnishing the information with regard to the grounds of the proposed increase of salary to the Tahsildars of three Talooks in your District called for in the Board's Proceedings of 20th February 1845.

2. The Board observe with satisfaction the promptitude with which Mr. Sullivan has replied to their requisition and the attention which he has paid to the subject. It has however occurred to them that as the measure is one of great importance, and one in which you take much interest, it would be satisfactory to yourself to have an opportunity of offering such further explanation as you may deem called for, and of submitting any additional remarks which your long acquaintance with the District may suggest to you. You will observe that the points on which reference was made to you in the

Board's Proceedings of 20th February last are 1st. Why the salaries of Thasildars are lower in Trichinopoly than elsewhere 2nd. Wherein consists the necessity or expediency of raising them—it not having been shown that the duties cannot be efficiently performed on the present rates of pay. In treating on these particular questions it would however in the opinion of the Board be desirable that you should enter in some detail into the nature and extent of the duties both Revenue and Police which fall upon the Conand, Laulgoody and Toryore Thasildars—the area, population, and revenue of the Talooks under their charge—the public works of irrigation etc. under their superintendence, with any such further elucidation of the labor and responsibility devolving on these officers as may best serve to bring your application in their behalf on its full merits under the reconsideration of the supreme Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

12th May 1845.

Establishment.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th May 1845.

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 22nd April 1845.

(Here enter No. 516).

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and of the one dated 1st February 1845 to which it refers, be transmitted for the information and guidance of the several Collectors and Governor's Agents, with the Board's request that they will furnish according to the accompanying Form, a statement containing the information required by Government regarding the lands held by the Company's servants in the Districts under their charge.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 316.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 22nd April 1845.

Read the following letter No. 210 from G. A. Bushby, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

To

T. V. STONEHOUSE ESQ.,
Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

Dated the 15th March 1845.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 146 dated the 1st ultimo, with its Enclosures, respecting the holding of lands for farming purposes by the Company's Servants.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Government of Fort St. George is right in considering that the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, conveyed in their Despatch of the 6th November 1844, prohibiting the Company's Servants from holding lands for farming purposes, do not apply to the occupation of lands in any of Her Majesty's Colonies.

3. With reference to the enquiries made by the Government of Madras whether it is still discretionary with the Government to act under the previous order of the Court of Directors sanctioning the occupation of lands by their servants provided the holders are not personally engaged in the management of them, have no Civil authority in the District, and the possession of such lands would not be detrimental to the Public interests, and whether the Honorable Court's orders of the 6th November last apply to the occupation of lands only in the Company's Territories or extend to those of Native Powers in alliance, I am desired to state that the general principle being prohibitory, of the holding of lands by Company's Servants for farming, the objection to their doing so in Territories of Native States must be presumed. The connexion of the Company's Servants with the administration of Native States in matters of personal concern is a self evident evil and the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the holding of lands by them in such States is more objectionable than in the Company's Territories.

4. The Governor-General in Council is further of opinion that the Honorable Court in their Despatch above alluded to intend to confirm the Government of India in their Resolution not to authorize the holding of lands for farming purposes by the Company's Servants for the future, but not to require indiscriminately the surrender of such possessions or the relinquishment of Service where, in consequence of the sanction of the local Government, Grantees have incurred extensive expenditure of real capital in the prosecution of their farming speculations. In deciding therefore according to the general principle, the Government of India will be disposed to evince a degree of special indulgence in reference to the merits of each case.

I have etc.

FORT WILLIAM,
15th March 1845.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to Government of India.

Resolved that the foregoing letter be communicated to the Board of Revenue, and to the Military and Political Departments, for information and guidance, with reference to an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in this Department dated 1st February 1845, No. 145.

Resolved also, that the Board of Revenue be requested to call for Returns from the several Collectorates and submit to Government in an appropriate form, a statement shewing the names of the Company's Servants by whom lands are held in the Provinces for farming purposes—the terms of the Grants—and whether obtained from the Government or by private transfer, and whether the Estate is under personal management or not, with details of the extent and assessment of the lands, and the cultivation to which they are applied to enable Government to decide upon the further measures to be adopted with reference to the instructions of the Honorable Court of Directors and the Government of India.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) I. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 145.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 1st February 1845.

The Most Noble the Governor-in-Council proceeds to take into consideration the letter in this Department from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 6th November 1844. No. 29.

I. The Honourable Court of Directors furnished this Government under date the 21st June 1843 with the copy of a Despatch to the Government of India, dated 23rd February 1842. No. 2 which contained the following instructions for the guidance of the Government in the disposal of applications for land.

2. In paragraph 53 the Court ruled "that no Officer holding Civil authority in a District should directly or indirectly, be a holder of land, or be concerned in any description of cultivation thereon," but in their instructions to this Government the Honourable Court added that "they do not object to Civil and Military Officers holding lands, provided they are not personally engaged in the management of them, it being distinctly understood that the possession of landed property disqualifies the possessor from exercising any Civil authority in the District in which his lands are situated"; and they further observed, "that Government may nevertheless refuse or withdraw its permission to hold lands in any case when it may apprehend that the possession would be detrimental to the public interests."

3. The letter now transmitted for the information of this Government in the Despatch under consideration, refers more immediately to an order issued by the Government of India requiring "all Company's servants entirely to disconnect themselves from the 1st January 1845 from the occupation of land for farming purposes; or resign the Company's service," and this Government understand this order to preclude all occupation of land by Company's servants within the limits of the East India Company's Territories, but not to interfere with their occupation of land in the Crown Colonies as Ceylon; they notice at the same time, that the Honourable Court observe, with reference to these orders that, "it is neither their intention to rescind or modify their previous instructions on this subject, nor to object to the general principle of the order of the Government of India, though it has been carried further than was contemplated in their instructions which were to prohibit the holding of land by Company's servants within the Districts which they are employed."

4. From the orders above detailed, it is not clear to this Government, whether it is the intention of the Honourable Court peremptorily to forbid the holding of lands by the Company's servants, Civil or Military, in the Company's Territories under any circumstances whatever, in accordance with the principle of the order of the Supreme Government, or whether it is still discretionary with this Government to act under the previous order of the Court, sanctioning the occupation of lands by their servants, under the limitations stated, viz., that, "the holders are not personally engaged in the management of them," that "they have no Civil authority in the District in which the lands are situated" and "that the possession of such lands would not be detrimental to the public interests" and they resolve to request the instructions on this point.

5. A further question has also arisen in the consideration of the Honourable Court's orders, whether they apply to the occupation of lands only in the Company's Territories, or extend to those of Native Powers in alliance, and on this subject it is desirable that some definite rule should exist, this Government having applications before it from Company's servants to be allowed to hold lands in the Cochin and Travancore States.

6. As it would appear to be the wish of the Honourable Court that the Government of Fort St. George should be guided by the Rules which may be laid down by the Government of India, His Lordship in Council purposes to address that Government for specific instructions for its guidance, until the receipt of which he resolves to defer issuing orders on the applications for Grants of land from servants of the Company.

Ordered that the foregoing resolution be communicated for the information and guidance of the Military and Political Departments.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 29 of 1844.

Our Governor-in-Council
at Fort St. George.

We transmit for your information copy of a Despatch in this Department which we have this day addressed to the Governor-General of India in Council on the subject of the occupation of lands by Company's servants.

We are,
Your loving friends,

LONDON,
6th November 1844.

(Signed) JOHN SHEPHERD
HENRY WILLOCK.
etc., etc.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 11 of 1844.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Para 1. The paragraphs noted in the margin, relate to the grants of land in the Dehrah Dhoon and Gorruckpoor, which formed the subject of our Despatch of 23rd February (No. 2) 1842, and to an order issued

Letters dated 7th June (No. 6) 1843 paras 3 and 4.
4th July (No. 11) 1844 paras 7 to 9.
20th Do. (No. 13) 1844.
17th Aug. (No. 14) 1844.

by your Government that all Company's servants should either entirely disconnect themselves from the occupation of land for farming purposes, or should resign the Company's service.

2. You had fixed the 1st January 1845 as the day on which this order was to take effect.

3. You transmit a Memorial appealing against the order.

4. Similar Memorials of which we transmit copies have been addressed to us.

5. It is not our intention either to rescind or to modify the instructions which we have issued in respect of farming speculations carried on by any of the Company's servants in India. Neither are we prepared to object to the general principle of the order issued by you, although it has been carried further than was contemplated in our instructions which were to prohibit the holding of land by Company's servants within the Districts in which they are employed. We think, nevertheless, that where it shall appear on investigation, that the sanction of the local Governments has led individuals into an extensive expenditure of real capital on farming speculations, not within the limits of their own Districts,

a degree of special indulgence may be extended to such cases. For the present, we shall merely direct, that the period fixed by you for the alternative of withdrawing from such speculations, or resigning the Company's service, be extended to 1st January 1846, and we request that the cases of the Memorialists, and of all other persons similarly circumstanced, who may Memorialize in the interval, may be made the subject of reports on their respective merits.

6. The general question of the Dehrah Dhoon and Goruckpore Grants as discussed in the proceedings referred to in the paragraphs here partially noticed, will be the subject of a future despatch.

We are,
Your affectionate friends,

LONDON,
The 6th November 1844.

(Signed) I. SHEPHERD.
" H. WILLOCK.

etc., etc.

(True extract and copies.)

(Signed) T. V. STONEHOUSE,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Establishment and Disciplinary.

3rd November 1845.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd November 1845.

Read again the following letter from Collector of Trichinopoly, forwarding copy of a decision passed by him under Register IX of 1822 together with the original petition presented to the Board by Veeragoo Nayakan and others.

(Here enter No. 119.)

Para 1. It will be seen from the Collector's decision that the defendants in the case Soobiah Curnum and Poty Reddy Head inhabitant of Punni oor were arraigned on a charge of fraudulently omitting to enter in the Public accounts 110 cawnies of land represented as having been actually cultivated by the petitioners in February 1253, who also assert that the 1st Defendant furnished them with no receipt for the amount of the assessment levied upon the land in question.

2. In the course of the enquiry instituted by the Collector it would appear that the charges were not sufficiently borne out by the evidence adduced to establish direct criminality on the part of the accused so as to justify the infliction of any of the penalties prescribed by the regulation, and they were accordingly acquitted of the offences preferred against them, but dismissed from their respective offices of Curnum and Head Inhabitant on the general grounds of strong suspicion attaching to their conduct.

3. It appears however to the Board that as the suspected parties were acquitted of the act of malversation brought forward, after due investigation into the evidence both oral and documentary produced against them; and that as the enquiry merely left their conduct open to "strong suspicion"

as the penalty of final dismissal from their offices was unnecessary, and that a temporary suspension would have been sufficient punishment—they therefore direct that the parties be deprived of their situations for a period of six months only from the date of the original orders issued by the Collector for their dismissal.

(A true extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

6th November 1845.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th November 1845.

Read the following extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 4th November 1845.

(Here enter No. 1281.)

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing order of Government and of the latter from the Government of India to which it relates and a copy of the Board's letter to Government, dated 26th May 1845 be transmitted for the information and guidance of the Collector of Trichinopoly, with reference to his letter, dated 19th April 1845.

(A true extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

No. 1281.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 4th November 1845.

No. 714.

Read the following letter from G. A. Bushby, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

To

E. P. THOMPSON, Esq.,

Secretary to Government,

Fort St. George, dated 18th October 1845.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 692, dated the 10th June last with enclosures, and in reply to state that under the explanation now afforded the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to sanction the increase proposed to the salaries of the Tahsildars of the Conand, Torriore and Laulgoody Talooks in the Trichinopoly District as noted in the margin.

Salary of the Tahsildar of the Conand Talook to be raised from Rupees 85 to Rs. 110 per mensem	25
Ditto Ditto of the Torriore	Ditto
from Rs. 85 to Rs. 100 per mensem	15
Ditto Ditto of the Laulgoody	Ditto
from Rs. 85 to Rs. 100 per mensem	15
Total increase per mensem	Rs. 55

I have, etc.,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 18th October, 1845.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

that they will discharge these with the same efficiency and the Board may add with the same disregard to unauthorized sources of emoluments which they might be expected to exhibit were their exertions rewarded with the same rates of remuneration which they would receive for similar labors in other Districts nor can it be surprising that on opportunity occurring they should quit Trichinopoly for better paid appointments in other Collectorates, an instance of which of recent occurrence is given by the Collector in the Postscript of his letter. That the emoluments of an office should be commensurate with the trust and labor which it involves is a principle which has been generally admitted and the Board feeling assured that it's application to the three Thasilidaries now referred to will be for the benefit of the public service beg leave again to recommend Mr. Onslow's proposal for the favourable consideration of the supreme Government.

21st May 1846.

Letter from T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 21st May 1846.

Letter from T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to I. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, the 26th May 1845.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will furnish a statement in the sub-joined form, shewing the number of Native Christians and Heathens respectively in Revenue employment in your District, distinguishing between Hoozoor, Talook and Village servants and between Protestant Christians and those of other denominations.

	Hoozoor servants.	Talook servants.	Village servants.	Total.
1. Number of Protestant Christians.				
2. Number of Christians of other sects.				
3. Number of Heathens.				

regard to the extent of the duties exacted from and responsibility imposed upon those Officers the rates of pay in the more important Talooks of Ryotwar Districts being usually 100 Rupees per month and upwards. That the salaries of the Trichinopoly Thasildars fall below that standard arises, it will be seen from Mr. Onslow's letter from the circumstance of those rates having been settled at a time when the District was divided into 21 Talooks instead of, as now, into 8, and when the mode of revenue adminis-

longer except for special reason, when a certificate of existence authenticated by a competent public Officer must accompany the application for further leave, but no Yeomiah should be payable to a Vakeel for a longer period than six months.

7. Arrears of Ycomiah for a longer period than one year shall not be payable by the Collector except under the special authority of the Board of Revenue, or under the sanction of Government if the arrears should be due for more than 2 years.

Form No. 1-A.

No.	No. on the Register.	Names.	Names of the last Yeomiahdar and relationship.	Names of the Original Grantees and relationship.	Age.	Height.	Colour and other indelible marks.	Date of sanction.	Amount of monthly Yeomiah.

All the service—Subsistence and Mootaliquan Yeomiahs should be separately entered under distinct heads.

Form No. 2-B.

No.	Names of persons who died.	Names of their fathers.	Place of residence.	If females, names of their		Where died.	When died.	Remarks.
				Husbands.	Fathers' in-law.			
								If the deceased be a Yeomahdar the amount of monthly allowance and the nature of the Yeomiah should be mentioned in this column opposite to his name.

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

Establishment.

22nd July 1846.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Extract from a General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 22nd July 1846 No. 13.

* * * *

10. With regard to the employment of village moonsiffs in the adjustment of Petty Civil suits, we observed that except on the Malabar Coast the Collectors are generally favourable to the institution in as far as it has been brought into operation, but they consider the encouragement of the European Functionaries to be requisite to ensure its success. In particular we quote the following remarks. Mr. Thomas, Collector of Tinnevely, observes "It is to be regretted that in Tinnevely as well as in other districts the Village Moonsiff system has been only partially operative. To the best of my judgment and experience in six districts I should say that the institution is decidedly calculated to operate for the benefit of the people, and has generally their concurrence and satisfaction, I think the system is worthy of and needs efficient and unremitting encouragement, especially from all Collectors whose position and duties give more opportunity than to the Judges who are stationary to influence and encourage it." Mr. Blackburne, Collector of Madura, states "when I assumed charge of the Collectorate there were not five villages in which the Moonsiff exercised his police authority. Subsequently it has been exercised in no less than 1,190 villages, and in the same number I think Civil duty with fair encouragement might be reasonably expected." Mr. Arbuthnot, Collector of Vizagapatam, bears testimony to the same effect "I consider the institution of Village Moonsiffs is highly beneficial to the people, and its benefits would be greatly extended if (of course only in Ryotwarree districts) the District Moonsiffs were prohibited from receiving suits for sums under 10 Rupees. I have always observed that those villages are in the most satisfactory condition, where the Village Moonsiffs exercises the authority vested in him by the Regulations."

11. We trust that in conformity with these opinions the influence of local Officers will be employed in overcoming the reluctance of Village Moonsiffs to undertake the duties which have been assigned to them, and, when those duties are honestly and usefully discharged, that the Moonsiffs will not be harassed by the enforcement of formal rules of procedure, which their attainments and habits of life do not qualify them for observing.

(A true extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MANTOGOMERY,
Officiating Secretary to Government.

8th February 1847.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th February 1847.

Ordered that a copy of paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Honourable Court's letter be transmitted by Circular to the several Collectors and Government Agents in the Provinces, for their information and guidance, and that their attention be drawn to the importance attached by the Honourable Court to the settlement of Civil suits by means of Village Moonsiffs.

(A true extract)

(Signed) G. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

Establishment.

12th May 1847.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th May 1847.

Read letter dated 7th May 1847 from the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, explaining the circumstances under which Mr. Lushington the Head Assistant Collector quitted his District previous to obtaining the permission of Government.

(Here enter No. 55.)

The Board observe that the Medical Certificate upon which Mr. Lushington's application for leave of absence is grounded is not of an emergent nature, and in reference to the Acting Collector's explanation that he Mr. Lushington was too ill to be able to defer his journey for a single day, they request Mr. Elliot will obtain and forward another Certificate shewing the necessity of his leaving the district without previously obtaining the permission of Government to enable them to recommend the granting of leave retrospectively from the 15th April 1847.

(A true extract)

(Signed) G. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

Establishment and Disciplinary.

24th June 1847.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th June 1847.

Read the following letter from the Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly submitting the original Proceedings held in the case of appellant Codundarama Pillay late Curnam of Anundapoorum.

(Here enter No.)

Para 1.—The Petitioner was charged with making False Entries in the Public accounts, and with falsifying the classification of certain lands with a view to defraud Government in the sum of Rupees 10—0—3. The preliminary enquiry is stated to have been conducted by the Tahsildar of Arealore under the provisions of Regulation VII of 1828, and upon the evidence furnished by him the Collector recorded a sentence of dismissal from Office.

T.—21

2. The Board observe that the accused having been put upon his trial under Regulation VII of 1828 and found guilty of an offence specified in clause IV section II Regulation IX of 1822, it was incumbent upon the Collector to have decreed such extent of the punishment provided by clause IV, section V of the same Regulation, as the circumstances of the case might seem to call for; it appears however from the original Takied issued, on a perusal of the evidence by Mr. Onslow that the punishment awarded was dismissal from office, a penalty they would remark which forms no part of the Regulation to the provisions of which the accused was amenable by the course pursued. Under this view the Board must consider the proceedings irregular, and they have no alternative but to direct the restoration of the appellant Codundarama Pillay to the Office of Curnum from which he has been removed since the month of November last the date of the Collector's decision.

3. It will remain with the present Acting Collector to decide whether he considers it necessary to institute further proceedings against the appellant, but the deprivation of Office to which Codundarama Pillay has been subjected for some months will probably prove a sufficient warning to ensure rectitude of conduct hereafter.

4. The Board desire to call attention to the omission of this case in the periodical returns of persons charged under Regulation IX of 1822 furnished to this office.

Endorsement on appeal Petition.

"The Petitioner is informed that the Board have issued instructions to the Acting Collector in the matter of his appeal, to whom he is accordingly referred."

(A true extract.)

(Signed) G. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

Establishment.

31st August 1848.

(1)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 31st August 1848.

Read the following.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 742.

Extract from minutes of Consultation, dated 8th August 1848 to W. Elliot, Esquire, Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read the following letters.

Secretary, Medical Board. Here enter 11th July 1848, No. 127.

Secretary, Medical Board. Here enter 20th July 1848 No. 135.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is inclined to believe that in some of the Divisions it will be desirable to increase the number of Vaccinators; but he defers authorizing any addition to the present Establishment till the arrangements which only came into operation on the 1st October last shall have had further trial. He observes with satisfaction an increase in the number of persons vaccinated in the last quarter of the year 1847 compared with previous similar periods.

The Governor in Council trusts the Medical Board will continue to give their earnest attention to this important branch of their duties and resolves again to direct the Board of Revenue to exhort the Collectors in the Provinces to exert their influence in their Districts towards the more general extension to the people, of the benefits which the Vaccine Institutions offer gratuitously to them.

(Signed) J. F. Thomas,
Chief Secretary.

Ordered to be circulated to the several Collectors and Government Agents in the Provinces, with a request that they will exert their influence in their respective Districts towards the more general extension to the people, of the benefits which the Vaccine Institutions offer gratuitously to them.

(A true extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

No. 335.

Letter from the Secretary, Board of Examiner's office, to R. K. Cotton, Esq., Acting Civil Judge and A. W. Phillips, Esq., Subordinate Judge, dated 20th September 1858.

Gentlemen,

I am directed to request that you will act as a Committee for the Examination of Mr. W. F. Hathaway a Junior Civil Servant prosecuting his studies under the Acting Collector of Madura in the Telugu language and to transmit to you the accompanying written exercises to be performed by that Gentleman *towards the close of the month D and C. in your presence* which you are requested to forward to the Board with your report on his *viva voce* Examination.

2. In regard to the *viva voce* Examination, I am directed to inform you that the Test Books in Telugu are Morris' selections the first 35 stories with the Urzees and Dialogues. Brown's Telugu Reader the 5th Chapter and the Vikramarka Tales first 40 pages together with the Manuscript Urzee herewith forwarded and with a view to ascertain Mr. Hathaway's progress in the above workers, the Board observe that the Examination should not be confined to a mere construing of the portion selected, but that questions should be put on the leading points of grammar and construction which the portion selected for construing may suggest.

† one page is generally considered sufficient.

3. For instance an obvious method of ascertaining a student's knowledge of the construction of the language is to propound to him one of the sentences or expressions he may have been construing in an altered form and requiring him to state what the meaning would then be; or *vice versa* to give him a rendering into English different from the true rendering and to ask him what the original would then be. Many other such queries will naturally suggest themselves to you calculated to satisfy you in regard to the amount of the student's knowledge of the general construction of the language without demanding any profound acquaintance with idiomatic peculiarities or technical terms.

4. In conversation Mr. Hathaway should be required to answer such questions as may be considered a sufficient test of his capacity to enter upon the easier duties of a Cutcherry.

No. 485.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 9th September 1858.

Read the following letter from James G. Hunter, Esq. to T. Pycroft, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 7th September 1858.

Sir,

I have the honour to report to Government my arrival in Madras this day as Engineer temporarily in charge of the Survey of the Great Southern of India Railway, with two assistants, Messrs. Logan and Walker.

I shall best show the position in which I am placed by enclosing a copy of the Instructions with which I have been favoured by the Board of Directors, and before entering upon the duties assigned to me I hope to be favoured with the orders of Government, and trust they will be pleased to issue such instructions as will prepare the Inhabitants of the district through which the Railway is to pass, for our appearance amongst them.

You will perhaps also do me the favour of informing me through what channel I may be allowed to communicate with the Government upon all questions relating to the direction of the line and other matters relating to the undertaking.

(Copy.)

From Robert R. Notman, Esq., Manager and Secretary; to James George Hunter, Esq., dated 2 Leadenhall Street, London, 3rd August 1858.

Sir,

The Board of Directors have decided, prior to the appointment of a Chief Engineer, to place the preliminary survey in your hands; and for your guidance in conducting temporarily the affairs of the Company in India, I beg your attention to the following Instructions. On reaching Madras it will be necessary for you to report your arrival to Government, with that of the Staff under your orders; intimating at the same time the position in which you stand, and requesting that Government will be pleased to issue such instructions to the Magistrates of the districts through which this Railway is to pass as will secure cordial co-operation in the prosecution of the survey.

Until the Contract between this Company and the Government has been signed, no legal relation exists between them, but as all which is done prior to that must ultimately obtain the sanction of Government, it is necessary that you should follow as closely as you can the rules which have been sanctioned in connection with the Madras Railway, which will probably be adopted in this case also; or the Government may perhaps allow you to communicate with their Consulting Engineer upon questions connected with the undertaking; and any instructions which you may receive from Government must be strictly observed.

A sum of fifteen hundred pounds (£1,500) has been placed to your Credit in the Madras Bank. This you can draw upon by cheque at the end of each month for the payment of the salaries of the servants of the Company and all the expenses of the survey. You will find no difficulty in transmitting money from Madras to convenient points along the line by means of Accountant General's bills, an accommodation which Government will doubtless afford you.

Immediately on arrival it will be necessary for you to purchase three sets of Subalterns' tents out of the funds of the Company, and send these along with the English Stores direct to Trichinopoly, following yourself as quickly as possible, where you will rent a place temporarily as an Office and Store rooms at a rent not exceeding Rupees 80 per mensem; and you will take yourself and give to each Assistant the Instruments and Stationery you require for the survey, being careful not to carry into camp more than you actually require for fear of damage by accident or by weather.

The Work which the Board wish first undertaken is the survey of the line from Trichinopoly to Negapatam, the way to be single but with land and Bridges for a double line. The country is very flat but intersected by numerous streams and irrigation channels. To avoid these as much as possible or cross them to the greatest advantage will be the principle Engineering question that presents itself. The course which the line is to follow will be left to the decision of the Madras Government, but the Board would impress upon you the necessity of taking it as near as possible to the principal Towns and Villages lying on the route.

In the event of an early Monsoon preventing you from completing the Survey and Section from Trichinopoly to Negapatam you can direct your attention to that portion of the line upon the higher ground between Trichinopoly and the junction with the Madras Railway near Erode or Paituree, but this is not to be done unless it is impossible to go on with the other.

When the preliminary Survey of the first Section is completed a copy of the Plan and Section with a report should be submitted to Government for their approval, and a tracing at the same time sent home to the Board. The same course is also to be followed as each succeeding Survey is completed. The scales to which these Plans and Sections are to be drawn are 6 inches 1 mile horizontal and 40 feet to 1 inch vertical.

The establishment to be employed by you in the first instance will necessarily be only temporary, and all must be liable to removal at one month's notice. The establishment which you will probably not require to exceed during the preliminary Survey is as follows for each Engineer:

One Surveyor, Salary, Rupees	150	per month,
Two Peons	14	"
Four Lascars	28	"

Total Establishment 192 Rupees per mensem.

In addition to this you will require to appoint a portion of the Chief Engineer's Establishment for the Head Quarters at Trichinopoly, as follows:

One Accountant	Rupees	150
Two Draughtsmen (at 100 and at 80)	..	180
Two Peons	..	14
One Moochee	..	15
One Store-keeper	..	20
One Sweeper	..	6

Total Establishment 385 Rupees per mensem.

The Board wish you from the first to adopt the forms of accounts required by Government, and for this purpose printed copies have been forwarded to Madras. Your Assistants at the end of each month will forward to you their accounts; these after being examined, signed, and paid by you, will be filed in the office at Trichinopoly to be subsequently submitted to Government, when the preliminary expenses are arranged. An abstract of all these accounts according to forms which will be given you, showing each month the total sum you have expended, must be sent home to the Board of Directors.

You are desired also to correspond by each fortnightly Mail with the Consulting Engineer, and give as detailed Statements as possible of the work one by each Engineer, who will submit to you fortnightly reports of their progress.

In conclusion I have to impress upon you the necessity of keeping down the scale of expenditure as much as possible, particularly in the Establishment placed under your superintendence.

Ordered that a copy of the above letter, and its enclosure be furnished to the Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, with reference to the Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, communicated to him under date the 14th Ultimo, No. 443, and that Mr. Hunter be requested to place himself in communication with that Officer, who will advise him as to the preliminary arrangements that he should make, referring to Government on any point on which their instructions may be required.

Trichinopoly. 2. Ordered also that the foregoing papers and the Honorable Court's Despatch be communicated to the Collectors of the Districts that will be traversed by the proposed lines allotted to the Great Southern of India Railway Company, and that they be requested to give Mr. Hunter all information and assistance that it may be in their power to afford him. More detailed instructions will be sent to them hereafter.

3. The Accountant General will also be instructed to afford Mr. Hunter every necessary assistance in remitting money from Madras to convenient points on the line by the grant of Bills on the Provincial Treasuries.

4. Mr. Hunter is requested to communicate with Government, through the Consulting Engineer for Railways at Madras, on all matters connected with the undertaking which has been entrusted to him.

(True Extract and Copies.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Accountant General.

„ Collector of

„ James G. Hunter, Esq.

No. 3800.

From W. Hudleston, Esq., Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue; to T. Pycroft, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit their reply to the Extract

In Con. 13th March 1858.

Minutes Consultation, dated 31st January 1856, No. 146, P.W.D. Public,

regarding the possibility of transferring Peons from the Collectors' Establishments to those of the Public Works Department.

2. The Board have been for some time in possession of the information

From Govt. 19th June in Con. 11th Sept. 1858. No. 848 R.D., p. 3, Clause 3.

requisite to enable them to form an opinion on the subject, but, for reasons which will be adverted to below,

they considered that its consideration had better be postponed. As however the Government have recently repeated their call, they will no longer defer the expression of their opinion.

3. They would, in the first place, observe, that a somewhat exaggerated idea appears to be entertained of the extent to which Peons have been hitherto assigned for duty in the Maramut department. The practice has varied in different districts, but in very few cases do Talook or Huzoor Peons appear to have been employed solely on these duties. When the Civil Engineer visited a District, two or three Delaijets, or Huzoor Peons, were placed in attendance on him, and when he was on circuit, three or four Peons of the Talook, in which he might for the time be encamped, were temporarily attached to his camp, till he moved into another Talook, when they were changed. On large executive works a Talook Peon was probably temporarily employed to overlook the coolies, but if his time was wholly given to this work, he was generally paid from the estimate, and a substitute entertained in the Talook.

4. The despatch of Remittances of Cash from the Huzoor under charge of Peons to Public works, seems to have been scarcely anywhere the custom, the necessary payments being made by the Talook authorities through the village Officers, or if remittances were made from the Huzoor Treasury, it was generally arranged that the guard, who conveyed the collections of Revenue from the Talooks to the Huzoor Treasury, should bring back the amount required for the Maramut department—a cumbrous process which has altogether ceased and been replaced by disbursements in the Talooks on the orders of the Collector in each case.

5. Beyond what is above stated, Peons appear to have been scarcely at all assigned solely for duty in the Maramut department. No doubt if a Peon was stationed at, or visited on duty a place where any such works were going on, he was required by the Talook authorities to look after and occasionally report on its progress, but this was in addition to his other regular duties in the police or Revenue departments, and he can scarcely be said with more correctness to have been attached to the Maramut department than were the Village Curnums, and Potails or Monegars, and the higher grades of Talook Officers; all of whom considered it a part of their duty to devote a portion of their time and direct their frequent attention to the progress of the Maramut works going on within their respective ranges.

6. But in every case to this extent their services were diverted from their other duties in the Revenue and Police departments, and the performance of the work in those branches of the public service was proportionately hampered, and this was more especially the case in regard to Peons. Numerous circumstances have combined to render the Establishment of Peons, fixed years ago, insufficient at the present day for the requirements of the Revenue and Police Departments, rendering necessary the regular entertainment of Hungamy, or temporary establishments, and frequent applications to Government for special aid to the Police. To a limited extent aid will be afforded to these Departments by the release of the Peons from all connection with Maramut works, but the whole of the Collectors are unanimous in deprecating any reduction of their existing Establishment of Peons, by transfer to the Public Works Department, and in declaring that such a measure must be followed by very serious inconvenience and difficulty in the departments so weakened, which are already unequal in strength to the demands on them. It must be borne in mind that hitherto, however, many Peons were employed more or less on Maramut in a District, it was almost invariably in combination with their regular Revenue and Police duties, and that in every case without exception they were immediately available for those duties, should their services be required.

7. The Board are so fully satisfied of the unexaggerated truth of these representations, that, on these considerations alone, they would have felt bound to deprecate the proposed transfer, but there are other objections still to be noticed, and which in their opinion render any present action in this matter most undesirable.

8. The Mofussil Commissioner of Police is at this moment engaged in making arrangements for separating absolutely Police, from Revenue and Magisterial Establishments, and the Government are well aware of the extent to which this separation must inevitably affect the efficiency of the Revenue Establishments, in which hitherto Revenue and Police Officers have laboured conjointly performing either duty indifferently. Again the Collectors will have to make arrangements at an early date for providing in every District establishments for two if not three Uncovenanted Assistants or Deputy Collectors, and the sanctioned sum for these is so small that aid must certainly in many instances be afforded from other quarters to render them efficient.

9. These and other considerations due partly to the present state of the country, and partly to the increase of work thrown on Collector's Establishments by revision of Assessment, Survey operations, Railway works, and other similar causes, are, the Board submit, sufficient to justify them in requesting that the further consideration of this proposed transfer of Peons to the Public Works Department, may be deferred till they are enabled to judge more accurately what number are likely to be left for the general duties of the Revenue Department.

Revenue Board Office,

Fort St. George,

11th October 1858.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Sub Secretary.

Copy to all Collectors.

No. 3910.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th October 1858.
Read the following papers:—

From Gnajam,	dated 5th	in Con. 16th July	1858.
From Ganjam,	dated 5th	in Con. 16th July	1858.
„ Rajahmundry	„ 3rd	„ 13th	„
„ Masulipatam	„ 24th	„ 30th	„
„ Guntoor	„ 16th	„ 22nd	„
„ Nellore	„ 30th June	„ 6th	„
„ Cuddapah	„ 1st	„ 7th	„
„ Bellary	„ 29th June	„ 6th	„
„ Chingleput	„ 25th	„ 30th June	„
„ South Arcot	„ 9th	„ 13th July	„
„ Tanjore	„ 12th	„ 1st	„
„ Trichinopoly	„ 26th June	„ 1st	„
„ Madura	„ 6th	„ 10th	„
„ Tinnevely	„ 15th	„ 21st	„
„ Coimbatore	„ 27th July	„ 4th August	„
„ Salem	„ 30th	„ 4th	„
„ Canara	„ 5th	„ 12th July	„
„ Malabar	„ 1st	„ 8th	„
„ Madras	„ 16th	„ 19th	„

Resolved that the foregoing letters be submitted for the information of Government with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation 7th June last, P.W.D. Public, No. 1078.

2. In the above Extract Minutes Consultation the Board were called upon to report whether arrangements could not be made for remitting money to the subordinates in the Department Public Works by Talook Peons once a month, in sums of not less than 200 Rupees. This reference was made in consequence of a Lascar in the Department Public Works having made away with a sum of 60 Rupees entrusted to his charge. In reporting this matter the Chief Engineer expressed his opinion that similar losses might frequently be expected if the former system of remitting money by Revenue and Police Peons was not resorted to, and that "no appreciable practical inconvenience to the Public Service was caused" by that system.

3. Before proceeding to the general question the Board would point out that the case in question was evidently a simple theft by the Lascar himself, that the Lascars of the Department of Public Works receive higher pay than the great majority of the Peons in the Revenue and Police Departments, and that it seems unreasonable for the Engineer to look to the Collector's Establishments for protection against the dishonesty of his own subordinates. In saying that a recurrence to the former system of remitting money would involve no inconvenience of any moment, the Chief Engineer ignores the largely increased Staff of his Department in every District. As remarked by the Collector of Tanjore what was easily done when the Department consisted of a Civil Engineer with occasionally an Assistant and one or two native subordinates, becomes a matter of difficulty, when the number of Officers is materially augmented.

4. Dealing with the subject on general principles the Board consider that the safety of remittances in transit should be an object of Police care in common with that of other property. When the Police system has been re-organized and brought to a state of efficiency, it may be expected that security will be so general that any special precautions in the way of escorts etc. will only be necessary under peculiar and exceptional circumstances. Until the new system is brought into force, the Magistrate must endeavour to provide for the safety of remittances as well as circumstances permit.

5. The Chief Engineer does not state what number of remittances would generally be necessary monthly nor the probable amount of each, these in fact must vary greatly according to circumstances. In Bellary the Collector states that a single remittance of 200 Rupees monthly would be insufficient, in and Malabar remittances are now made fortnightly.

The Board would propose the following system:—

1st. When the Officer requiring the money is located at such a distance from a talook Treasury that the money can be conveyed to him between sunrise and sunset, he should draw it personally or by means of his own subordinates provided the amount does not exceed the sum named by Government, viz. Rupees 200.

2nd. In all other cases the Engineer Officer to send his own Lascars to obtain and convey the money, the Tahsildar furnishing an escort according to the amount of the remittance, the distance and character of the country.

3rd. When regular Peons are not available without detriment to the public service, extra peons to be specially engaged either for the escort or to perform the duties of regular peons employed on that service at the discretion of the Tahsildar, the extra expense thus incurred being debited to the Department Public Works.

4th. Remittances to be made ordinarily* a month and no escort to be furnished for sums less than 50 Rupees except under special circumstances.

* To be fixed by Chief Engineer."

5th. The Engineer Department to be answerable for the honesty of their own servants, the escort being furnished only as a protection against attack by robbers.

6th. The Officers of the Public Works Department to take advantage as often as possible of general remittances under escort from Talook to Talook.

7th. The Tahsildar's responsibility to cease when the money is paid over to the Engineer's Lascars.

6. The Board think the above arrangements, will meet the object in view sufficiently until the new Police system comes into force. The additional expense will not, they expect amount to any large sum and there seems no alternative between incurring it or risking the loss of an occasional remittance. In some districts a single remittance of Rupees 200 may be escorted without extra expense, in others again the establishments are already insufficient and in none can a Collector undertake to furnish an escort whenever the Engineer Department require one. Extra assistance must therefore be afforded when requisite. The letters of the Collectors of Tanjore, Salem, Bellary and Chingleput shew the absolute necessity of this measure.

7. The subject under report seems to have been already under the Accountant General's consideration, but the Board are not aware what has been the result.

8. The Board have not thought it necessary to wait for replies from the Collectors of Vizagapatam, North Arcot and Kurnool. These will be laid before Government when received.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

To

T. PYCROFT, Esq., *Chief Secretary to Government.*

Copy to all Collectors.

No. 3800.

From

W. HUDLESTON, Esq., *Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue.*

To

T. PYCROFT, Esq., *Chief Secretary to Government.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit their reply to the Extract

In Con. 13th March 1858. Minutes Consultation, dated 31st January 1856, No. 146, P.W.D. Public, regarding the possibility of transferring Peons from the Collectors' Establishments to these of the Public Works Department.

2. The Board have been for some time in possession of the information requisite to enable them to form an opinion on the subject, but, for reasons which will be adverted to below, they considered that its consideration had better be postponed. As however the Government have recently repeated their call, they will no longer defer the expression of their opinion.

3. They would in the first place, observe, that a somewhat exaggerated idea appears to be entertained of the extent to which Peons have been hitherto assigned for duty in the Maramut department. The practice has varied in different districts, but in very few cases do Talook or Huzoor Peons appear

to have been employed solely on these duties. When the Civil Engineer visited a District, two or three Delaijets, or Huzoor Peons, were placed in attendance on him, and when he was on circuit, three or four Peons of the Talook, in which he might for the time be encamped, were temporarily attached to his camp, till he moved into another Talook, when they were changed. On large executive works a Talook Peon was probably temporarily employed to overlook the coolies but if his time was wholly given to this work, he was generally paid from the estimate, and a substitute entertained in the Talook.

4. The despatch of Remittances of Cash from the Huzoor under charge of Peons to Public Works, seems to have been scarcely any where the custom, the necessary payments being made by the Talook authorities through the village Officers, or if remittances were made from the Huzoor Treasury, it was generally arranged that the guard, who conveyed the collections of Revenue from the Talooks to the Huzoor Treasury, should bring back the amount required for the Maramut department—a cumbrous process which has altogether ceased, and been replaced by disbursements in the Talooks on the orders of the Collector in each case.

5. Beyond what is above stated, Peons appear to have been scarcely at all assigned solely for duty in the Maramut department. No doubt if a Peon was stationed at, or visited on duty a place where any such works were going on, he was required by the Talook authorities to look after and occasionally report on its progress, but this was in addition to his other regular duties in the police or Revenue departments, and he can scarcely be said with more correctness to have been attached to the Maramut department than were the Village Curnums, and Potails or Monegars, and the higher grades of Talook Officers; all of whom considered it a part of their duty to devote a portion of their time and direct their frequent attention to the progress of the Maramut works going on within their respective ranges.

6. But in every case to this extent their services were diverted from their other duties in the Revenue and Police departments, and the performance of the work in those branches of the public service was proportionately hampered, and this was more especially the case in regard to Peons. Numerous circumstances have combined to render the Establishment of Peons, fixed years ago, insufficient at the present day for the requirements of the Revenue and Police Departments, rendering necessary the regular entertainment of Hungamy, or temporary establishments, and frequent applications to Government for special aid to the Police. To a limited extent aid will be afforded to these Departments by the release of the Peons from all connection with Maramut works, but the whole of the Collectors are unanimous in deprecating any reduction of their existing Establishment of Peons, by transfer to the Public Works Department, and in declaring that such a measure must be followed by very serious inconvenience and difficulty in the departments so weakened, which are already unequal in strength to the demands on them. It must be borne in mind that hitherto, however, many Peons were employed more or less on Maramut in a District, it was almost invariably in combination with their regular Revenue and Police duties, and that in every case without exception they were immediately available for those duties, should their services be required.

7. The Board are so fully satisfied of the unexaggerated truth of these representations, that, on these considerations alone, they would have felt bound to deprecate the proposed transfer, but there are other objections still to be noticed, and which in their opinion render any present action in this matter most undesirable.

8. The Mofussil Commissioner of Police is at this moment engaged in making his arrangements for separating absolutely Police, from Revenue and Magisterial Establishments, and the Government are well aware of the extent to which this separation must inevitably affect the efficiency of the Revenue Establishments, in which hitherto Revenue and Police Officers have laboured conjointly performing either duty indifferently. Again the Collectors will have to make

arrangements at an early date for providing in every District establishments for two if not three Uncovenanted Assistants or Deputy Collectors, and the sanctioned sum for these is so small that aid must certainly in many instances be afforded from other quarters to render them efficient.

9. These and other considerations due partly to the present state of the country, and partly to the increase of work thrown on Collector's Establishments by revision of Assessment, Survey operations, Railway works, and other similar causes, are, the Board submit, sufficient to justify them in requesting that the further consideration of this proposed transfer of Peons to the Public Works Department, may be deferred till they are enabled to judge more accurately what number are likely to be left for the general duties of the Revenue Department.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St. George,
11th October 1858.

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

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Sub-Secretary.

Copy to all Collectors.

Names of the Districts. (1)	Establishment. (2)	Estimated charges for Fusly 1266. (3)	Actual charges for Fusly 1266. (4)	COMPARISON. (5) Increase. (6) Decrease.		Actual charges for Fusly 1265. (7)	Remarks. (8)
				Increase.	Decrease.		
1 Guntur—cont.	Revenue and Magistrial Departments, etc. { Maltauds .. Curmums .. Wettynen .. Do. for holding chains. Total .. Recordkeeper for arranging English records .. Huzoor Establishment. Scribhat's Department. Peshcar Department .. Accountant Department .. Cash Department .. Extra allowance to the fixed Establishment .. Survey Establishment ..	12,344 1/2 129 3/4 30 .. 12,504 12,657 .. 1,974 240 474 300 396 864 4,248	12,175 1/2 129 3/4 30 2 12,337 1/2 12,420 1/2 .. 1,974 240 474 300 396 859 4,243	 2	2 168 1/2 166 1/2 230 1/2	11,126 1/2 130 30 2 11,288 11,405 120 1,954 240 471 300 396 863 4,224	z This decrease is caused by the amount of fines and pay of vacant situations having been deducted. a Trifling. b Trifling, needs no remark.
2 Kurnool	Land Revenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Masulipatam	Land Revenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Names of the Districts. (1)	Establishments. (2)	Estimated charges for Fusly 1266 (3)	COMPARISON. Increase. Decrease.		Actual charges for Fusly 1265. (7)	Remarks. (8)
			(5)	(6)		
3 Masulipatam continued.	Land Revenue ..	3,222 2,787	2,552 2,424		670 363	c The cause not stated.
	Ferry ..	32,736	31,551	..	1,184	
	Sundry small farms.	84	30	..	54	
	Pygusties for preserving the Soapnuts ..	96	96	..	..	d Trifling, needs no remark.
	Tasildar ..	360	355	..	5	
	Javabnevis ..	240	240	..	..	
	Duffadars and Peons ..	1,104	1,102	..	2	
	Extra Hungamah Peons for the protection of the District ..	5,400	5,344	..	55	e This sum was sanctioned for the employment of writers to examine copies of certain old correspondence, but as the work has not yet been completed the charge will be entered in the next year's statement. Hence this decrease.
	Salt Department	7,104	7,042	..	61	
	Total ..	44,268	42,962	..	1,305	
4 Madura ..	Goonastahs for examining the records ..	532	531	..	1	f These servants were entered in the estimate for Fusly 1265, but as sanction for their entertainment was not received till the end of the year their employment was deferred till 1266. Hence this increase.
	Writers ..	320	..	..	320	
	Persian Moonshes ..	..	..	..	42	
	Goonastahs for copying old Jummabudy Chattahs ..	..	..	..	..	g This decrease arises from its not having been found necessary to employ these servants to the extent estimated for owing to the aid derived from the village Officers in conducting the Survey of the dry grain and garden cultivation.
	Goonastahs for arranging old Tamil records ..	..	282	282	..	
	For preparing Indices etc. Sweeper in the Frontier Chowky ..	..	84	84	..	
	Total ..	852	897	45	..	h This Establishment was employed to check the evasion of duty leviable on goods exported and imported on Foreign Bottoms, as well as to prevent the illicit importation of Salt. The decrease arises from a smaller number of ships having frequented the Subordinate Ports.
	Land Revenue ..	..	..	..	..	
	Sayer Department	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	i This decrease is owing to the employment of these servants for a longer period than estimated for.

5 Malabar ..	Land Revenue ..	900	295	..	9 605	891	j This decrease arises from its not having been found necessary to employ these servants to the extent estimated for owing to the aid derived from the village Officers in conducting the Survey of the dry grain and garden cultivation.
	Salt ..	200	655	..	4 27	627	
	Sea Custom Dept.	482	83	..	1 67	174	
	Total ..	1,732	1,033	..	699	1,692	k This Establishment was employed to check the evasion of duty leviable on goods exported and imported on Foreign Bottoms, as well as to prevent the illicit importation of Salt. The decrease arises from a smaller number of ships having frequented the Subordinate Ports.
	Writers ..	108	108	..	..	..	
	Peons ..	252	252	..	..	252	
	Do. ..	168	126	..	42	112	l This decrease is owing to the employment of these servants for a longer period than estimated for.
	Peishcars ..	528	486	..	..	364	
	Conicopoly at the Enmore Depot ..	600	714	114	..	455	
	Goonastah at the Huzoor ..	126	126	..	..	125	m This decrease is owing to the Goonastah having been employed for only a portion of the estimated period.
6 Madras ..	Assistant Neveendahs ..	252	143	..	109	219	
	Vettals at the Mudras Co-tahs for breaking salt heaps ..	350	431	81	..	463	n Trifling.
	Shreff ..	144	144	..	..	143	
	Peons at the Pans, Mudras Co-tahs and the Enmore Depot ..	120	120	..	..	120	
	Water bundal Brahmin ..	4,144	4,998	854	..	5,475	o This increase is chiefly owing to the employment of these servants for a longer period than estimated for.
	Cooly Vettals at the Madras Co-tahs, at the Enmore Depot and at Ernavoor ..	266	275	9	..	304	
	Total ..	40	52	12	..	36	
	Huzoor Goonastah ..	850	1,132	282	..	798	Trifling.
	District Do. ..	6,892	8,135	1,243	..	8,138	
	Masry and men for distilling Puttah Arrack. Sopyos to watch at the distillery ..	210	210	..	..	183	
Abkary ..	Cooper and men to Assist, Casks ..	108	108	..	..	140	Trifling.
	Conicopolies for the sale of Brandy at the Government shops ..	1,638	1,638	..	10	1,635	
	Sweepers at the above shops ..	96	96	..	..	96	
	Cooper and men to remove Casks ..	378	377	..	1	378	Trifling.
	Conicopolies for the sale of Brandy at the Government shops ..	420	419	..	1	417	
	Sweepers at the above shops ..	12	12	..	..	12	
	Total ..	2,922	2,910	..	12	2,897	Trifling.
	Land Revenue ..	10,342	11,531	1,189	..	11,369	
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	

Names of the Districts. (1)	Establishments. (2)	Estimated charges for Fusly 1266. (3)	Actual charges for Fusly 1266. (4)	COMPARISON.		Actual charges for Fusly 1266. (7)	Remarks. (8)
				Increase. (5)	Decrease. (6)		
7 Nellore	Land Revenue Salt	1,236 132	90 110	..	*1,146 22	.. 121	* This decrease is owing to the amount estimated for in Fusly 1266 though sanctioned not having been incurred as the sanction was received when a great part of the Fusly had expired.
	Total	1,368	200	..	1,168	121	
	Malusooldar	..	..	..	..	7	Trifling.
	Goomastahs to prepare the detailed accounts of lands taken up by channels, etc.	120	112	..	8	120	
	Survey pupils and peons	..	..	..	..	1013	
	Establishment on account of Estates reverted to Government	.. 18	.. 18	..	..	631	
8 Rajahmundry	Musaljee	138	130	..	8	15	
	Extra Peons	3,184	3,676	492	..	1,786	
	Talaries	122	158	36	..	3,088	
	Total	3,306	3,834	* 528	..	104	* This increase has arisen from sufficient provision not having been made in the estimate for this charge. There was not only very much larger quantity of salt manufactured in Fusly 1266, but also more pans opened for its manufacture.
	Goomastahs for arranging Records	3,444	3,964	520	..	3,252	p The cause of this decrease is not stated
9 Salern	Land Revenue	1,524	1,250	..	p 274	..	Trifling.
	Amcenahs	250	245	..	5	235	q This decrease is attributable to the crops in a few of the Amaunco villages having perished for want of water.
	Peons	320	320	..	..	241	r The cause of this decrease is owing to the pay of the servants employed in Fusly 1266, having been disbursed and debited in the accounts of Fusly 1266.
10 Tanjore	Salt	570	565	..	5	476	
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	
	Nevesindhas or Monogars and Peons	230	75	..	q 155	..	
	Do. do	230	34	..	r 190	..	
	Masaljee for lighting Soolochena Moolchilly's Bridge over the Tumb.	On account of Fusly 1265	..	..	..	..	

11 Tinnevely	Land Revenue	..	391	s 391	..	417	..
	rapoonney River, Peons and Sadervard, &c., charges	..	70	s 70	..	87	..
	Gardners &c.	..	..	..	..	56	..
	Additional Goomastahs employed in arranging Native Records	..	..	..	..	560	..
	Total	460	570	110	..	483	..
12 Vizagapatam	Peons	600	598	..	12	138	..
	Doorgapooloo	148	123	..	24	621	..
	Total	748	721	..	264	89,743	..
	Total other Establishments	91,831	86,167	..	5,663	1,03,323	..
	Grand Total of Jumnabundy and other Establishments	95,069	88,381	..	6,708	..	..

s These servants being usually employed were not entered in the estimate of additional Establishments for Fusly 1266. The Board however in Fusly 1267 directed the entry of these charges in future estimates. Hence these increases.

Trifling, needs no remark.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St. George,
16th December 1858.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

No. 345.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Examiners, under date, the 13th October 1858.

To M. I. Walhouse, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read letter from R. R. Cotton Esq., Acting Civil Judge of Madura

(Here enter 7th October 1858 No. 433).

In this communication the Board are informed that there is no Gentleman at *Madura* sufficiently acquainted with Telugu to undertake the duty of examining *Mr. William Hathaway* in that language. The Board resolve therefore to direct *Mr. Hathaway* to proceed to *Trichinopoly* and report himself to *Mr. Walhouse*, the Acting Collector, who will be pleased, either by himself or in association with some other Officer competent to the duty, to conduct *Mr. Hathaway's* Examination, for which purpose *Mr. R. R. Cotton* will transmit to *Mr. Walhouse* the packet of Papers and letter of instructions which were furnished to him from this office.

(True Extract).

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary.

November 29th.

Letter from the Secretary, Board of Examiner's Office, to M. J. Walhouse, Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 23rd November 1858.

I am directed by the Board of Examiners to request that you will inform your Assistant Mr. A. R. Hutchins that the Examination of Assistants serving in the District will be held at Trichinopoly on Monday the 13th instant and following days and that you will instruct him to present himself on those days before the Divisional Committee of which Mr. R. G. Clarke has been appointed President.

2. I am also directed to request that you will furnish Mr. Clarke with a set of Tamil papers from the Records of your Cutcherry of the character of those furnished on the occasion of the last Examination of Assistants, with the Hookunnamah of your District, and with the report and documents prescribed by Section XIII of the Rules. vide Gazette, dated 26th May 1854.)

No. 4585.

January 5th.

From

J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

J. BIRD, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly.

No. 5436, From Coll. 26th Nov. in Con. 10th Dec. 1858, No. 226.

No. 5437, From Coll. 27th Nov. in Con. 10th Dec. 1858, No. 227.

the Trichinopoly Press. He has been paid one month's salary, viz., Rupees (12) twelve in advance as per receipt enclosed, which sum I request you will remit at your earliest convenience.

2. He will leave this on the 13th instant, and expects to reach Trichinopoly on the 10th January 1859. His salary is to commence from the date of his departure from Madras.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that N. Manavaliah has been engaged as second Compositor for

3. He has been examined at the Fort St. George Gazette Press and found qualified for the post for which he has been selected as per accompanying Certificate. He is able to compose in English, Tamil and Teloogoo.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St. George,
10th December 1858.

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

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

The bearer N. Manavaliah has been tried at the Government Press office as a Compositor in the English, Tamil and Telugu languages and is found to be an ordinary workman. This certificate has been granted on his statement that it is required to enable him to procure employment in the Trichinopoly district Press.

FORT ST. GEORGE;
Govt. Gazette Press Office,
8th December 1858.

(Signed) H. SMITH,
Superintendent, Govt. Press.

(A true Extract and Copy).

(Signed) Illegible,
Sub-Secretary.

To

C. MALTBY Esq.,

Collector of Trichinopoly.

9th March 1846.

Extract from a Report from Dr. Gibson, dated 9th March 1846.

This may be on account of the great abundance of water supply which the former enjoys, and this cause, joined to the perfect immunity from Malarious Fevers which the Tract seems to enjoy, had induced settlers to resort to it in greater numbers. Consequently much more of it is appropriated to garden land and much more of the Fine Timber has been cleared to make way for dry grain. Indeed it seems probable that these causes continuing in operation must at no very distant period effect a clearance to an extent injurious to the fertility of the adjacent Garden and Rice lands, and indeed of the country generally, with the further disadvantageous effect of a considerable increase of the annual mean Temperature and of the dryness of the climate.

That a contingency remote and perhaps imaginary is not here foreshadowed may appear from the following examples as to what has happened in other Countries similarly situated.

1st. We have the authority of Humboldt and of others that on the Table land of Mexico and in other parts of America the cutting down of Forest has tended greatly to diminish the supply of water in lakes and in Mountain springs and in some parts as in Canada for example to render the climate warmer, an event which however desirable in Canada is certainly not to be wished for in India.

2nd. The same effect has on the Testimony of Historians resulted to the climate of France since the removal of the Forests with which in the time of the Gauls it was mainly covered. At that time the Seine was said to have been commonly frozen over in winter, and the cold of the country was so great as to be adverse to the culture of the Vine.

3rd. In the Collectorate comprizing the south Conkan under Bombay, since this Tract has been denuded of Forest, as it now has from the pressure of Population to a great extent been, all the inhabitants concur in asserting that the springs have left the uplands, that the climate has become greatly drier, the seasons more uncertain, and the land less fertile—I believe that this can be confirmed by the Testimony of the late Collector Mr. Elphinstone, but indeed it is most apparent to a person travelling along that line of Country, as I have just now been doing mainly with the intention of remarking changes which have taken place in the interval of fifteen years, which period of time has elapsed since I visited that line of Country before. I have also understood that effects of a similar kind have been experienced at the Neilgherry Hills.

It is also to be remarked that while in Canara the exuberant moisture of the sea air soon cover the denuded Hills with a matted Jungle of Brushwood and small shrubs, the different climate of the upper Country does not admit of this effort for speedy re-production. The shoots from the felled trees remain green for a time, and on these perishing or being cut away, the Hills remain bare.

A change of climate similar to that now under contemplation is by no means limited in extent to the mere District in which the clearing has taken place, but its influence extends for inland.

Take for example all the Southern and Western portion of the Dharwar Zillah. This fertile country abounds in moisture, in so much that it has been though rather inaptly, I think, compared to the valley of the Mississippi. At all events American upland Cotton grows there, which it will hardly do in other parts of the Bombay Presidency.

I think it is not too much to say that much of this moisture depends on the wooded country forming its Western Border, and that with the complete removal of this the climate would greatly change.

My own opinion is that in the Bombay Presidency some cause of this kind has had a great share in producing that irregularity of the Rainy season, which has of late years been so much complained of as to diminished fertility of the soil from the removal of belts of wooded country, the Rationale of this is most evident.

I will suppose a high wooded Ghat like that of Hosul Mukki overhanging the low Country covered with forest, most of which is from situation unavailable to the Timber Merchant—Great trees annually rot and fall. Do these go to waste and turn to no account? certainly not.

On the contrary they are gradually converted into the most valuable of all manures, vegetable mould, and in fact all the wooded Ghats contain vast Depots of this manure formed from leaves and Rotten wood, which are carried down with the first rains of the season to spread their fertilizing influence over the Countries below.

The value of this compost has been long known to practical Gardners, but it is only of late years that the researches of the Agricultural Chemists have fully developed the principles of its action.

It appears to me that all the above considerations may have some weight in leading us to doubt the propriety of completely clearing the Forest in this Tract of Country.

These considerations are further strengthened by the fact that to the south of Yellapore there seems to be little or no Malaria in Soonda. That Malaria does not always depend on Jungle Vegetation; this last fact goes to prove, as does also the following. In the Eastern part of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate Malarious fevers with enlarged spleen the latter a sure sign of Malaria, are very common, and yet in many of these localities there is not a bush large enough to form a Broom Handle."

"In chap. 2nd of this report I will have occasion to show in detail the very injurious effect which the indiscriminate clearing which has been carried on for years in one of the Districts of the South Conkan has had on the fertility of the soil Jail, and I can point out instances wherein a part of the Hill Wood having been from circumstances preserved, the fertility of the underlying lands continues to remain at the old rate, being in actual produce at least 30 per cent superior to the others.

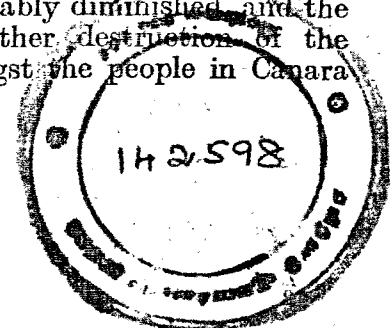
Extract from a letter from Mr. Blane, Collector of Canara, dated 31st August 1847.

9. There is a subject of much interest and importance touched upon by Doctor Gibson in his Report now under review, and which is deserving of the attentive consideration of Government, not so much perhaps with reference to the immediate, or future supply of timber for public purposes as in the general bearing which it cannot fail to have at no distant period upon the welfare and condition of this Province. "I allude to the rapid destruction which is going on amongst the forests along the whole length of the district by the process of Cooneri cultivation. The effect which the extensive clearing of forests has upon the general climate and fertility of a country has been pointed out by Dr. Gibson in forcible terms, and his views are supported by the concurring testimony of many scientific persons who have written on the subject. To the instances adduced by Dr. Gibson I might add one which has lately come to my notice in a recent publication by the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens of

Ceylon. He observes—"The climate of Rio de Janeiro has been very much modified by the clearings away of the forests in the neighbourhood, previous to this, the seasons could scarcely be divided into wet and dry as they are not present. Then rain fell nearly all the year round, and thunderstorms were not only more frequent but more violent. So much has the moisture been reduced that the supply of water for the City has been considerably diminished, and the Government has in consequence forbidden the further destruction of the forests." The opinion is universally prevalent amongst the people in Canara

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that much less rain now falls during the year than was the case formerly although they have no idea of its being owing to any such causes as the destruction of the Jungles. It is not perhaps unreasonable to suppose that the gradual filling up of the Mouths of the large Rivers which is observed along the whole length of the coast, may be in some measure attributable to the decreasing body of water which flows from the upper country, by the force of which the silt was formerly carried into the sea and the channels of the rivers kept deep."

"At the same time it should not be concealed in discussing the advantages or disadvantages of such a measure that the clearance of the Jungle has according to all reports diminished the prevalence of fever. This is stated to be remarkably the case in the Buntival talook where the Coomeri cultivation has been carried on with great activity for the past few years, and where the large forests in which Pepper and Cardamums were grown have by this process been wholly or partially destroyed."

(True extract)

(Signed) G. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

Compd.

Forests and their effects on climate, etc.

8th October 1847.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1116.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 8th October 1847.

Read the following letter from G. A. Bushby, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 780.

To

SIR F. O. C. MONTGOMERY, BART,

Secretary to Government,

Fort St. George,

Dated the 28th August 1847.

SIR,

I am directed by the President in Council to transmit to you, to be laid before the Most Noble the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Financial Department No. 21 dated 7th July last, and to request that under His Lordship's orders you will obtain and communicate to the Government of India the information required by the Honourable Court respecting the effect of Trees on the climate and productiveness of a country or district, and the results of extensive clearances of Timber.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th August 1847.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Statistical.

No. 21 of 1847.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

1. In the course of the researches instituted in this Department the effect of Trees upon the climate and productiveness of a country, and the results of extensive clearances of Timber, have been brought under notice.

2. That an abundance of wood increases moisture, and that a deficiency promotes aridity, are conclusions which seem clearly deducible from the researches and observations which have been made on the subject. The increase of moisture which has taken place in various parts of America has usually been attributed to the clearing of the forests, and where the country as sometimes happened from Political causes has returned partially to its original forest state the contrary effect has been observed*. As the removal of trees has been followed by great diminution of the volume of water in the rivers and Lakes, the restoration of wood was succeeded by a corresponding increase in the quantity of water.

This has taken place in Venezuela, South America

3. The modes in which the presence or absence of Trees influences the climate of a Country are by no means so clear as the fact itself. It is generally believed that the clearance of trees is followed by a diminution in the quantity of rain falling in the Country subjected to the process. Further it is considered that at least of the change effected by clearance may be attributed to increased evaporation, and it has also been suggested that the effect may be ascribed to the diversion of water to the purposes of cultivation. It seems not unlikely that each of these causes may operate to a greater or less extent under different combinations of circumstances, and that two or three may frequently act together. The subject is one having a strong practical bearing on the welfare of mankind, and we are anxious to obtain extensive and accurate information in regard to it. We desire therefore that you will furnish us with any that you may possess, and that you will institute enquiries in such quarters as may be likely to lead to the acquisition of particular facts bearing upon the question. It has been suggested that the circumstances of the district of Azimghur afford some illustration of the subject, and we shall be glad to receive a correct report of any facts relating either to that district or others which may be calculated to throw light on the object of our enquiry.

(Signed) H. ST. G. TUCKER,
and other Directors.

(True copy)

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Para 1. The Most Noble the Governor in Council resolves to transmit a copy of the foregoing letter and its enclosure to the Board of Revenue in the Revenue Department and in the Department of Public Works, with a request that they obtain from the Revenue and Engineer Officers subordinate to their authority the information desired by the Honourable the Court of Directors respecting the effect of Trees on the climate and productiveness of a Country or District, and the result of extensive clearances of Timber.

2. The Board of Revenue will be pleased to address the Agricultural Society, Surgeon Wight at Coimbatore, and many other Officers who from their scientific knowledge and acquirements may have the means of imparting valuable information on the subjects. It is not improbable that there are parties on the

Malabar Coast who, from their occupation in Timber Forests, or in the purchase or Trade of Timber, may from observation be able to afford information, and these His Lordship in Council is of opinion should be readily consulted by the local Officers.

(A true extract)

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

(A true copy)

(Signed) G. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

Endorsement.

15th November 1847.

Circular from D. White, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue to W. Elliot, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated, Fort St. George, the 15th November 1847.

Para. 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you copy of

Hon'ble Courts Despatch, 7th July 1847.
From Government India, 28th August 1847.

From Government Fort St. George 8th October 1847.

the correspondence noted in the margin, respecting the effect of Trees on the climate and productiveness of a Country or District, and the results of extensive clearances of Timber, and to state that they will be glad to receive any information which you may be able to furnish on this important subject.

2. The Board request that you will communicate *personally*, as well as through the Tahsildars, with intelligent persons who may be able to make known facts which have fallen within their own observation; and, with a view of giving a practical direction to your enquiries, the Board desire me also to furnish you with the accompanying extracts from Reports which have already reached them from Dr. Gibson and Mr. Blane on this subject.

3. The Board are likewise desirous of directing your attention to the present condition of such Forests and extensive wooded Jungles as exist in your District. You will be good enough to state whether any restriction is placed on the cutting of firewood or of timber for sale or economical purposes; and whether any rules are in force to check the wanton or wasteful destruction of trees for the sake of present advantage alone and without regard to the growth of successive supplies for future wants. You will be pleased to report the past and present state of any streams issuing from such woody tracts either in the Mountains, or on the plains and to ascertain whether the volume of water has been affected by the preservation or removal of the wood.

4. The Board further request that you will state whether means can be taken for the restoration of the trees in any tracts not required for cultivation that have been denuded of wood, where any of the results noticed in the honorable Court's Despatch may have been observed.

Forest.

Extract from Notes by Lieutenant Michael, from the Annamally Forests.

The only persons who are employed in the collection of this produce are the Kaders and Mulsers. The former being those who live in the Hilly parts of the Jungles, and the latter those of the lower country. These people are virtually placed under the complete control of the Hill contractor, who barter with them,

in rice, salt, coarse cloth, etc., in exchange for which he gets Cardamoms, Ginger, Honey, Wax, Rosin, &ca., &ca., I have been placed in more immediate contact with the Kaders than the Mulsers, since my employment in the Forests, and have been enabled to judge from my own observation, and the complaints frequently made to me by them, of the abject state of *slavery* into which they are sold by this system. They are made to collect the various valuable produce at different seasons which they are obliged to give up to the contractor, who, in exchange gives them some small quantity of rice. On this, and roots &ca., their wives and children manage to collect during their absence (often for 10 days or a fortnight at a time), they manage to subsist and then work on willingly enough; but often (I am led to believe by the poor creatures), they do not even get the miserable pittance they are promised, when they bring in the fruits of their labour, but are again driven forth, on a fresh excursion—obliged to live on, roots &ca., till they have collected a fresh load, when they return, in the hope that they may be remunerated in some way—*Pay* they never get—I believe there is a sort of nominal rate of barter—but what with the caprice of the contractor and the roguery of his “Puddy Chetties,” (or middlemen), the poor Kaders get no sort of justice done them—From their own account, which I have reason to believe;

Name for a Kader village.

they are forced to collect the Hill produce, by all sorts of cruelty and ill-treatment and to my knowledge they are sometimes driven to desperation—they desert and refuse to work. When an *expedition* is sent to bring them back—they are hunted down—and it is easy to guess the sort of treatment they experience when found—I have often wished to employ both Kaders and Mulsers on various works at which they are peculiarly expert, viz., clearing Jungle, building Forests Huts, &ca., but though they are most willing to come to me, they dare not without the leave of the contractor; who invariably has replied to me, on my asking him, “that he can make much more out of them by sending them for Hill produce”—but on some occasions after stipulating that the pay I give, was to be paid into *his hands*, and not to the workmen, some of them were sent to work—but were so starved when at work that they invariably deserted, till at last I was obliged to stop employing them. They all complain most bitterly to me of their ill-treatment, but seem to think there is no hope for them, as they are under the impression that all they undergo is sanctioned by the Government, which idea of course the people over them, do all they can to confirm. If the sale of the Hill contract to one Individual was abolished, and the Kaders allowed to sell the produce to any one willing to buy it, competition would arise, better prices would be given, and the Kaders being willing labourers, instead of forced, would (they assure me) collect three times the amount of Cardamoms, wax, &ca., that they now do. This might for the present involve *some* loss to Government; but it is my firm belief that in a very short time, the Hill people, becoming more civilized from their intercourse with the low country villagers (from whom they are now carefully kept apart), would begin to *cultivate* and clear the Jungle—and the good done to the country by the opening out of these boundless Jungles would eventually repay the Government for the small loss it at present might sustain—however setting this aside, is it not monstrous that a Government like ours, should, for the sake of a few Rupees a year, consent to sell a race of unfortunate beings into a slavery more wretched than ever existed in the West Indies, or that of the ‘Churmahs’ of Malabar. The other of the two courses alluded to, is this—let Government fix some rate of barter less exorbitant than that now demanded by the contractors, and appoint some person to receive the Hill produce from the Kaders—paying them *fairly* in rice, cloths, &ca., for all they bring in: This produce if sold to merchants for the benefit of Government (allowing for speculation and the increased rates paid), would doubtless cover by far the greater part, if not all, of the loss sustained by not selling the right of collection and then the same end would be gained, viz., that of emancipating the “Kaders” and “Mulsers,” from the slavery they are now in—and releasing them from the prohibition they tell me the contractors have put upon them, against cultivating land. The reason they (the contractors) give for this prohibition, is, that they, the Kaders, would then become independent, and refuse to collect Hill wild produce for the contractors, at the low rates which now gives them so large a

profit—but that would not hold good were the Kaders fairly dealt with; for they would have plenty of time to spare from their cultivating labours to make their usual excursions in search of Honey, Wax, &ca., besides.

The *principal* productions are Cardamoms, Ginger, Honey, Wax, Saffron, Gums, Dammer, Rosins, Frankinsence (Muttipal) Soap-nut, Dear horns, Ivory, &ca. They have a *sort* of fixed rate of Barter for these and all their nominal accounts are kept in "panams" (equal to a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Rupee). This of course lays the poor Kaders open to be cheated just as the "Puddy Chetties" or middlemen like—for they never know the bazar rates of the low Country at Annimalli, or elsewhere for instance, at present they give a Kader 4 measures of rice for one "panam," whereas at Annimalli? 9 are given.

For one measure of Cardamoms, they give 1 "panam" or 4 measures of rice (really worth under 2 annas) and at Annimalli a measure of Cardamoms is worth about 2 annas. This may be taken as a fair specimen of the rates the contractor gives—for as Cardamoms are the most valuable production, they are naturally anxious to get the Kaders to bring in as much as possible.

For wax, they give a "panam" for about 5 lbs. The Kaders number I believe about 200 souls, and of these about 70 or 80 are working men. They are anxious to *cultivate* in the Hills but are *forbidden* by the contractors—some years ago they did clear a patch of ground secretly, and got a crop of Raggee; but the contractors on hearing of it, had the crop *destroyed*. One old man showed me a small hidden patch of "Raggee" a few days ago, but in consequence of his having to sow it in an out of the way spot, it had been nearly all eaten by Bison and other wild animals. He said however that if they had *leave* to cultivate they would clear a large piece, and fence it.

(True extract)

(Signed) E. B. THOMAS,
Collector.

(A true copy)

(Signed) (Illegible),
Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue.

25th May 1837.

Inams—Srirangam Temple Funds.

No. 40.

To

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue,

Fort St. George.

SIR,

Para. 1.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd Ultimo, transmitting copy of a letter from Government under date the 30th March, together with an original Petition No. 389 of 1837, from the stullatars of Streerungum complaining of the intended appropriation of a portion of the surplus funds of their Pagoda to the construction of a Bridge over the Cauvery, and of the proposed destruction of certain Muntapams to be used for the same purpose.

2. Referring to the 3rd para. of your letter I beg to state for the information of the Board, that the chief advantage to the Pagodas from the proposed Bridge, would be, the increased facility of access it would afford to the numerous Pilgrims and Devotees who frequent it from all parts of India, and the great convenience, and saving of expense it would prove, in the daily communication that takes place between the populous Town of Trichinopoly and the two great Pagodas on the Island.

3. With respect to the amount of the surplus fund from which the contribution of 5,000 Rupees was proposed to be taken, it varies according to the contingent expenses of the Pagodas.

4. The surplus of the Seeringham and Jemboocasveram Pagodas remaining in the Treasury during the last 7 years, is exhibited in the margin.

5. With regard to the Seeringham Pagoda, for the last 8 years, an expensive work, the repair of the outer wall of the Pagoda, estimated at upwards of 40,000 Rupees, has been going on, the sum already expended on this work amounts to Rupees 27,000 and it is expected to be completed for about Rupees 2,900 more. On the completion of this work the surplus fund will accumulate, and be much more than can be required for the ordinary repairs of the Pagoda or the buildings attached to it.

6. The stullattars of the Pagoda were not consulted by me with regard to the proposed disbursement of the 5,000 Rupees as it has not been customary, hitherto, I believe, to require their sanction to the employment of the surplus Davastanam funds in work of usefulness.

7. In the year 1809 a sum of Rupees 10,050 from the surplus fund of the Seeringham Pagoda, was expended on building 4 small bridges across streams which intersect the Island of Seeringham, on the ground of their being a great public convenience, as well as of advantage to the Pagoda, in facilitating access to it, and saving. Individuals from the tolls they were previously obliged to pay on crossing these Nullahs.

8. Subsequent to this small disbursements have at different times been made from the Pagoda funds for the repair of the Roads and bridges in

	RS.	A.	P.
Surplus remaining at the close of			
Fusly 1238	13,953	7	5
Surplus of Fusly 1239	92	10	5
Do. 1240	1,930	8	10
Do. 1241	3,819	2	0
Do. 1242	398	15	3
Do. 1243	2,476	10	0
Do. 1244	9,185	6	4
Do. 1245	31,856	15	3
Deduct excess of charges in Fuslies 1239 and 1243 and the sums due to stullatars	7,260	13	2
Remaining surplus now in the treasury	24,596	2	1

Seeringham; but it does not appear that the Pagoda servants were even consulted regarding these disbursements, nor have any objections ever been made by them to the expenditure.

9. I have been led to believe that the stullatars and stanicums of Pagodas were not considered to have any control over the actual surplus funds of the Pagodas under charge of Government; and this would appear also to have been the opinion entertained by the Board, as in a letter from Mr. Secretary Wayte, under date 20th September 1809, to the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, on the subject of the disbursement of the 10,050 Rupees above mentioned, he is directed to observe, "that if the allowances to the Pagodas exceed the amount actually required for their support, it by no means follows that the surplus should not be carried to the public account."

10. On sending for the stullatars of the Seeringham Pagoda to question them regarding the Petition forwarded to Government, it appeared that it had been got up entirely by the Jeer or high Priest of the Pagoda, by whose persuasions they had been induced to sign the Petition. On stating to them the convenience the proposed bridge would prove to the Pagodas, as well as its great public utility, they agreed to the appropriation of 3,500 Rupees from the Pagoda fund towards building the bridge; and they would, I have no doubt, have fully agreed to the sum proposed by me, had it not been for the influence possessed over them by the Jeer. This officer, who was appointed not long ago after the situation had been for several years vacant, has by right, no concern with the temporal affairs of the Pagoda, his duty being confined to the religious ceremonies.

11. I informed the stullatars, that I had never proposed, nor had I the least intention of destroying any of the Muntapums belonging to the Pagoda to be used in building the bridge.

12. With regard to the statement in the petition, that extensive repairs are required to the buildings belonging to the Seeringham Pagoda, I can only say that none of any consequence have been brought to my notice by the stullatars, or the Head Peshear; and indeed from the very substantial nature of the buildings, it must be many years before any great outlay can be required for their repair.

13. With respect to the expediency of granting an increased annual outlay from the funds to meet the further expences entailed on the Pagoda consequent on the recent abolition of forced labor in drawing the cars, I beg to observe, that since the publication of the orders of Government prohibiting the interference of car servants compelling the attendance of people for that purpose it has very generally been found, I believe, that through the influence of the Pagoda servants, and others interested in the ceremony, greater numbers have attended to draw the cars than under the former compulsory system at the last Seeringham festival not less than 5,000 persons were assisting in pulling the ropes, whereas formerly, the number seldom amounted to 3,000. No expense has hitherto been incurred by the Pagoda, since the change of system, beyond the distribution of a little Rice among those who choose to take it, which has always been the practice, and is included in the ordinary charges of the feast.

14. In the neighbourhood of so populous a place as Trichinopoly, and surrounded with opulent Villages, there will never, probably, be any difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of persons, voluntarily to draw the cars of the Seeringham and Jemboocasverom Pagodas. I am not of opinion, therefore, that any increased allowance is necessary to either of these Pagodas on that account.

15. With reference to the last para. of your letter under reply, I beg to state that the Dittum originally fixed by Mr. Wallace for the Seeringham Pagoda was Rupees 40,148-8-0.

16. Mr. Travers finding that that sum, together with the extra Revenue derived from offerings and sundry small items, amounting annually on an average to 8,500 Rupees, exceeded greatly the expences of the Pagoda, with the sanction of the Board, made a reduction in the Dittum of Rupees 5,148-8-0, leaving it at the present amount of Rupees 35,000. This sum added to the Extra Revenue, makes the total annual amount now received by the Pagoda Rupees 43,500.

17. By the surplus annually remaining in the Treasury, it will appear evident, that the above sum is more than sufficient for all the present ordinary and extraordinary expences of the Pagodas. Should these expences hereafter considerably increase, it will then, I think, be sufficient time to consider whether any part of the reduction made by Mr. Travers should again be added to the Dittum.

18. The original petition received with your letter is herewith returned.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT,
TRIPATTOOR,
Collector's Circuit Cutcherry,
25th May 1837.

(Signed) H. M. BLAIR,
Collector.

P.S.—I should previously have remarked, that it was my intention to have appropriated the 5,000 Rupees from the surplus fund in two years, which time I concluded the bridge would take in building.

(Signed) H. M. BLAIR,
Collector.

(True copy)

(Signed) (Illegible),
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

12th March 1839.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th December 1839.

Read the following letters from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 20th and 23rd November 1839.

(Here enter Nos. 84 and 85.)

Para. 1.—If the title to the Enam land in question was a subject of dispute between Vithelingum Pundarum and the Pagoda only, the Board are disposed to think a Court of Udalut would be the best tribunal to decide the case, as the validity of the claim of the Pagoda depends upon the authenticity or otherwise of a Deed of transfer.

2. But on the other hand if, as was decided by Mr. Blair and is apparently considered by Mr. Onslow, the Government possess a claim to a portion of the Enam as an Escheat, it would seem expedient with the view of securing a proper consideration to that claim, that the question should be investigated by the Revenue authorities and submitted for the decision of Government. The Board are unable to perceive from the facts brought to their notice, any reason to suppose that a part of the Enam has escheated to the Government in as much as a lineal heir to the Original Grantee is still in existence. As Mr. Onslow and one of his Predecessors, however, appear to have entertained a different opinion, it is resolved to request Mr. Onslow to report fully the grounds on which Mr. Blair decided that 2 Cs. 5/10ths out of the Enam should revert to Government, and his own sentiments as to the existence of such a claim on the part of Government with the reasons on which they are founded. At the same

time he is at liberty to offer his opinion in regard to the expediency of reserving the case for the decision of Government or allowing it to be decided by the Courts of Udalt.

(True Extract)

(Signed) (Illegible),
Ag. Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

16th May 1839.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th May 1839.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 20th April 1839.

(Here enter No. 28.)

Much inconvenience having been experienced from the practice resorted to in some districts of Collectors submitting applications for permission to make disbursements to Pagodas from the surplus funds of these institutions in each case as the necessity arose, the Board have instructed the officers in charge to forward a half yearly or an annual statement for sanction, exhibiting all the charges incurred on this account during that Period. This course may also the Board conceive be properly followed in Trichinopoly, it being always at the option of the Collector to bring any single application specially to notice if the circumstances seem to require such a measure.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) (Illegible),
Secretary.

1st September 1839.

Inams.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

The Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acquaint you that, with the

"Pappakurichi village, Trichinopoly taluk.
T.D. 492

13-8-1864.

For the support of a chatram and a water pandal in the Madura Road in the limits of Palakkarai.

Palakkarai Varasharavuthan chatram and water pandal.

of the Town of Trichinopoly recommended in your letter of the 10th June last.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) (Illegible),
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
2nd September 1839.

9th October 1837.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Inams.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th October 1839.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 9th October 1839.

(Here enter No.)

The Collector will be pleased, according to his suggestion, to request the Civil Engineer to frame an Estimate for such repairs to the part of the Pagoda now made use of as he may deem necessary. The Board will also be glad to receive an Estimate of the expence of constructing a new wall round the Pagoda with the opinion of the Civil Engineer as to its utility for the protection of the building.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) (Illegible),
Ag. Secretary.

25th November 1839.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Inams.

To

The Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

With reference to your endorsement of 9th September last on Petitions Nos. 122 and 525 of 1839, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to state that they authorize the continuance of the entire allowance attached to the office of Josier of the Streerungum Pagoda to Thatem Iyengar son of Appenna Iyengar the last incumbent.

The following endorsement has been passed on Petitions 122, 525 and 1464 of 1839 :—

"Instructions in the matter of this Petition have been communicated to the Collector of Trichinopoly under date 25th November."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) (Illegible),
Ag. Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
25th November 1839.

10th February 1840.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Inam.

To

The Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para. 1.—I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date 9th ultimo and to acquaint you that, under the circumstances therein stated, your application relative to the remission of the demand for quit rent payable upon Government Grants Nos. 1155 and 1196 now attached to the Trichinopoly vestry school Institution has been submitted with the Board's recommendation in its favor for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

2. Adverting to the observations contained in para. 3 of your communication above referred to the Board request that preparatory to deciding upon the propriety or otherwise of bringing the subject to the notice of Government you will submit further particulars as to the extent and assessment of the Garden therein alluded to which is stated to be also attached to the above Institution, and the description of land of which it is composed; specifying at the same time the amount now demandable in arrear upon the premises under the orders of Government, dated 13th August 1839.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
10th February 1840.

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

((Signed) H. FRERE,
Ag. Sub-Secretary.

Vestry School.

14th October 1840.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 14th October 1840.
Read the following letter.

No. 144.

To

H. CHAMIER, Esq.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 396 dated the 18th ultimo, with its Enclosures, and in reply to state that the Governor-General of India in Council, looking to the principle under which on former occasions similar propositions have been negatived is unable to sanction the present proposal for exempting from assessment, the lands appertaining to the Vestry School at Trichinopoly.

((Signed) Fred. Jas. HALLIDAY,
Junior Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 14th September 1840.

From the Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue,
No. 55, dated 10th February 1840.
From the Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated
6th July 1840.
No. 251.

Ordered to be communicated to
the Board of Revenue with reference
to the letters noted in the margin.

((Signed) Robert Clerk,
Secretary to Government.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
9th November 1830.*

From 8th November 1839.
To 5th December 1839.
From 9th January 1840.
To 10th February 1840.
To 7th May 1840.
From 19th June 1840.

Ordered that transcript of the
foregoing Extract from the minutes of
Consultation be furnished to the
Collector of Trichinopoly, for his in-
formation and guidance, with reference
to the correspondence noted in the
margin.

Mr. Onslow will accordingly levy in arrear the assessment payable on the
House and Grounds.

(A true Extract).

((Signed) (Illegible),
Secretary.

Dated 13th November 1840.

Interference—Religious Institutions.

4th May 1842.

*Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated
4th May 1842.*

No. 1.

* * * * *

Para 1. We have received your Secretary's Letters above noted and we
entirely approve the measures therein
reported for withdrawing the interfer-
ence of the Officers of Government

Attendance of religious institution.

with the Religious Institutions of the Natives. We are desirous that similar
measures should with as little delay as practicable be adopted in all the
Districts under your Presidency, and should be reported for our information.
Any deposits of unappropriated Pagoda funds in the several collectors' Treasuries
should remain until the measures in progress are completed, when their amount,
and the circumstances under which they have occurred may form the subject of
a separate report.

(True Extract).

((Signed) John Orr,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th July 1842.

Ordered that the foregoing extract from the letter of the Honourable Court bearing date the 4th May 1842 be circulated for general information to the Collectors in the Provinces.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) (Illegible),
Secretary.

Dated 26th July 1842.

23rd May 1842.

Revenue Department

Management of Pagodas.

To

The Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Sir,

Para. 1. The Board regret that they continue to perceive objections in the plans for the transfer of the management of the greater pagodas contained in Mr. Onslow's letter of the 22nd February.

2. The nomination of the hereditary ministerial officers of Seringham under the guidance of a devotee or Jeer of the Temple who by his vows as a suniyase is bound to renounce all worldly cares and occupations, does not seem to them to hold out a fair expectation of ensuring the efficient control of the large expenditure or of preserving inviolate the accumulated wealth of that institution while the objection stated to exist on the part of the sthalatars to their association with the archikars, leads to the apprehension that the elements of discord exist even in the original constitution of the proposed committees.

3. Under these circumstances, it has occurred to the Board that the wealth and importance of the Seringham Pagodas might render the regulation of its affairs an object of interest and solicitude to the Tondiman family, and they would suggest therefore that you should open a communication with Mr. Blackburne for the purpose of ascertaining how far this proposal may be found feasible.

4. With regard to the two remaining principal Pagodas, there appears to be no alternative but to adopt the plans offered by Mr. Onslow tho' the unfitness of the Head Pundaram of the Tayman Swami Pagoda has been made sufficiently apparent by that Gentleman's letter of 14th February 1840.

5. The Board are not aware of any objection to the nomination of the individual mentioned in the 8th para of Mr. Onslow's letter provided he is not in the public service, but it would be necessary to make due provision for his successor. It would not be proper to recognize the office as hereditary unless the family is possessed of sufficient weight and property permanently connected with the District as to ensure the probability of their exercising a lasting influence on the charge committed to them. With these advantages the superintendence of either or both of the last mentioned institutions might perhaps be well conferred on D. Balasobramanya Moodeliar.

6. Mr. Onslow's arrangements for the smaller temples are unexceptionable, those in the amanie Villages falling under the care of the Village Officers and chief inhabitants, and those of Torriore under the Poligar, upon whom in both cases such superiority would naturally devolve. The trust deed forwarded by Mr. Onslow can only be executed conditionally pending the transmission of a general instrument now under the consideration of Government which will be forwarded for general adoption hereafter.

From Cols. 4th September 1841. Paras. 89 to 132.
—Under reply, pars. 9.

7. The question of the disposal of the surplus funds has been reserved by superior authority for future decision, meantime they will continue in deposit as at present.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(Signed) (Illegible),
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
23rd May 1842.

Religious toleration and preservation of memorials.

4th October 1842.

No. 589.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 4th October 1842.

Read the following letter from Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 132.

To

W. Elliot, Esq.,

*Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated
Fort William, 26th August 1842.*

Sir,

I am directed by the Honorable the President in Council to forward to you to be laid before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying Extract (Para. 21) of a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 4th May 1842. No. 5.

Medical department.

(Signed) FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

*Extract from a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors
in the Judicial Department, dated 4th May 1842, No. 5.*

In our Despatch of the 30th March No. 4, 1842, para. 5, we have expressed our hope that in the use to which the Tomb at Secundra has been applied. Offence has not been given to the religious feelings of the Mahomedan population. We think it further necessary to draw your attention to the sentiments conveyed to you in our Despatches of the 23rd of February 1813, para. 26, and 26th April 1820, paras. 131 to 133, Vizagapatam that the credit of our administration is connected with the preservation of such a memorial of the former splendour of the Indian Empire and that it is essential to the character

25—26. Formation of a penitentiary within the enclosure of the tomb of Secundra.

of our Government that the religious prejudices and rights of the Natives whether of the Mahomedan or Hindoo persuasion should on all occasions be respected and maintained, we find it difficult to reconcile with these sentiments the idea of Achar's Tomb at Secundra being employed as a receptacle for prisoners, and unless you shall be of opinion that there is ample ground for our being satisfied on that point we desire that such an appropriation of the building may be immediately discontinued.

(True Extract)

(Signed) FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Ordered that the foregoing letter and its enclosure be transmitted to the Court of Sudr. Udalut and the Board of Revenue, in view to the attention of the Judicial and Revenue Officers respectively subordinate to them being particularly drawn to the sentiments expressed by the Honorable the Court of Directors in regard to the appropriation of public edifices in a manner likely to be repugnant to the feelings of the community.

Ordered also to be communicated to the Political and Military Departments.

(Signed) WALTER ELLIOT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 13th October 1842.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing letter from the Government of India and of its enclosure with the order of this Government thereon, be circulated for the information and guidance of the Collectors in the Provinces.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) (Illegible),
Secretary.

6th October 1842.

Revenue Department.

Management of Pagodas.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th October 1842.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, reporting further the arrangements which he has been able to form for the management of the three large Pagodas of his District.

(Here enter July 29th 1842. No. 44)

Para. 1. In the last communication from the Board on this subject, to which the letter above recorded is a reply the Board objected to the proposed arrangement for the Seringham Pagoda, on the grounds that the Jeer was not a fit person to have the management of extensive and intricate transactions, and that the antipathy existing between the Stullatars and Archagaur would prevent their cordially uniting in the duty of trustees. These objections are now obviated, both Jeer and Archagaur are removed from the Committee as now proposed, which is to consist of two independent and respectable persons, in conjunction with two of the Pagoda Stullatars; all the four officers of that description officiating on the Committee in alternate years.

2. There is a change also in the individuals chosen for trustees of the other two Pagodas, which is so far an improvement on the former plan that it removes the Tumburaun of the Rock Pagoda, to whom the Board before objected, from all interference with that part of its affairs which has hitherto been under the officers of Government.

3. The Board approve generally of the arrangements as now proposed for all three institutions, and authorize the Collector to carry them into effect immediately thus completing the withdrawal of the servants of Government in the Trichinopoly District from all Devastanum management. Except in the case of the Seringham Stullatars, whose successors in that office will in like manner be trustees ex officio, the provisions made for the appointment of successors to the individual trustees now nominated are not what the Board can fully approve; this, however, need be no bar to the immediate execution of the plan, as it is expected that the mode of succession will be settled generally by a legislative enactment.

4. It is discretionary with the Collector to employ, and pay out of the Pagoda revenues, such servants as he may deem necessary for the object specified in the 7th para of his letter; but these servants will not appear in the Moya Zabtah of the District, or form a part of any public establishment, and the Board do not consider that their special sanction is necessary to the measure.

5. Government have declared it objectionable that any trust deeds or engagements of the kind should be executed by the trustees, and the Board therefore cannot confirm those submitted by Mr. Onslow.

6. The disposal of the surplus funds of the Devastanum Institutions now in deposit, is a subject that has been referred for the determination of the Home authorities, and pending the receipt of their instructions, no orders can be passed regarding it in this Country.

7. Ordered that Petitions 1178 and 1211 of 1842 be respectively endorsed as follows:

On 1178 of 1842.

"Petitioners are informed that it is not considered proper to associate them with the stullatars in the management of the Seringham Pagoda, and that no reason appears for setting aside the persons selected for the trust, in favor of those whom they recommend."

On 1211 of 1842.

"Petitioners are informed that it is not considered expedient to associate the Archagours with the stullatars in the management of the Seringham Pagoda."

Ordered that extract of the foregoing Proceedings be furnished to the Collector of Trichinopoly, for his information and guidance, with reference to his letter recorded above.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

7th November 1842.

Revenue Department.

Withdrawal of interference with great pagodas.

No. 1306.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 7th November 1842.

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 6th October 1842, No. 437).

Para 1. The arrangements recommended by the Board of Revenue and the Collector of Trichinopoly for the withdrawal from future interference with the

native religious establishments of the district appear to the Most Honourable the Governor in Council to be such as, under the circumstances of the case, are most likely to attain the object in view.

2. His Lordship in Council understands from the correspondence that there are altogether 116 Pagodas in the District, vizt., the three principal ones of Runganadaswamy and Jambookiesveram at Seringham, and Tayamana-swamy in the Fort of Trichinopoly, and the remaining 113 of inferior importance, and that the withdrawal of public interference in all these is now complete.

(Signed) WALTAR ELLIOT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th November 1842.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation be communicated to the Collector of Trichinopoly, with reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 6th October last.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

27th July 1844.

Revenue Department.

Inams.
No. 751.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th July 1844.

The Most Noble the Governor in Council proceeds to pass orders on the letter in this Department from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 1st May 1844 No. 12.

Resolved that a copy of this Dispatch and of its Enclosure be transmitted for the information and guidance of the Board of Revenue with reference to their Acting Secretary's letter dated 5th July 1838 No. 294.

Revenue Department.

No. 12 of 1844.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

With reference to the correspondence between your Government and that

Letter from Mr. Secretary Reid to Mr. Secretary Chamier, dated 17th May 1838.
Letter from Mr. Secretary Chamier to Mr. Secretary Reid, dated 17th July 1838.

of Bombay referred to in the margin, relative to the right of ryots in Jaghire and Enam Villages to participate in any general measures of improvement which may be adopted by Government in the revenue administration of the districts in which such Jaghire or Enam lands are situated, we transmit for your information and guidance, so far as the instructions therein contained may be applicable to the circumstances of your Presidency, an Extract (paras 2 to 17) of a Despatch which we addressed to the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department under date the 27th March last (No. 5).

We are etc., etc.,
(Signed) John Shepherd,
(„) Henry Willock,
etc., etc.,

London
1st May 1844.

Extract Revenue Letter to Bombay, dated 27th March (No. 5) 1844.

Para 2. In this letter you have referred for our decision the question how far Government would be borne out in exercising any interference in Villages the Revenues of which have been alienated from the state in cases in which such interference would appear to be called for by the condition of the Ryots, or rendered desirable the more fully and extensively to carry into effect those measures of amelioration which are from time to time introduced by Government for the improvement of the Country, or in other words whether the Ryots in an alienated Village can claim to participate in all those benefits of reduced assessment, abolished taxation, etc., which the ruling authority may extend as a general measure over the District in which the Village is situated.

3. The question as stated by you embraces a wider field of discussion than it seems necessary to enter upon at present the main points upon which our decision is desired appearing to be first, whether an Inamdar or other party to whom the Land Revenue of the state has been assigned, is compelled to regulate his assignments according to the rates established in the Government Lands of the District in which his Inam lands are situated, and secondly if by a compulsory reduction of the rates to those established in the Government Lands the Inamdar sustains a positive loss of income, is he entitled to be compensated by Government for such loss.

4. Lands which under any title are exempted from the payment of Revenue to the state may be generally classed under the following heads.—

1st. Lands cultivated by the Inamdars themselves.

2ndly. Lands cultivated by Ryots paying rent to the Inamdar, but possessing no proprietary interest in the soil, and

3rdly. Lands cultivated by Merrasdars and others possessing a proprietary interest in the soil and paying Revenue to the Inamdar.

5. With regard to the 1st class, it is obvious that no interference can be called for, the payer and receiver of revenue being the same party.

6. With respect to the second class in which the land is cultivated by Ryots possessing no right or interest in the soil, but under arrangements mutually agreed upon between themselves and the Inamdars, there can be no necessity for any interference on the part of Government for the purpose of preventing the Inamdar from demanding whatever rates he may think proper. If his demands are exorbitant, the cultivators having no tie to any particular village may transport their labor to another place where the assessment is more moderate and thus the Inamdar will be compelled by a regard to his own interests to keep his demands within moderate bounds.

7. The practical difficulty arises with regard to the third class of Lands, Vizt. those which are cultivated by Meerasdars or others under whatever name who may possess a proprietary interest in the soil.

8. The title of the Meerassdar to possess the Land on payment of the Government Revenue is no less valid and probably much more ancient than that of the Inamdar to receive the Revenue and apply it to his own purposes, and the Government is equally bound to protect each in the enjoyment of their respective rights. If the Inamdar is held to be entitled to demand whatever money rate he pleases under the name of Revenue due to him, or even such a rate as in former times or at the date of the original grant was actually paid, but which from the alteration which has taken place in the relative values of money and agricultural produce can no longer be realized, it is obvious that the immemorial rights of the Meerassdars will be rendered worthless.

9. It appears to us that the difficulty may be most readily surmounted by a recurrence to the original principles on which the Land Revenue is based.

10. The right of Government consists in its title to receive from the Meerasdar a share of the produce of the land, or more strictly a share of the surplus produce after payment of the expenses of cultivation, the practice of receiving Revenue in kind, has been as far as possible abolished in all Government Villages, and the Government share is commuted into money at what is calculated to be a fair average price. It is obvious that the amount of money to be paid by the Ryot as the equivalent for the Government share must vary with every fluctuation in the relative values of money and agricultural produce, but as such fluctuations are likely to be neither violent nor sudden it has been considered sufficient for the interests of both parties, and especially in order that the Ryot may not be kept in a state of constant uncertainty as to the money amount which he may be called on to pay, that the necessary adjustment should be effected occasionally and at definite periods—thus in the recently surveyed and assessed Districts under your Presidency, the rates have been fixed for a period of thirty years at the expiration of which they become liable to revision and if necessary to re-adjustment.

11. If this exposition of the nature and extent of the right of Government be admitted to be correct, it is clear that this right and this only is possessed by the Inamdar or other assignee of the Revenue. All that he can demand of the Meerasdar is the share of the produce which was the property of Government, either in kind or its equivalent in money, at the current price of the day. He can set up no claim to any fixed and invariable money rate which from the change in the relative values of grain and money may no longer represent the share of produce to which he is entitled.

12. The ascertainment of the share of the produce to which Government could equitably lay claim, is an operation essentially belonging to the functions of the Revenue Officers of Government, and to which the Judicial tribunals are from their constitution incompetent. We are therefore of opinion that any interference which may be required between the Inamdar and those holding under him should be entrusted solely to the Collectors within whose charge the lands may be situated.

13. Whenever any Ryot possessing a proprietary interest in the land should consider the demand of the Inamdar to be exorbitant, he should be at liberty to make a representation thereof to the Collector of the District, who on being satisfied of the existence of such proprietary interest on the part of the complainant should proceed to ascertain the share of the produce to the payment of which the land is justly liable, and the Inamdar should be restricted from demanding more than such share of the produce, or its equivalent in money, and in case of any dispute arising between the Inamdar and the Ryot as to the amount of such equivalent in money, the Ryot should be at liberty to discharge his Revenue in kind.

14. Under an arrangement of this nature (for which we apprehend a Legislative Enactment would be necessary) it appears to us that the just rights of both parties would be maintained, and although we do not anticipate that the intervention of the Collector would often be called in, we consider that the knowledge that an appeal was open to his authority in the event of an excessive demand on the part of the Inamdar or of a contumacious refusal to pay his just dues on that of the Ryot, would be generally sufficient to induce both the parties to come to an amicable adjustment of their differences.

15. With respect to the second question whether an Inamdar would be entitled to compensation for any loss which he might sustain by a compulsory reduction of the rates, we may observe that with regard to such lands as were cultivated by himself or by Ryots possessing no proprietary rights in the soil, he would in no way be interfered with. If he should be compelled to reduce his rates on land belonging to Meerasdars it would only be to that amount on the payment of which they have a right to hold them with which any claim of right on his part to exact more would be inconsistent. As he would therefore be deprived of nothing to which he could justly lay claim, he could be entitled to no compensation.

16. The only case as it occurs to us in which any question of compensation could arise would be where lands had been granted with the express view of producing to the Inamdar a specific annual rental. If by any compulsory modifications in the assessment, his income from the land should be reduced below that amount, Government might perhaps be called on to make good the deficiency.

17. As regards the introduction of the new survey and assessment into all Inam Villages (a point on which you have requested to be furnished with our instructions) we are of opinion that all that is required is an accurate measurement and record of the boundaries of such lands as are not subject to the payment of Revenue to the state, and that no interference of any sort should be exercised with the internal concerns or sub-divisions of the Villages. If in any case the Inamdars themselves are desirous that the survey and classification of the lands should be extended to their Villages, it will be expedient that their wishes should be complied with, as by that means the survey records of the District will be rendered more complete. But we desire that the Officers attached to the survey may be strictly prohibited without such consent on the part of the Inamdars from doing more than laying down the boundaries of the Inam lands, as we are persuaded that the measurement and classification of the lands themselves would be regarded as a measure preliminary to the exercise of a general interference in the internal concerns of the Villages, and would tend to excite feelings of distrust and dissatisfaction on the part of the proprietors.

(True extract and copy)

(Signed) G. D. DRURY,
Chief Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th December 1844.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and of the letter from the Honourable Court of Directors to which it refers, be transmitted for the information and guidance of the several Collectors and Government Agents in the Provinces.

(A true extract)

(Signed) J. D. BOUNDILLON,
Secretary.

6th March 1845.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th February 1845.

Read the following letter from the Acting Head Assistant Collector in charge of Trichinopoly, dated 14th February 1845.

(Here enter No. 21).

The Board see no objection to the proposed advance of Rupees 5,000, from the allowance of the Seerangam Pagoda for the current Fusly, for the purchase of Paddy for the use of that Pagoda.

(A true extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

1st April 1845.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th April 1845.

Read the following letter from the Acting Head Assistant Collector in charge of Trichinopoly, dated 28th March 1845.

(Here enter No. 35).

The Board authorize the disbursement of Rupees 759—4—0 from the surplus funds of the two Pagodas named in the margin, for the repairs of the Tanks of certain villages belonging to them.

Vokary Munda Kasusramy.
Torriore Vencota Chellapatty.

(A true extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Inams.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd April 1845.

Read the following letter from the Acting Head Assistant Collector in charge of Trichinopoly, dated 24th March 1845.

(Here enter No. 33).

Under the explanation furnished in the foregoing letter, the Board authorize the repair of the drains of the Streerangam Pracarums at the estimated cost of Rupees 436—8—0, to be defrayed from the surplus funds of that Pagoda. The Head Assistant Collector in charge will confine himself to the simple disbursement of the sum and will in no way interfere with or control its expenditure.

(A true extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Inams—Seerangam.

24th July 1845.

Letter from T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, 24th July 1845.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request you will have the goodness to furnish a Duplicate copy of the letter from the late Head Assistant Collector in charge, dated 24th March last, on the subject of repairing the drains of the Streerangum Procaurum from the surplus funds of that Pagoda.

No. 951.

Letter from G. A. Bushby, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated the 20th September 1845.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the reports received from the several Presidencies on the general question respecting the discontinuance of all interference on the part of the Officers of Government with the affairs of Native religious Institutions and I have been instructed, with reference to the Despatches from the

Government of Fort St. George of the dates noted on the margin, to communicate to you the following observations and orders.

2. It appears from the Despatches above referred to, that the Government of Madras have now fully executed the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 25th August 1841 so far as they relate to the withdrawal from all interference in the management of Native religious Institutions.

3. Owing to the extent to which this interference had been carried, much difficulty was experienced in effecting the transference of the superintendence of some of the Institutions from European to Native Agency, and different modes have been adopted according to local circumstances and feelings. In some cases the temples have been committed to the single charge of Rajahs influential Zamindars and Dhurmakurtahs, in others to Committees Panchayat, in which hereditary Village Officers and the Superintendents and Priests, of the Temples have been associated with residents of wealth and respectability. One celebrated Pagoda, that at Trepatty, has been committed to the care of a mohunt.

4. It further appears that in certain instances the measures of the Government were remonstrated against by the Hindoo Community, who saw or apprehended in the transfer to private individuals of the management of their religious endowments, which had before been controlled by responsible Officers of the Government, much risk of future malversation on the part of those about to be entrusted with the charge of the funds of these Institutions. The course pursued has on the whole been less unpopular than might have been expected, and the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in remarking that this is in a great measure attributable to the able and judicious manner in which the Government of Fort St. George proceeded to carry into execution the orders of the Honourable Court.

5. But tho' the Madras Government have thus, accomplished the main objects contemplated by the Home authorities, the Governor-General in Council observes that the disconnection of the Officers of Government with the affairs of these Establishments has not been so complete as was desired. Strong objections have been urged by the revenue authorities at Madras against the relinquishment of the charge of the endowment lands now under the management of the Collectors, and on this and other points the decision of the Supreme Government is solicited.

6. These objections are grounded on the prejudice that may be done to the Cultivators by depriving them of the benefits of the liberal administration of the Government Officers and exposing them to the rapaciousness of men having only a temporary interest in the lands, especially in the case of lands the productiveness of which depends on works of irrigation, such works being kept in regular repair by the Government Officers, but which left to Native Superintendence, it is anticipated, would be neglected, causing thereby the decline of cultivation and the distress of the agriculturists. The Collector of Trichinopoly, in which

district are the celebrated temples of Seeranghum, is the only Officer who takes a different view of this subject. "I am not aware he says of any reason why all the lands should not be entrusted to the management of the Trustees, the rights of the agriculturists will not be in any way affected by this measure, as any attempt on the part of the Durmakurtas to make exactions unauthorized by the Regulations can, and I doubt not will be met without hesitation by actions at Law. An agriculturist in a Pagoda Village under the new arrangements will be in exactly the same position as an agriculturist in a Pagoda Village in which the servants of Government have not been accustomed to exercise control, or in an Enam Village or in a Village belonging to a large proprietor."

7. The Governor-General in Council understands it to be a cause of complaint with the Government Officers that ryots are withdrawn from the revenue lands by the offer of better terms from the proprietors of Enam Villages; and if the constant indulgence shown to the Government ryots in the shape of remissions of balances and abatements from the full amount of revenue demandable from them, arises from the circumstance of the rents imposed being of the nature of rack rents, the objections urged against the relinquishment of the Temple lands on the ground of depriving the ryots of this considerate treatment, may probably be obviated by the Establishment of a moderate rate of assessment on the lands and that, if practicable, in perpetuity previously to their transfer to the Native Trustees.

8. The Dhurma Kurtas generally may be indifferent land lords, but in many cases the affairs of the religious Institutions have, as above stated, been made over to the charge of Rajahs and influential Zemindars or to Committees in which hereditary Village Officers and the Superintendents and Priests of Temples have been associated with residents of wealth and respectability. Under their superintendence and the general control proposed to be vested in Committees where the institutions are under the immediate charge of the Dhurmakurtas, the ryots, it is presumed, will find many safe guards against oppression; if these and the regulations of the Madras Presidency are not sufficient, other securities can be provided.

9. In parts of the country where cultivation depends chiefly on extensive works of irrigation the Governor-General in Council supposes that authority exists some where to ensure the punctual repairs of reservoirs and tanks, whether the parties responsible for the same are Zemindars or Enamdars. The Temple lands will of course contribute their quota to the funds necessary for preserving these works in an efficient state.

It is not our intention that the Revenues of mosque and Pagoda Lands should be exempted from any charges for irrigation and for the general Management of the districts wherein they are situated to which they may justly be liable and we desire that provision may be made for defraying such charges before the revenues as applied to other purposes.

The Most Noble the Governor in Council will have observed that the Honourable Court have adverted to this point in the 7th Para of their Despatch, which is quoted on the margin for easy reference.

10. The Government of Fort Saint George and the Board of Revenue at Madras advocate the retention of the management only of the lands "comprising the great Devastanam Estates, generally of considerable extent and occupied by numerous ryots." In many cases the lands of the smaller Pagodas have never been taken charge of by the Collectors. In Coimbatore for instance there are 3,904 Village temples supported by small Enams of land yielding Rupees 40,200 and paying Rupees 4,337 Peshcush, which have been continued under a Native management. In North Arcot also, lands yielding Rupees 70,730 have so continued. Of the lands appropriated to the larger Pagodas, the Government of India are not informed what portion still remains under Native superintendence.

11. Various were the causes which led to the Temples and their funds being brought under Government control. The death or designation of Dhurmakurtas leaving no successors, the quarrels of Dhurmakurtas; neglect of the religious ceremonies by the priests; mismanagement of the funds generally, and of the lands in particular, involving injury to the ryots, and loss or risk of loss to the Government where revenue was derivable from them.

12. The Government of India, with the view of securing protection and justice to the ryots, conveyed their sanction in August 1840 to the Madras Government for continuing under the charge of the Revenue Officers the temple lands in that Presidency. The Honourable Court in their despatch of the 25th of August 1841 has enjoined a different mode of proceeding and have directed that when "the revenue demandable from entire Villages or portions has been clearly defined and a pattah or lease issued to each ryot specifying the extent, of land the amount of Revenue, and the periods at which it becomes due, the Collection of such revenue shall be transferred to agents to be appointed by the parties in whom the management of the affairs of the institutions may be vested."

13. I am instructed to observe that the Honourable Court's orders have been executed with facility in the instance to which they had been applied in Bengal, Vizagapatam that of the Inggernath lands. In the Bombay Presidency they have been fully carried out without objection or difficulty, and there does not appear in the reports under acknowledgment any conclusive reason why they cannot be carried into effect at Madras also the Governor-General in Council would accordingly have the necessary orders issued for the transfer to the proper Native Agents or Trustees of the Institutions of all the lands belonging to them not "composing the great Devastanam Estates," after adopting such measures for securing the rights of the cultivators as may be considered a sufficient protection by the district Officers, and in respect to the Devastanam Estates he requests to be furnished with the sentiments of the Government of Fort St. George as to whether, after delivery of Pattahs to the ryots containing the

* Extent of land, the amount of the revenue and the periods at which it becomes due.

* specifications noticed by the Honourable Court, these lands might not in like manner be transferred, the Cultivators having the immediate protection of the visitors and Committees, and when necessary of the Courts of Justice, also where there are works for irrigation whether some means cannot be adopted to ensure their due repair, &c.

14. These Instructions of the Honourable Court are considered applicable only to such lands as are still recognized in the public books as Pagoda lands, and not to such as in times past belonged to religious institutions, but which either under the Mahomedan Government or during the earliest days of our rule have been incorporated with the revenue lands. Money payments being made from the Treasury in lieu of them—such lands it would be now impossible or extremely difficult to trace.

15. It would be convenient if the Government of Fort St. George could furnish a statement of the lands which after full deliberation it may consider impracticable to include in the transference; with specification of their extent, the Institutions to which they belong and the reasons why it is deemed necessary to make them exceptions.

16. The Governor-General in Council remarks that a proposition has been made to resume endowment lands and to substitute fixed annual payments calculated on a ten years average of their net produce, such a commutation is stated to have been already made in Tinnevely and other Districts. The reasons assigned for this proposition are that the necessity for keeping separate accounts of the Pagoda lands, and all room for future complaints of management from the administrators of the Institutions against the Revenue authorities will be obviated, and that "the separation from all connexion with these Institutions will then in truth and in fact be full and complete."

17. This proposition is made of course on the supposition that the lands now managed by the Government Officers will not be relinquished. The Governor-General in Council cannot see that any important object would be gained by such an arrangement, though doubtless it would be attended with some convenience. It could not be effected without the full consent of all parties concerned, and this, considering the general preference evinced by the Natives for land possessions, might not in many cases be conceded, and as by Hindoo and

Mahomedan law endowment lands are not alienable, a Legislative enactment would perhaps be necessary to give validity to the transaction. The Governor-General in Council is desirous of avoiding recourse to Legislative measures on a point in which the intentions of the Government may be misapprehended or not duly appreciated by the Native Community.

18. The proposed modification of the provisions of Regulation VII of 1817, will immediately engage the attention of the Legislature, and the draft of the Law which may be determined upon will be forwarded hereafter to the Most Noble the Governor in Council, for his sentiments and such improvements as local experience may enable him to suggest.

19. The Governor-General in Council now proceeds to notice the reference of the Madras Government respecting the disposal of the Funds in deposit in Government Treasuries to the credit of religious institutions, the management of which has been transferred to Native administrators. It appears from a statement prepared by the Accountant-General at Madras that the amount in deposit on the 30th June 1843 was Rupees 14,23,252—12—5, the probable disbursements were estimated at Rupees 5,52,134—5—2, and the Net surplus was shown to be Rupees 8,71,118—7—3. This surplus has accrued entirely from an excess in the endowments above what is needed for keeping the Temples, &c., in repair and for the due performance of the services and duties intended by the founder. It is presumed that offerings to the Idols, are not taken into account in these accumulations, which, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council should be held to be at the absolute disposal of the state, and should be regarded as a fund to be devoted to the public benefit in works of general utility, preference being given as to the locality where the surplus is to be expended, to the neighbourhood from which it was derived, and the education of the people being held forth as the most legitimate object to which it should be applied such an appropriation of the surplus funds will accord with the views of the Honourable the Court of Directors communicated to the Government of Fort Saint George in Paras. 47 and 48 of their despatch, dated the 9th May 1838.

In conformity with the principle above explained the funds of any Institutions deserted and gone to decay will also be applicable to purposes of general benefit.

21. With reference to the proposition of the Government of Fort St. George for an allotment of land to be made for the support of a Mosque at Quilandy in Malabar in lieu of the present money allowance paid from the Treasury, and to the general question of substituting grants of land for money payments, I am directed to state that the Government of India do not attach any importance to such an arrangement. The Governor-General in Council sees no objection to it, if most convenient to all parties, and no inducement to it on the ground of thereby more effectually disconnecting the Government and its Officers from these Institutions.

22. With respect to the proposal of the Madras Government for redeeming certain allowances made to Mosque, by the payment to the Trustees of a sum of money yielding interest equal to the amount of the excise duty resumed for which annual payments are now made to those Institutions, I am instructed to observe that the Governor-General in Council cannot perceive any benefit in the arrangement proposed. On the contrary he is of opinion that such an arrangement would be very objectionable.

23. In reply to the references respecting the alienations of land and rent for the support of religious institutions in the Kurnool Territory, I am desired to communicate that all lands held rent free on our assumption of the Government should continue undisturbed till the survey now in progress is completed and the investigation of rights can commence. The Governor-General in Council concurs in opinion which the Board of Revenue at Madras that the separate collection of the Saderward allowances should cease, and that the parties entitled to participate in them should receive a fixed sum in lieu in an annual payment calculated to equal the average amount of the last ten years of the

saderward itself. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the continuance of the present money payments from the Treasury in every case where the grants under which they are claimed are found to be valid.

Compd.

Inams.

29th September 1845

Circular from—T. Pycroft Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 29th September 1845.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue under instruction from Government to request that in all future communications on the subject of resumption or continuance of inam lands or other allowances, any original sunnuds relating to them which may be forthcoming together with translations, may be invariably furnished. In the event also of such inams having been originally granted wholly or in part for the support of any religious or charitable institutions, it should be explained whether such institutions still exist, and to what extent the expences attendant upon them are defrayed from the proceeds of such inams. In cases wherein the continuance of any personal grants may be recommended the Collector should state the age of the party in whose favour the application may be made, the number of persons dependent upon him for support, and whether he has any and what means of subsistence beyond the allowances applied for.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

11—10—45.

Inam.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th October 1845.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 19th September 1845.

(Here enter No. 101.)

Under the circumstances stated in the foregoing letter the Board sanction the erection of a Chuttram at Oottatoore for the use of travellers, by Mohideen Saib Tahsildar of Volicondapooram, and will be prepared to authorize the grant of an Inam according to the rules for its Endowment when it shall have been completed.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. Pycroft,
Secretary.

8—12—45.

✓ Inams.

Letter from T. Pycroft Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 8th December 1845.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th October last, stating that the Stellatars and other officers of

several of the Pagodas in your district are at variance in respect to the nomination of Managers of their several institutions in place of those deceased, and representing that it is highly necessary that some rule be established for regulating the succession to those officers.

2. A simple way of arranging matters for the present will, you suggest, be, to declare the next of kin of each deceased manager, or either of his relations, who in case of his refusal, may be willing to undertake the office, his successor and in the event of none of the deceased's relations consenting to perform the duty, to authorize the hereditary officers of the Pagoda to nominate a person to the office—the money not to be payable till they shall have come to an agreement on the subjects.

3. In reply I am directed to inform you, that the Board concur with you in opinion that the next of kin, or on his refusal, some other of the representatives of the deceased Manager of any religious establishment should be recognized as his successor in office, provided the succession be generally acquiesced in by the community interested in the institution. To declare however the right of succession to such offices *absolutely hereditary* in the families of the first incumbents, and to invest the Stallatars or other ministerial officers of the several institutions with power to fill up vacancies, when the relatives of a former trustee refuses to act, would in the opinion of the Board obviously be productive of great abuses. In modification therefore of your proposal the Board direct that, on the death of a manager of a Pagoda the next of kin, or on his refusal, any of the representatives of the deceased who may be selected by the family be recognized as the successor in the trust, unless his succession be generally objected to by the community interested in the Pagoda. Where such may be the case, or when the last trustee may have left no heirs, or when his heirs may refuse to act, the person recommended by the general body of the Worshipers should be appointed—if there be factions, and two or more contending parties be put forward, it will be for the Collector to determine as far as he may be able the nominee of the majority, and to recognize him as trustee, referring all other parties to the Courts—it being distinctly understood that with the reasons which may actuate the several factions in objecting to one candidate or in preferring another, the Collector has no concern, his duty being confined to ascertaining as far as possible the prevailing wish of the community, and to giving it effect.

4. The above rules are not intended to apply to ex-officio Trustees or those who have been associated in the Trust in virtue of the office which they hold in the several institutions. In such case the trust will be considered to be attached to the office, and the succession to both be regulated by the same principles.

Inams.

18th February 1845.

*Circular from T. PYCROFT, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
To A. P. ONSLOW, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St.
George, the 18th December 1845.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Government having in a recent communication to this Office directed that due care be taken in all the Provinces under this Presidency to prevent the endowments attached to Village Offices being misappropriated, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to call your attention to the subject, and to request that you will adopt all requisite precautions for preventing such misappropriations.

16th March 1846.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th March 1846.

Read statement from the Collector of Trichinopoly of arrears due to certain Yeomiahdars in his District, dated 2nd March 1846.

The Board require further information regarding the case of Syed Ghouse Yeomiahdar of Valcondapooram No. 6.

The Yeomiah is held on the condition of performing certain services in the Mosque of Valcondapooram. The Board wish to know whether the Yeomiahdar made arrangements for the due performance of those services during his absence from 1st August 1844 to 9th December 1845.

(A true extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

19th March 1846.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th March 1846.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 27th February 1846.

(Here enter No. 30.)

The Board have on a recent occasion sanctioned the erection of a choultry at a cost of only 1,000 Rupees, and have promised to take into consideration the Endowments hereafter to be recommended for it under the rules. On further consideration however it does not appear to them that those rules were intended to apply to buildings raised at so small an outlay as 1,000 or 2,000 Rupees and although they will not recall the sanction already granted for the erection of the "Thottium Choultry" above referred to, they regret that they cannot accede to the request of the Collector in favour of any other buildings of a similar description.

(A true extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Inams.

8th April 1846.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 414.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 8th April 1846.
Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Here enter 20th September 1845, No. 951.)

In the foregoing communication the supreme Government Review *the objections which have been urged at different periods at this Presidency, against the transfer of Pagoda lands and Religious endowments to the Trustees or

* Paras 6 to 11.

Managers of the Institutions and observe—"With the view of securing protection and justice to the ryots" "they conveyed their sanction in August 1840 to the Madras Government for containing under the charge of the Revenue Officers the Temple lands in that Presidency." But that the Honorable Court in their despatch of the 25th August 1841 has enjoined a different mode of proceeding and have directed that when "the revenue demandable from entire Villages or portions has been clearly defined and a Puttah or lease issued to each ryots specifying the extent of the land the amount of revenue, and the periods at which it becomes due, the collection of such revenue shall be transferred to agents to be appointed by the parties in whom the management of the affairs of the Institutions may be vested."

2. And in the following paragraph (13) the Government of India proceed to state "that the Honorable Courts orders have been executed with facility in the instance to which they had been applied in Bengal, Vizagapatam that of the Inggernath lands" that "in the Bombay Presidency they have been fully carried out without objection or difficulty and there did not appear in the reports under acknowledgment any conclusive reasons why they cannot be carried into effect at Madras also" and this Government is then instructed that the Governor-General in Council would accordingly have the necessary orders issued for the transfer to the proper Native Agents or Trustees of the Institutions, of all the lands belonging to them—not "composing the great Devastanam Estates" after adopting such measures for securing the rights of the cultivators as may be considered a sufficient protection by the District Officers.

3. In conformity with the foregoing Orders of the Honorable Court and the Government of India the Most Noble the Governor in Council resolves to instruct the Board of Revenue to issue orders to this effect without delay. They will accordingly direct the several Collectors, who have now the custody of Pagoda lands or religious endowments under Regulation VII of 1817 to transfer them under the limitation prescribed, to the Trustees of the several Institutions as early as practicable.

4. The Board have already reported under date the 17th August 1843*

* Para. 4.

Religious Institutions, and it will only be necessary for the several Officers of Government to relinquish to those parties, who now receive and disburse the proceeds, the landed endowments themselves at present held out their behalf by the Government and to refrain hereafter from all interference with them—and from taking any part in the management of Native religious endowments. The Board will observe that these orders are not at present to include the large Devastanam Estates as those of Streerangham. Nor to extend to lands not on the public looks as the property of Religious Institutions at this date.

5. In carrying out these instructions the Board will also take due care, that all the rights and privileges which the ryots and occupant cultivators now enjoy are fully preserved to them. And they will attend to the specific points noticed by the Honorable Court and by the Government of India* should they find any

* Paras 7 to 13, etc.

special provisions to be necessary for the preservation of the rights of ryots on Pagoda lands other than those provided by law for ryots in other rent-free-lands they will report the same to Government proposing the requisite provisions for consideration.

6. His Lordship in Council would hope that as little difficulty will be found at this Presidency as in Bombay in giving effect to the views of the Honorable Court, as he observes, that the communications from the several local officers laid before the Government by the Board, under date the 1st October 1838, lead to the conclusion that if the policy of the entire severance of the Government from all interference with Native Religious Institutions be recognized there would be

little or no difficulty in giving over the lands to the authorities of the Pagodas.

* Salem and Cuddapah.

ed—and in these districts the amount of Pagoda, etc., property in charge of the Officers of Government was as compared with other Districts inconsiderable.

Cuddapah 7447-7-7.
Salem 562-7-11.

7. The statements furnished by the Board in the year 1837 which give the extent of all endowments under the charge of the Collectors tend also to shew, that the transfer of the lands to Trustees can be made without difficulty. In the

* Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Vellore and Guntur.

† Rupees 6,000-14-7 in charge of Government officers.

‡ Rupees 1,00,315-8-0 under private management.

impediments in carrying out the views of the Government of India immediately in those Provinces. The amount also in several other Districts is not of any

See statement A Uo. I submitted by Board:

magnitude and in the provinces in which the Pagoda property under the charge of the Officers of Government is large as Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Tinnevely the Officers in charge did not, it would appear, apprehend that any special difficulties would arise. The Government see no grounds therefore to believe that the measure which has been carried out in Bengal and Bombay so successfully may not be enforced with equal facility throughout this Presidency. Should however unlooked for impediments arise it will be desirable for the Board to ascertain from the authorities at Bombay through the Government, the course there pursued.

8. His Lordship in Council desires to receive on an early date the opinion of the Board on the question of the relinquishment of the large Devastanam properties to their Trustees and with reference to Mr. Onslow's remarks as quoted by the Government of India they will call upon that Officer to lay before them his views at length, and in communication with Mr. Onslow and the several Collectors in charge of the large Devastanam properties they will report the peculiar measures called for if any are required for the relinquishment of these Estates. The Board will also submit any propositions for additional means beyond those non-recognized and enforced if this shall be found necessary for maintaining the sources of irrigation for Pagoda lands in repair and they will make such arrangements as may secure the due payment of their quota in charge on this account from the Pagoda Estates.

9. The Board will also furnish as pointed out in para 15 of the letter from the Government of India should the cases arise a statement of the lands belonging to Religious Institutions which it may be found impracticable to transfer to the Trustees shewing their extent the Institutions to which they belong and the causes which prevent their transfer.

10. Their attention is also directed to paras 19, 20 of the letter from the Government of India. They will observe that the surplus Pagoda funds now in deposit are to be dealt with as public property and applied to purposes of general benefit with reference to local interests.

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(A true extract)

(Signed) I. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

(A true copy)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

11th June 1846.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th June 1846.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 9th April 1846.

(Here enter No. 46.)

As there is no authority in any of the registers of grants in the Collector's Office for the Porupoo Maunium of Coombacoorchy brought to notice in the above letter, and as the Maunium has been transferred from the descendants of the original grantees, the Board are of opinion that full assessment should be at once imposed upon it; and direct that the Collector take measures accordingly.

(A true extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Despd., 12th June 1846.
Compd. _____

Circular from T. PYCROFT, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. ONSLOW, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 15th June 1846.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for your information and guidance the accompanying Extract Minutes Consultation 8th April 1846 with its enclosure on the subject of the transfer to the Managers or Trustees of the several Religious Institutions under this Presidency, of the landed Devastanum Endowments at present under the management of the Officers of Government, and upon other points connected with those institutions.

2. Under the instructions contained in the extract now forwarded, I have to request that you will furnish the Board with a statement in the accompanying form showing the extent and Revenue of the Devastanum lands under Sircar management in your District, and that you will explain the arrangements which should in your judgment be adopted for the early transfer of those lands, with the exception of the great Devastanum Estates, to the parties vested with the administration of the institutions to which they belong you will be pleased also to state what measures should in the first instance be taken for the due protection of the rights and privileges of the cultivators of those lands, whether the interests of such parties are sufficiently guarded by the provisions of the existing law, and if not, what additional securities should be provided. In reference to Para 7 of the letter from the supreme Government, you will likewise give your opinion whether any revision reduction, or settlement in perpetuity of the assessment of the Pagoda lands be necessary prior to the transfer.

3. You will also be so good as to state what measures should be taken for maintaining the sources of irrigation for Pagoda lands in repair, and for recovering from the holders their quota of the expense which may be incurred for the maintenance and repair of such works.

4. You will be pleased to report the extent and value of the great Devastanum Estates of your District referred to in Para 8 of the Extract Minutes of Consultation 8th April 1846 and Para 13 of the letter of the supreme Government 20th September 1845, and to explain at length the peculiar measures, if any, required for their relinquishment, more especially in reference to the points noticed in Para 13 of the latter communication.

5. If there be any lands belonging to religious establishment in the District under your charge which it may be impracticable to transfer to the Trustees, you will submit a statement showing their extent, and the institutions to which they are annexed, and will specify the reasons which prevent the transfer.

6. The supreme Government having determined that the surplus Pagoda Funds now in deposit are to be applied to purposes of general benefit, with reference to local interests, you are requested to state the amount of those accumulations to the credit of the Native Religious Establishments of your District, and the mode in which they may in your opinion be most beneficially and appropriately employed.

10th September 1846.

Letter from T. PYCROFT, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. ONSLOW, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 10th September 1846.

With reference to your Endorsement of the 17th ultimo on Petition No. 922 of the current year, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will be pleased to report more fully on the origin and nature of the practice of collecting the Fees therein referred to for the benefit of the Brahmins and Volcondapooram Pagoda, as well as the mode in which the distribution of the amount collected has been regulated and whether the fees have been entered in the ryots' puttahs.

Inams.

15th March 1847.

Letter from D. WHITE, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to I. L. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Head Assistant Collector-in-charge of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 15th March 1847.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Onslow's letter dated 7th August 1846, with statement, relative to the transfer of the Pagoda lands to the Trustees of the different Institutions.

2. In the Villages enumerated in the margin it is observed that the quit rent payable to Government is very considerable, and in some cases forms a large proportion of the entire beriz—As the Government and the Ryots holding under them have so large an interest in the Village, the Board desire to be informed whether the Government and the Pagoda should not

Codaram.
Velvalaputtoor.
Ollawar Covil.
Aunundairoor.
Govindaputtoor.
Teromanur.
Keelpaloovoor.
Milpaloovoor.
Alungairly.

hold their respective portions separately in future by assigning to the latter an equivalent in land either in the same Village or in any other in which it already enjoys land, whereby its property will be held in a more compact form. You will also be pleased to state on what principles the share to the Pagoda was originally fixed.

3. It is observed that the Fees, Swatantrums, etc. collected by the Government on behalf of the Pagodas amount to Rupees 1,422-12-9. You will be pleased to furnish further information in regard to the several items composing this amount, explaining the precise nature of each, and the mode in which it should be treated under the present orders for the transfer of all Pagoda interests.

4. It is desirable that you should reply to this communication with the least avoidable delay, in order that the final arrangements may be carried out at an early date.

Inams.

10th May 1847.

Letter from D. WHITE, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to W. ELLIOTT, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 10th May 1847.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th ultimo with statements Nos. 1 and 2, in answer to a letter from this Office, dated 15th March 1847, and to point out to you that you have not replied to the requisition particularly made to you in regard to the propriety of assigning to the several Pagodas interested an equivalent in land in lieu of a proportion of the annual beriz of the Villages in the cases specified, and to the mode in which each item enumerated in statement No. 2 received with your letter under acknowledgment should be treated under the recent orders for the transfer of all Pagoda Interests.

2. The principle of a separation of lands applies equally, if no obstacles present themselves, and the arrangement is desired by the parties, to those Villages in which the payment to the Government is large as Tiroonarayana-pooram, Iyacondun, &c.

3. Adverting to the importance attached to this question the Board trust that it will meet with your best attention.

Abstract statement showing the amount of the Endowments in land and money payable for the support of Pagodas and Mosques in the District of

H.E. 14th May.	Annual amount of ready money payments, including fees, &c.	Endowments in land.			Total of Columns 2 and 5.
		Total Beriz.	Deduct Government Tax.	Remainder enjoyed by the several Institutions.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pagodas	..	..	..	..	..
Mosques	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..

It is desired that this statement should exhibit the entire emoluments of the Institutions from whatever source, whether land or money payment.

Inams.

25th November 1847.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Civil Court of Trichinopoly under date the 25th November 1847.

Present.

W. Harington, Esqre., Civil Judge M.P. No. 285 of 1847. Read Petition presented on the 7th ultimo by Madava Detchjatar. Plaintiff in O.S. No. 161 of 1846 Moofy Sudar Ameens file.

The Petitioner states that his ancestors were Gooroos to the Carnatic Rajah, maniums were granted to them in consequence which were enjoyed by their Posterity, that his elder brother Jemboopathy Detchethur enjoyed the whole of these lands. He died issueless and he, Petitioner, came into possession of the whole of his property and obtained the Rent deeds in his name, that he cultivated the Village of Vadavoor forming part of the above property, reaped the produce and heaped it up in the thrashing floor, and in consequence of the Defendants having prevented him from taking it away, that he brought the above suit for its recovery, and on his application the produce was attached and sold, and the proceeds placed in deposit. In the process that was issued by the Moofy Sudar Ameen to the Nazer on the occasion, the produce is mentioned as his property; that in the answer the 1st Defendant falsely asserted that Agilandummaul, his

elder brother's widow adopted him and that he was entitled to the produce, that the Moofy Sudar Ameen dismissed his suit without enquiry on the ground that it involved a claim to extensive property beyond his cognizance, and that it was also regarding on Enam which is unjust, that the lands enjoyed by his brother and that on which the produce in dispute grew being in his possession, the Moofy Sudar Ameen's opinion that he ought to bring a suit for both and that he brought a false claim is incorrect—Regulation 4 of 1831 further than prescribing that the sanction of Government is necessary before a suit regarding Enam lands can be admitted does not declare that such sanction is required for suits brought for the recovery of the produce of such lands, that suits for the Melwarum of maniem lands have been admitted by the Moofy Sudar Ameen in Nos. 46 of 1846 and 44 of 1847, as well as in many other cases, that it was necessary that it should be ascertained who cultivated and reaped and gathered the produce, that as the land is in his possession there was no necessity for his instituting a suit for its recovery, that when the 1st Defendant presented a petition to the Principal Sudar Ameen requesting him to collect and pay to him the amount of a Decree passed in favor of his brother Jemboopathy Detchethur on the ground of his being his adopted son, that he preferred Counter—one declaring that he was his lawful heir when an order was passed that unless the 1st Defendant established his adoption by a regular suit, his assertion, could not be admitted—that he filed this order before the Moofy Sudar Ameen when the 1st Defendant presented a complaint to the Magistrate that he had stolen the Paddy in dispute it was decided that he Petitioner was the owner thereof and the 1st Defendant was referred to a Civil suit to establish his claim—that this decision is herewith presented, that if the 1st Defendant had any title he would not be so long without instituting a suit, that Agilandummaul the female who the 1st Defendant alleges adopted him, presented a motion to the Moofy Sudar Ameen denying the fact. It appears from the above circumstances that the assertion of the 1st Defendant that he was adopted is false, and that if he had any claim he ought to have instituted a civil suit, that the Moofy Sudar Ameen without taking these circumstances into consideration dismissed his suit contrary to the Regulations and unjustly directed the Nazer to pay the 1st Defendant (whose title was not admitted by the Principal Sudar Ameen) the proceeds of the produce in question although it was proved that the produce was his, that the Moofy Sudar Ameen ought to have directed the proceeds to remain in deposit till either of their claims had been established, that one Sasheen instituted a suit against the 1st Defendant in No. 85 of the present year and procured the attachment of the Manium lands on which he and Agilandammah presented a Motion representing that those lands were his, when an order was issued for its release. The justice of the Order directing the money realized from the produce in question to be placed in 1st Defendant's possession at variance with the former order must be taken into consideration and praying that the Court will peruse the Diary Extract of the Moofy Sudar Ameen which herewith follows, send for the motion of Agilandummahl and the other proceedings of the case and direct that they be forwarded to another Court with orders that an enquiry should be made as to whose thrashing floor the produce was heaped in, or that the proceeds of the produce may be retained in deposit till the claim of either party thereto be established.

Order of the Court.— Ordered that the proceed be paid to the Defendant and instruct the Plaintiff if he has any claim to the Enam land in question, to obtain the permission of Government to sue for it.

(A true extract)

* * *

Extract from the Proceedings of the Civil Court of Trichinopoly under date the 2nd December 1847.

Present.

W. Harington, Esq., Civil Judge M.P. No. 480 of 1847. Read Petition presented on the 27th November 1847 by Agilandummaul stating that she was

given to understand that her brother-in-law Mahadeva Deetchatur, Plaintiff in O.S. No. 101 of 1846 on the file of the Moofly Sudar Ameen presented a motion to the Court and on the explanation afforded thereon by the Moofly Sudar Ameen, this Court passed an order to the effect that the proceeds realized from the produce of her land should be paid to the Defendant Kistmen in the above number, that the Defendant is not the lawful heir, that if the proceeds in question be paid to him, it will be hard afterwards to recover her money from him back as he possesses no property and that she therefore intends to prefer special appeal to the Sudar Udalut against the above order, and requesting that the diary Extract of the above order may be furnished to her and that the proceeds in question be kept in deposit till she should obtain an Order from the Sudar Udalut on the subject.

Order of the Court. Under these circumstances there is no objection to keeping the proceeds in deposit for a reasonable time.

Ordered accordingly with reference to the Court's Order of 25th November on M.P. No. 285 of 1847, that the same be communicated to the Moofly Sudar Ameen with the following Takeed.

(A true extract)

(True copy)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

3—4—1848.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Inams.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th March 1848 to W. Elliot, Esquire, Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read letter from the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 18th February 1848.

(Here enter No. 23).

The Acting Collector is requested to call upon the Hucdars of the Pagoda to give all the explanation they may be able to afford respecting the Enam, to state at what time and by what means it came into the possession of themselves or their predecessors, and to produce all sunnuds, takeeds etc., in support of their title. He will be so good as to transmit the depositions which he may take from them, with any vouchers which they may bring forward, to the Board. He will also institute a further search among his records for any papers bearing upon the subject and state whether the Enam is to be found in any of the Enam Registers and how it is entered in the village accounts.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

9h May 1848.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Inams.

No. 481.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 9th May 1848.

Read the following letters from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Here enter 14th and 24th February 1848, Nos. 68 and 87.

1. The Enams reviewed in the Board's report of the 24th February last formed the subject of separate references to the Government of India on the dates noted in the margin, and in each case it was recommended that the grant, though not supported by sufficient authority might, in consideration

20th September	1847	No. 1062.
9th October	"	1129.
21st "	"	1164.

of length of possession and the condition of service attached to two of them be renewed in favor of the heirs or successors to the late incumbents. In submitting this recommendation the Government was fully aware that the cases were capable of being disposed of under Regulation XXXI of 1802, but as a strict adherence to the provisions of that Regulation would not warrant the continuance of the Enams which for special reasons it was deemed inexpedient to resume, the Government felt precluded from specially exempting them from the operation of the Regulation without the authority of the Government of India for the renewal of the grants.

2. That Government has not seen fit to determine on the merits of the several cases, and has in reply, simply communicated the opinion that they should be disposed of in conformity to Section II of the Regulation, above quoted, but no intimation is given of its views as to the construction of that section respecting which there has been a difference of opinion among the authorities at this Presidency.

3. Under the construction given by the Court of Sudder Adawlut in their Proceedings of the 17th July 1843 No. 75, which must be taken as an authoritative exposition of the law, it would appear that Regulation XXXI of 1802 only protects possession under bona fide grants of former Governments, that it is competent to Collectors to "enquire into the validity of all Enams and whether in a settled or an unsettled District to assess such lands denominated Enams, as are held under Grants or Sunnuds not genuine or by authority not competent" and that "where a doubt may arise" about the genuineness of a sunnud, it is competent to the Governor in Council to resume.

4. The law then as interpreted by the highest Court is very strictly limited in the protection it affords to the holders of exempted lands, length of possession being deemed of no consequence 'where the sunnud of possession can be impeached' and a fortiori where there is no sunnud, and a wide discretion consequently is left to the executive authority.

5. If, therefore, the Government were to be guided by no consideration but that of the power it possesses under the law, it would follow that resumption must be ordered in every one of these cases, either on the ground of there being no sunnud or of the sunnud being of doubtful authority.

6. But the recent Despatches of the Honorable the Court of Directors prescribe a course of procedure which sufficiently meets the difficulty apprehended in the disposal of the cases under consideration and by those instructions the Government must at present be guided. In para. 12 of their Despatch dated 13th October 1847 No. 19 Judicial Department, the Honorable Court instruct the Government that "in dealing with questions connected with the right to property, it ought to be borne in mind that long undisturbed possession not only affords evidence of the existence of the right, but moreover with

respect especially to landed property and to tenures affecting whole classes of persons, creates on considerations equally of policy and justice, a powerful motive with Government for not wishing the possession to be disturbed" and in a subsequent Despatch of the 19th January 1848 No. 2, they desire that these instructions may be duly attended to, not merely as regards the Enam grants in the Province of Cuddapah, but in all the Districts under this Presidency.

7. In all the cases in question there has been long undisturbed possession of such duration as to bring them within the scope of the Honorable Court's instructions, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Enams ought to be continued for this reason if there were no other, but with respect to some, there are special reasons, the Enam being for service; or for the support of religious Establishments.

8. In their letter dated 27th February 1848 No. 87, paras. 2 and 4, the Board of Revenue have acted on an interpretation of section II of the Regulation in question which appears to the Government to be erroneous. The Board hold that, in order to warrant the continuance of an Enam under this Enactment, the possession must have descended to the present holder, by hereditary succession from the party who held it previously to the date specified in Section II. But the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has no doubt that the term "present" used in that section refers to the date of the passing of the Regulation, and is not referable to any subsequent period. It was meant to be declared, he conceives, that all rent free lands held on grant at the date of the British assumption and not subsequently escheated, assessed or resumed, should continue free, provided they were still, at the time of passing the Regulation, held by the same family; and if so held at that time, the lands were not thenceforward to be subject to interference or resumption.

9. Adopting the aforesaid construction of this Regulation, the Board have felt themselves precluded from decidedly repeating their former recommendations for the continuance of the several of the Enams under report. But the Government taking the opposite view of its purport are enabled if not obliged to adhere to their former and favorable opinion of those cases in which they are further confirmed by the late instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, deprecating interference with long standing Enams.

10. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council now proceeds to pass Orders on the cases before him.

Enams held by the late Caroomboor Rajah Gopaul Achary. 300 goontahs of land assessed at Rs. 85-10-8 and subjected to a jodee of Rupees 10-3-7 per annum.

12. This case comprises four separate portions of Enam land, the first two

On the next lapse.
Enams held by the late Tolapachauria Gopaulachary of the total value of Rs. 428-7-0. Annually, after deducting the Jodee payable on them

Governor in Council authorizes the Collector of North Arcot to continue these Enams to Vurdacharry eldest son of the late incumbent.

The villages of Causancottay and Seeroovaloor held on shrotrien tenure by the late streeman-naraina Vedantasawmy. Priest of a Kobala muttum value Rs. 2,357-11-3 annually after deducting quitrent of Rs. 209-15-11.

subject to the customary quit rent payable to Government.

11. The Collector of North Arcot is authorized to continue this Enam to the Widow Seenamah, leaving the claims of the remaining Members of the family to be considered on the next lapse.

13. The Collector of Trichinopoly is authorized to continue these villages to Veera Ragavaswamy appointed Priest in lieu of the deceased, for the support and service of the Muttom,

Share of an Agraharam Enam held by the late Poovasee Kistnamacharry of the value of Rs. 76-1-9 subject to a Jodee of Rupees 12-8-2 per annum.

14. The Collector of North Arcot is authorized to continue this Enam to Anuntacharry the eldest son of the deceased.

15. The remaining case is now before Government for the first time it is altogether similar however to that noticed in the preceding para. being the claim to succeed to another deceased shareholder in the same Enam, on the part of his next of kin. For the same reason as in that case, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the continuance of this Enam also. He observes that the deceased left no sons, but a Daughter, an Uncle and Cousins.

16. All these grants are of very old standing having been held long previously to the British assumption, and enjoyed hitherto, and appears, in regular succession like other property without interference or enquiry on the part of the officers of Government.

17. Under the instructions of the Honorable Court above referred to, Enams which have been held so long without doubt or question, and continued as hereditary "from one to two Centuries both under the former Governments and the British" must be held to be not liable to resumption.

18. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council agrees with the Board that the transfer, by sale or otherwise of Enams, such as the present is unobjectionable, so long as the transfer carried with it the obligation of service to be rendered.

19. For the foregoing reasons the Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the continuance of all the four Enams under consideration of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to the claimants respectively, specified in the Collector's report, and of No. 4 to Padmanab Aitalla in virtue of his purchase of it from the last holder, on the understanding that in this case (as is expressly stated in the others of the institution for whose benefit the grant was originally made viz., the Pagoda of Codavoor is still in existence.

20. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council desires to take this opportunity to explain for the information of the Board and for communication to the several Collectors that the orders of the 26th April 1845 No. 533 did not contemplate interference with Agraharam Enams and others of a permanent nature, or with grants recognised and confirmed by Section II Regulation XXXI of 1802.

21. The mode of collecting and distributing the Enam Revenue in South Canara, involving loss to the state as it does when the full demand on the Estates is not realized appears to the Government to be objectionable. But the sudden and entire withdrawal of Government aid in the realization of the dues of the Enamdars would hardly be just, after it has been the practice for so many years. The Government would suggest however that it might perhaps be practicable, with the view of avoiding the positive loss incurred under the present system for the Revenue officers to make the collections as at present, but to pay to the

Enamdar his share in the same proportion that the amount realized bears to the full demand on the Estate, giving him the option, however, to accede to this arrangement, or to undertake the collection for himself.

(A true Extract).

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 489.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 11th May 1848.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 25th April 848, No. 207.)

¶ *Para. 1.*—With the exception of Enams Nos. 17 and 18, the latter of which in default of heirs or near relatives must be considered to have lapsed to Government, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council grants authority for the continuance of all the other grants to the next of kin of the late holders, as recommended by the Collector and the Board of Revenue.

2. In case No. 9 the Enam, as at present explained, will lapse to Government at the death of Veerakah adoptive mother of the deceased incumbent.

3. In case No. 17 the Government will suspend their decision till an enquiry has been instituted into the legality of the adoption of Pitchabuttoo which, under the circumstances now represented by the Collector, would appear to be utterly invalid and merely an attempt to prevent a just escheat to the state.

4. Under the views of the Honorable the Court of Directors lately communicated to this Government, respecting the Bhutvarti Enams, the Governor in Council resolves to direct that the Collector of Cuddapah be instructed not to interfere with those cases in which there may be clear and undoubted evidence of long undisturbed possession and a valid title to succession on the part of the claimants, and to refer for Orders only those grants which he may be of opinion ought to be resumed on the ground of possession having been obtained surreptitiously or any other circumstance affecting the title of the holder, as well as in default of heirs or near relatives of the deceased incumbents.

(A true Extract).

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

No. 313.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th June 1848.

Para 1.—In the Extract Minutes Consultation above recorded, the Government have passed orders upon certain cases of Enams submitted by the Board of Revenue for their instructions and have at the same time laid down the principles which should be followed in dealing with such grants for the future.

2. The first of the Enams referred to was in the Cusbah village of Tirputty of the Talook of the same name in North Arcot and held by one Caroombore Rajah Gopaula Charry lately deceased. The whole Enams was of the extent of 300 Goontahs. Of these, fifty were originally conferred under sunnud A.D. 1724 by the Ameen and Foujdari of the Tirputty Purgunnah on one Vencatramana Charloo as Manniem to be enjoyed by him and his lineal descendants and to be subject to sale and gift. The remaining 250 were also granted under

sunnud in A.D. 1747 by the Naib Fonjdar of Triputtty to one Govinda Charloo on the same terms. The entire Enam passed by purchases made in 1814 and 1819 to the father of the last holder. The deceased left a Widow, two Children and other female relatives and the Government have continued the Enam to the Widow, leaving the claims of the remaining members of the family to be considered on the next lapse.

3. The next case is that of Tolappa Chauriah Gopaula Charry in North Arcot, who held shares in four Enams. Of these Enams two were Agraharams granted under sunnud to communities of Brahmins in A.D. 1763 and 1779 by the Havildar of the Triputtty Purgunnah and by Rajah Beerbur Soobadar of the Carnatic respectively to be enjoyed by the grantees and their lineal descendants and to be subject to sale or transfer. In the case of the two other Enams the grants and date of grant were both unknown and there were no sunnuds or other vouchers forthcoming but they were said to have come into the possession of the late holder by hereditary descent, and to have been conferred for services to be rendered in the great Triputtty Pagoda, which services were still performed. The Government have authorized the continuance of all these grants to the son of the last incumbent.

4. The next claim that of the late Poorasee Kistnama Charry refers to another share in one of the Agraharams alluded to in the preceding case, the last incumbent having been the Grandson of the original grantee. Government have authorized the continuance of the share to the son of the deceased.

5. The last case from North Arcot is of the same description. The deceased being in this also a descendant of the last grantee. He left no sons, but only a daughter, Uncle and Cousin, and Government have continued the Enam to the family.

6. By the death of the Pundaram of a Muttam in Tanjore, the question as to the disposal of two Shotrium villages in Trichinopoly charged with a quit rent to the Sirkar came before Government. The party by whom and the date at which these grants were made are both unknown, but they appeared to have been conferred for support of a Muttam, to the maintenance of which their proceeds were still devoted. Succession was in this case sanctioned by Government to the party succeeding to the management of the institution.

7. In their letter of 25th April 1848 the Board of Revenue reported to Government the lapses in the Case of 20 Enams in the Cuddapah District. These Enams were of the undermentioned classes:

1st Bhutwurti or Enams granted to Bramins in Charity.

2nd Pullecuttoo and Stalla or Enams granted for founding villages.

3rd Pellayettoo or Enams granted for constructing Tanks.

4th Guddateroo or Enams granted for bringing waste land under cultivation.

These Enams appear usually to have been regarded as hereditary the greater part of them had been in the enjoyment of the families of the claimants for several generations. In Extract minutes Consultation 11th May 1848, the Government authorized the continuance of the whole to the next of kin of the last holders except in two cases, in one of which there was a default of heirs in the other the claim rested on an alleged adoption of very doubtful validity, and the case was reserved for further Examination.

8. In his letter of 9th February 1847 the Collector of Canara reported the lapses of four shares in certain Agraharams of his District. These Agraharams were held under sunnuds of old date and burdened with the obligation to discharge certain religious services which were still rendered. In only one of the four was the claimant to the succession of kin to the last holder in the others the claim was made on the strength of purchase or on agreements for transfer executed by the late incumbents. The Government have sanctioned the continuance of these shares to the several claimants.

9. In disposing of the various cases above noticed, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has at the same time enunciated certain principles on which these or similar grants should be treated in future after commenting upon the provisions of Regulation XXXI, 1802, and the effect of its strict application to all lapses of Enams the Government advert to the course of procedure laid down in the recent despatches from the Honorable the Court of Directors. In para 12 of their General Letter 13th October 1847 No. 19, Judicial Department, the Court instruct the Government that "in dealing with questions connected with the right to property, it ought to be borne in mind that long undisturbed possession not only affords evidence of the existence of the right but moreover with respect especially to landed property, and to tenures affecting whole classes of persons creates on considerations equally of Policy and justice, a powerful motive with Government for not wishing the possession to be disturbed" and in a subsequent Despatch of the 19th January 1848 No. 2 they desire that these instructions may be duly attended to, not merely as regards the Enam grants in the Province of Cuddapah, but in all the Districts under this Presidency.

10. Acting upon this principle the Government have decided that "as in all the cases above considered there has been long undisturbed possession of such duration as to bring them within the scope of the Honorable Courts instructions, the Enams ought to be continued for this reason were there no other." The Government have likewise recorded their opinion that by the term "present incumbent" employed in Section II, Regulation XXXI, 1802, is to be understood the party actually in possession at the time such enactment was passed, and that the term is not referable to any subsequent period. "It was meant," they conceive, "to be declared that all rent free lands held on grant at the date of the British assumption, and not subsequently escheated, assessed or resumed, should continue free, provided they were still, at the time of passing the Regulation held by the same family, and if so held at that time the lands were not thenceforward to be subject to interference or resumption."

11. The Government have further expressed their concurrence in the opinion entertained by the Board that the transfer of Enams, such as the Canara Aggraharams held under tenure of service is unobjectionable, so long as the transfer carries with it the obligation of service and they have explained for the information of the Board and for communication to the several Collectors that the orders of Government of the 26th April 1845, No. 533 did not contemplate interference with Aggraharam Enams and others of a permanent nature or with grants recognised and confirmed (i.e., to their then holders) by Section II, Regulation XXXI, 1802. In the Extract Minutes Consultation 11th May last the Collector of Cuddapah in reference to certain lapses of Bhutwarti and similar Enams was moreover instructed not to interfere with these cases in which there may be clear and undoubted evidence of long undisturbed possession and a valid title to succession on the part of the claimants, and to refer for orders only those grants which he may be of opinion ought to be resumed on the ground of possession having been obtained surreptitiously or any other circumstance affecting the title of the holder as well as in default of heirs or near relatives of the deceased incumbents." These instructions were issued in accordance with a communication received from the Honorable Court, and as the orders of the Court therein conveyed have, in a passage already quoted, been shown to be applicable not only to "Enam grants in the Province of Cuddapah, but in all the Districts under this Presidency" the instructions of Government must be regarded as addressed to all Collectors.

12. The Board resolve to Circulate Copies of the Extract Minutes Consultation of 9th and 11th May last to all Collectors. It will be observed that under the views therein expressed by Government, the cases of Enams, of which the lapse is to be reported to Government under the orders of 26th April 1845, are greatly limited. In all cases wherein the title of Enam rests upon long and undisputed possession, whether supported by sunnud or otherwise in all cases of Bhuturti and similar grants, of Shotriums or Enams held for religious purposes or attached to native religious or charitable institutions, and of Aggra-

harams, it will, on the occurrence of lapses, be necessary for the Collector to institute such enquiry only as shall suffice to ascertain whether the Enams are of the description above particularized, and whether they have been fairly and legitimately obtained and have not escheated to Government for want of heirs where these particulars are established to his satisfaction, the Enam will be allowed to pass, in the case of personal grants, to the next lineal male heir, and in those of a special or collective description as when conferred on a service tenure, muttums, etc., to the party who may appear to possess the preferable claim and those cases only will be reserved for report wherein it may appear that the Enam was a life or time expired grant, that the succession is of doubtful validity, as when conveyed through an adoption not duly authorized, by transmission through a female or a Collateral branch, or any other channel contrary to Hindoo Law or local usage that the Enam was surreptitiously or unduly obtained that it had been alienated from the family of the party in possession on the passing of Regulation XXXI of 1802 that failure had occurred in the condition of the grant as by the cessation of the prescribed service or duty or that the Enam had lapsed in default of heirs. In no

NOTE.—July 27th 1848.—This requires modification. If should have run thus,—that, if an Enam held on grant, it was alienated from the family of the original grantee prior to the passing of Regulation XXXI, 1802— if an Enam held without grant, that there has been an alienation from the family of the first grantee either prior or subsequent to the passing of that Enactment. See Para 8 E. M. C. 9th May 1848. Para 2 E. M. C. 4th July 1848.

case however will the Enam be attached until the receipt of the Orders of Government to that effect the enjoyment remaining in the interim in the family of the last incumbent. The Board have lately received a communication from the Acting Collector of North Arcot, pointing out with much force and truth the hardship occasioned by the prevailing practice of attaching an Enam immediately on the occurrence of a lapse and detaining it under sequestration pending the investigation and decision of the case and they feel assured that the loss which may result to the state from the continuance of resumable Enams for a short time beyond that at which they would otherwise have determined, will not be set by Government in comparison with the distress caused to individuals whose claims may eventually appear to be valid by the sequestrations of what is frequently their chief or only means of support.

13. The Board further resolve to submit these Proceedings to Government for their approval and confirmation. They propose also to return all reports of lapsed Enams lately received from local officers, with instructions to dispose of them upon the principles above explained, and to report to this Office, for Orders, those Cases only wherein, from the causes above stated, there may seem good grounds for asserting the right of Government.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

No. 712.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 4th July 1848.

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 19th June 1848, No. 313.)

Para. 1.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council approves of the instructions which the Board of Revenue propose to issue for the guidance of Collectors in dealing with Enams for the future, as given in the 12th para of the foregoing Proceedings. These instructions, he observes, are strictly deduced from the Orders which have been lately passed by Government on the subject.

2. There is however one question which does not seem to have been fully provided for in the proposed instructions that is, whether the alienation of Enams *without grant*, the title to which depends entirely on prescriptive possession, and specially Enams which, from the acknowledged history of them and the signification of the term by which they are distinguished, were undoubtedly given in the first instance for the personal advantage of individuals, should be admitted. The Governor in Council is of opinion that in all cases unsupported by grants where possession has passed out of the family to which the Enam was originally assigned, the circumstance of such alienation should form the subject of enquiry and report (without intermediate resumption, the Government reserving to itself the right to determine, according to the circumstances of the case, whether the Enam should be continued or resumed).

3. The Board will cause it to be promulgated in all the Districts that alienations of *such* Enams from the date of the announcement will be entirely disallowed.

(A true Extract).

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

(True copies).

T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Inams.

27th July 1848.

Circular from T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, 27th July 1848.

To

W. ELLIOT, ESQ.,
Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

With reference to Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 26th April 1845, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for your information and guidance the accompanying correspondence which has passed between this office and Government on the subject of the treatment of the lapsed Enams.

Vide Board Circular, 22nd May 1845.

From Government 9th May 1848.
From D. 11th May 1848.
Boards Pro. 19th June 1848.
From Government 4th July 1848.

2. Under the views expressed by Government on this question, the Enams in the Madras Presidency may be divided into two grand classes—the first, those held on grant—the second, those held without grant and deriving their title from long usage and prescription.

3. In respect to Enams held on grant, the Government, Extract Minutes Consultation 9th May 1848, have ruled that, under the due construction of Regulation XXXI, 1802, section II, “all rent-free lands held on grant at the date of the British assumption and not subsequently escheated, assessed or resumed, should continue free, provided they were still, at the time of passing Regulation XXXI, 1802, held by the same family and if so held at that time, the lands should not thenceforward be subject to interference or resumption.”

4. Under this view, on the lapse of an Enam held upon grant, it will be necessary for you after having satisfied yourself of the genuineness of the grant, to determine,

First. Whether the Enam has escheated, been assessed or resumed since the time when it was originally conferred.

Secondly. Whether it had, at the passing of Regulation XXXI, 1802, or July 1802, been alienated from the family of the original grantee.

Thirdly. Whether if a service grant, the service still continues to be performed.

Fourthly. Whether if a personal grant, it be in its terms hereditary or granted for a term as for the life of the first grantee or that of his Mootalikhan and in the latter case, whether such term has expired.

5. If the result of your investigation on these several points be satisfactory you will at once authorize the continuance of the Enam—in the case of personal grants to the next lineal male heir of the last holder (whether of kin to the incumbent at the passing of Regulation XXXI, 1802, or not), in those of a special or collective description, as when conferred on a service tenure for support of a muttum &c., to the party who may appear to possess the preferable claim. When the required conditions are not found to exist, the case should be reported to this Office for orders.

Inams held without grant.

Minutes Consultation 9th May 1848 Para 7, following the instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, have decided that such long continued possession shall of itself be held to constitute a valid title. These Enams may be considered under two divisions. 1st those held on tenure of service. 2ndly those held solely for the personal benefit of the holder.

Despatched 13th October 1847.
No. 19.

7. First. Those held for service as for performance of worship or ceremonies in a Mosque or Pagoda for support of a muttum, or religious or charitable institution and the like. On lapse of such Enams, it will only be necessary to ascertain that the service, for which they appear to have been originally conferred, continues to be duly performed—in which case the lands will be at once continued to the party who may seem entitled to succeed to them.

8. You will also observe that in respect to service Aggraram and similar alienations for service, held with or without grant, the Government, Extract Minutes Consultation 9th May 1848 Para 18, consider that the transfer of such Enams is unobjectionable so long as the transfer carries with it the obligation of service.

9. Second. Enams held for the personal benefit of the holder. These Enams are also, when fairly obtained and regularly transmitted, to be continued to the heir of the last incumbent. Those cases are alone to be reported for orders when the enjoyment has passed out of the family of the original grantee. When possession of the Enam has been fraudulently or surreptitiously obtained. When succession has been transmitted irregularly or may be claimed on invalid grounds, as thro' the female line or by a collateral branch, in virtue of an illegal or suspicious adoption, or generally when there be any circumstance affecting the prior transmission of the Enam, or the title of the present claimant.

Extract minutes Cons 4th July 1848.

10. You will observe that in no case on the occurrence of a lapse, referrible to the Board under the instructions now communicated, is the Enam to be attached. It is to be left in the enjoyment of the next of kin to the last holder or of the party, in case of grant not personal, whose claim to it may seem preferable, until final orders shall have been received from Government regarding its disposal.

Boards Proceedings, 19th June 1848.
Extract minutes Cons., 4th July 1848.
Part. 2.

11. You will be pleased to report to this Office those cases only wherein the propriety of continuing the Enam seems, on any of the grounds abovementioned, to be doubtful. When you see cause to continue the Enam, no reference is to be made to the Board, but a Register of all such cases, held with or without grant, should be drawn up in the form furnished to you on the 3rd September 1846 and kept as a record in your office.

12. Your attention is particularly called to the last Para of Extract Minutes Consultation 4th July now transmitted. You will be so good as to publish in your District the accompanying Notification prohibiting the alienation of all Enams held without grant and evidently given in the first instance for the personal advantage of the grantee. You will take every means to see that the provisions of this Notification are duly known and strictly enforced throughout your District.

13. The reports of lapsed Enams which have recently been received from your District are herewith returned—and you will be pleased to dispose of them under the instructions now communicated, reserving for report such only as from the invalidity of the titles under which they are claimed or other circumstance, it may be necessary to submit for the orders of Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Notification.

Whereas in the several Districts under this Presidency many Enams unsupported by Sunnud, Purwannah or similar Document and held simply on the ground of long possession and prescription, are such, as from their nature and acknowledged history and the signification of the term by which they were distinguished, are undoubtedly given in the first instance for the personal advantage of the grantee—and whereas it is desirable that such lands should not be allowed to pass out of the family of those for whose benefit they were originally bestowed; it is hereby notified, under orders of Government for general information, that from and after the date of this present announcement, no Enams of the nature above described shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to be alienated by the present holders, nor will any claim to the possession of or participation in such Enam, founded upon such alienation, be in any case recognised by Government. All parties are further warned against purchasing or lending money upon the mortgage of such Enams and are informed that any such transaction will be at their own risk and will not be considered as vesting in them any right or title whatsoever in the Enam which they may have brought or taken on mortgage.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT.

Inams.

22nd August 1848.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 897.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 22nd August 1848.

Read the following Petition from the Proprietors of Surva Maniems in the Tanjore District. Dated August, No. 1328 of 1848.

* * *

Para : 3.—As the rule, as it now stands in the orders above referred to, may create alarm and dissatisfaction, and as it is desirable to avoid any misapprehension of the intentions of Government on a question of such moment, affecting, as it does, the interests of whole communities, the Governor in Council deems it expedient to explain, in regard to grants without Sunnuds apparently limited to descendants of the grantees and where possession has passed out of the family since the date of Regulation XXXI of 1802, that the alienation in such cases should not be enquired into, “except on the occurrence of a lapse, and then without intermediate resumption; and where it may appear that the alienation occurred sometime back, and there had been a continued enjoyment in virtue thereof, or where it was more recent, and it was shewn there had been a bona-fide purchase;” every consideration will be given to these circumstances, and the Government will determine accordingly, on the claims of the succeeding incumbents.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Inams.

18th September 1848.

Circular from T. Pycroft, Esqr., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

W. ELLIOT, ESQ.,
Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for your information and guidance, the accompanying Para 3 of an Extract Minutes of Consultation of the 22nd Ultimo, containing a more full-exposition, than had previously been furnished, of the views of Government in respect to the treatment of Enams of the descriptions referred to in Para, 2, Extract Minutes of Consultation of 4th July last, communicated to you with my Circular of the 27th of that month. You will be pleased to give your particular attention to these instructions and, in reporting for orders, lapses of the Enams in question, you will be careful to bring to notice all circumstances, such as those mentioned by Government, which may seem to render the claims of applicants for the continuance of the grants, deserving of favourable consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Inams.

21st December 1848.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st December 1848, to A. P. Onslow, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Bellary, dated 15th November 1848.

(Here enter No. 87.)

In the letter above recorded, the Acting Collector of Bellary has referred to the Board for instructions upon certain points connected with the disposal of lapses of Enams in his District. Of these the first is, "are the Pymash and Tarwar accounts of this District to be considered a sufficient document in support of any claim to an Enam by the heirs of the deceased—whether or not any Grant or other Document is forthcoming. These accounts were made during the administration of Colonel Munro and are now about from 40 to 46 years old. They are the standard Records of all Lands in the District."

2. The Board observe, that, when the titles to Enams depend upon grants and similar Documents, the course to be pursued in respect to their continuance is that laid down in Paras. 3, 4, 5 of the Circular from this Office under date 27th July last, to which the Revenue authorities should carefully conform. Many Enams however are held without Grants, and in regard to these, it has been ruled by Government, Extract Minutes Consultation 9th May 1848, that long continued enjoyment shall of itself be held to constitute a valid title. It therefore becomes of importance to determine what period of tenure shall be considered to amount to long continued possession. The Board are of opinion that where, as in Bellary, a regular survey has many years* since been introduced into a District,

* NOTE.—i.e., 40 years and upwards.

the fact of an Enam being entered as such in the survey accounts should be held to afford evidence of long enjoyment and that such Enams should be continued on lapse, provided only that, if service Enams, the service still continues to be rendered—if personal Enams, that there has been no alienation from the family of the Enamdār, in whose name the Enam is entered in the Pymash accounts.

3. The next point submitted for decision is "When Enams satisfactorily proved to have belonged to the parties named in the Pymash or Tarwar accounts have been made over by sale or gift by those parties or their heirs to another party, in the case of death of the late possessor, are they to be continued without report to the Board, to the heirs of the last holder, or must a report be made of the case?"

A report should be made in all such cases, explaining the date on which, and circumstances under which the alienation was made—the money or other valuable consideration, if any, given by the transferee, with all particulars connected with the transaction.

4. The acting Collector next remarks that in the 5th para. of the Board's Proceedings 27th July 1848, authority is granted to the Collector to continue an Enam "to the next lineal male heir of the last holder" under certain provisions—and in Para. 9, Enams of the nature therein referred to are to be continued "to the heir of the last incumbent" without any specification of "male" heir—and he inquires whether the restriction to the "lineal male" heir is to be strictly observed in the first case, and not in the other.

To this the Board have to answer, that the expression "lineal male heirs" in para. 5 appears to them, on reconsideration, to be too exclusive, and they therefore would substitute for it the term "male heirs" only; where the last holder has left no sons, there is no objection to the succession of the next male heir, such as a brother or cousin of an undivided family. Where on failure of male heirs, the claim of any female relative, such as a wife or daughter may seem worthy of attention, the case should be referred for orders.

5. Lastly, Mr. Pelly asks, "In case of resuming Enams where the claims to succeed are not considered valid and good, how are mortgages on such Enams, made during the life time of the former holders of the Enam, to be disposed of?"

Such cases must be left to be settled among themselves by the parties interested—the Revenue authorities cannot interfere.

6. The Board think it probable that the doubts which have occurred to the acting Collector of Bellary on the points above discussed, may have presented themselves to other Revenue Officers in the Provinces—they therefore resolve to communicate these Proceedings by Circular to all Collectors and Government agents, for their information and guidance in the disposal of claims preferred to lapsed Enams within their respective Districts.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

17th January 1850.

Circular from T. Pycroft Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

E. MALTBY, Esq.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that, in all reports of lapsed Yeomiahs, or applications for the payment of arrears of such allowances—as also in all reports of lapsed Inams, in which the amount of the Yeomiah or value of the Inam, as it stands in your accounts, is expressed in any other than the present currency, its equivalent in Company's Rupees may be invariably stated.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Inams.

23rd January 1850.

No. 41.

Letter from T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to J. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George the 23rd. January 1850.

Para 1. With reference to the Proceedings of this Office under date 12th July last, and to the Extract Minutes Consultation of the 31st idem, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated the 10th instant, relative to the Management of the Streerangham Pagodas in his District.

2. In the Proceedings above referred to, the Board of Revenue reviewed the changes which had been made among the parties nominated to the administration of the affairs of the Chief Temples in the Island of Streerangham, those of Runganadaswamy and Jemboocaswarum, from the time that those institutions were first transferred to the charge of Native Trustees in 1842 to that of the introduction of the present arrangements in the early part of the past year—While they regretted that the Collector Mr. Onslow should have considered it necessary to disturb the state of things which he found subsisting on his return to the District, they stated that they would not object to the changes which he had effected, if assured that those measures were urgently called for, and were satisfactory to the great body of the worshippers interested in the institutions.

On these points, however, further inquiry seemed necessary, and the present Collector Mr. Maltby was therefore desired to communicate unreservedly with all classes, and to endeavour to ascertain their sentiments upon the recent arrangements, and whether the parties to whom the administration of the Streerunghum Pagodas was now confided, were generally acceptable to the community. The Government, before whom the above proceedings were laid, Extract Minutes Consultation 31st July 1849, deferred the final consideration of the subject until Mr. Maltby's reply had been received. His answer now under submission furnishes the required information.

3. In this communication Mr. Maltby states that the existing arrangements for the management of the Runganadaswamy Pagoda, which is the most important of the Streerunghum Temples have failed to give satisfaction to the community at large, or even to secure harmony among the Trustees themselves—so violent indeed have the disputes become, between these latter parties, that some modification in the management would seem indispensable, even if public opinion were more in favour of the present Trustees than it appears to be: but in regard to this point, the inquiries instituted by the Collector have led him to the conclusion that while either party has its partisans, and while the general body of the worshippers would be satisfied with any arrangement which would ensure the orderly management of the institution, the majority of the community are in favor of the late and against the present Trustees. Under these circumstances and the impracticability of reconciling the contending factions, it seems to Mr. Maltby necessary either to replace the institution in the hands of the late managers who were appointed in 1845 or to proceed to a new election. With a view further to assist the Board in deciding upon this last alternative he observes, that the late changes have brought into prominence the disputed question whether the nomination of Trustees is vested in the community at large or in the Staluttars—and that much of the late excitement has proceeded from the right of election having apparently been thereby taken away from the community, who regard the institution as the property of the Hindoo Public, and conferred upon the Staluttars, who are generally looked on as merely hereditary Ministerial Officers of the Pagoda.

4. The Board learn with much regret that the arrangements made by Mr. Onslow for the management of the Runganadaswamy Pagoda, which though carried out without authority, might, it was hoped, have resulted in the better ordering of that institution, have so totally failed in accomplishing that object. Under the circumstances represented by Mr. Maltby, the removal of the present non-official trustees seems urgently called for. With respect to the two modes open to adoption for supplying their room, it seems to the Board that it would be in every way preferable to reinstate the former Trustees rather than to elect others. The late Managers were formally chosen by the community in 1845—and continued in charge of the Pagoda affairs with the sanction of the constituted authorities for more than three years. Their removal in 1849 was an act of the Collector, done upon his own responsibility, and without the approval or even cognizance of his Official Superiors. Their reappointment would simply be a recurrence to the previous order of things—which it has been sufficiently shown should never have been disturbed. On the other hand to have recourse to an election would not only add to the excitement and party spirit already too prevalent, but would involve the decision of the mooted question, regarding the right of nomination. On this question generally, as between the Hindoo community and the Staluttars, the Board have already expressed their opinion—but the agitation of the matter seems at present uncalled for and inadvisable. It will, it is hoped, ere long be set at rest by a Legislative Enactment.

5. Under these considerations, the Board would beg to recommend that the Collector be empowered to replace the administration of the affairs of the Runganadaswamy Pagoda at Streerangham in the hands of the former Managers Veeraswamy Iyer and Balasoooramanya Moodely—one of the six staluttars being associated with them yearly in rotation as ex-officio Trustee. It will be

seen that when the affairs of this institution have been arranged, those of the less important Pagoda of Jemboocaswarum are not expected to present any difficulty—and then adjustment may, the Board think, be left to Mr. Maltby, to be effected in some such manner as that suggested in Para. 11 of his letter.

P.S. Since the above letter was drafted, the Board have received a further communication from the Collector upon the subject which is herewith forwarded, and which shows the necessity for the early settlement of the question.

8th February 1850.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 136.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 8th February 1850.

Read again Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th and recorded in Consultation 31st July 1849, No. 797.

Read also the following papers:

From the Secretary, Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 23rd January 1850, No. 41.)

* * * *

Para 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has again had under his consideration the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue under date the 12th July last, with the further papers now submitted regarding the changes introduced by the late Collector of Trichinopoly into the constitution of the Trust bodies charged with the Superintendence of the Streeringham Pagodas, and he cannot but express his disapproval of the improper interference of that Officer, exercised wholly without authority, and, as is apparent from his own showing, without any sufficient cause.

2. Mr. Onslow ought to have felt, that it was the anxious desire of the British Government to abstain from any changes in the management of the Pagodas in question, or of any others under this Presidency, that could be possibly avoided, until they could be effected under a legal enactment, and it was his bounden duty, had he seen urgent reasons for making alterations, to have submitted them with his detailed views, for the previous information and orders of Government.

3. Instead of pursuing this obvious course, he at once decided on and introduced innovations of the most important nature, some of which, it is to be noted, were directly at variance with his own previous opinions and recommendations.

4. It would answer no good purpose to enlarge on the very clear analysis of the whole question contained in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 12th of July last. Their apprehensions of the evil consequences of Mr. Onslow's measures have, it is to be observed with regret, been fully confirmed and all that remains to be done to obviate further popular excitement and attendant serious mischief, is as suggested by the Board of Revenue, "to replace the administration of the affairs of the Runganadaswamy Pagoda at Streeringham in the hands of the former managers, Veeraswamy Iyer and Balla Socbramanya Moodelly, one of the six stallutars being associated with them yearly in rotation as ex-officio Trustees."

5. The Governor in Council desires accordingly that Mr. Maltby the present Collector of Trichinopoly be empowered to carry out the above arrangements accompanied by such explanation to all parties as he shall deem proper. He

desires further that the view which the Government have taken of Mr. Onslow's conduct be communicated to him through the Commissioner with an intimation, that had his proceedings come to their knowledge before his application to be removed to his present appointment was acceded to his request to that effect would have been distinctly refused.

6. The Government approve the course proposed to be followed in regard to the management of the Jemboocaswarum Pagoda, at the conclusion of the Board's letter.

(A true extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

25th February 1850.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th February 1850.

Read the following.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 132.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 6th February 1850.

Read again Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th and recorded in Cons. 24th July 1849, No. 787.

Read also the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 24th December 1849, No. 556.)

* * * *

Para 3. Without such a Descriptive Roll as is prescribed by the Rules, it

Vide paras 1 and 2 of the Rules for the payment of Yeomiah pensions 24th December 1840, No. 1436 and paras 4 and 12 of the General Rules regarding Civil Pensions of every description No. 11.

would not be possible for the paying Officer to check the commission of frauds by parties personating deceased incumbents, or by fraudulent representations, especially in cases wherein the grant may be limited to a certain age, or event, such as the marriage of the Pensioner, &c; and as the omission of an accurate Descriptive Roll is clearly contrary to the express intention and orders of Government which declare it to be "the duty of the Officer paying the pension to see that the party attending to receive it, corresponds in personal appearance with the description given in the certificates," and as serious abuses have lately come to light in the payment of pensions in other departments, the Governor in Council desires that the particular attention of Collectors be called to the subject as well as to the *responsibility they incur by any departure from the Rules, and that they be required to take, for registry in their own Office, an accurate personal description of all Pensioners paid by them, excepting their families, whose death from their position cannot be well concealed, and who may therefore be safely exempted from the operation of this Rule.

* Clause 7 of General Rules 11 as to Civil Pensions of every description "Officers paying Civil pensions will be held responsible for the amount of all irregular payments on this account which may be made under their authority."

state Prisoners and Ex-Zemindars and position cannot be well concealed, and who may therefore be safely exempted from the operation of this Rule.

4. The practice of furnishing Yeomiahdars and other Pensioners with

Clause 7 of General Rules that to Civil Pensions of every description.

Officers paying Civil pensions will be held responsible for the amount of irregular payments on this account which may be made under their authority."

NOTE.—By paras. 3 and 6 of the Yeomiah rules and para. 5 of the Civil Pension Rules females whose caste or condition in society would under their appearance in public improper, are specially exempted from personal attendance.

certificates in the form B appended to the Rules of 24th "December 1840 has been found objectionable, in as much as the specification of the particulars therein contained respecting age, personal appearance etc., affords facilities for the commission of frauds in the personation of parties whose pensions have really lapsed. On this account it has been ordered in the Military Department, that the present certificates be called in, and others granted in a more simple form, showing only the name of the holder, the amount of his allowance, and his number on the Register. The Governor in Council would suggest for the consideration of the Board of Revenue, whether a similar arrangement might not be adopted

with advantage in the case of all Yeomiahdars and Civil Pensioners unconnected with the Native Pension Fund and with the superannuation

Pensions; and if they concur, he requests that they will issue instructions accordingly. It is of course to be understood that the Register or Descriptive Roll A referred to in para 1 of the Rules is to continue in the same detail as at present. This document should be kept by the paying Officer under lock and key so as to be accessible to any of his establishment. The Collectors should be directed to avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the calling in of the old and issue of the new certificates, to examine every pensioner, excepting those exempted from personal attendance, and ascertain whether he corresponds with his description in the Register, or to take the "accurate personal description" required in the preceding para, if none has been previously recorded.

5. Each pensioner should be carefully compared with his description in the Register where any payment may be made to him and on his being permitted to draw his allowance at any other station, copy of his number in the Register with a certificate of last payment should be furnished to the Officer to whom the payment may have been transferred and should be kept by him under similar precautions.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Form

Certificate of a Yeomiah or Civil pension payable from the Treasury of the Collector of Nellore.

Number in the Collector's register.	Name of the Pensioner.	Allowance per annum.	Terms of the Grant.	Remarks.
14	Mahomed Hoossain ..	RS. A. P. 20 0 0	For life	Transferred from Madras.
25	Kyroonissa Begum ..	70 0 0	Until her marriage.	
71	Syed Ahmed ..	25 0 0	Until he attains the age of 18, which will be on the 15th December 1854.	

NELLORE,
29th January 1850. {
T.—39

Collector.
Ordered.

Ordered that copy of paras. 3 and 5 of the foregoing Minutes of Consultation with the form annexed, be circulated for information and guidance, to all the Collectors under this Presidency, who will, in conformity with the suggestions of Government contained in para. 4 call in all certificates to Yeomiah-dars and Civil Pensioners not being superannuation Pensioners or Pensioners connected with the Native Fund and issue fresh Certificates in the revised form, being particularly careful to attend to the several instructions contained in the orders of Government above communicated.

(A true Extract and copy).

(Signed) W. A. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

To

E. MALTBY, Esq.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

Letter No. 3527 from J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 18th September 1858.

To

T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

In M.S.
In Con., 29th Augut. 1855.

Service.
Hereditary or Permanent.
For one or more lives.
Open to decision.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward the Lists of Yeomiah-dars called for in Extract Minutes Consultation dated 25th July 1855, 894, R. D.

2. The Yeomiah-dars have been classed under the heads noted in the margin, and their total amount is Rupees 85,592.

3. The permanent Yeomiah-dars amount to Rupees 34,230 and are mostly for services. Those restricted to one or more lives amount to Rupees 36,595. The allowances still open to decision aggregate Rupees 14,767. The largest amount under this head is in Kurnool in which district, owing to its recent acquisition, all the Yeomiah-dars are considered open to decision in regard to permanency of tenure. In all probability not a moiety of these allowances will be declared permanent, and, speaking in round numbers, it may be said that the permanent burden on the revenues of the State, on account of Yeomiah-dars, will be about Rupees 40,000 per annum.

4. The abstract attached to this letter shows the number of Yeomiah-dars on the first assumption of each district, so far as can now be ascertained, owing to transfers, etc., and those still current. It will be seen that the lapses have amounted to Rupees 2,58,376 out of the original sum of Rupees 3,40,477 or about 75 per cent.

5. The Board have been unable to procure tables shewing the mortality among the Yeomiah-dars in each decade of life. The ages of many of those who have died long since cannot be ascertained, and the number of Yeomiah-dars is too small to admit of any reliable conclusion being formed from such imperfect data. The accompanying letter from the Collector of Salem will shew the difficulties generally experienced in preparing such a Statement as Government have desired. It will be seen that the Collector can furnish information regarding only 63 individuals whose ages range from 10 to 100.

From Salem 19th in Con. 26th April 1858.

6. The Statement No. 2 shews the Yeomiah-dars classed according to amount. Out of a total number of 1014, no less than 816 are under Rupees 100 per annum.

7. Statement No. 3 shews the amount of Yeomiah-dars in each district. There are no allowances of this description in five* districts.

8. The Collectors report that the precautions prescribed by the Rules are duly observed in order to prevent frauds. Every Yeomiah-dar, not being a Gosha female, appears twice a year before a European Officer, and on each occasion of payment before the Native paying Officer. In regard to Gosha females the Board have addressed Government in a separate communication.

9. The Board recommend that the accompanying lists should be printed, and that Collectors should be required to submit a Quinquennial Return of these allowances.

10. The present lists have been drawn up from the Collector's returns, and it is desirable that it should be noted, that the entry of Yeomiah in any particular class is not per se proof of its really belonging to it.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort Saint George,
18th September 1858.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

Copy to all Collectors for information.

ENCLOSURE No. I.

Districts.	Yeomiah-dars originally current including transfers from other Districts.		Yeomiah-dars now current.		Lapses.		Remarks
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
		RS.		RS.		RS.	
1 Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2 Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 Rajahmundry ..	99	4,292	16	311	83	3,981	
4 Masulipatam ..	Not given.	..	5	1,053	Not given.	..	
5 Guntur ..	175	8,691	11	814	164	7,877	
6 Nellore ..	510	47,875	111	7,739	399	40,136	
7 Cuddapah ..	122	6,350	31	1,505	91	4,845	
8 Bellary ..	105	8,285	49	3,930	56	4,355	
9 Kurnool ..	119	13,309	79	6,706	40	6,603	
10 Chingleput ..	33	4,699	18	2,600	15	2,099	
11 Northern Division of Arcot.	656	73,214	170	16,164	486	57,050	*Inclusive of Rupees 1,076—3—0 paid annually for the expenses of the Jumma Musjid at Arcot, under E.M.C. Political Dept. 26th August in con. 15th September 1823.
12 Southern Division of Arcot.	247	15,580	72	4,987	175	10,593	
13 Tanjore ..	2,562	31,739	89	2,462	2,473	29,277	
14 Trichinopoly ..	194	30,240	33	3,672	161	26,568	
15 Madura ..	111	10,759	39	3,562	72	7,197	
16 Tinnevely ..	Not given.	..	85	3,514	Not given.	..	
17 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18 Salem ..	112	3,955	25	695	87	3,260	
19 Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21 Madras ..	467	81,489	184	26,954	283	54,535	
Total ..	5,512	3,40,477	1,017	86,668	4,585	2,58,376	

15th October 1858.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1391.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 13th October 1858 to
M. J. Walhouse, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read the following Remarks of the Board of Revenue.

Recommending the continuance of a certain { (Here enter 2nd October 1858,
lapsed enam in the District of Trichinopoly. No. 3681.)

In accordance with the recommendation of the Collector and Board of Revenue, the Government sanction the continuance of the Inam lapsed by the death of *Saiyad Ghulam Husain* to his eldest son *Saiyad Abd-ul-kadir*.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.

No. 3905.

Communicated to the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St. George,
15th October 1858.

By order.
(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

Districts.	Rupees 20 and under.	Rupees 20 to 50.	Rupees 50 to 100.	Rupees 100 to 150.	Rupees 150 to 200.	Rupees 200 to 500.	Rupees 500 to 1,000 above.	Total.
	NOS.	NOS.	NOS.	NOS.	NOS.	NOS.	NOS.	
1 Ganjam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Vizagapatam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Rajahmundry	9	6	1	0	0	0	0	16
4 Masulipatam	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	5
5 Guntur	0	6	3	0	1	1	0	11
6 Nellore	19	40	35	5	6	6	0	111
7 Cuddapah	6	15	7	3	0	0	0	31
8 Bellary	12	19	8	0	4	6	0	49
9 Kurnool	32	18	14	4	4	4	3	79
10 Chingleput	0	8	7	1	1	0	1	18
11 Northern Division of Arcot.	18	52	52	23	13	10	2	170
12 Southern Division of Arcot.	13	33	12	2	3	6	0	69
13 Tanjore	54	22	9	2	1	1	0	89
14 Trichinopoly	4	5	7	7	7	3	0	33
15 Madura	2	11	19	0	6	0	1	39
16 Tinnevely	31	33	16	2	2	1	0	85
17 Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Salem	10	11	4	0	0	0	0	25
19 Canara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Malabar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Madras	36	49	46	21	12	9	11	184
Total	246	329	248	71	61	47	19	1,014

No. III.

Districts.	Hereditary. per annum.	For one or more Lives per annum.	Open to decision per annum.	Total.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Rajahmundry ..	311 4 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	311 4 10	Ganjam. Vizagapatam. Coimbatore. Canara. Malabar. } None.
Masulipatam ..	999 9 0	0 0 0	53 6 0	1,502 15 0	
Guntur	535 6 0	278 10 0	0 0 0	814 0 0	
Nellore	5,203 13 0	2,535 4 0	0 0 0	7,739 1 0	
Cuddapah	0 0 0	1,504 15 0	6 0 0	1,504 15 0	
Bellary	105 1 0	2,201 7 0	1,623 13 0	3,930 5 0	(Exclusive of Rupees 1,076—3—0 paid annually for the expenses of the Jumma Musjud at Arcot.)
Kurnool	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,705 11 0	6,705 11 0	
Chingleput	2,546 0 0	54 0 0	0 0 0	2,600 0 0	
South Arcot ..	3,674 1 9	1,312 13 9	0 0 0	4,986 15 6	
North Arcot ..	12,512 6 0	1,723 15 8	851 7 7	15,087 13 3	
Tanjore	1,436 8 9	1,025 13 1	0 0 0	2,462 5 10	
Trichinopoly ..	826 13 0	2,682 9 0	162 2 0	3,671 8 0	
Madura	1,537 6 8	1,985 14 8	38 11 5	3,562 0 9	
Tinnevely	1,503 12 8	1,410 2 4	600 1 1	3,514 0 1	
Salem	197 14 0	497 10 8	0 0 0	695 8 8	
Madras	2,839 15 5	19,382 1 2	4,732 6 11	26,954 7 6	
Total	34,230 0 1	36,595 4 4	14,767 11 0	85,592 15 5	

(Signed) J. D. SUN,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR.

To

The Collector of

Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para. 1. With reference to the Circular Letter from this Office under date 21st September 1837 I am directed to request that you will report for the information of the Board of Revenue at your earliest convenience what success has attended the experiment of endeavouring to introduce into your District the use of the Porto Novo Ploughs several of which were forwarded to your district pursuant to the instructions of Government alluded to in the above Circular.

2. The only Officer from whom the Board have received intimation of the object having been effected to any considerable extent is the Collector of Gunttoor, who reports that of the 40 Ploughs originally transmitted to him, 25 have been already distributed to the Cultivators of his District. Copies of such portion of Mr. Goldingham's letter as contains detailed information on this point together with a transcript of part of a previous communication from

Para. 2. that Officer and of an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date 18th December last relating to the same subject are herewith forwarded for your information.

3. In the event of any difficulty being experienced in disposing of the Ploughs at the rate at present fixed, Vizt. 10 Rupees each together with the cost of carriage to the several stations, for those not fitted up with Woodwork, the Board think it desirable that it should be ascertained whether any reduction in the price of the implement would facilitate the sale of the number remaining on hand in your Office, the disposal of which it is considered might contribute to render the advantages of this description of Plough more generally known to the inhabitants. It is to be observed that the Ploughs distributed in the Gunttoor District were supplied to all applicants at the reduced price of 6 Rupees each under sanction of Government conveyed in the Minutes of Consultation above adverted to.

4. With reference also to the abovementioned communication from Mr. Goldingham your attention is directed to the alteration there described in the fitting up of the ploughs originally forwarded, and which may possibly be found to render this form of Plough more acceptable to the Cultivators in your District in the same manner as is stated to have been the case in Gunttoor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. FRERE,
Ag. Sub-Secretary.REV. BD. OFFICE, FORT ST. GEORGE,
9th December 1839.To Board 9th November 1839.
Paras. 1 and 2.
To Board 29th October 1838.
Paras. 1 and 2.

Extract from a Letter from the Collector of Gunttoor, dated 29th October 1838.

Para. 1. I have the honour to report for the information of the Board that there is a prospect of the new Plough being generally brought into use in this District. The first difficulties have been got over two things are now to be settled, first the price at which the new Plough is to be furnished to the Ryots, and 2nd the practicability of obtaining new Ploughs at a cheap rate whenever required and of making such repairs as may be found necessary from time to time. The latter point has received the best attention of this Cutcherry, and will be adverted to, when I am enabled to report finally on the introduction of the new Plough. In the meantime it is necessary to fix the price, as some are hesitating about taking a plough from not knowing what they may be called upon to pay for it. It would be impolitic for obvious reasons to give the Plough without price, and on the other hand as it has not yet become the instrument of the District it would be inexpedient to demand the full amount of prime cost Rupees 10, still less the amount about 12 Rupees including freight and cost of conveyance. If what is considered by the Ryots a large price is demanded it may check its general use, besides if it is found practicable to cast or to make up the Plough here the cost is likely to be below the prime cost at Porto Novo. Under the above circumstances I am of opinion that Rupees 6 may be demanded, and I beg to recommend that I may be authorized to distribute the new Ploughs at this rate. The villages noted in the margin have been supplied: applications have been received from Moonnangy. Evany and other Villages.

2. It may be briefly stated in this place that piece of Black Cotton-Soil was ploughed up with the new Plough at the commencement of the season. This field had been usually sown with Cholum, but from the superior ploughing it has received this year, the owner has converted a portion of it into a Tobacco and Chilly Garden as a further trial I took up 8 Coontahs of waste land adjoining my Garden, the soil of which is Red-loam with clay and sand. Many Ryots, some from the Palnaud, were present during the Ploughing. This land has been sown with Cholum, and the produce, should a small quantity of rain fall, promises to be abundant. There has been a want of rain for some weeks in the vicinity of Gunttoor, but this field from the depth of ploughing is furnished with moisture while the soil of the neighbouring fields is quite dry. This result has been noticed by the Ryots."

Extract from a Letter from the Collector of Gunttoor, dated 9th November 1839.

Para. 1. With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honour to state that 25 Iron Ploughs from Porto Novo have been distributed to the Ryots. The advantages of this Plough are admitted—it is used with one pair of Bullocks in ploughing Garden lands, but further time is necessary to determine whether it is likely to come into more general

use. The poorer Ryots, such as have one pair of Bullocks only, are perhaps precluded from using it as the greater weight of the Iron Plough requires superior Cattle.

2. Last year, the Plough was used as fitted up at Porto Novo. It required a man to hold the Plough and another man to drive the Bullocks, and if two pairs of Bullocks were used, a third person was necessary. This year, I have had it fitted up like a Native Plough so that the man who holds the Plough also drives the Bullocks. This has had the effect of making the instrument more acceptable. The point of the share wears considerably and requires renewing. As the share is cast, the repair is not easily effected. I have had a small piece of Iron soldered to the point, so that as this wears, a fresh piece or point may be added in the same manner. Whether this is likely to answer or not can only be determined by further experience."

To the Board, 18th January 1839.
Board's Proceedings, 21st February 1839.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 18th December 1838.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to notice the exertions of Mr. Goldingham in bringing the new form of Plough into use in the District under his charge, which he considers to be very creditable to him, and is of opinion that that Gentleman's communication should be circulated amongst the Revenue Officers of the other Districts by a little exertion on whose part, the Plough might be brought into general use to the benefit of the Government and of the people: the Board of Revenue will accordingly take steps for this purpose.

(True Extracts)

(Signed) H. FRERE,
Actg. Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 509 of 820.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 28th July 1840.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 15th June 1840, No. 226.)

Para. 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has learnt with regret the failure of the experiments made in the Provinces under this Presidency for the introduction of the use of the new form of Plough manufactured at Porto Novo. The superiority of the implement over that in use in the Country is generally admitted by the Revenue Officers but as it appears from their Reports that the great drawback is in the description of Cattle employed in agriculture which are represented to be far inferior in power to what is required in the use of the Porto Novo Plough. His Lordship in Council thinks that it will be useless to prosecute the experiment further even were it practicable to make any reduction in the weight of the implement.

2. The Board of Revenue will be pleased to draw out a statement showing the entire cost of the Ploughs and of the expenses incurred in their transport to the different Districts and the sums realized from what have been sold and will further suggest the best means of disposing of the number remaining on hand.

3. As some specimens of the Plough in question were forwarded on the requisition of the Government of India His Lordship in Council purposes to address that Government with the view of ascertaining the result of any experiments which may have been made in the Provinces under that Presidency.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. G. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 17th August 1840.

Ordered that copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation be furnished to the Collector of Trichinopoly, with reference to the Report from his District noted in the margin, on the proposed introduction

of the form of plough manufactured at the Foundry at Porto Novo.

27th December 1839.

The Collector of Trichinopoly will submit a statement of charges incurred on account of these implements as they stand on the Books of his office, as also of the sums realized on those sold, and he will suggest the means that seem most advisable for the disposal of the remainder, to enable the Board of Revenue to supply the Report called for in para. 2 of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation now forwarded.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) Illegible.
Secretary.

Industries—Indian Iron and Steel Company.

2nd July 1842.

Trichinopoly.

Cowle or Lease issued by the Collector of Trichinopoly under the authority of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George for and on behalf of the East India Company, to George Norton Esqre. and Thomas Moore Lane Esqre. two of the General Directors of the now existing Indian Iron and Steel Company.

1. The Governor in Council for and on behalf of the East India Company, being desirous of promoting the manufacture of Iron by works, according to the European plan within the Presidency of Fort St. George has been pleased to grant to you, the said George Norton and Thomas Moore Lane, being such two General Directors of the said Company and to any future Company in such name as they may have capacity to take, which may now or hereafter be established in lieu of and with the rights of the said now existing Company, of which you are now such two General Directors, your Executors, Administrators and Assigns, the privilege of cutting Fuel in the Jungles belonging to Government situate within the Talooks of Woodiarpollam, Arrialore, and Vulkondapuram, in the District of Trichinopoly, upon the following conditions.

2. All existing rights and privileges heretofore exercised in accordance with prescriptive usage by the Native Inhabitants, whether residing in the District in which the jungles are situated or in the District immediately adjoining such jungles, of cutting wood for agricultural, house-hold and other domestic purposes within their respective villages, and also of grazing their Cattle within such limits, are reserved and to remain secure to them as heretofore. Provided always that such reservation shall not entitle any parties to cut and carry away wood for purposes of general trade. Government also reserves the right through its Collectors or other officers of allowing Timber or Fuel to be cut to any extent for the purpose of clearing Ground for cultivation or other purposes of Government.

3. This Grant is to continue for Eighteen years, beginning from the first of January One thousand Eight hundred and forty two. at the end of which period, if approved by the Honorable Court of Directors, the same shall be renewable for twenty one years more, and stand renewed upon notice in writing, delivered to the Chief Secretary to Government for the time being at any time, within the last of the said eighteen years, by you or your personal Representatives or Assignees and upon payment of a fine as hereinafter specified.

4. The Grant of the above rights and privileges shall be rent free for the first five years, for the second five years you or your Representatives or Assignees, or such said Company shall pay an annual rent of five hundred Rupees, for the 3rd five years, an annual rent of one thousand Rupees, for the remaining three years, an annual rent of one thousand and five hundred Rupees, and an annual rent of two thousand Rupees during the whole period of the renewed Lease or Grant.

5. All disputes that may arise between you or such said Company, or those employed by you or such said Company, and Proprietors, Ryots or others, in consequence of doing or proceeding to do any act under the present Lease, may be decided by the Collector of the District, subject to an appeal to the Board of Revenue, or by a Panchayet appointed by the Collector agreeably to Regulation 12 of 1816 and acting under that Regulation, provided both parties agree to either of those modes of decision and execute a written agreement to abide thereby. Otherwise recourse must be had to the ordinary mode of proceeding under the Regulations and Acts.

6. The fine to be paid on renewal of this Lease shall be two thousand Rupees.

7. This Lease is not to be construed as granting permission to fell Timber in the Government jungles.

8. The rent shall be paid half yearly to the Collector of the District, and upon failure by you or by your personal Representatives or Assignees, or such said Company, to fulfil any of the above conditions or on non-payment of the rent due for six months after demand made on you, or either of such Representatives or Assignees, or on such said Company, or left at your or their or either of their last place of abode, this Lease shall be forfeited, and cease upon written Notice to that effect, given by or under authority of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, for the time being, to you, or either of your personal Representatives or Assignees, or to such said Company, or left at your, or their, or either of their, last place of abode.

9. This Lease is confined to the Government jungles. But the Government will be prepared to sanction any agreement which you or such said Company may enter into with Zamindars and others for the same privilege within the limits of their property respectively.

Given this
by the Collector of Trichinopoly under the authority of the Governor in Council, the said George Norton and Thomas Moore Lane having signed and sealed a duplicate hereof.

Industries

1st July 1844.

Letter from E. C. Lovell, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, 1st July 1844.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, under instructions from the Most Noble the Governor in Council, to request that you will furnish a report on the general state and means of the weavers within your District, shewing the extent and profits of their present trade as compared with that of former years, and, should their condition appear to be on the decline, the causes of such depression and the measures which may most properly be adopted for its improvement. You will be pleased to conduct your researches in such manner as shall not lead the objects of your enquiry to entertain undue expectations, and will submit the result of your investigation at an early date.

Industries.

15th July 1844.

Circular from E. C. Lovell, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

A. P. ONSLOW, Esq.,

Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that, in submitting the Report called for in my letter of the 1st Instant on the condition of the weaver

in your District, you will furnish a statement exhibiting the amount of revenue realized from the Tax on Looms for the Faslies 1250-51 and 52. Your attention is requested to the early transmission of the Report above referred to.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) E. C. LOVELL,
15th July 1844. *Acting Secretary*

Industries.

8th November 1847.

Letter from D. White, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to I. F. Thomas, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 8th November 1847.

Para. 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request you will submit for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Madura, enclosing copy of a correspondence with Mr. Brunton, the Managing Director of the Porto Novo Iron Works, regarding a claim to exemption from duty on a quantity of charcoal imported from Paumben for the use of that manufactory.

2. In his letter under submission Mr. Parker states that the order of Government under which Mr. Brunton claims exemption is not forthcoming in his Records, and that as it is stated to have been issued prior to the promulgation of Act VI of 1844, he doubts its efficacy unless it has been subsequently renewed.

3. The instructions referred to are contained in a letter, 26th June 1835, addressed by Mr. Secretary Wheatley to the Collectors of the Districts noted in the margin, and afterwards communicated by the Board to those of the remaining Provinces, wherein it is stated that Government have been pleased to exempt from duty from the date of the (Lease granted to Mr. Heath) and during the period of its continuance, all machinery timber and stores whatever that may be imported for the purpose of being employed in mines worked by that Gentleman, on the same being properly certified to the Officers of Customs." It appears therefore evident that the privilege herein accorded to the Porto Novo Iron Company was not intended to be affected by any subsequent charge in the Customs Laws. Under these circumstances the Board are of opinion that the order in question should be renewed, and declared to be in full force notwithstanding the passing of the above Enactment, and they request that they may be favoured with the instructions of Government on the subject.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1293.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th November 1847.

Read the following letter from the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 8th November 1847, No. 28.)

The Most Noble the Governor in Council concurs in the opinion of the Board of Revenue expressed in the concluding para. of the above letter, and desires that instructions in conformity therewith be issued to the local officers of the Provinces therein named.

(A true Extract.)

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

Industries.

26th October 1848.

Letter from T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to W. Elliot, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you the accompanying Petition from Cootty Moodely, Head man of all the Weavers residing at Audootoray and Poodoopettay in the Arealore Talook of your District, complaining of the augmentation of the Loom tax since the abolition of the Transit duties, and to request that you will, with reference to your Endorsement of the 13th July 1848, furnish for the information of Government, a fuller explanation of the cause of the increase in the Loom tax as represented in the above Petition.

MADRAS CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF INDUSTRY AND ART.

College, Madras, July 1850.

FROM

Assistant Surgeon EDWARD BALFOUR,

Secretary to Madras Central Committee.

TO

E. MALTBY ESQ.

SIR,

I am directed by the Madras Central Committee in connection with the Grand Exhibition of the Works of Industry and Art of all Nations, to solicit you to do them the favor of forwarding as many specimens of the Mineral, Vegetable, and animal products of this Country, and of its Machinery, Manufactures and Sculptures, as you can conveniently to yourself, collect.

The letter No. 91 from Mr. Secretary Grey, dated 22d February 1850, will have made you aware that the Madras Central Committee has no fund at its disposal for the purchase of the products of India, but has to obtain the sanction of Government for each separate article that may be recommended to them.

But though the Committee are thus under the necessity of begging you not to make any outlay of money, without previously obtaining the permission of Government, yet as there are innumerable raw materials in the Mineral, Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms, to be obtained throughout India, without cost, and as Government have very kindly granted the Committee permission to receive all Banghy Parcels and Letters free of Postage, I am desired by the Committee to solicit your aid in collecting such a series of specimens as may advantageously show the great resources of the Madras Presidency.

Any substance of small bulk or weight that you may favor the Committee with, they would be glad to receive, franked or unfranked, by Post or Banghy; but as you will likely be able to present many specimens of Indian Products too bulky to be transmitted by tappal, if you will have the goodness to hand such over to the Officer Commanding the Station or the one nearest to you, he will take measures for transmitting every thing you select by means of the carriage, &c., at the disposal of the Arsenal's instructions to this effect having been given by the Military Board in their circular letter dated 26th April 1850.

I am further desired by the Central Committee to mention that, unless you expressly forbid it in your own case, they will continue to make publicly known by means of the Gazette, all the specimens received and the names of the donors.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,

Secretary to M. C. C.

Madras, 5th July 1850.

No. 533.

Letter from Major E. Lawford, Civil Engineer, 6th Division, South Arcot District, Ammahpettah, To P. Pycroft Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated 25th September 1852.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th August 1852, No. 827, forwarding a copy of Dr. Royle's valuable work on the culture of Cotton, and in expressing my thanks for that book, I beg leave to avail myself of the opportunity of laying before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, some remarks on the present state of the cotton cultivation, and prospect of its extension in the Trichinopoly District.

2. I beg also to submit copy of a letter addressed to the Board of Revenue on the effects of the distribution of American Cotton seed in Tanjore in 1850, and to state that in the present year 700 lbs. of the same kind of seed have been sent to the Tahsildar of Manargoody in that District.

3. Except in the irrigated lands, Cotton is grown in most of the villages in Trichinopoly but chiefly in the four Talooks of Torriore, Volcondapooram, Arrialoor, and Woodiarpolliam situated to the north of the Cauvery and Coleroon Rivers—not having recently visited Torriore, I shall omit any present reference to that Talook, and confine my remarks to the North Eastern part of the District lying between the rivers Coleroon and Vellaur.

4. This tract containing 1,105 square miles of land belonging to Government, exclusive of certain Zemindary villages, consists of a plateau of high undulating ground sloping to the rivers with a general fall to the East, but along the banks both of the Coleroon and Vellaur there runs a low plain from two to four miles broad, of very level land, broken at one part only by the Woodiarpolliam ridge which extends North and South to the rivers—Volcondapooram is bounded on the west by the Pachamallay Hills, and contains a few isolated rocks, but the rest of the tract is entirely open and free from rocks.

5. The soil of Volcondapuram and Arrialoor is almost all black, containing a good deal of Kankar and not so stiff as the best kind of Cotton soil. The greater part of Woodiarpolliam consists of red soil in some places varied by a sandy loam and two thirds of this Talook are covered with jungle. The plains bordering the rivers consist chiefly of rich black loam, but towards the East the soil becomes lighter.

6. The climate of these Talooks is extremely hot and dry, and they are peculiarly exposed to the scorching effects of the South West winds, from which they are unsheltered by hills and which it is well known are more violent in the valley of the Cauvery than in latitudes to the North or South of that River. The want of hills doubtless diminishes the fall of rain, and the highly arid character of the whole tract prevents that evaporation which in Tanjore tends so materially to fill the atmosphere with moisture, and support vegetation.

7. The extent of land under tillage is not one-fifth of the whole culturable area being 69,460, cawnies, of which 12,716 Cawnies are irrigated, and 56,744 are dependent on rain. The assessment is fixed on the Crops, and not on the

land, though a distinction of soil is partially made. In the classification of crops, cotton is placed in the second class and pays three-fourths of the full assessment, but as far as I could discover, Cotton is never planted alone, and usually four kinds of produce are raised in one field, viz., Bajree or Cumboo Cotton, oil plant and dholl. The cotton crops are evidently very scanty and the produce inferior. Taking the average of the eight Cotton Districts at 2 maunds or 50 lbs. of clean cotton per acre, I feel confident that the Trichinopoly produce cannot exceed four fifths or about 40 lbs. that is as a single crop, for on the present plan of mixing it with grain, it cannot yield one half of a Bellary crop.

8. On enquiry as to the reason why cotton was not planted singly, the invariable reply was that it would not pay the land rent. The principle of cultivation is that Cumboo is sown for food, Cotton for clothing, oil seeds and dholl for sale to pay the assessment, cotton thread is, it is true, sold to the local weavers and a little coarse cloth is exported, but properly speaking there is no cotton trade and the price of clean cotton of the usual inferior kind I found to be two annas per lb., or about double its cost in Tinnevely. If a trade existed, the price would fall, and cultivation increase. The profits of the weavers do not yield a higher average than one anna per day.

9. There can be no doubt that the land tax in these Talooks is far higher than in the neighbouring Districts. Most of the dry land producing cumboo pays from 6 to 7 Rupees per Cawney and if cotton were cultivated singly, it would be charged three-fourths. The following is a statement of the average full rates of the three Talooks.

		Wet land.			Dry land.			Garden.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Volcondapooram	..	12	8	3½	3	9	11	9	13	10½
Arrialoor	.. ..	10	12	6	5	9	7	10	12	4
Woodiarpolliam	.. ..	7	0	7½	5	9	2	10	3	5¼

At these rates I conceive it impossible for the cultivation of Cotton either with irrigation or otherwise to be profitably carried on, and all that can be looked for is, that the people may continue to pay the existing demand, without a hope of their ever rising from their present condition, or increasing the public revenue, for although the intrinsic qualities of the soil might justify its high assessment with reference to the prices of produce in the last century, yet there is nothing in the existing circumstances of the Districts surrounding these Talooks to afford any advantages to the Ryots. Tanjore, Salem and South Arcot are all more lightly assessed, and can raise their own produce abundantly and more cheaply. The means of communication with the coast are most imperfect, and as a natural consequence trade is in the very lowest state.

10. In considering the present state of these Talooks, it is impossible to overlook the evident proofs they afford of former prosperity in the remains of works of irrigation, now either wholly ruined or greatly reduced in efficiency. One Maghamum alone on the Vellaur still possesses very fine tanks, the influence of which on the wealth and comfort of the people is strikingly exhibited in the midst of sterility and poverty. The ravines of the central tract contain several reservoirs, and wherever these are in good order the villages flourish. There are however the remains of other works once evidently of the highest value, now utterly abandoned, such as the Ponairry, Vengarum and Washistapuram Tanks and the Kotacaud Anicut across the Vellaur.

11. In my recent progress through the Talooks, the people have followed me from village to village imploring my aid in restoring these and other works. At the town of Sreemootum in South Arcot the inhabitants came forward in a body with the same earnest petition, and I had every proof of the strong feeling in favour of operations of this description that prevails in this part of the country. Whatever doubt might exist of the policy of encouraging the extension of rice

cultivation under the present rates of assessment and prices, no one can pass through these desolate villages and question for a moment the influence of irrigation on the happiness of the people.

12. Dr. Royle has so fully established the advantage of irrigation for the growth of Cotton in a District similar to the one under notice, that I need not hesitate at once to recommend to Government that the experiment should be made to introduce the system here on a scale sufficient to put it to a fair trial considering however the very small quantity of water required, it seems to me essential that the land on which irrigated Cotton is grown shall not be taxed equally with that cultivated with rice. It is true that the Honorable Court of directors have expressly disallowed the distinction of crops, but their objection is exclusively directed to dry lands. The true principle on which lands irrigated by means of public works should be taxed is according to the quantity of water required, as is done in Italy such a system must lead to far greater economy of water and encourage a more varied agriculture than prevails now when what ever may be the glut of the rice market, nothing else is attempted to be raised from wet land except in a few localities where sugar plantations or betel are grown but these staples though requiring much less irrigation are taxed 50 per cent above rice, and hence in great measure the comparatively restricted culture of sugar. On whatever description of land these products are grown, the tax is invariably high.

13. It is especially necessary to attempt the introduction of a different principle on lands watered by the Vellaur, a river of no extended course and dependent on the rains of the Eastern Coast which would often fail in its supply were rice culture greatly extended, but could never be deficient for the nourishment of Cotton, sugar, oil plant and other products of great value, while the increased population secure of a money return for their labour would afford a good market for the redundant rice crops of Tanjore.

14. At page 304 Dr. Royle states "The effects likely to be produced and the benefits which accrue from the construction of canals, are well exemplified in those which have been already formed and which Lieut. Baird Smith fitly describes by stating that "Indian canals of irrigation are essentially artificial rivers". "Wherever the canal now extends the richest cultivation covers the lands". "The average rate at which water is supplied amounts to about one *rupée* or two shillings per acre". To contrast this charge on water flowing from the inexhaustible Ganges with the rate of assessment in these Talooks on lands irrigated by the smallest ponds even those formed by the Ryots is to show in the most forcible manner the strong claim on the consideration of Government possessed by the inhabitants of a tract of Country which has belonged to the Honorable Company for half a Century, in which period it has yielded nearly two Crores of rupees.

15. The area of the three Talooks being 528,700, Cawnies is thus divided—

Cultivated	.. ..	69,460	Cawnies.
Waste fit for cultivation including jungle	.. ..	3,09,074	"
Unculturable	.. ..	1,50,164	"

The total land revenue of the year under consideration, Fusly 1259, was Rupees 379,502, which gives an average of Rs. 5—7—5 per cawney collected from all the land of every description actually cultivated supposing the assessment fixed at an average of 3 rupees per cawney, it would require the cultivation of 1,26,500 cawnies of all kinds to make good the present revenue and this I have no doubt would be realized. There would then remain a tract of culturable waste equal to 2,52,034 Cawnies, and supposing it to contain a larger proportion of land fit only for dry cultivation an average of 2 Rupees per cawney may be assumed giving a total of Rupees 5,04,068, which added to the former would raise the permanent revenue of the Talooks to 8,83,570.

16. I calculate that it would require an expenditure of five Lacs of Rupees (or two and half per cent on the accumulated revenue) spread over a period of ten years to restore and construct the works necessary for the efficient irrigation

of the Talooks, and have no doubt that the annual disbursement of 50,000 Rupees would alone have a very considerable effect in improving the resources of these impoverished people who are now compelled to emigrate to avoid starvation.

17. In conclusion I have only to add that if Government should determine on measures for ameliorating the condition of this part of the Division entrusted to my charge, my best efforts will be given in concert with the Collector to bring them into practical operation as speedily as possible.

No. 616.

Letter from Captain E. Lawford, Civil Engineer, 6th Division, to W. H. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

During a recent tour in Tanjore, I made a point of enquiry into the result of the experiment in the cultivation of American Cotton carried on since last year with seed supplied from the upper Amnicut plantation, although the seed was widely distributed by Mr. Bishop. I found that only in the Manargoody Talook had the plant been fairly and properly cultivated, and I saw that the Native officers and Merassidars generally were very indifferent to the success of the trial, yet it was evident that the cotton when irrigated did not fail from any fault in the soil or climate for I observed patches of it growing luxuriantly especially in the puddagays, and yielding ample produce which no one would take the trouble to collect. Thus no fair judgment can be formed from the recent attempt to disseminate American Cotton in Tanjore generally.

2. Rungiah Naick, Tahsildar of Manargoody, has however taken the greatest interest in this matter, and his efforts have been attended with as much success as might be reasonably looked for. No Mirassidar would undertake the plantation of a field of American Cotton, depending only on that crop for payment of the rent and reimbursement of his expenses, and the Tahsildar's plan therefore was to induce several cultivators to sow a little of the seed in the midst of other crops, generally cholam, which they raise by irrigation from wells. Unfortunately, however, the month in which that crop is sown (January) is very unsuitable for the cotton, which grows up during a season of almost complete drought, and must therefore depend entirely on irrigation, which the picking falls in May and June, when showers are always expected and the produce is injured. Unless, therefore some inducement is held out to the cultivators to sow this cotton in September and October, no good result can be expected, as the season hitherto followed enhances the expenses, and curtails the profits of the cultivation.

3. A considerable quantity of indigeneous cotton is cultivated throughout Tanjore, and used in domestic manufactures in almost every large village. Even in the Eastern Talooks such as Mayaveram, Parellum and others, cotton fields are seen to flourish in the poonjah lands, and this cotton is perennial. In the dry lands of Manargoody, Trivady and part of Puttoocottah, almost every village has its cotton fields enclosed by strong fences and attended to with the care which denotes the value set on the produce. In some places the plant grows remarkably well running from 5 to 8 feet high. But the crop is scanty and depends entirely on the rains long drought will reduce the plants to the condition of dry sticks a fall of rain will again cause them to throw out a profusion of shoots covered with blossom. If sufficient moisture remains in the soil to ripen the pods, a crop is secured but if, as too frequently happens, the heavy thunder-storm is followed by a protracted drought, the flower fall, or the pods neither and fail. It is therefore quite evident that the climate is not favorable to the growth of even the common cotton, unless supported by artificial irrigation, and still less will the superior American plant thrive without such nourishment.

4. It is however absolutely impossible to convince the people that cotton will pay if grown on Nunjah land and after many efforts I have abandoned the attempt. The dreaded taxation is sure, the means of payment are uncertain,

and even the richer Mirassidars will not give the matter a fair trial. Even on poonjah land the people often suspect that an increased tax will surely follow the cultivation of the new cotton, as I learnt from very good authority and this fear, I have not a doubt is one great cause of the neglect it has met with. In one case, a Missionary having urged some people of his congregation to sow the cotton, they positively refused to do so, unless they had the signature of the European Revenue Officer * to a document protecting them from increased taxation, for its culture, which not being given they would not attempt it.

* B. No Official application was made.

5. The only chance of saving the cotton cultivation is to allow the crop to be watered without extra tax, provided Government works of irrigation are not employed for the purpose. Let Tanjore have the privilege long enjoyed by Cuddapah, of unrestricted well cultivation, and I feel sure that in a few years the produce of cotton will be greatly extended and this not only without loss to Government, but to the great and permanent advantage of the revenue.

6. The argument against extending the Cuddapah system to other districts is, that if new wells are dug and only poonjah tax levied on lands watered by them, the lands under the old Government wells which are very highly taxed will be abandoned and the revenue will suffer, but this objection does not apply to Tanjore where the Nunjah tax generally is moderate enough, and there are no Government wells. Merassidars will not throw up their rice fields for which they have paid a high price to cultivate cotton under wells, nor is there dry land enough to allow of such a measure. But wherever dry lands are available for cotton, it would assuredly be grown in preference to the inferior grains, if only remunerative produce could be confidently looked for.

7. Although the professed principle of our assessment is, that it shall be levied on the land according to its quality, and not on the produce, yet virtually the tax does depend on the crop suppose a ryot undertakes to cultivate a tract of poor dry soil on which the assessment in that state is one rupee per acre. He may grow cotton or Indigo, Cumbho or Cholam, or other articles dependent solely on the rains and which can yield no good return even in favourable seasons, and will not bear to be sent to a market moderately distant. From the want of rain, he may reap a crop just sufficient to exclude him from the benefit of remission, but not enough to pay his expenses. Let him go to the trouble of digging a well and by its aid let him begin to grow irrigated cotton or any valuable crop, and at once his land becomes liable to soornadayam tax, which often the amounts to 7 rupees an acre surely this rule must operate to discourage private works, of which the effect would be to secure the public revenue.

8. It only requires to consider the wide extent of land available for this crop, which yields no profit whatever to Government to justify the endeavour to confer so great a blessing on the country, as its introduction would prove. In the Manargoody Talook, there are 1,500 vaylies or 9,000 acres of waste land belonging to Government, the assessment of which for dry crops would be about one rupee per acre, supposing permission were given to cultivate the land by wells at this rate, the Government would gain 9,000 rupees annually, say that 5,000 acres of cotton produce 200 lbs. per acre, the return to the ryots would be 10,00,000 lbs. or at 2 annas per lb. 1,25,000 rupees, an income which would do much to support the revenue on the Nunjah lands. In Puttoocottah, there are 20,000 acres of waste Government land, half of which under cotton would greatly enrich that talook so favoured in many respects, and yet so poor.

9. In Tinnevely they hope to raise American cotton on the low plains near the coast without irrigation and in some seasons they may succeed, but in others when the monsoon is scanty, failure is certain. I have tried cotton in similar soil at Negapatam and found that it could not bear the long period of drought which occurs during the flowering and ripening season. But with abundance of water only a few feet below the surface of the ground, the facility for well irrigation is very great, and its employment would add incalculably to the cotton produce all along this coast.

10. I have assumed above that the produce of irrigated cotton will amount to 200 lbs per acre, and I know by actual experience that this is a fair and moderate average. In Tinnevely the produce of poonjah cotton is about 63 lbs per acre, and I lately observed in a Revenue Survey Report on the Bunkapoor Talook by Captain Wingate, that the produce in that part of Dharwar is only 50 lbs. In America the yield is about 300 lbs. per acre, and the difference is quite enough to justify those anticipations of the decline of the cotton trade which appear to exist in Bombay. At 2 as. per lb., the ryot only receives 6 rupees and 4 annas after all the expenses of picking, cleaning and packing, but I imagine that the price in the cotton districts ranges much lower and that the cultivators are in the most depressed condition.

No. 110.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Letter from W. H. Bayley, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to Sir H. C. Montgomery Baronet, Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, the 14th March 1853.

With reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 15th October 1852, No. 1014, Revenue Department, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the information of Government, the replies of the Collectors of Tanjore and Trichinopoly to the statements made by Major Lawford as to the difficulties to which the cultivation of American Cotton is exposed in consequence of the irregular character of the Land assessment.

2. The letter regarding Tanjore forwarded to Government is a duplicate of one received direct from Major Lawford and transmitted for the observations of the Collector on the 17th November 1851.

3. It will be observed that as regards this district Major Lawford points out that even the indigenous cotton cannot be grown satisfactorily without irrigation and that the American cotton requires even more certain irrigation. He states that it is "impossible to convince the people that the cotton will pay if grown on Nunjah land, and after many efforts I have abandoned the attempt. The dreaded taxation is sure," again even on Poonjah land the people often suspect that an increased tax will surely follow the cultivation of the new cotton, as I learnt from very good authority, and this fear I have "no doubt is great cause of the neglect it has met with".

4. The great obstacle pointed out by Major Lawford is that if on Poonjah land a ryot goes to the trouble of digging a well and by its aid begins to grow cotton or any valuable crop and at once, his land becomes liable to sooradayam tax which often amounts to 7 rupees an acre.

5. He believes there are about 5,000 acres of Poonjah the assessment of which is about 5,000 rupees that might be cultivated with the cotton if the crop is allowed "to be watered without extra tax provided Government works of irrigation are no employed for the purpose. Let Tanjore have the privilege long enjoyed by Cuddapah of unrestricted well cultivation and I feel sure that in a few years the produce of Cotton will be greatly extended".

6. He calculates that at 200 lbs. per acre the return to the ryot from the the 5,000 acres at 2 annas per lb. would be 1½ lacs of rupees.

7. The acting Collector in noticing this letter observes that he is not aware of any general impression that an increased tax will follow the cultivation of American Cotton, but that the difficulty is the strong aversion to the introduction of the new plant, owing to the expense being certain and the result doubtful. He proposes that Government should supply the seed gratis, and guarantee a remission of tax in case of failure owing to bad seasons.

8. Mr. Goodwyn is not inclined to relieve Poonjah land from extra tax if watered by private wells except in Cadarambum *Villages and considers Major Lawford's expectations of a great increase in the American Cotton cultivation, if no tax is levied when

* Those portions of the District above the level of the artificial counsils.

irrigated by private wells to be too sanguine, though he allows that some increase "would be certainly arise, and Government would place themselves in a sounder and better position".

9. As the Government have already observed in their extract minutes of consultation now under reply the difficulties referred to by Major Lawford

* 2nd June 1852, No. 7.

will be in a great degree removed by the late orders of the Honourable Court* which have been carried out by the Board in their Circular of 25th November 1852 as approved by Government 2nd November 1852. By these new rules no extra tax will be levied either in Cadarambam or Neerarambum villages when Poonjah land is irrigated by wells sunk at the expence of the cultivation.

10. The Board observe that Major Lawford calculates the produce of the American Cotton in Tanjore at 200 lbs. an acre in para 8, whilst in para 10 he states that in Tinnevely it is only 63 lbs. Dr. Royle in his recent publication page 468 gives the average of Indian Cotton at 100 lbs. per acre of clean cotton, in which Dr. Wight (page 469) seems to coincide.

11. With regard to Trichinopoly, Major Lawford refers especially to 3 of the 4 Dry Talooks, viz., Volcondapooram, Arialore and Moodrapollaiyam being a tract of about 1,100 square miles of land belonging to Government. Of the whole cultivable area only about 1/4th or 70,000 cawnies, are under tillage, of which about 13,000 are Nunjah. Major Lawford states that "the assessment is fixed on the crops, and not on the land though a distinction of soil is partially made. In the classification of crops, cotton is placed in the 2nd class and pays 2/3 of the full assessment". But as the cotton is never sown alone but mixed with Bazar Cumboo, etc., the produce is scanty and inferior.

12. Major Lawford also states that "there can be no doubt the land tax in these talooks is higher than in the neighbouring districts. Most of the Dry land producing Cumboo, payes from 6 to 7 rupees a cawney, and if cotton were cultivated, singly, it would be charged 2/3". The whole Poonjah average Major Lawford gives as follows:—

	Rs. as.
Volcondapooram	3 10
Arialore and Modiarpolliar	5 9

which he considers much too high for any profitable cultivation of cotton.

13. He also refers to the signs of prosperity in the Talooks in former times, as exhibited of works of irrigation now ruined or reduced in efficiency.

14. With respect to the present state of the assessment he considers (para 12) that it is "essential that the land on which irrigated cotton is grown, shall not be taxed equally with that cultivated with rice, on the ground apparently that it requires less water.

15. Major Lawford at the same time takes occasion to observe that though sugar cane and Betel require much less irrigation than rice, they are taxed 50 per cent above rice, and hence in a great measure the comparatively restricted culture of sugar. He then contrasts the charge for water from the canals of the N.W. Provinces which is at the rate of 1 rupee an acre with the rates in the 3 Dry talooks of Trichinopoly which is on an average 5 rupees 7 annas and 5 pies per cawney Dry and wet together, and states in conclusion that it will require 5 lacs of rupees (or 2½ per 100 on the Revenue) spread over a period of 10 years, to restore and construct the works necessary for efficient irrigation.

16. This letter having been referred to the Collector of Trichinopoly that Officer on the 2nd of December 1852 addressed the Board pointing out as his Predecessors had done, the extreme irregularity of the assessment in the Dry Talooks and showing that it varied not only with the crop but with the condition of the ryot: that is to say that Bramin Meerassidars, Colecodies and Ponacodies all paid a different assessment for the same land, besides which the two latter classes were subject to extra cesses in the shape of the cawney tax and saderward. The Board have noticed on different occasions these discrepancies in the Dry Talooks and they hope that the necessary remedy will be applied at an early period as soon as the revision in South Arcot is sufficiently advanced to admit of similar measures being taken in Trichinopoly.

17. With regard to the products of cotton and sugarcane noticed by Major Lawford, the Board would observe to para 5 of that officer's letter that cotton does pay a lower rate than other poonjah crops, and that it would not be consistent with propriety to lower it yet further because the ryots choose to plant it together with Bazar Cumboo, etc., thus deteriorating each crop. It would not answer to alter the rates on land according as the method of tillage is more or less imperfect.

18. The Collector *confirms Major Lawford's opinion that the assessment throughout the Dry Talooks is excessive. In the 2 villages he has instanced, the Poonjah rates are from 3½ to 4 rupees per cawnie. The Nunjah single crop about 7, the double crop about 18 rupees per cawnie. Garden from 9 to 17 rupees. But it is not only the high rate on certain lands but the irregularity and want of all sound rule, that is complained of. On the whole the averages are not higher than South Arcot. The Board's records show the following cultivation in the 4 Dry Talooks in Fusly 1261.

	Cawnies.	Assessment.	Per cawnie.
Dry	1,02,298	3,64,349	3—6 rupees.
Wet	16,165	1,36,849	8—5 ..
Garden	8,713	91,678	10—5 ..

19. The Board consider that Major Lawford's suggestions in para 12 of his letter as to irrigated cotton being charged at less rate than rice are worthy of consideration whenever a new assessment be sanctioned, but his statement that Betel and sugarcane though requiring less water than rice pay 50 per cent more is not correct. The Collector shews (para 10) that sugarcane requires as much water as two crops of rice, and the Board believe that Betel requires the same. They are therefore quite justly taxed the same as rice land would be which yield a double crop, i.e., 50 per cent above what would be charged on the 1st crop.

20. The Board cannot consider the rate at which water is supplied in the N.W. Provinces any guide as to the correctness of the wet Teerwas of the Carnatic and do not think it necessary to offer any observations on this part of Major Lawford's letter, or upon his calculations as to the sum required for placing the works of irrigation on a better footing.

Revenue Department.

No. 494.

Extract from the minutes of Consultation under date the 3rd May 1853, read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 14th March 1853 No. 110.)

The above letter from the Board of Revenue does not appear to Government to call for much remark. Of the two chief obstructions to the cultivation of cotton in Tanjore and Trichinopoly alleged by Major Lawford, the practice of charging additional assessment on lands irrigated by the ryot from works constructed at his own expense, and the unequal pressure of the assessment in the Trichinopoly District, the former has been already remedied by the late orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors. The revenue system pursued in the Dry Talooks of Trichinopoly is confessedly open to strong objections, but the subject has already been frequently before Government and measures will be taken for the revision of the assessment of those Talooks as soon as the necessary establishment has been trained for the purpose.

Extract minutes of consultations, 8th February 1853, No. 144.

(A true extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th May 1853, to J. Bird Esquire, Collector of Trichinopoly.

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and of the Board's letter to which it is a reply be communicated to the undermentioned Officers for their information.

Acting Collector of Tanjore.

Collector of Trichinopoly.

Major Lawford C.E. Vth Divn.

(True Extract & Copies.)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

MADRAS, June 1858.

To

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE
OF THE EXHIBITION OF 1859,

At

SIR,

I have the honor by desire of the Sub Committee of Class I of the General Committee for the Madras Exhibition of 1859 on Metals and Mineral Produce, to forward to you a list, (Enclosure No. 1) of those raw substances most needed for the approaching Exhibition.

I also enclose a form (Enclosure No. 2,) exemplifying the method deemed most expedient for embodying the information required; one of these forms should be furnished for each of the Minerals, &c. named in enclosure No. 1; whatever further information can be given by your Committee than that looked for under the different headings therein enumerated, should be stated in the column of remarks left for that purpose.

As it is the wish of the Right Honorable the President that this Exhibition should be as complete as possible, in the raw Produce of the country, it is hoped that your Committee will cause diligent exertions to be made to obtain specimens of every kind of Ore and Mineral procurable; the maximum weight of the specimens forwarded should not exceed one hundred weight, they should all be received at Madras before the 20th January next.

The amount which has been fixed upon by the General Committee as the expenditure to be sanctioned for each Local Committee is Rupees 200, but should your district be so rich in raw substances that further expenditure might be advisable, more will be allowed on application with explanations.

The Right Honorable the President trusts that you will fully enter into the spirit of this scheme, which, though not likely to produce so much show to superficial observers as prior exhibitions, may, if zealously supported by Local Officers, be made to be more really valuable and of essential worth than they have been.

Small rewards might be given to those men who bring fresh specimens from localities before unknown, and these rewards should be determined by your Committee.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. V. WINSCOM, Lieut. of Engineers,
Secretary of Sub Committee on Metals and Minerals.

P.S.—In such cases as your committee may judge expedient, it would be well to state the cost of conveyance of any fixed quantity to the Sea-board.

CLASS I

Specimen No.	MINERAL KINGDOM.				NAME OF MINERAL OR METAL.				DISTRICT—JUBBULPOOR.			
	Locality in each District, naming Taluk and Village.	Description of specimen.	Quantity obtainable.	Amount of existing demand (in Candies of 500 lb.) per annum and Cost.	Amount exported from District and method of exportation and where exported to.	Amount (in Candies of 500 lb.) used in the District.	Use to which applied.	Method of mining.	Method of working and yield obtained by such method.	Provincial opinion of the quality.	Geological formation of surrounding country.	Remarks.
1	2 miles from Punnagur in Talook Jubbulpoor.	Red Hematite.	Uncertain, apparently a large amount properly mined for.	About 800 Candies, costing 2 Rupees per Candy Punnagur.	About 200 Candies exported by Carts and on Bullock and on Bullock.	About 600 Candies.	Manufacture of Pots and Pans.	Merely dug from the ground.	In the common count, try blast furnace yielding about 10 per cent.	Rather inferior.	Iron sandstone.	This ore generally affords a cold short iron and would improve by mixture with other kinds of ore.
2	Tendoo-Kerreo Talook Durah.	Magnetic Iron Ore.	Any amount.	Above 2000 Candies averaging 134 annas per Candy at the mines.	None.	2000 Candies.	In Pots and Pans also for bars, &c. in small quantities.	Digging from pits.	In native blast furnace yields 24 per cent.	Good.	Sandstone.	Do.
3	Do.	Pig Iron from above.	....	200 Candies at 5½ Rupees per Candy.	50 Candies in Carts.	120 Candies.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	Do.	Steel manufactured from above.	Only made to order.	Costs 120 Rupees per Candy, as near as can be estimated.	....	....	Knives, &c.	Do.	In closed furnaces with charcoal.	Good.	....	....

Note.—The Candy should be invariably reckoned at 500 lb. avoirdupoise.

List of Articles required for the Madras Exhibition of 1859.

CLASS I.

Metallic Substances.

Ores of Antimony ..	Oxide of Antimony. Sulphide of Antimony as found.	Ores of Iron ..	Iron Pyrites. Arsenical Iron. Pyrites. Carbonate of Iron. Chrome Iron. Tungstate of Iron.
Ores of Arsenic ..	Mixed with Iron. Nickel Cobalt, &c. Dioxide. Black Oxide.	Lead ..	Sulphide of Lead of Galena. Carbonate of Lead.
Ores of Copper ..	Sulphide. Pyrites. Grey Copper ore. Containing Gold.	Plumbago Silver Ore ..	Native Silver. Sulphide of Silver. Brittle Silver.
Ores of Sand ..	Magnetic.	Tin Ore ..	Oxide of Tin. Tin Pyrites.
Ores of Iron ..	Specular Iron of Red Hematite. Brown Iron Ore.		

Alloys of all kinds, including Bronze, Gun, Bell, Speculum Metals, &c.
All Metals in their various stages of manufacture.

Non-Metallic Substances.

Lignites. Mineral resin. Coal.	Peat. Charcoal.	Sulphur Native. Do. from Pyrites.
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Alkalies, Earths, and their Compounds.

Alum. Borax. Baryta, Sulphate of Potash, Carbonate of Magnesite. Sal Ammoniac.	Soap. Soda, Nitrate of Soda, Carbonate of Saltpetre. Salt.	Salt Rock. Alabaster. Calc spar. Chalk. Dolomite.
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Materials used in the Manufacture of Glass Pottery and Earthenware.

Sand. Chalk. Soda, Carbonate of Potash, Carbonate of Gypsum. Salt, common. Do. Rock. Lime. Clays. Do. Glazing.	Clays. Fine. Do. Pipe. Do. Ball. Do. White tough. Clay, Blue Ball. Quartz. Arsenic. Antimony. Borax. Barytes.	Copper. Chromium. Gold. Iron. Manganese, Oxide of Silver. Saltpetre. Flints. Alum.
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Stones and Mineral Substances for Building Implements and Decoration.

Granite, Green. Granites for Building and Ornamental Architecture. Porphyries. Slates. Lime for Building. Limestones compact. Marbles. Sandstones. Serpentine.	Ochres. Ochre, Red (Jaugry). Do. dark sand light, Red. Indian red Venetian red, light red, Orange, Brown, Yellow. Ochre, Yellow. Lithomarge. Bole or red Earth. Umber.	Earth, Green. Oil Stones. Corundum. Emery. Sand for polishing Gold. Sand, Red. Grind Stones. Honestones. Grindstones of lac.
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Precious Stones.

Agates. Amethysts. Acqua Marines. Cat's-eyes. Diamond sand and breccia. Diamonds. Garnet Sand. Garnets.	Jet. Jade. Jasper. Opals. Ruby. Sapphire. Spinel. Topaz.	Quartz, Crystalline white. Do. smoky. Schorl. Soapstone. Potstone. Stratite. Talc. Mica.
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NOTE.—The various stages and changes produced in the adaptation of these raw materials to finished Manufactures, should be fully exemplified by Specimens and detailed information, recorded agreeably to enclosure No. 2.

IRRIGATION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Suits—Iyyalore Channel—Kattuputtur.

To

The Acting Collector of

Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para 1.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd January with an original document herewith returned purporting to be the Decree passed by the Judge of Salem in the suit filed by the Mootahdar of Cautoopootoor, and which tho' unauthenticated the Board presume to be a genuine Paper.

2. Under that decision it is decreed by the Judge that the widening of the Channel by the officers of Government was more than its original object required and that the Plaintiff was entitled to damages for the extent of ground rendered unfit for cultivation by the heaping of the earth excavated from the water course—the extent of damage for one year's cultivation is awarded at Rupees 70, and it is further decreed that the officers of Government shall restore things to their original condition, unless they prefer that this shall be done by the Court at their expense.

3. On a consideration of the circumstances of the case and of the decree before them, the Board are not disposed to recommend that the cause should be carried in appeal before a higher Court, and they desire me to state that it would seem more advisable that the matter should be adjusted with reference to the decision of the Zillah Court either by a yearly reduction in the permanent Beriz of the Mootah to the extent of injury ascertained to have been committed on the Plaintiff's lands, or by a removal of the earth as directed by the Court with a view to restore things to their original Position, whichever arrangement may seem most conducive to the interests of Government.

4. If necessary you will be pleased to place yourself in communication with the Mootahdar, in order to arrange an amicable settlement, and in reporting the arrangement made it is requested that an authenticated copy of the decree of the Zillah Judge may be forwarded for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
(torn) *th February 1839.*

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

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Suits—Iyyalore Channel.

To

The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

The Board of Revenue having brought under the consideration of Government the circumstances connected with the Decree passed against the Collector of Trichinopoly in the action brought against Mr. Blair and others by the Mootahdars of Cautoopootoor, I am now directed to transmit to you the annexed copy of an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 28th May conveying the resolution adopted in this case.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having declined to authorize any further proceedings on account of Government in the matter at issue, it will of course be necessary as suggested in your letter of the 8th April to replace the effodiated earth and to restore the channel to its former dimensions agreeably with the decision of the Zillah Judge. You will be pleased, accordingly, to take the necessary steps for this purpose and report the expense incurred thereby for sanction hereafter.

3. You will not fail to observe that Government have resolved to hold Mr. Blair responsible for the expense that will have to be incurred in giving effect to the decree of the Court.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
3rd June 1839.

Despd. 7th June 1839.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 28th May 1839.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 2nd May 1839 No. 190).

Para 1.—In the case brought to notice in the foregoing letter it would appear that the Officers of Government have appropriated to public purposes land unquestionably belonging to the Plaintiffs without their concurrence and notwithstanding their strenuous opposition, and as under these circumstances there would not seem to be any chance of a successful appeal from the decision of the Zillah Court, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is unwilling to authorize one to be made on account of Government.

2. His Lordship in Council considers that Mr. Blair the late Collector of Trichinopoly is much to blame in commencing and continuing the work of widening the Iyaloor channel under the circumstances adverted to above: and as the suit instituted in the Zillah Court of Salem has been decided against him he will of course be held responsible for the expenses which will have to be incurred in giving effect to the decree of that Court.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) H. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

(A true copy).

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

To

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para 1.—Having lately received a letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly transmitting extract from the Proceedings of the Board dated 23rd April relative to the decree passed against me as Collector of Trichinopoly, in an action brought against me and others by the Mootahdars of Cautoopootoor, and calling upon me, by order of the Board, to remit to him the sum of Rupees 2,681-15-1, the amount of the expenses incurred by Government in the excavation of the Iyaloor channel, I beg leave to submit the following observations for the consideration of the Board, with the hope, that should they appear reasonable the Board will do me the favor to recommend to Government, that I should be relieved from the demand now made against me.

2. In the first place, I cannot but regret that it should have been deemed unavailing to appeal against the decision of the Zillah Court of Salem, which I must consider to have been passed on totally insufficient grounds.

3. In passing judgment on what the Court considers the main question in the suit, vizt., whether the widening of the channel in question was necessary to give the Village of Iyaloor the same degree of benefit as was afforded by the original plan of the channel, the Court give it as their opinion, that the act of widening the channel instead of deepening it, was calculated, not merely to maintain, but was calculated to improve the original benefit. The Court accordingly having deputed two ameens to examine the dimension of the channel above and below the disputed tract, assume its original breadth to have been $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cote, and adjudge the difference between that, and the extent of the bank removed, to have been an illegal encroachment on the Defendant's land.

4. On this point I would beg to observe that in my answer, I had stated the heavy losses sustained by the villages for whose benefit the channel in question was originally made, as well as shown the loss of Revenue to Government, in consequence of the defective state of the channel. It is clear, therefore, that it was *not* with the view of extending the cultivation that work was undertaken, but solely for the purpose of restoring it to its original state.

5. It must be obvious also, that the channel did, not many years ago, furnish sufficient water for the land that is now thrown out of cultivation, and as it is admitted that the level of the channel has not become raised (owing to the bed having, as is usual, been cleared of sand when necessary) there can be no question that one cause of the diminished supply of water in the channel has been the gradual filling up of its sides.

6. This process is constantly taking place in artificial channels where there is no strong current. It is caused by the growth of Durbah grass and bushes on the banks, and the falling in of the earth thrown up on the banks in clearing out the bed, but in very many instances, it is occasioned, as is well known to all Revenue Officers in Trichinopoly, by the actual encroachments of the Ryots on the beds of channels, which they effect by first planting Durbah grass, and gradually filling up the space with soil.

7. There was not a year during my Collectorship in Trichinopoly that I had not to remove such encroachments, and the injury they cause to the irrigating channels is incalculable. I have not the smallest doubt that it could have been proved if necessary, that similar encroachments have from time to time been made on the Iyaloor channel, the banks of which have been cultivated by Picottahs, up to the very brink of the channel.

8. With respect to the original width of the channel, I deny the justice of assuming the measurement of the Court Ameens as decisive in the point.

9. There is not a channel in the District that has an unvarying breadth throughout its whole course it varies according to the nature of the soil and other circumstances, it was therefore, incorrect, allowing the grounds of the decree to be just, to take the present dimensions at any given spot as the original width of the whole channel. On this point, the opinion of Revenue Officers of the district ought to have been taken, if the records of the district afforded no information as to original breadth of the Channel.

10. But another ground on which I feel persuaded a successful appeal might have been made against the judgment of the Court, is the following—that in the decree no allowance whatever is made by the Court for the Pudoogay, or space on either side of the channel, although in my answer I assert that it was the invariable practice to reserve such a space for heaping the effodiated earth when a channel is originally constructed, and also for depositing the mud and sand taken out on the annual clearing of the bed. There is not a channel in the Trichinopoly District in which this space is not reserved, and it must be manifest, that without such a rule, no channel could be cleared out without Government being liable to a prosecution for encroachment on the lands bordering the channel.

11. The very fact of the Mootahdar having cultivated the land up to the *very edge* of the channel, proves that he must have removed the soil originally heaped on the banks, the space occupied by which, he now with characteristic holdings, claims as his own.

12. This fact was also clearly pointed out in my rejoinder, and had the Court thought fit to apply for information as to the Custom of the district in such cases, they could not have given the judgment they have done.

13. If therefore it can be proved as I have no hesitation in affirming can be done that every channel possesses by immemorial custom its pudoogay, a space on either side for heaping up soil, then so much of the decree as requires that the channel shall be restored to the condition it was in previous to the late work, is unjust, for if the earth lately effodiated has been deposited beyond the regulated limits for the Pudoogay, the object of the decree can be accomplished simply by the removal of the earth.

14. The whole merit if the case, however, turns upon the question, as to whether the Government do, or do not possess the right of enlarging a channel when once made, for the public good.

15. The argument the Court make use of is this, that although Government has a right to keep up a channel in its original state of efficiency, which is implied, the Court state, by the very existence of the Channel, yet they may not enlarge the said channel to *improve* the property depending upon it, without the consent of those whose property would by so doing be infringed on.

16. To this I reply, that the whole object of the proposed work was not to *improve* property, but to bring again under cultivation land that had become waste, and to restore the channel to its original state of efficiency. But the absurdity of the supposition that Government has not the right to enlarge a channel when once made, either for the improvement of property, or for its restoration to its original condition, as in the case in question, must, I think, be sufficiently evident.

17. It was incumbent at all events on the Court in expressing so moved an opinion to show some rule or precedent for its decision.
Pages 422 to 433.—A.G. Selvabushanam.

18. If the opinion of the Court be correct on this point all further improvement of Channels must be at an end, as the obstinacy with which Ryots in general object to any work, which tends to the benefit of their neighbours, is

well known to Revenue Officers. The question therefore becomes one of considerable importance as regards the Government Revenue, and the general interests of the people in Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and all other districts in which lands are irrigated by Artificial channels.

19. In proof that a contrary opinion to that pronounced by the Court has hitherto been held by the Revenue authorities in Trichinopoly, and I conclude, also by the Board of Revenue, numerous instances could be cited, of channels enlarged for the improvement of property, for which acts, according to the judgment of the Court of Salem, the Collector is now liable to prosecution for damages.

20. I would further beg to remark on this point, that if the argument of the Court is correct as regards public channels, the same reasoning must equally apply to high roads. In which case, in the construction of the new road from Mangalore to Mercara, I have become liable to prosecution for damages wherever the old road (the line of which in many places has been allowed has been enlarged beyond its original width, thereby encroaching on the adjoining land, but where the road has been carried over an entirely new line, the owners of the land through which that part of it has been cut, must submit to accept the compensation awarded for the damage sustained. Such would seem the legitimate reference to be deduced from the reasoning of the Court, and I would beg respectfully to submit to the Board whether it is either just or reasonable.

21. Having shown I trust to the satisfaction of the Board that there is sufficient reason for disputing the correctness of the Court's decision on legal grounds, I will proceed to offer a few remarks on the equity of the case, in respect to which, I feel confident, I was fully justified in recommending the prosecution of the work in question.

22. On the one hand I have seen with much regret a great part of what was once the richest and most fertile maganum in the whole district, become waste, many substantial Ryots reduced to poverty, and the Government Revenue fallen off no less a sum than 33,422-12-10 in 10 years; on the other hand, there was a renter of Government land pertinaciously opposing a work intended to restore the abovementioned Maganum to its original state of fertility, although offered, according to the established custom of the Country, full compensation for any loss he might sustain through the proposed work.

23. I would here beg leave to remark, that if the law in force in England in regard to public roads be considered any guide in the question, it expressly sanctions the widening, enlarging or diverting high ways for the convenience and benefit of the public, and in case of the owners of the land through which the road passes refusing to come to any agreement, the work is nevertheless carried on, and the amount of recompense to be made, assessed by a Jury. I would ask, therefore, are the rights of a petty Renter of Government land to be held more sacred than those of an English landholder? or is there any thing peculiar in this case, by which Government is debarred from exercising a right it has put in force in such numerous instances, namely, that of appropriating private land for public purposes?

24. In recommending the work in question for the sanction of the Board, I was guided solely by a desire for the improvement of the district entrusted to my charge, and a regard to the interests of Government. The measure had been fully considered by myself and the Civil Engineer of the Division, it was in accordance with the established custom of the district, and the only means by which the evil to be remedied, could be effected, without incurring so enormous an expense as to render the attainment of the object hopeless. I should therefore have felt it a culpable neglect of my public duty as a servant of Government, if I had not acted as I did.

25. Such being the case, I certainly could not anticipate, that the right of Government previously undisputed, would be set aside by the Decree of a Court, without a reference to any existing law on the matter in dispute, or even calling

for a single evidence to prove the custom of the country, as explained in my answer to the Plaintiff.

26. In short, it was impossible to suppose that so preposterous a position could ever be maintained, as that a large community should be compelled to submit to an annual loss of about 3,433 Rupees, not to mention the sacrifice of Government Revenue, because an individual (renting land of Government) refused to allow a certain portion of the banks of a channel, yielding at most 70 Rupees a year to be appropriated by Government, compensation being given to him for the damage sustained.

27. If I have succeeded in showing sufficient grounds for impugning the decision of the Court in the matter at issue, I trust the Board will consider the question of sufficient importance to take the necessary measures for establishing the right of Government, as well in this particular instance, as in all future disputes of a similar nature, as otherwise it is clear that both the interests of the people and of Government will be constantly liable to suffer.

28. As concerns myself, I have only in conclusion to observe, that if on a further consideration of the whole case, the Board should be of opinion that I acted wrong in recommending and carrying on the work in question, I shall readily submit to their judgment. But if on the contrary it should appear, that under the circumstances of the case, my acts were justified by the custom of the country, I trust, that although the prescribed period for appealing against the Court's decision, is now past, yet in consideration of my having been absent from the country at the time the decree was passed, and unable therefore, to offer any thing in my own justification, the Board will deem it but fair to recommend to Government, that I should be relieved from the demand that has been made against me for the expense of excavating the channel, as well as for the costs of the suit, amounting to Rupees 159-8-0 which sum I have already remitted to the Collector of Trichinopoly as required by that officer under the orders of the Board.

MANGALORE,
15th June, 1840. }

(Signed) H. M. BLAIR.

(A true copy)

(Signed) [Illegible],
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

No. 32.

To,

The Chief Secretary to
Government.

SIR,

Para 1.—I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will submit for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying correspondence with the Collector of Trichinopoly relative to a Suit brought by one Vithalingum Pandarum in the Auxiliary Court of Trichinopoly for the recovery of certain Mannium land, in which suit the late Collector Mr. Blair was originally included as a Defendant.

2. The mannium, of which the land under litigation forms a portion, consisting of 1 Cawny of Poonjah land in the Village of Cullagum and 3 Cawnies of Poonjah in the Village of Aumanoor, is entered in the Village accounts as

having been granted by a former Zemindar of Arrealore to Mahalinga Pundarum and is not included in the present Zemindary Mahalinga Pundarum left two sons Ramalingam Pundarum and Devaroy Pundarum, the former of whom left one son Mootea Pundarum who died without issue, and the latter died leaving two sons Arunachella Pundarum and Vythelingum Pundarum. The former of these is deceased, and the latter is the Plaintiff in the suit referred to, and sole lineal heir of the original Grantee of the Maunium.

3. The suit is brought by the Plaintiff to recover $2\frac{1}{2}$ es. in Aunanoor from the Stalladars of a Pagoda who have obtained possession thereof on a deed of Gift alleged to have been executed to them by Mootea Pundarum son of Ramalinga Pundarum.

4. Upon a Petition being presented to Mr. Blair that officer is stated to have decided that the Plaintiff should be put in possession of so much of the Maunium as would have descended to him by inheritance and that the rest should be considered as having lapsed to Government.

5. The case was again brought before the late Collector Mr. Ogilvie, who confirmed Plaintiff in the share adjudged him by Mr. Blair but decided that the rest of the Maunium should be transferred to the Pagoda, in whose possession it appears at present to remain.

6. The Plaintiff asserting his right to the entire Maunium, instituted a suit for the recovery of the portion assigned to the Pagoda, and at first included Mr. Blair as a Defendant, but has subsequently moved the Court to withdraw his name.

7. The present Collector Mr. Onslow entertaining strong doubts of the validity of the Grant under which the Maunium is held exempt from assessment, and being of opinion that as an assignment for the support of a learned man, it comes within the scope of Regulation IV of 1831, is desirous of being authorized by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to investigate the suit as the only course by which the rights of the state to the land, if any exist, can be secured now that the name of the Collector has been withdrawn from the list of Defendants, and he has induced the assistant Judge to suspend Proceedings until orders have been received on his reference.

8. The information which Mr. Onslow is able to afford on the subject of the original Grant is insufficient for the formation of a judgement as to its validity. For this purpose an inspection of the Documents possessed by the Parties, which are stated to have been filed before the auxiliary Court, appears absolutely necessary, and as it is stated, that a view of them cannot be obtained or any claim the Government may have, effectually asserted, unless the adjudication of the cause is left with the Collector, the Board adverting to the decision of Mr. Blair who would seem to have seen the documents and the strong representations of Mr. Onslow, would recommend the adoption of this course if it be considered legal. On this point they beg to observe that in so far as the Maunium was granted for the support of a learned man, they consider that it belongs to the class of charitable allowances specified in Section II of Regulation IV of 1831, but as it was not conferred by the Governor in Council they entertain doubts whether it is embraced within the scope of that Regulation.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
27th January 1840.

(Signed) R. D. PARKER,
Acting Secretary.

Extract from the minutes of Consultation dated 11th February 1840.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having given his attentive consideration to the above letter and correspondence which accompanied it, is of opinion that as the land in question was not according to the statement

of the Board of Revenue granted by any Government, the case does not come within the scope of either Regulation IV of 1831 or Act XXXI of 1836. His Lordship in Council sees no grounds upon which the Collector of Trichinopoly can interfere with the suit, though there is nothing to prevent his taking measures for attaching and assessing the land if it is held under an invalid grant.

(Signed) [Illegible],
Chief Secretary

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th February 1840.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing extract from the Minutes of Consultation of Government and of the Board's letter to which it relates be furnished for the information and guidance of the Collector of Trichinopoly with reference to the correspondence which has passed with his office on the subject.

Under the opinion expressed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council it appears advisable, that the Collector, if he thinks there are sufficient grounds to doubt the validity of the Grant for the land in question, should demand the production of the Deeds and sunnuds under which they are held exempt from tax as authorized by Section IX Regulation XXXI of 1802 and in the event of an inspection of them confirming him in his idea of their invalidity, he should submit the sunnuds with the grounds of his opinion for the consideration of the Board.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) [Illegible],
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th August 1846.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 25th June 1846.

(Here enter No. 79).

Under the circumstances represented the Board resolve to inform the Petitioner that he should first apply to the Tondaman Rajah, and obtain his consent to the construction of the Corumboo at its new site. After the application has been made, should any unreasonable opposition be offered, the Collector of Trichinopoly, in communication with the Resident of Poodoorcottah, will be pleased to take measures for settling the matter.

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on Petition No. 799 of 1846.

Petitioner is directed in the first instance to apply to the Tondaman Rajah and obtain his concurrence in the construction of the Corumboo at its new site, should he afterwards experience any difficulties, Petitioner may bring them to the notice of the Collector of Trichinopoly.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) [Illegible],
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Irrigation.

No. 1476.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 29th July 1858.

Read the following letter from Major E. LAWFORD, Superintending Engineer Southern Circle, in charge of Central Office P.W.; to W. H. BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, dated 14th June 1858, No. 1108.

SIR,

In their orders of the 9th February 1857 No. 286, the Government directed that on the termination of the Official year a report should be submitted of the working of the system of managing the Channels of the Laulgoody Talook in Trichinopoly, by means of a paid establishment instead of by the old method of requiring the Ryots to send labourers to form the temporary Dam at the head, and execute other minor works necessary for maintaining the supply.

2. Two reports and copies of correspondence have been forwarded by the District Engineer, the first of which dated 1st December 1857 No. 1045, shews the state of the supply immediately after the subsidence of the river Cauvery in November, as no increase of its volume occurred afterwards, and it will appear that the quantity turned into the channels was then ample for all the lands under irrigation, but the District Engineer complains that this advantage was to a very great extent neutralized, by the waste of water caused by the illegal acts of the Ryots in drawing off more than they require for the lands near the upper part of the channels, leaving the lower villages almost if not quite dry.

3. Lieutenant Ryves shews that the whole supply of the Peravully channel was at the date of his letter 50,000 cubic yards per hour, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards per cawny for the 11,000 cawnies of direct irrigation besides 5,000 cawnies of land watered by surplus; or taking an average of the whole, the lands received $3\frac{1}{8}$ cubic yards per cawny throughout.

4. But the Peravully channel has 130 sluices each capable of discharging 21 cubic yards per hour per cawny for the land it waters, so that if the whole of these were opened the discharge would be 231,000 cubic yards per hour, or more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the entire supply.

5. Thus the necessity of regulating and controlling the supply to the several villages is fully apparent; and so long as the charge of the works is vested in the District Engineer, it devolves on that Officer to point out the difficulties which attend the conservancy, and this Lieutenant Ryves has clearly done, but he has further brought forward a scheme for enlarging the channel establishment based on the principle that the labour only should be paid for by the Ryots, while the cost of supervision with a degree of Police authority to be vested in the establishment should be charged to Government.

6. Lieutenant Ryves also proposes* that the labour establishment instead of being maintained at a fixed amount throughout the year, should be made to vary with the season, so as to bring a larger number of workmen to perform the more urgent repairs etc., and avoid retaining any in idleness when their services are unnecessary.

7. The first of these propositions does not appear to me tenable at present, and I am not prepared on my present information to recommend any increase to the channel establishment involving Government expenditure, but I certainly consider that the servants maintained for conservancy purposes shall be recognized as belonging to the State and so far entrusted with Police power as to be enabled to seize and hand over to the proper authority any persons detected

*Letter dated 31st May 1858, No. 212, paras. 4, 5 and 6.

in trespassing on public rights. In short I would place the fixed conservancy establishment on the same footing as the Railway servants and give them a similar badge.

8. I also entirely concur in Lieutenant Ryves' suggestion that the labourers shall only be fixed monthly, and that the District Engineer, shall be empowered to determine the number to be employed and their rates of wages, provided the annual sum of Rupees 4,000 be not exceeded.

9. It is satisfactory to observe that the Collector appears to concur generally in the opinion of the District Engineer, that the new system has had a favorable result, and it can hardly be doubted that this will be still more apparent as the people become accustomed to its operation, and find that the object of relieving the land owners from the burden of maintaining the supply of water has been attained, without any sacrifice of advantages to which they have a just claim.

10. That the system is as yet confined to one Talook is a disadvantage by creating doubts of its permanence, and I think that great benefit would arise from the general introduction of the water cess, not only in the Trichinopoly District but throughout the Presidency, though in a gradual manner.

11. The subject however is one of considerable difficulty and can only be fairly treated by proceeding from one established fact to another, guiding our proceedings by experience, and with this view I have great satisfaction in recording my belief in the success of the trial made in Laulgoody Talook.

12. I beg to append for the information of Government the original papers marginally noted.

13. It may perhaps add to the force of the opinion I have now expressed, to submit the accompanying* original address and translation forwarded through the District Engineer by a considerable number of the land-owners of Laulgoody expressing their satisfaction with the new system of management, and though I dare not affirm that this is the universal feeling, I believe it to be perfectly unbiassed.

No. 1045, dated 1st December 1857, from District Engineer.

1 Report on Irrigation, dated 30th November 1857.

1 Statement.

No. 1339, dated 27th January 1858, from District Engineer.

No. 311, dated 9th December 1857, from Collector.

No. 1120, dated 19th December 1857, from District Engineer.

No. 327, dated 29th December 1857, from Collector.

No. 1174, dated 30th December 1857, from District Engineer.

No. 10, dated 7th January 1858, from Collector.

No. 1213, dated 10th January 1858, from District Engineer.

1 Report on establishment.

1 Memorandum on the nature, strength and annual cost of establishment.

No. 153, dated 25th May 1858, from District Engineer.

* 1 Tamil Mazuriamah from Meerassidars.

1 Translation of do. do.

No. 212, dated 31st May 1858, from District Engineer.

Letter from Lieutenant J. G. Ryves, District Engineer, Trichinopoly, to Colonel C. E. Faber, Chief Engineer, dated Govurthanacoody, 1st December 1857, No. 1045.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to submit the following report on the present state of the supply to the Peroovally and Iyen Charnels of the Laulgoody Talook in this District, with the view of keeping you informed of the manner in which those branches of the duty of the Department which affect the revenue are performed in this District.

2. With reference to paras. 14 to 18 inclusive, I beg to recommend that the channel establishment paid for by the Ryots (which is now in existence) should be employed solely in the manual labor of constructing corumboos, planting shrubs and trees, naunul, &c., &c., and that a separate establishment of Channel Police for the distribution of water, apprehension of trespasses and prevention of injury and waste be organized. 5, 1st Class and 15,

2nd Class Peons for each of the two large Channels and 1, 1st Class and 3, 2nd Class peons to each of the Channels (3) named in the margin* would I think be sufficient, or in all 13, 1st Class and 39, 2nd Class at a monthly cost of Rupees 234.

3. In case this proposition should meet with your approval and be submitted to Government I append a Memo. contrasting the cost of the Lalgoody Irrigation Establishment, as it would be with the proposed addition with the cost of the model establishment of Colonel Baird Smith as quoted in his report to Government of India on the subject of the Cheyaâr Establishment.

REPORT ON IRRIGATION IN LAULGOODY TALOOK, TRICHINOPOLY.

After the rain freshes which occurred in the last week of October, the Cauvery continued to be tolerably full until the 10th Instant, when it began to fall steadily, until on the 15th Instant the water spread of the river at the upper Annicut receded from the Dam leaving one massive sheet of sand extending from the Seringham point to the north wing of the north branch of the Annicut and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of it in the up-stream direction.

2. As soon as the fall of the river was found to be confirmed, continuous operations were commenced by the channel establishment on the Corumboo at the head in the Amoor limits.

3. The set of the river was found to be favorable and one large Caalagum 200 yards broad was closed by the 22nd Instant, and a second smaller one on the 29th; beyond this a large sand bank extends obliquely across and up the stream to a distance of about half a mile, the depth at the head is now 4 feet.

4. With the Corumboo thus constructed we maintain in the Peroovally Channel a depth of water of from 2 feet 6" to 3 feet and in the Iyen Voikkaul a depth of 2 feet 9 inches; In the former channel the volume of water is now 50,000 cubic yards per hour, in the latter about 60,000.

5. The duty required from the first mentioned quantity of water is to irrigate 11,000 cawnies direct and 5,000 cawnies by the surplus from the above 11,000 collected in and carried on by the Pungoonny, we have therefore $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards per hour per cawny and an allowance of one half for use and waste.

6. The 60,000 cubic yards per hour passing down the Iyen Voikkaul have to irrigate 9,500 cawnies direct besides 3,000 cawnies by means of the surplus from the above collected into the Mallatar and Kadavoi channels: in this channel therefore, we maintain a supply at the rate of 6 cubic yards per cawny with an allowance of 66 per cent. for use and waste.

7. On an average of the whole Talook, the supply is at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards per cawny with an allowance of 60 per cent. for waste in the surpluses, and evaporation and absorption on the fields: this is a most liberal supply, and it is even more so than these figures make it appear, for the entire area of Nunjah is not all under cultivation at one time except for a week or two just after the Sumbah crop has been planted and before the 1st Kar crop has been cut, this period is now past, the Kar crop is being reaped and the Sumbah is from 10 to 20 days old. Hence the area which will require irrigation from this date is made up of the 2nd crop lands and the Sumbah. The deduction on account of Kar crop lands not cultivated a second time may I believe be taken at least one-fourth, this would leave an area of about 16,000 cawnies direct and 5,000 cawnies surplus irrigation and the supply on this is at the rate of 7 cubic yards per cawny with 70 per cent. for loss.

8. This is nearly double what is absolutely required for the irrigation of a crop of paddy; nevertheless, so much water is wasted by the Ryots, in spite of the exertions of the coolies of the channel establishment, that the lands of the eastern villages are badly supplied and in some instances are altogether without water.

9. This waste of water has occurred year after year, and I may here state as an instance of its results that a remission of Rupees 13,000 was granted last Fusly on crops which withered for want of water under the Peroovally channel.

10. The Laulgoody Channel's establishment is now thus employed:

1 At the Corumboo	30 coolies + Head coolies.
2 Nadukarai Naat Voikkaul and its Corumboo	10 do. and 1 maistry.
3 Iyen Voikkaul watching sluices and distribution of water	10 do. do. do.
4 Peroovally do. do.	10 do. do. do.

11. On the Peroovally channel, these 10 men have to watch upwards of one hundred and thirty sluices along a length of 30 miles, and the work on the Iyen Voikkaul is about the same.

12. Every one of the 130 sluices of the Peroovally channel discharges when quite open (on an average of the whole number) 21 cubic yards per cawny per hour for the area of land irrigated by it. It is therefore indispensable that every one should be two-thirds closed (more especially those sluices east of the trunk) in order that none should be left without water.

13. To effect this, planks are put in by the channel-coolies, but always as soon as his back is turned and sometimes by force and in defiance of his remonstrances, the Ryots concerned reopen the sluice.

14. The coolies of the establishment have no authority; the nomenclature adopted—the fact that they are paid by the Ryots—the indirect, uncertain, protracted mode of bringing offenders to punishment—the inadequacy of the punishment even when an offender is convicted—all these causes tend to render the establishment ineffective, as a means of regulating the distribution of water.

15. To illustrate my meaning in asserting that the punishments are inadequate, I will put the following case;

* This is the average area irrigated by each sluice west of Trunk road.
† Average discharge of a Peroovally sluice is 650 cu. yards per hour.

two or three ryots manage to keep a sluice (irrigating 30* cawnies of their land) open for a week in defiance of Channel-Maistry, this sluice would discharge† about 109,000 cubic yards

in that time, the 30 cawnies should in that time receive 25,000 cubic yards, the Ryots in this case would be guilty of wasting by trespass 84,000 cubic yards, worth at least 29 Rupees even in a reservoir, and far more in a channel, for it should be remembered that this quantity of flowing water would during that week keep 120 cawnies of Nunjah well watered, and that that area being for that period left perhaps without water, its crop would be probably lost.

16. At the time of writing, trespass or rather theft of this nature is going on all along the Peroovally and Iyen Channels, and is only feebly and inadequately resisted by the inefficient establishment at my disposal.

17. I therefore have to state unreservedly, that with my present means it is impossible to ensure a fair supply of water to all, and that under the present conditions it is more than probable that at least one-third of the area to be irrigated will suffer from want of water, and that on one-sixth there will be complete loss of crop.

18. By a good Corumboo we pour in a very ample supply of water far more than enough for every square yard of Nunjah land in the Laulgoody Talook, yet by the trespasses of the Ryots our efforts are rendered unavailing, and much

private property and public revenue will be lost by crops withering, for want of the water which we supply in such abundance.*

DISTRICT ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
GOVURTHANACOODY,
30th November 1857.

(Signed) J. G. RYVES, Lieutenant,
District Engineer.

* NOTE.—But this fact of abundance may perhaps be questioned and the rates per cawny which I assert to be more than ample may be objected to as insufficient. On this point it will be sufficient to state that from 800 to 900,000 cubic yards of water per hour are now passing the Cauvery Dam, this quantity of water has to irrigate all the Nunjah lands in Tanjore which are under cultivation on this date, probably 60,000 Vaylies or 300,000 cawnies, so that if as much water per cawny be used in Tanjore as we have now available in Laulgoody, i.e., 7 cubic yards per cawny per hour, the Tanjore cultivators would have to economize their water so that the whole volume should be used once two-thirds of it twice, one-third of it three times and one-sixth in four times, such economy is barely practicable; so it may be asserted that in Tanjore they have not at this time more than 7 cubic yards and probably not more than five cubic yards per cawny per hour.

Contrasting the Establishments for the conservancy, &c. of irrigation Canals as proposed in Laulgoody and as now existing, with the same in the North-West-Provinces as instanced by Colonel Baird Smith.

			Laulgoody.	Baird Smith's instances.
1	Area within which the channels are comprised	Square miles	120	1,600
2	Extreme distance between head works and last irrigation	Miles	50	
3	Number of sluices of distribution		320	
4	do. other small masonry works, probably about.		120	
5	Length of main supply canals		110	140
6	Area irrigated	Cawnies	32,000	1,50,000
7	Volume of water per hour	Cubic yards	1,35,000	1,50,000
8	Revenue	Rupces	2,40,000	8,00,000
9	Water-rate or portion of revenue due to the canals of irrigation		1,12,000	2,50,000
10	Cost of proposed establishments including the cess paid by Ryots		7,350	
	do. do. per cubic yard of water per hour	Rs.	0—0—10½	
	do. do. per mile of canal	Rs.	66½	
	do. do. per cent. on water-rate		6½	
11	Cost of establishment charged to Government excluding all local funds	Rs.	3350	1,28,000
	do. do. per cubic yard of water per hour	Rs.	0—0—4½	0—1—4
	do. do. per mile of canal	Rs.	30½	90
	do. do. per cent. on water rate		3	5½

DISTRICT ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
GOVURTHANACOODY,
1st December 1857.

(Signed) J. G. RYVES, Lieut.,
District Engineer.

Letter from Lieutenant J. G. Ryves, District Engineer, Trichinopoly; to Colonel C. E. Faber, Chief Engineer, dated Trichinopoly, 27th January 1858, No. 1339.

SIR,

With reference to Extract from the Proceedings of Chief Engineer, No. 5867, under date 11th December, and 6417 of the 6th Instant, I do myself the honor to submit the enclosed correspondence† on the subject of an irrigation establishment for the channels of the Laulgoody Talook in this District, together with a Memorandum on the nature and strength and annual cost of an establishment suitable to the wants of the Talook.

† No. 311, 9th December 1857, from Collector.
do. 1120, 19th do. to do.
do. 327, 29th do. from do.
do. 1174, 30th do. to do.
do. 10, 7th January 1858 from do.
do. 1213, 10th do. to do.

Letter from J. Bird, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, to Lieutenant J. G. Ryves, District Engineer, Trichinopoly, dated 9th December 1857, No. 311.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the copy of your report addressed to the Chief Engineer on the subject of the Laulgoody channels and the management of the conservancy establishment, forwarded with your letter No. 1044, of date the 2nd Instant.

2. I have carefully read and considered your paper on the irrigation of this Talook. Your statements and remarks have my full concurrence, especially in reference to the number of sluices in the Peroovally channel causing an unnecessary expenditure of water. And your observations also regarding the waste of water by the Ryots are both just and true.

3. On the receipt of your letter I issued very strong orders to the Tahsildar to proceed up the length of the Peroovally, and by every means put a stop to this waste of water.

4. From my experience of former years, I am not inclined to take quite so serious a view as expressed in the latter part of your report, of an impending failure of water. Your exertions and arrangements for turning out water will be successful, and I have courage to expect a fall of rain before the end of the present month of December, and this will materially lighten your labours and quiet your anxieties.

Letter from Lieutenant J. G. Ryves, District Engineer, Trichinopoly, to J. Bird, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Sirthoor Tope, 19th December 1857, No. 1120.

SIR,

With reference to the subject of the correspondence noted in the margin† the state of the irrigation works in Laulgoody and the means for ensuring their efficient action, I have the honor to hand you a copy of an Extract

from the Proceedings of the Chief Engineer, No. 5867, under date 11th December 1857.

2. You have already been so good as to express your full concurrence with the views stated in my report dated 1st December 1857, and I trust that the means I propose as a remedy for some of the evils will likewise meet with your support.

3. It is very desirable that the number of the sluices of discharge be reduced, but this will be attended with considerable difficulty, as much opposition from the cultivators may be expected, and in any case will occupy some years in carrying out, unless a special order of Government be obtained on the subject.

4. I shall be obliged by your informing me whether the Ryots could offer any legal opposition to the closing of sluices.

5. In the meanwhile, I propose not to rebuild sluices which may be washed away, nor to build any new ones west of Samiaveram on the Peroovally, and west of the Cusbah on the Iyen Voikal; the lands whose sluices may happen to fall into ruins, can always be easily supplied with water by adapting the nearest large sluice (by means of a rear basin and a channel) to its irrigation.

6. Part of the subject (and by no means an unimportant part) is the fixing a well-defined border on each side of every main channel, and I shall be obliged by your stating what you would consider a moderate allowance. I am of

T.—48

opinion that 4 yards on the higher side and 8 yards on the lower side is the least width necessary; this might suffice for channels like the two branches of the Iyen and the Pungoonny, but for the Peroovally we should require 12 yards on the lower side, and for the Iyen Voikal west of Yesanay Coray, at least as much.

7. The bank of the latter between the head sluice and Trunk road, is also the Colcroon bank, and falls under the class of river banks and Padoogays.

Letter from J. Bird, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, to Lieutenant J. G. Ryves, District Engineer, Trichinopoly, dated 29th December 1857, No. 327.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter No. 1120, of date the 19th Instant, received by me on the 23rd of this month, as also to the correspondence referred to by you in this communication: and in reference likewise to Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works, No. 5867, dated the 11th December 1857, and 6129, under date the 22nd Idem, I have the honor to furnish you with my opinion on your proposal, that, the Superintending servants of the Laulgoody channel conservancy, should be an extra charge upon the Government.

2. I regret it is not in my power to concur in your opinion, that, the original organization of the establishment contemplated the payment of either the Superintendent or Monegars by the Government. On the contrary, every servant was to be entertained and paid out of the cess assets, and Government were not to contribute. And I would submit, that, when the scheme was first mooted, it was not thought the Corumboo and channel servants would be placed under the Department of Public Works, but that the whole should work as heretofore under the Collector and the Tahsildar of the Talook.

3. The transfer of supervision however was made, and I can see no reason why the control should not be directed under the District Engineer and his subordinates, without additional aid.

4. But be this view correct or otherwise, I am not prepared to consider, that, the present Police Establishment of the Laulgoody Talook is inadequate to protect the conservancy servants in the performance of their duties, and I trust I may aver we have never opposed, but on the contrary supported them.

5. I would beg to draw attention to Circular No. 118, of 1857-58, Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Engineer under date the 23rd September 1857, furnishing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation No. 1781, dated the 18th September last, and to submit whether this order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, does not at once place an insuperable obstacle to any application for increase of establishments, and therefore it would be improper to go up to this Government with a recommendation for an increase of expenditure.

6. I agree with you in the desirableness of reducing the number of sluices in the Peroovally channel, and I do not suppose the Ryots can have any legal remedy against you for the closing of sluices, provided always their means of irrigation are in no way deteriorated or much reduced.

7. I concur in your proposal of having a defined border on either side of the main channels, and the allowance of land stated in the 6th para. of your letter of the 19th Instant, appears to me reasonable. But the landed proprietors will expect compensation to be paid them for the destruction of their landed property, such lands having been for the most part acquired by purchase or inheritance.

Letter from Lieutenant J. G. Ryves, District Engineer, Trichinopoly, to J. Bird, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Upper Anicut, 30th December 1857, No. 1174.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 327, of yesterday's date.

2. I observe that you do not concur with me in the necessity of providing a Channel Police for the large irrigation canals of Laulgoody, and hence I conclude that generally you are of opinion that such an arrangement will be unnecessary on all other main irrigation canals.

3. With reference to para. 2 of your reply, I beg to refer you to my letter and to point out, that, not the original organization but the principles laid down by Government when sanctioning the establishment, is the authority to which I refer in support of my view that the manual labour only should be paid for by the Ryots; the original organization did not accord with these principles, probably because Government were not fully acquainted with the extent to which the Ryots of Laulgoody were liable, for the maintenance of water supply and execution of emergent works at the Corumboos and on the channel banks.

4. I also venture to dissent from your remark that when the establishment was organized, it was intended to be worked by the local revenue servants under the Collector. I believe from the beginning Major Lawford by whom the scheme was devised, had in view the initiation of the new system in the Public Works Department of this District, and with it the consequent transfer of the charge of all irrigation works as soon as proper establishments for their conservancy could be organized. On this point I beg to refer you to Chief Engineer's Extract Proceedings No. VI, under date 8th May 1857, and Extract Minutes Consultation dated 16th January 1856, 9th February 1857, and 1st May 1857.

5. With reference to para. 4, I beg to observe that the establishment under consideration was first organized in May 1857, and had not been previously worked by the Collector; there are therefore no grounds for comparison of its working under different authorities.

6. During the first 8 months of its working, I have observed faults in its organization and have therefore requested your aid in obtaining sanction for certain modifications of the original plan. I have been unfortunate in failing to meet with the support which I expected.

7. There is however one of my recommendations to which you have offered no objection, viz., the alteration proposed in para. 4 of my letter,* this by itself would be a great improvement, and I trust that I may still hope to obtain your concurrence with me to this extent.

8. It remains only to offer some remarks on the subject touched upon in para. 4 of your letter under acknowledgment: you consider that the present Police Establishment of the Laulgoody Talook is not inadequate to protect the conservancy servants. On this point I can offer no opinion, uninformed as I am as to its strength and the abilities of its members, and unacquainted as I am with the extent of its duties in the collection of Revenue, and in the general police of the Talook. I believe both these are peculiarly onerous in Laulgoody. With such towns as Seringham, Laulgoody and Mannachanulloor, with Trichinopoly on the boundary of the Talook, and with the main roads to Triviar and the coast to Salem and Bangalore and to Madras running through it, the General Police duties must be heavy, but with your opinion as Magistrate of the District that the present Police Establishment is adequate before me, it would be presumption on my part to express a doubt on the subject. But

* Ext. Mins. Cons. No. 286, 9th February 1857 last six lines of para. 3.

* To Chief Engineer No. 1087, dated 15th December 1857.

that the present Police Establishment does not protect the conservancy establishment, I distinctly assert the cases of forcible opposition and personal assaults on the shuttermen reported to me almost daily, preclude all doubt on this point; this opposition and these assaults it is to be remembered are not done in a corner, but openly and without fear, sometimes in the presence of the channel maistries and even against and upon the person of the maistry. I have only this minute read a report of a case to which the channel Superintendent was a witness; when offences are thus committed openly and in the presence of respectable witnesses, it is, I submit, very clear that the offenders feel sure that they will by some means escape punishment in the Police Court.

9. Before leaving this subject, it is due to myself to state with reference to the concluding sentence of para. 4, that I am not aware of having complained in the course of this correspondence either expressly or by implication that you have ever opposed the conservancy establishment in the execution of its duties; far from this being so, I am fully assured of support from you personally, but the support received from the local Police has been extremely small, if indeed it can be considered as support at all; and from the heads of villages and village Police, opposition (sometimes attended with violence) is the rule.

10. With reference to the 5th para. of your reply, I beg to observe that though the Government may on financial grounds be unable immediately to carry out the proposed alterations, yet they may in the mean while, be considered and perhaps in a modified form be approved, as the first step in a general system of administration for all irrigation works.

11. I shall I trust before long be prepared with a plan for the reduction of the discharge of water by the numerous sluices of the Peroovally channel, and I believe less opposition from the Ryots will be met with, if we adopt the plan of reducing the head of water at each sluice by a rear basin, rather than that of closing altogether a certain number of sluices; the former plan will also have certain other advantages but on the other hand will be more expensive, costing probably 2,500 or 3,000 Rupees.

12. Having obtained your concurrence with regard to the subject of channel borders, I propose to carry out the measure at the close of the present irrigation season on the Wyacondan, Peroovally, Iyen and Nadoocuray Naat Voikkauls, as well as on the Ponairy and Nunthay Coolay new channels, and will communicate to you full details, prior to commencing actual operations.

Letter from J. Bird, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, to Lieutenant J. G. Ryves, District Engineer, Trichinopoly, dated 7th January 1858, No. 10.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1174 of date the 30th December 1857.

2. I have read your letter with care and attention, and I regret to say I am still unprepared to concur with you in the necessity of providing a channel police, or of charging the Government with the salaries of the Superintending servants of the channel Conservancy Establishment. The principles laid down by Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation No. 286, 9th February 1857, were. "It is necessary that a distinction should be made between works which the Ryots are by custom bound to do, and those which have hitherto been done by Government. The rate of commutation should represent only the former, but the establishment to be maintained out of the fund so raised might properly be united with the Government Establishment for the same channels or tanks."

3. And thus the establishment to be maintained, namely the new conservancy servants, was united with the Government Establishment existing in the Laulgoody Talook, and the assets accruing from certain service enams and the pay

of Sluice men were taken as a set-off to the charge which had to be provided by Government. There was no contemplation of any extra charges to be incurred hereafter. Your department and subordinates should therefore control and direct the Channel Establishment without requiring additional aid.

4. I observe with regret that you still consider my Police do not protect the conservancy servants, and that they actually are aggressive in themselves, exhibiting violence and opposition as their rule and encouraging the people in their oppositions and assaults upon the channel servants.

5. These are serious charges against my Police, and I can only express my deep regret that, such a state of things should have existed without one single complaint having been laid before me or my Head Assistant Magistrate or the head of Police of the Talook.

§ Pencil note from original by Lieutenant Ryves one cause was brought to the Magistrate's notice on the 20th December last (not yet decided) and several (perhaps in formal) complaints by Yadahst have been made by Tahsildar by Superintendent and verbally to the same official by myself and by Meerassidars.

6. If your Channel maistries or shuttermen have cause to complain of assaults and violence committed upon them by individuals or local Police Officers, they should at once lodge their complaints before the Magistracy or the District head of Police, and if they there fail to obtain redress; then my Police may be pronounced inadequate to protect you. But not till then.

7. With reference to the alteration proposed in para. 4 of your letter to the Chief Engineer No. 1087, dated 15th December 1857, I can have no possible objection. The arrangement may make the system work more efficiently, and for this reason neither the Government nor the Civil Auditor are likely, I hope, to raise impediments.

Letter from Lieutenant J. G. Ryves, District Engineer, Trichinopoly, to J. Bird, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Veryalum, 10th January 1858, No. 1213.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 10, under date 7th Instant.

2. With reference to the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs, I beg to draw attention to the circumstance that the Chief Engineer has through the Madras Government notified to the Government of India that "the proposed irrigation establishments were intended to be quite distinct from; and consequently in addition to those general Public Works Establishment for the Madras Presidency, the scheme for which has been lately under the consideration of the Supreme Government," and this was written in November 1856, before the great reduction of our general establishments was expected.

In the letter || from the Secretary to Government of India from which the above quotation is cited, it is also expressly stated that the Governor General does not in any way question the propriety of having efficient irrigation establishments to be organized on certain principles laid down in Colonel Baird Smith's Report which was also forwarded for guidance.

3. The objects held in view in my Reports to the Chief Engineer and in my correspondence with you on the subject are therefore an efficient Establishment to be organized on the principles enunciated by Colonel Baird Smith as far as they are applicable to our very different modes of irrigation.

4. I am of opinion that to obtain efficiency, the establishment of the Laulgoody Channels must be considerably strengthened, and I think I have shewn that this can be done, at a much more economical rate than that given as a standard by Colonel Baird Smith.

5. The Laulgoody Conservancy Establishment is as you are aware an experiment, and I can fairly assert that considering the difficulties, it has had to encounter it has more than fulfilled my expectations, and I am convinced that with a fair trial and a liberal enquiry into and remedy of its defects of organization and weakness in number and authority, it will ultimately prove a most successful improvement.

6. You will observe that the principles laid down by the Government on the occasion of authorizing this particular establishment, were considered by me in connection with the principles already laid down on the general question of Irrigation Establishment when I quoted them as supporting my view that the Ryots of Laulgoody, should not be charged with the Superintendence, and Police of the Channel.

7. With reference to paras. 5 and 6, of your letter under acknowledgement, I beg to observe that the local Police, may be fully efficient to punish offences, when the offender has been seized, a complaint made, and the offence proved; but I contend that a Police should prevent offences, and if they do occur, should discover and seize the offenders without waiting for a complaint from the aggrieved party. To lodge complaints and prove the cases in the Police Court, would require the frequent absence of the Superintendent and certain of the men for periods of two or three or more days from their duty, and after all the offence has been committed and the injury done: which would not happen with a Channel Police specially appointed for its protection and the enforcement of the Channel bye-laws.

8. Although I am not prepared to assert the complaints have been lodged at the local Police Court in a legal form, yet the substance has been invariably communicated by Yadast to the Tahsildar or Police Ameens or other local Officer by the Superintendent or one of the maistries, yet as far as I am informed, no steps have been taken to punish the offenders or prevent the recurrence of the offences, above all, there is the fact that the offences continue, and as I have already stated with the personal aid of the lower Police subordinates and I must add my belief that this state of things is at least permitted by the Tahsildar.

REPORT.

ON LAULGOODY CHANNELS, IRRIGATION ESTABLISHMENT.

I will commence this report by indicating a few of the accidents and the consequent costly annual repairs the prevention of which is one of the objects of an Irrigation Canal Establishment.

2. In the low freshes a Ryot to get more water than passes through the masonry Sluice makes a cut through the channel bank close behind its wings to lead water from the main channel in front to his branch channel in rear of the Sluice, this makes a weak place (though it be filled in with fresh earth) and in a heavy fresh next year the Sluice is washed away. Results remission of revenue on lands injured by rush of water through breach and cost of new Sluice and repair to bank.

With the same object Ryot knocks out bricks of side-walls of Sluice to enlarge its capacity of draught.

With the same object Ryot constructs earthen bund across Channel, causing injury to bank of Channel from which he generally obtains earth for his Dam and to the bed of channel from the debris of Dam after it has been out, besides injury to land owners who draw from the channels after him.

Ryots also encroach on channels banks and Puddagay in their annual ploughings, taking a foot or so more out of the bank and throwing earth taken from their fields when lowering them over the bank, so that, year by year the

banks approach the channel's edge until at last a thin steep weak run of, earth alone remains between the channel and the fields below: then ensues a destructive breach.

A stone or two in a Calingulah apron gets loose, which if reported at once could be repaired for a trifle, it remains unnoticed for a few weeks till after two or three freshes it is found, that the Calingulah is in a dangerous state and 2 or 300 Rupees is the cost of repair.

Sometimes wanton injuries to works occur or teak-wood shutters are lost or stolen; shrubs and trees on channel banks cut down, all tending to enhance the total amount of annual ordinary repairs.

3. These and similar sources of injury, loss and expense would be prevented by an efficient channel establishment.

4. Such an establishment also would exercise an authoritative control over the distribution of water to the several branch channels and villages under regulations fixed and embodied in well considered channel Bye-laws in framing which all old customs founded on well established right would have their full weight.

5. I have thought it useful thus to sketch out a few of the uses of an Irrigation establishment, because its necessity is doubled and usefulness questioned in many quarters although it appears to have met with hearty support from Government.

6. The duties of the Irrigation Establishment are in a peculiar degree, Police duties to prevent illegal and mischievous trespasses, to watch and care for all the Channel, Public Works whether of earth or masonry or other material and to control the distribution of water and are perfectly distinct from the duties hitherto exacted from the Meerassidars, Pullars.

7. The latter consist principally of the construction and maintenance of Corumboo in the river at the heads of channels during the period of low freshes and to this may be added local duties such as strengthening banks on emergency during heavy freshes and rain floods and sometimes removing sand accumulations during the Irrigation season.

8. The cost of the establishment performing the former duties should be charged to the State and that of one performing the latter duties (the Meerassidars being no longer required to furnish their quota of surfs) may perhaps with justice be charged as an additional cess on the land.

9. Applying the above to an establishment for the Channels of the Laulgoody Talook where the system has already been roughly initiated, I would propose the following scale for the Government Irrigation Establishment of the Talook. at the same time making a reduction in the commutation Assaamy or Corumboo establishment paid for by the Ryots.

Irrigation Establishment.

				Rs.
1	Superintendent at Rs. 50 per mensem	..	..	50
2	{ Deputy do. or Sub-Overseer. }	..	30	60
4	"	..	20	80
5	Peons	..	7	35
10	"	..	6	60
15	"	..	5	75
30	"	..	4	120
Total charge per mensem, Rupees				480
or per annum Rupees				5,760

The Corumboo Establishment as reduced would be

150 men for 1½ Months at 5½	Rs.	787½
50 „ „ 4½ „ „ 15½	„	787½
25 „ „ 6 „ „ 21	„	525
		2,100
Tools and Sundries ..		150
Total annual charge, Rupees ..		2,250

The rate of the extra cess on the land irrigated would be for this Corumboo establishment 1 Anna 4 Pice for Cawny on land receiving the first supply of water and 8 Pice on that irrigated by surplus water, and I am of opinion that this is a very full commutation of the forced labor hitherto required from the Ryots.

10. This Irrigation Establishment now proposed if examined and compared with the standard Establishments of Colonel Baird Smith as cited in para. 14 of his Report No. 2565, of the 17th January 1857, will be found to be in every way moderate, whether it be considered with reference to the quantity of water supplied to the lengths of canal supervised, or to the water rate accruing from the irrigated land, and even considered with reference to area the comparison of annual cost per acre is not unfavorable to the proposed establishment. Although it is evident that the Irrigation under the canal instanced as an example by Colonel Smith is of a much poorer character than what the cultivators of Trichinopoly are accustomed to, indeed 1½ cubic yard per acre per hour would in Trichinopoly be considered totally inadequate for the culture of Paddy.

§ Appendix C.

11. I have constructed a table § to shew this comparison at a glance both for the total cost of public Establishments engaged on the canals and of the Irrigation Establishment by itself. The former includes the general departmental establishment and a share of the District Engineer's pay and office establishment and in Laulgoody amounts to Rupees 3,558 per annum the latter, as proposed to Rupees 5,760, making a grand total annual charge of Rupees 9,318 for records, accounts and correspondence, execution of works, supervision and guardianship of channel and distribution of water, &c. in short, for all the duties connected with the Public Works of irrigation. The total acreage of irrigation is 50,000, the total length of canals of supply 110 miles, the total land revenue Rupees 3,00,000 and the total water rate, Rupees 1,40,000, minimum volume of water at head per hour 1,35,000 cubic yards.

12. In the North West Provinces standard Establishment the total charge of Establishment is stated || at Rupees 40,000 of which 11 per cent. being for collection and measurement must

be deducted deducting also a proportionate amount from the superior agency and office charge, we have a total deduction on account of collection of 25 per cent. leaving Rupees 30,000 as the total charge of Irrigation Establishment to be compared with our proposed charge of Rupees 9,348 of this Rupees 17,200 is for superior agency and Rupees 12,800 for inferior agency.

		Rs.
The total acreage of irrigation being		2,00,000
Do. do. length of channels 140 miles.		
Do. do. land revenue		8,00,000
Do. do. water rate		2,57,000
Volume of water at head per hour 1,46,600 cubic yards.		

13. Comparing the two cases, we obtain the following results, and first, to consider the total charge for all establishments connected with preservation, construction, administration and repairs of Irrigation works.

1 { The charge on } In North-West Provinces 3½ per cent. per annum.	
{ total revenue is } Laulgoody 3½ do. do.	
2 On water rate. { North-West Provinces 11.67 do. do.	
{ Laulgoody 5.32 do. do.	

		RS.	A.	P.
3 Per mile of canal ..	{ North-West Provinces ..	214	0	0
	{ Laulgoody	85	0	0
4 { Per cub. yd. of water } North-West Provinces ..		0	3	2½
{ per hour per ann. } Laulgoody		0	1	1½
5 Per acre of land irrigated { North-West Provinces ..		0	2	5
	{ Laulgoody	0	2	11½

2ndly. Taking the Irrigation Establishment by themselves, that, is comparing the Irrigation Establishment proposed in this Report with the standard of the North-West Province we obtain the following.

1 { North-West Provinces	1.6 per cent.
{ Laulgoody	1.92 per cent.
2 { North-West Provinces	5 per cent.
{ Laulgoody	3.3 per cent.
3 { North-West Provinces	91½
{ Laulgoody	52

		RS.	A.	P.
4 { North-West Provinces		0	1	4
{ Laulgoody		0	0	8
5 { North-West Provinces		0	1	0
{ Laulgoody		0	1	10

14. Having shewn that the cost of the proposed establishment is very moderate. It is now necessary to shew that it is sufficient. The Superintendence available will be.

¼th of a District Engineer, and his office.

¼th of an Assistant Overseer, and of his office.

1. Superintendent.

6 Deputies in two grades.

60 Peons in four grades.

The District Engineer gives one-sixth of his time and attention to the irrigation of his Talook.

The Assistant Overseer prepares estimates of repairs, examines works in progress and when completed compares the accounts and submits bills; he also is a check on the Superintendent and keeps the records of the Talook reports to District Engineer.

The Superintendent also prepares estimates under instructions and subject to the check of the Assistant Overseer: he also examines works in progress and checks the accounts. He will be responsible that the channel Bye-Laws are strictly enforced both as to preservation of works and distribution of water.

The Deputies would be thus distributed.

Peroovaly channel Nuthud Naala	One 1st class and two 2nd class.
Iyen Voikaul and Pungoon	do. do. do.
Nadookaray Naut Voikaul	One 2nd class.
Kadavoy and extension to Condroydittum.	do.

The Peons would be thus disposed of, 40 on fixed deals varying from 2 miles on the Peroovally and even Voikauls to 6 miles on the Pungoonny and Kadavoy with the charge of from 6 to 8 Sluices, 6 in charge of head Sluices and Annicuts : and 14 available for special duties.

The Deputies aided by the Peons would execute all ordinary works within their ranges and keep the detailed accounts, the Peons under the Superintendent's orders would enforce the channel regulations and distribute the water according to fixed rules.

Each Deputy Superintendent would during the working season have to control the execution of about 20 to 25 works of repair distributed over an area of as many square miles : a Deputy's charge being 10 miles in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, each of these sub-divisions would have one set of the books and each set of the books could be examined and account settled by the Assistant Overseer twice or even thrice a month without difficulty.

The Assistant Overseer would be responsible for correctness of accounts and for good work.

The Superintendent would be responsible for the preservation of the Irrigation works from injury and trespass, and that each village was properly supplied with water.

I am of opinion that the proposed establishment thus applied would be sufficient for all the purposes enumerated, moreover, from a very careful consideration of the manner in which Irrigation repairs are conducted, I am convinced that with such an establishment the cost of annual ordinary repairs in Laulgoody would be reduced 25 per cent.

15. In the simple straight-forward comparison of figures given in para. 13 and in Appendix C, the advantage of economy is clearly on the side of the Laulgoody canals and if it be considered that in Laulgoody the crop raised is Paddy of the best description with a small area of Sugarcane and gardens of Plantain &c. whereas under the North-West Provinces canal crops required liberal Irrigation evidently could not be raised, but the cultivation must be what in the South of India would be considered wet Punjab i.e. those crops which do not require constant Irrigation but only small doses of water at intervals of a day or so. If this be borne in mind, it is very clear that the proposed Establishment is (if Colonel Baird Smith's instance be a standard) decidedly very moderate in its cost whether the charge be considered rateably on area Irrigated on length of canal on volume of water supplied, or on the money return due to the water.

And if the elaborately organized establishment indicated by Colonel Baird Smith's report be thought necessary for the very inferior Irrigation of the North-West Provinces, surely it is required where the water is used to greater advantage and is more valuable.

In an Appendix A, I have endeavoured to convey some idea of the works to be cared for, administered and repaired, with a rough estimate of their prime cost, the total of which 4,80,000 Rupees should be augmented by 25 per cent. to arrive at a tolerably correct approximation of the capital expended in their construction, this percentage is to cover contingencies of work destroyed and rebuilt, &c.

Appendix B, shews the existing and proposed charges for establishments, it is proposed to reduce the Ryots' share by Rupees 1,050, and to augment that of the Government by Rupees 5,061.

Appendix C, is explained in paras. 11 to 13 inclusive.

District Engineer's Office,
Trichinopoly,
27th January 1858.

(Signed) J. G. RYVES, Lieutenant.
District Engineer.

APPENDIX A.

The works comprised in the Laulgoody channels and their estimated prime-cost are

	Rupees.
110 Miles of main canal, estimate cost	2,40,000
5 Head sluices	30,000
3 Annicuts	55,000
9 Dams across main canals	12,000
12 Principal surplus Calingulahs	9,000
300 Sluices for distribution of water	75,000
150 to 180 Minor masonry works, such as regulating Dams Acqueducts, Under Tunnels, &c. ..	20,000
Branch channels	30,000
Total estimated prime-cost	4,80,000
The annual revenue on land Irrigated	3,00,000
Annual expenditure for repairs	24,000

District Engineer's Office,
Trichinopoly,
27th January 1858.

(Signed) J. G. RYVES, Lieut.,
District Engineer.

APPENDIX B.

	Charges per annum.	
	Existing	Proposed.
	Rs.	Rs.
Upon Government—For accounts, record, correspondence, supervision and execution of works, including share of District Engineer's salary and office establishment	4,257	* 9,318
Upon Ryots—For supervision and execution of works, custody of works and distribution of water	1,141	....
Upon ryots—For labour in construction and maintenance of Corumboos and emergent repairs to banks and clearances of channel, being fair commutation for forced labor	2,160	2,250
Total	7,554	11,568

* This includes custody of works and distribution of water which now is charged to Ryots.

District Engineer's Office,
Trichinopoly,
27th January 1858.

(Signed) J. G. RYVES, Lieutenant,
District Engineer.

APPENDIX C.

Laulgoody channels.

N. W. P. Channels.

Superior establishment and office		RS. 3,558	Rupees. ..	17,200
Inferior and special agency		5,760	" ..	12,800
Total charge to Government of establishment for all duties connected with irrigation including share of District Engineer and Office		9,318	" ..	30,000
Rate of				
Total charge Rs. 9,318.	Irrigation establishment charge Rs. 5,760.		Rate of	
3.116	1.92	Per cent on total Rev. Rs. 3,00,000		
5. 32	3. 3	Per cent water rate, Rs. 1,75,000		
Rs. 85-0-0	R. 52½-0-0	Per mile of canal miles. 110		
" 0-1-11½	" 0-0-8	Per cubic yd. of water per hour per annum cubic yard .. 1,35,000		
" 0-3-0	" 0-1-10	Per cawny on irrigated cawnies .. \$ 50,000		
		Rupees .. 8,00,000	3.75	1.6
		" .. 2,57,000	11.67	5.
		Miles .. 140	Rs. 214	Rs. 91½
		Cub. yd. 1,56,000	" 0-3-2	" 0-1-4
		Acre .. 2,00,000	" 0-2-5	" 0-1-0

§ I have retained the local measure being in doubt whether or not the whole area is of 7 yards kole cawnies or whether part is not of 8 yards kole if the former the cawnies acre may be taken to be equal.

District Engineer's Office,
Trichinopoly,
27th January 1858.

(Signed) J. G. RYVES, Lieut.,
District Engineer of Trichinopoly.

Letter from Lieutenant J. G. RYVES, District Engineer, Trichinopoly; to Colonel C. E. FABER, Chief Engineer, dated Trichinopoly, 25th May 1858, No. 153.

SIR,

In compliance with the request of the Meerassidars of that part of Laulgoody irrigated by the Vadakien and Therkien Voikals, I have the honor to forward for your favorable consideration the accompanying Mazurnamah (with translation) to your address.

To the Chief Engineer, Madras.

The address of the undersigned Meerassidars of the lands irrigated by the Vadak Iyen and Therk Iyen Voikals in the Laulgoody Talook.

In consequence of the sufferings we experienced in regard of the Irrigation of the lands in this Talook, we drew up a petition to the Government, and through the recommendation of the Collector and Civil Engineer, the Irrigation works were from the 1st May 1857, placed under the District Engineer with a Sibbundy to our great comfort, and by which we have suffered no loss.

Formerly the water used frequently to run out of the Corumboos, when we were obliged to hire men, and with our assistance to repair the breaches and bring back the water, and were in consequence exposed to great hardships.

In this year although no rain fell since last November, yet by the arrangements of the Engineer Department the Voikals were filled with water and

prevented our crops from being withered or suffering any other injury: the loss sustained in former years, and the profits obtained in the present year may be seen from the village accounts.

Such being the case, we have heard that certain evil minded Ryots under the guidance of some Public Servants, intend to Petition the Board of Revenue to restore the former Superintendence.

We therefore pray that the Government will confirm the new system by which the Government profit and the Ryots are benefitted.

Signed by 130 Meerassidars.

5th February 1858.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) J. G. RYVES, Lieutenant,
District Engineer, Trichinopoly.

Letter from J. G. RYVES, District Engineer of Trichinopoly; to Colonel C. E. FABER, Chief Engineer, dated Trichinopoly, 31st May 1858, No. 212.

SIR,

From District Engineer to Chief Engineer, No. 1339, dated 27th January 1858.
From Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, to District Engineer, No. 7327, dated 11th February 1858.
From Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, to District Engineer No. 526, dated 22nd May 1858.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honor to recommend the following modifications of the existing system of establishment for conservancy of the Laulgoody channels.

2. To prevent mistake, I will first distinctly state that the establishment has a means of maintaining a proper supply and distribution of water been eminently successful during its first year (from 1st May 1857, to 30th April 1858) and that the system is very popular among the Ryots.

3. The modifications which I now propose will entail no additional charge on the Government and are not so thorough as the plan proposed by me in my letter dated 27th January last.

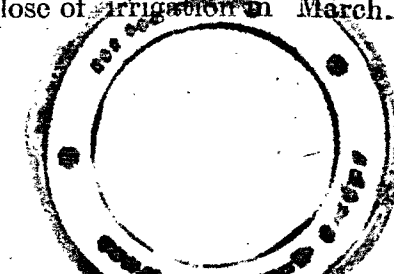
1 Superintendent	Rs. 50
2 Deputy Superintendent	28
2 Do. Do.	21
1 Gomastah	10
12 Peons	48
30 Coolies	90
8 Shutter men	20
Total	267

4. I propose to maintain a permanent Establishment at the strength shewn in the margin, this will leave a sum of Rupees 792 per annum available for the pay of extra Coolies required at the formation of Corumboo and on the other urgent occasions.

5. In carrying this out practically, I recommend that the charge be treated as an annual charge and that the Civil Auditor may be authorized to pass my monthly bills without reference to the number of individuals employed in any one month, and restricted only by the rule that their aggregated amount for the year shall not exceed the amount of assets available as stated with order of Government dated 9th February 1857, viz., Rupees 4,000.

6. By this plan a body of trained men will be constantly maintained on the channels and at the time for the construction of Corumboo during

* In addition to the 30 permanent employed. the threecor four weeks that the river is falling, we shall be able to entertain about 150 extra* men besides 30 or 40 extra hands during the subsequent three months of the dry season up to the close of irrigation in March.



7. This is all that I at present and under the restrictions laid down in your letter No. 7327, dated 11th February 1858, propose with reference to the organization and strength of the establishment.

8. But it is in my opinion very desirable, that this establishment should to a certain extent possess the authority of a Channel Police and be empowered to prevent any open acts of trespass or injury to the channels or masonry sluices or direct opposition to the channel servants and sluice men in the execution of their duties.

9. It appears that my original recommendation* on this head was misunderstood.

* No. 1339, dated 27th January 1858, and No. 1045, dated 1st December 1857, and to Collector No. 1213, dated 10th January 1858.

I propose that the Channel Police shall have the power of arresting and handing over to the nearest local Talook Police Officer any person offending as above, not that there should be a separate authority for committing and punishing offenders, I believe the Railway Police is organized on this footing at home and I presume in this Country too.

10. It may I think be said that the Canal Department of the North-West owe much if not the whole of their success to the circumstance of their being entrusted with power to protect the works which they have constructed, I do not overlook the great advantage to the Irrigation Department in that part of India, of being vested with the settlement of water rates on all lands irrigated by their works. And I ascribe to these two circumstances in a very great degree the successful enforcement of that economy and good management by which the small (comparatively) volumes of water carried down by their canal, irrigate such enormous areas of land.

11. The reckless and disgraceful waste of water which is customary on the Irrigation canals of this District and to which I have on very many occasions during my four years residence in the District, directed attention in my official correspondence cannot be controlled unless an efficient Channel Police be established on every principal channel.

12. The old mamool system is to turn into the channel three times as much water as is required and then to leave the Ryots to fight for their shares.

13. Of the results of this system, viz., loss of revenue to the State and of crops to the Ryots, notable instance fall under my personal observation every season, and there is no prospect of improvement except by a just and economical management of the canals by means of a specially empowered Police which in my opinion should be placed (as in the North-West) under the orders of the Engineer Department.

Resolved that the above letter and its enclosures be referred to the Board of Revenue, who will take into consideration the points discussed in these papers, when preparing the report called for in Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 9th February

1857, No. 286. and the subsequent orders noted in the margin.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.

No. 2895.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th July 1858.

In Con. 30th July 1858.

Read letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 8th July 1858.

(Here enter No. 130.)

The Board will not object to the Collector's proposal of levying the Road Fund in Trichinopoly by a per centage on each Ryot's rent roll, which is the system to be followed in North Arcot and Nellore.

2. The plan adopted in South Arcot was to include the Road cess of 1 Anna per Cawny in the revised assessment. The tax therefore both in the accounts and Puttahs is blended with the assessment and is not separately shewn in the latter. After the settlement, the Local Fund is deducted from the Gross Revenue, when the accounts are made up in the Collector's office. This system obviates the necessity of an apparently extra tax being levied on the Ryots, and the charge per acre, instead of on the assessment, saves labour of a separate calculation for every ryot's share at each settlement.

3. For these reasons it is obviously desirable that the Road Fund should be blended with the rates of assessment at the time of their revision by adding one anna per acre to the revised rates, and the Board would give the preference to this plan if it is not too late now to carry it out. In regard to financial results there is little difference between the two systems in Trichinopoly, as a cess of one anna per cawny in Fusly 1267 would have produced Rupees 26,072, while 2 per cent in the Puttah Beriz would have brought in Rupees 25,899.

4. The Board request the Collector to reconsider the question and favour them with his opinion at an early date.

5. The Collector should lose no time in planning in communication with the District Engineer roads and other useful works of the character contemplated in the Local Fund Rules, as it is particularly desirable that the people should realize the advantages of the new system as soon as possible. The Board hope to receive a plan of operations at an early date.

6. In Extract Minutes Consultation, 27th May 1856, the Government remarked that as many years must elapse before, in the ordinary course, Road Funds could be generally established, the best course in the meanwhile would be to "set apart a Road Fund out of the Government Revenue of each District."

7. The great benefits experienced already in the few Districts in which these Funds exist induce the Board to recommend the Government to act on this plan, and at once set apart a reasonable sum in those Districts in which some time likely to elapse before such funds can be otherwise organized.

8. The enclosed Statement has been prepared to shew how much a per centage rate and a rate per cent would respectively produce in every District. The Board would strongly recommend the allotment at once of the sums entered against the 10 Districts noted in Col 6, as a commencement. The other Districts either have or shortly will have Funds raised in the ordinary course.

9. It will be seen from the Statement enclosed that while on the whole 2 per cent on the Assessment would produce most, still in certain Districts a rate of one anna per Cawny would be most productive. There is no necessity however for laying down any fixed rule on this point at present.

10. If the sums now proposed are sanctioned, the Board are satisfied that very beneficial results will follow, and that the people from actual experience

of the advantages of such Funds will consent hereafter with alacrity to make the requisite contributions themselves.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

To
T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.
Copy to Collector of Trichinopoly.

TOTAL Land Revenue except Peishcush and Shrotrium Jody.

Districts	Beriz Fusly 1266.	Total extent of cultivation of Ryotwar and Amary F. 1266.	2 per cent on column 2.	1 Anna per cawny on column 3.	Amount pro posed to be set aside.
	RS.	Cawnies.			
Ganjam	5,28,787	1,29,013	10,575	8,063	5,000
Vizagapatam	2,85,482	19,128	5,709	1,195	2,500
Rajahmundry	16,27,495	3,39,617	32,550	21,226	..
Masulipatam	8,16,053	4,07,154	16,321	25,447	..
Guntoor	16,33,938	6,47,285	32,678	40,455	10,000
Nellore	13,82,034	3,18,781	27,640	19,924	..
Cuddapah	22,36,156	9,79,449	44,723	61,215	20,000
Bellary	20,77,166	13,41,535	41,543	83,846	..
Kurnool	7,05,483	3,90,679	14,109	24,417	8,000
Chingleput	10,52,280	2,20,938	21,045	13,808	10,000
North Arcot	17,77,006	3,66,045	35,540	22,878	..
South Arcot	25,30,618	6,77,206	50,612	42,315	..
Tanjore	43,23,576	7,02,415	86,471	43,901	25,000
Trichinopoly	13,00,953	4,12,091	26,019	25,756	..
Madura	11,64,708	4,30,031	23,294	26,877	12,000
Tinnevely	20,68,082	5,47,651	41,361	34,228	20,000
Coimbatore	22,05,852	12,45,693	44,117	77,856	20,000
Salem	14,66,665	6,64,102	29,333	41,506	..
Canara	20,80,314	..	41,606	..	..
Malabar	16,99,594	..	33,992	..	..
Total ..	3,29,62,242	98,38,813	6,59,238	6,14,913	1,32,500

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

No. 2746.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22d July 1858.

Read letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 14th July 1858, stating the circumstances under which certain deposits in the Principal Sud-der Ameen's Court of Trichinopoly were carried to the credit of Government.

In Con. 22d July 1858.

(Here enter No. 135.)

Submitted for the information of Government with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 30th June 1858, R. D., No. 891.

In Con. 8th July 1858.

2. It will be seen that the sum of Rupees 8, recommended to be refunded, formed part of deposits lodged for eventual costs of suits in appeal, and was carried to the credit of Government in compliance with an order of the Sudder Adawlut, copy of which is submitted.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

To
W. H. BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, R. D.
Copy to the Collector of Trichinopoly.

No. 2763.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23d July 1858.

In Con. 29th June 1857.

Read again Extract Minutes Consultation of Government, under date the 15th May 1857, No. 944, P. W. D. Public.

Read also Extract from Proceedings of Board of Revenue, 29th June 1857, No. 2225.

Read again also the following letters.

From Ganjam,	25th March	in Con.	9th April 1858.
„ Vizagapatam,	10th	„	19th Aug. 1857.
„ Masulipatam,	24th	„	31st July „
„ Guntoor,	18th	„	23rd „ „
„ Nellore,	1st	„	14th Oct. „
„ Cuddapah,	12th	„	19th May 1858.
„ Bellary,	31st March	„	20th April „
„ Kurnool,	21st	„	28th May „
„ Chingleput,	30th July	„	4th Aug. 1857.
„ North Arcot,	25th Sept.	„	12th Oct. „
„ South Arcot,	23rd	„	29th Mar. 1858.
„ Tanjore,	7th	„	9th July „
„ Trichinopoly,	28th July	„	3rd Aug. 1857.
„ Madras,	7th	„	15th Dec. „
„ Tinnevely,	23rd July 1857	„	3rd July 1858.
„ Coimbatore,	21st Dec.	„	6th Jan. „
„ Canara,	24th July	„	1st Aug. 1857.
„ Malabar,	17th „	„	8th Sept. „
„ Madras,	17th	„	20th July „

Read again also Extract Minutes Consultation of Government, dated the 15th August 1857, No. 1580, P. W. D., Public Irrigation.

In Con. 1st July 1858.

Read again also the following letters.

From Masulipatam,	29th May	in Con.	8th June 1858.
„ South Arcot,	28th	„	31st May „
„ Tanjore,	29th May	„	13th July „

In the Minutes of Consultation first recorded above, the Government refer to the Board copy of a Report made by Captain Collyer, Superintending Engineer Central Circle, to the Chief Engineer, for any observations they may have to make with especial reference to paras 6, 7 and 8.

2. Captain Collyer after stating the Rain fall in the Bellary District in certain years, and its effect towards the supply of the Tanks in certain Talooks notices, that "leaking sluices, inefficient Calengulas and careless Moneygars are by the waste of water, which might otherwise be retained, almost as frequent a source of want as the failure of Rain itself;" and expresses his opinion that to give the Department Public Works full efficiency, the Engineer Officers should possess a greater extent of authority, and have under their immediate control the whole of the Irrigation Moneygars and their subordinates, with power to punish, summarily, such offences as cutting Tank banks, wasteful distribution of water, cutting through made Roads, diminishing the width of the banks of Tanks or Channels to enlarge fields, the non-execution of mamool labour, &c. He also adverts to the great extent of Enam under the sources of Irrigation in the Bellary District, and enquires whether the owners do not lie under some obligation to contribute to their repair.

3. The Extract Minutes Consultation of Government of the 15th August 1857, relates to a question closely connected with the subjects mooted by Captain Collyer, viz., whether the

In Con. 1st July 1858.

distribution of water for Irrigation should rest with the Revenue or Public Works Department. The Board therefore proceed to submit their sentiments on both at the same time. The letters from the Collectors recorded above have reference to Captain Colleyer's observations, except the few noted marginally, which relate to a question asked by Government as to whether, in the opinion of the Board, it is expedient to abolish a practise obtaining in the Masulipatam district, of requiring payment for every Palmyra tree felled, and every 100 leaves cut.

4. The Board will first consider the question of what Department should be entrusted with the distribution of water, and whether all the servants alluded to by Captain Colleyer should be made over to the sole control of the Engineer Officers.

5. In his letter to Government under date the 23rd June 1857, having reference to the Irrigation works of the Masulipatam and Trichinopoly Districts, the Chief Engineer expressed his opinion that for the interests both of Government and the Ryot, the entire distribution of water (not to Individuals) should rest solely with the Department Public Works, and the Government concurred in this view as regards the distribution

to villages, but observed that the detailed distribution to fields should be left to the Villagers themselves, the Village Officers interfering if necessary, and appeals lying to the Samutdars, the Amildar, and eventually to the Collector.

6. The expediency of entrusting this important function to the one Department or the other must very much depend, the Board think, on the nature of each Irrigation work. Generally speaking Tanks supply only one village. When such is the case, the interference of the Department Public Works is not contemplated by the Government, and seems to the Board unnecessary. When more than one Village is Irrigated from the same Tanks, the dimensions of the sluices will of course have been determined by the Engineer Officers, but the charge of them may, the Board think, be generally left to the Village Officers under the control of the Talook Establishment. Where the Irrigation is drawn from Rivers, water is sometimes thrown into the Channels by the aid of Corumboos or Embankments running some way into the stream. The length and height of these having been settled by long custom, the Board very much doubt whether the intervention of the Department Public Works would be productive of any thing but delay and dissatisfaction.

7. But there is a class of works approximating in character to the locks and sluices in the great Ganges Canal, which, it would seem, may be placed under the sole control of the Professional Department with advantage. Such are the sluices in all large Anicuts, and the Heads of the main Channels taken from considerable Rivers. A doubt on this point is thrown by the letter of the

In Con. 14th July 1858. Para. 6.

Collector of Trichinopoly, under date the 27th April last, referred to in the Board's Proceedings of the 3rd July 1858; No. 2297, Mr. Bird observes:—"This control of the Channels by the Engineer Department, I do not hesitate to state to the Board of Revenue is unsatisfactory to the people, and often the cause of great discontent and outcry on account of water being deficient." These remarks are made after experience of the actual working of the system, the Laulgoody Channel having been for some time made over to the charge of the District Engineer. The Board, however, are not disposed to recommend another arrangement in consequence of any supposed ill success which has attended it in one locality after so short a trial. It may be that the Agency is bad or insufficiently looked after, or merely lacks experience, or the complaints may be ill founded and

arise from the jealousy of the subordinate Revenue servants. It would seem obvious that the Professional Officer if provided with a sufficient Establishment will be able to regulate, with the greatest amount of fairness and effect, the supply of the main Channels drawn off from Rivers by means of Anicuts.

8. The same reasons apply to very large Tanks requiring Establishments for their care beyond the Village servants.

9. The Point indeed seems to have been already decided by Government, for it appears that in accordance with the orders contained in extract Minutes Consultation of Government 1st

May 1857, No. 839, D.P.W. every servant exclusively employed on Hydraulic works has been made over to the control of the District Engineers, and the Board find that not only in Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry and Masulipatam but also in Tinnevely and South Arcot, works of the nature of those they have indicated above are already under the exclusive charge of the Department Public Works. In Bellary the measure appears to have been carried too far and further than Government could have intended. Mr. Pelly points out that the Neergunties, 679 in number, remunerated by landed enams, and charged with the distribution of water to fields, have been partly made over, and considers that their duties will not be so efficiently performed as heretofore. The Board quite concur with him and would recommend, that they should be replaced under the Revenue Department. They think that as a rule, all irrigation servants employed in directing water to fields, and all not paid in money should continue subject to the Collector.

10. Capt. Collyer, however, seeks for more than this. He requires that the Engineer Officers shall have under their immediate control the whole of the Monegars and their subordinates, with power to punish, summarily, Ryots committing such offences as cutting tank banks, and failure to afford mamool labour. The matter of customary labour, is provided for by the Act of the Legislature noted in the margin. To the other demands of Capt. Collyer the Collectors demur, and as the Board think,

Act I of 1858.

with good reason. The irrigation duties at all but the large works and reservoirs already noticed, are performed by Revenue servants, and as a divided control invariably leads to trouble and embarrassment, it is indispensable, in the Board's opinion, that these should remain answerable to the Revenue Department only. They are moreover satisfied that the duties in question will be better performed by the villagers and Revenue Officers, for they conceive it to be impossible that the District Engineer, and his subordinates of a superior grade can adequately superintend the details of the management of a vast number of tanks and small channels, and they are disposed to place more reliance on the effects of long habit and self interest on the villagers than on the care and probity of the lower Officers of the Department Public Works. As regards the more summary punishment of trespasses connected with irrigation works and roads, the Board observe that Government have expressed their unwillingness to invest Engineer Officers with Magisterial functions.

11. In regard to the contribution by Enamdars towards the repair of tanks, it appears that throughout the Districts—

1st. Duswundum Enams contribute agreeably to the terms on which they were granted.

2nd. That Shrotriumdars pay their quota.

3rd. That service Enams are exempt. This principle was recognized by Government in the case noted marginally.

12. In respect to the remaining Enams the practice is various. In some districts they contribute. In others, they do not. For instance in Cuddapah they are subject to a regulated charge. In Bellary they are usually

E. M. C. 8th in Con. 20th May 1852.

E. M. C. 8th in Con. 20th May 1852, No. 418, R.D.

exempt though considered liable to a demand on a special occasion. The Board feel unable, with any satisfaction to themselves, to lay down a general rule on the information now before them. They think it probable that the Sundry Enams are already taxed towards Irrigation repairs whenever they can afford to pay, and as an investigation into Enam tenures is about to take place, they would recommend that it shall be left to that opportunity to decide, whether any fresh regulations as to the exaction of a quota towards repairs should be enacted. Evidently, a petty Enamdar will in general be ill able to pay all at once, a contribution in proportion to his Enam towards the expense of the thorough repair of a large reservoir, which expense may be equal to the assessment of all the lands under it for 2 or 3 years, and it would be hardly just to call upon him thus to sacrifice what may be his sole means of livelihood to carry out a project regarding which he would not have been consulted. The most unexceptionable way of deriving a fair quota from the Enams would appear to be by laying on a small annual quit-rent, which would not be so severely felt. This, it appears as already been done in

From Collr. of Chingleput, 30th July in Con. 4th August 1857.

Chingleput. For assessing it generally no occasion would be so convenient as the time of a general enquiry into Enams.

13. The only point remaining to be noticed is the price charged for Palmyra trees and Palmyra leaves in Masulipatam. It was imposed by Mr. Fraser, the late Acting Collector with the view of preventing the unlimited destruction of Government Trees. The practice appears to exist also in other Districts, and the Board are not prepared to recommend that it shall be abolished. The prevention of waste in the use of timber and wood in general has become an object of great importance; and it is obvious, that if the careless and improvident native of this Country is at liberty to fell where he likes, without charge, he is most unlikely to restrict his destruction to his actual wants. Moreover, it cannot be deemed unjust to require payment for what belongs to the Government. Besides it is, as Mr. Knox the Acting Collector observes, desirable that a fund should be created for the systematic planting of these useful trees. Mr. Knox reports that the tax has had a beneficial effect in preventing waste, and has not proved a burden on the Ryots, trees being given gratis to the extremely poor, and in cases when houses have been destroyed by fire.

14. In their Proceedings under the date noted in the margin, the Board recommended that Government Palmyra Topes should be placed, like Forests in general, under the control of the Conservator, with instructions to turn his attention to the subject of extending them in tracts suited to their growth, and they would suggest that no charge now made should be withdrawn until Dr. Cleghorn has had time to take the matter into his consideration.

15. In conclusion the Board wish it to be understood, that the opinions which they now offer relate solely to one point; viz., the most efficient manner of carrying on the public business in the position in which the Revenue and Public Works Departments have been placed with respect to each other.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

To

T. PYCROFT, ESQ., *Chief Secretary to Government.*
Copy to all Collectors except Sea Customs, Madras.

No. 2855.

Remarks of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th July 1858, on the indents on the Superintendent of Stationery, for Stationery and Sundries required for the use of the under mentioned districts in the year 1859.

Rajahmundry, 10th in Con. 19th July 1858.	} To be supplied.
Guntoor, 8th in Con. 15th	
Bellary, 13th in Con. 20th	
Chingleput, 15th in Con. 17th	
North Arcot, 14th in Con. 19th	
Special Agent South Arcot, 15th in Con. 20th July 1858.	
Tanjore, 14th in Con. 19th July 1858.	
Trichinopoly, 15th in Con. 20th July 1858.	

The emerald green cloth entered in the Guntoor and Chingleput Indents has been excluded therefrom, as the Board presume that it is required for covering Office Desks. If this is the case, the Collectors are requested to forward to the Board's Office Indents, for the quantity required, stating when cloth was last supplied for a similar purpose.

2. The indents of the Collectors of Chingleput and Tanjore should have been prepared in the book form, and on foolscap paper, as required by the Board's C. O. dated 28th May 1855.

3. The attention of the Superintendent of Stationery is requested to the articles still due on the Indents of the Collectors of North Arcot and Bellary, for the year 1858.

(By Order.)

Illegible,
Sub-Secretary.

Remarks to the Superintendent of Stationery through the Inspector General of Ordnance.

Copy to Collectors of Rajahmundry, Guntoor, Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, Special Agent, South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

No. 3250.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th August 1858.

In Con. 25th August 1858.

Read letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 14th August 1858.

[Here enter No. 149.]

The Board approve of the sale reported in this letter.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

To

J. BIRD, Esq., *Collector of Trichinopoly.*

No. 2900.

Communicated to the Collector of Trichinopoly for his information.

(By Order.)

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, FORT ST. GEORGE,
30th July 1858.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

To

I. BIRD, Esq., *Collector of Trichinopoly.*
WCompd. —

Land Revenue.

19—9—1838.

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 19th September 1838, No. 15.

Para 17. We regret to observe that in the Sub-Collector's Division it had been found necessary to issue orders for distraining the property of 177 individuals for the realization of the Revenue. Although a recourse to measures of severity may be at times required as a punishment for prodigality or contumacy, the causes of the necessity should be always clearly explained. Where the balances have arisen from positive inability to pay without the imputation of any fault on the part of the Ryot, it would be better at once to permit them than to incur the risk of destroying his means of cultivation for subsequent years.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. FRERE,
Ag. Sub-Secretary.

Land Revenue, Etc.

24—1—1839.

CIRCULAR.

To

The Ag. Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para 1. With reference to my letters to you of the 28th of August and 25th of October last I have the honour to request you to furnish me with further information on the following points.

2. Has the price received by Ryots paying Revenue to Government of Rice and other Grains, during the last 8 or 10 years, been greater or less than the *commutation Price* on which the *existing* settlements in different parts of your District were formed? I shall be greatly obliged by your forwarding to me comparative statements containing this information.

3. I shall also be obliged to you to inform me to what extent and on what terms the system of under renting assessed Land exists in your District, and whether it is extending or the reverse. Any statement which you can forward to me shewing the rates of private rent comparatively with the rates of Government assessment, on the same or adjoining (if Inam) lands I shall be glad to receive, shewing also the number of years purchased of the *Net* rent at which such lands may be considered saleable.

4. What was and what is now the most general mode of laying out capital accumulated in Trade or in any other way, amongst the Inhabitants of your District, and for what reasons?

5. What is the actual cost of conveyance of 1 Ton of Goods 100 miles, by coolies, by Bullocks, by Bandies and by Boats where such are used?

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Illegible.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th January 1839.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

20—5—1839.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th May 1839.

Resolved that a copy of these Paras be furnished to Mr. Blair as directed by Government and that a copy be also furnished to the present Collector of Trichinopoly. The Board observe that a portion of the arrears referred to in para 22d of the Honourable Court's letter has since been written* off. The attention of the present Collector Mr. Onslow is specially directed to the observations of the Hon'ble Court regarding the existence of over assessment and the injustice of proceeding to the sale of lands on account of arrears due by over assessed defaulters.

*Para. 6 of the Minutes of Con. 22nd April 1837.

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 9th May 1838. No. 5.

Para 20. The settlement of the land Revenue of this district for the years under review does not appear to call for any particular remark from us beyond the expression of our satisfaction at the facility with which a considerably increased revenue has been collected, which we consider to be very creditable to the zeal and attention of the Collector Mr. H. M. Blair. The Board of Revenue observed that in April 1836 the uncollected balance on account of fusly 1243 was Rupees 7,559-10-11 and that for fusly 1244 only Rupees 5,079-4-0.

14 and 15 settlement of the Land Revenue of Trichinopoly for fuslies 1243 and 1244 and of the Extra Revenues for fusly 1244.		Net Revenue.		RS.
Fusly 1240				14,14,891
" 1241				13,42,824
" 1242				12,54,396
" 1243				13,63,061
" 1244				14,08,970

account of fusly 1243 was Rupees 7,559-10-11 and that for fusly 1244 only Rupees 5,079-4-0.

21. We have much satisfaction in observing the results of the perfect freedom of cultivation which was secured to the Ryots by the abolition of the Patent system, under which the Ryot was compelled to pay the full amount for all the land comprised in his farm whether cultivated or not. It was apprehended that this measure would occasion a considerable temporary loss which has in fact been the case, but we now see on comparing the results of fusly 1244 with those of fusly 1239, the last year of the old system, that while the revenue of those Talooks is only less by Rupees 416, the quantity of land in cultivation is actually more.

22. We perceive that the arrears from fusly 1236 to fusly 1243 amounted on the 21st August 1835, to Rupees 48,495, of which sum Mr. Blair considered Rupees 43,144 to be recoverable by the sale of the Defaulters' Tenures. The Board of Revenue deferred reporting on these balances until they received the statement which the Collector was preparing for the purpose of shewing the means of each individual Defaulter to make good the demands against him. We observe however that the Collector in his reports on the Settlement of fuslies 1243 and 1244 admitted the existence of over assessment. It must be obvious that until that cause of default is removed, and liberal deductions are made on that account from the amount of arrears due by over assessed defaulters, it would be a harsh and unequitable measure to proceed to the sale of any of the Defaulters' Lands.

23. The management of the Extra sources of revenue, which exhibit an increase in the net receipts, although the demand was considerably below that of the previous year, arising from greater punctuality in the Collection, requires no particular remark.

Net Revenue.		RS.
Fusly 1243	.. ..	2,08,405
" 1244	.. ..	2,19,451

(True Extracts.)

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

20—6—1839.

CIRCULAR.

To
The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying

Enclosure 3 in a Letter from Government. 20th
March 1839.

Copy of a Minute recorded by the
Governor General on the process fol-
lowed in the upper Provinces of Ben-
gal for assessing and settling the Land

Revenue in contrast with that observed in the Ryotwar Districts under the
Presidency and calling for particular information on certain points connected
with that system under this Government.

2. The Board request me to call your attention to the particular questions
put by His Lordship and recorded in Para 12 of the Minute now transmitted,
and to beg that you will reply to each of the points enumerated so far as they
are applicable to the Districts under your charge, accompanied with any general
observations you may wish to add on the subject discussed in this Paper.

3. The Board will expect to be favoured with your reply to this reference
within thirty days from the date of its receipt.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
20th June 1839.

Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor General.

This is a valuable Paper which should be communicated as soon as possible

Revenue department.
Report of the Sudr Board at Allahabad on the mode
of Revenue Settlement in the Bengal Western Provin-
ces and under the Ryotwar system established at
Madras.

to the authorities in England, to the
President in Council and to the Govern-
ment at Madras. Founded upon re-
ports referring only to four of the
Madras Districts it is doubtless imper-
fect, and inaccuracies and misappre-

hensions will probably be found in its reference to the details of a system
with which the Writers are not intimately acquainted. It is drawn also with
a natural bias in favor of the state of things existing in this Presidency, but
the hints which it supplies will I am satisfied not the less, receive a candid
attention from all the authorities to whom it may be submitted with a view
to the improvement of both the modes of administration which it discusses.

2. I have referred in examining it to the latest and best publications on
the Ryotwar system as now in force at Madras, the one the sketch of that sys-
tem, printed in London in 1831 of which Mr. Sullivan, for 14 years Collector of
Coimbatore, and at present a Member of the Madras Government, is the avowed
author, and the other the paper by Mr. A. D. Campbell of the Madras
Civil service inserted in the Revenue
Appendix* to the House of Commons
Report of 1832.

*Page 87 to 47.

3. In order to enable other authorities to consider the comparisons into which
the Allahabad Report enters with advantage it will be desirable to send with it
as explanatory of the plan of Revenue settlement in progress in those Provinces
the series of Circular Orders prescribing the principles of that plan and the
methods of procedure by which it is to be put in execution, the able and excellent
Memorandum lately submitted by Mr. Thompson shewing how the plan has been
practically introduced in the settlement concluded under his superintendence
of the Azimghur District, and a letter which has just been addressed to the
Honorable Court laying before them a general outline of the plan and of the more
important rules connected with it.

4. These papers may be the more necessary for the purpose of removing
any objections to the scheme of Village settlement adopted in the Bengal
Western Provinces which might at first be entertained by the Madras Officers
in consequence only of the failure of the Village settlements which were for some
time resorted to in their Presidency.

*See page 21—28 of Mr. Sullivan's sketch and 36, 37 of Mr. Campbell's paper. *These latter settlements were wholly
wanting in the careful and systematic
inquiries and provisions which are essential parts of the Bengal Village
settlements.

5. I shall proceed briefly to notice the principal points which suggest them-
selves to me for attention in the documents before me.

6. The principle of the Madras system is to impose a fixed and moderate
assessment on every field according to its class with the occupant of the highest
tenure whom if he have not already, an acknowledged proprietary right, it is
desired to raise to be a Proprietor owning an Estate which from the lightness and
certainty of the assessment shall possess a saleable value. Between this highest

*See Mr. Sullivan p. 42 and Mr. Campbell p. 44.

the Courts of Law. The system having been first prominently and generally
adopted in the Ceded Districts where scarcely a trace of proprietary rights in the
soil remained the rule of a separate and direct settlement with every superior
cultivator was not there opposed to the claims or usages of the village communi-
ties: and the same rule has been extensively followed elsewhere where there
have been many varieties of proprietary tenure with—it seems a just apprehen-
sion—the possible effect of deranging established customs and seriously affecting

*Page 47.

“has contributed in Southern India to perfect and preserve harmony and unity
amongst the village communities.” But its result in this respect would appear
to me to merit further investigation, for that can scarcely be calculated to preserve
union which has for its direct object to separate off and give a distinct protection
to each individual possession. An assessment having been defined upon each
field as above mentioned every cultivator is left in each year to cultivate what
fields he pleases. The revenue is annually adjusted according to the actual
cultivation, when allowances are also made for failures of season or poverty
among the cultivators. It is in these constantly recurring investigations of the
most minute character by numerous Government Officers that the most impor-
tant defect of the system seems to me to exist. The publicity of the proceedings
is no doubt a valuable check on corruption and fraud. There may be a great
safeguard also in the vigilance and accessibility of an able Collector. But the
unceasing interference of Government Officers cannot I should think after every
precaution but be a source of serious evils and abuses. These men must still
have immense power in their hands. Under the most favorable circumstances,
the sense of universal dependance upon Government Officers is always likely
to depress the feeling and character of a people. Nor especially where the

process is annual and extends to such a variety of particulars can the means of seeking information by the statements of persons desirous of supplanting the existing Village Officers or of cultivators eager to debar others from special advantages be free from generally mischievous and demoralizing effects. It may well be doubted whether these disadvantages do not greatly counterbalance the undoubted benefit of a certain and moderate limit to the public assessment which can be imposed on each field. The obstacles to determining an equal and fair assessment for every field in the country form an inherent difficulty of the plan and the necessity of securing for the superintendence of the detailed annual assessment and collections a succession of the most able and experienced Officers whose services if they can be at all obtained must be withdrawn from other branches of the administration constitutes another material objection.

On the other hand the * facilities for the transfer or partition of Estates where an assessment has been permanently adjusted on every field are

* See instances in pages 73 and 74 of Mr. Sullivan's sketch.

great and valuable.

7. The present system of settlement in the Bengal Provinces fixes for a considerable period of years the assessment on each Village on a standard carefully regulated with reference to previous actual collections. It adjusts and records the rights and obligations of each class of Proprietors in a Village and settles their distinct responsibilities for the term of settlement. It does not attempt to frame a detailed and fixed field assessment. It avoids minute interference with the internal arrangements of bodies of Proprietors in a Village. But it causes disputes existing among these to be enquired into and arranged at the period of the settlement by the aid of assessors or Arbitrators from the neighbourhood and a representative to be chosen by each body for the management of their common concerns in their relation to other Members of the Village community or to the Government. It ascertains and determines the rate of rent to be paid during the period of settlement by every under tenant having permanent rights whether transferable or merely of hereditary occupancy. It records the rates of rent prevailing for cultivators at will, and these rates form a standard of decision in case of litigation and the absence of clear written agreements, at least until they are set aside by the regular decree of a Judicial Court. It thus defines the revenue claim of Government and the interest of every party entitled to protection without disturbance to existing usages and institutions. These objects accomplished it seeks to set the Village free from the meddling of Government Officers until the distant period at which a reassessment will be necessary. Possessing these recommendations it is yet open to the objection of not placing as is done at Madras a positive limit to the future rate of reassessment, that rate remaining to be determined according to the knowledge and discretion of the Officers of Government at the time.

8. It should be added that there is the wide difference between the two modes of settlement as regards the process of survey and the encouragement to the cultivation of waste land which is alluded to by the Allahabad Board. The rules in these respects in the Bengal Provinces appear to be certainly preferable, although encouragement is intended to be given at Madras to the cultivation of waste by determining at the time of general survey and assessment the utmost limit of adopted would be Rupees 3,377-3-10, or excluding the reserved rent Rs. 1,050, the collection of which was ordered to be abandoned generally in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 5th September 1834, Rupees 2,327-3-10.

5. Altho' the limitation proposed would be a Boon to the present owners of Houses and Lands held under Government Grants, still a consideration of the statement furnished by Mr. Onslow would tend to shew that this demand would press very unequally, for it is seen that some of the present Proprietors have only very recently entered into possession and that the demand on them will be comparatively light, while on others as in case No. 3 the extent of which is only 10 Grounds the demand extends over 31 years and is probably more than the property is worth.

6. Under this impression the Board would suggest that the demand be limited to the collection of arrear in no instance beyond 5 years, and to parties of more recent occupation to the time they have already been in possession.

7. Out of thirty-five Grants of Land Mr. Onslow reports that in 12 cases no trace can be obtained of the individuals who now hold the Grants or of the situation of the lands. The accumulated rent on these is Rupees 6,610-12-6 for writing off which sanction is requested, as also for a sum of Rupees 18-4-9 due on a Grant No. 32 for 15 Grounds which is said to be applied to no purpose and apparently of no value to the nominal Holder.

8. As regards the property held under Grant No. 1406, purchased of Mr. Grant for the Artillery Barracks, Mr. Onslow proposes that the nunjah lands included therein be entered in the accounts in future in the same way as other Circar land and that the proportion of the Quit rent on the land actually occupied by the artillery be omitted, and the Board think that this suggestion may be carried into effect.

9. If Government should be pleased to concur in the proposition submitted by the Board in this letter it will be necessary to write off from the Public accounts the remaining balances, but of this as has been shewn in Para 7 of this letter a large portion amounting to Rupees 6,629-1-3 is already reported to be altogether irrecoverable.

10. It only remains to notice the fact stated in the concluding Para of Mr. Onslow's letter that there are besides the above, 118 Houses in Trichinopoly occupied by Europeans held under no grants and paying no Quit rent, and the suggestion offered by the Collector that the owners should be compelled to take out Grants and pay the usual Quitrent. On this the Board would remark that it is not competent to the authorities they think to compel the owners to take out Government Grants, all that the Collector can do is to levy from the Proprietors the amount of tax assessed on the land in their occupation, and the Board are of opinion that this should be done in all cases in which the assessment has been already fixed on the soil and where the Houses are built on lands the property of Government and consequently liable to assessment. Where houses may have been built on waste lands they should be required to pay as quitrent the amount of assessment to which the lands would be liable if cultivated.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th July 1839.

(Signed) P. B. SMALLETT,
Secretary.

No. 1003.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 13th August 1839.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 15th July 1839, No. 312.)

Para 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council fully concurs in the propriety of the suggestion conveyed in para 6 of the foregoing letter and desires that instructions may accordingly be issued to the Collector of Trichinopoly for his guidance in levying the Quitrent on Houses for which Government Grants have been issued.

2. His Lordship in Council is not prepared to accede to the recommendation of the Board of Revenue conveyed in para 7 for writing off the accumulated rent in the 12 cases in which it is stated that trace can be obtained of the individuals who now hold the grants, or of the situation of the lands. He has reason to believe that all grants contain specifications of the boundaries of the lands and the names of the Villages in which they are situated, and therefore conceives it to be almost impossible that the situation of the land in the foregoing cases should be unknown so long as Registers exist in the Collector's Office or in that

of the Register of Grants at the Presidency. Previously therefore to complying with the application of the Board of Revenue in this respect, His Lordship in Council desires that further enquiry may be made on the subject, and in reporting the result that specimens of the Registers may be submitted for the inspection of Government.

3. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council grants authority for writing off the sum of Rupees (18—4—9) Eighteen, annas four, and pice nine, due on a grant for 15 grounds which is said to be applied to no purpose.

4. The arrangements suggested by the Board of Revenue in paras 8 and 10 in respect to the property held under grant No. 1406 as well as in regard to the 118 Houses for which no grants are stated to have been issued, are entirely approved; and His Lordship in Council desires that instructions may be issued for their being carried into effect.

5. The Board of Revenue will report to Government the amount which will require to be remitted under the authority conveyed in the 1st paragraph of these Proceedings.

6. His Lordship in Council desires the Board of Revenue will by a Circular Letter to the Collectors in all the Provinces under this Presidency excepting Trichinopoly, satisfy themselves that similar irregularities do not prevail elsewhere.

(A true extract)

(Signed) H. F. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th August 1839.

Ordered that transcript of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation with copy of the letter from the Board's Office to the Chief Secretary to Government under date the 15th July last be furnished to the Collector of Trichinopoly for his information and guidance with reference to his letter of the 21st June.

Mr. Onslow will be pleased to take measures for realizing the demand of Government on the Houses held under Government Grants in Trichinopoly to the extent indicated in Para 6 of the board's letter to Government now forwarded, and will report hereafter the amount of arrears of demand which it will be necessary to remit under the orders now communicated for his guidance.

The Collector will at the same time furnish any further information that can be obtained in respect to the 12 cases noticed in Para 2 of the Minutes of Consultation of Government with reference to the observations recorded therein.

(A true extract)

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

Land Revenue.

Circular.

To

The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para 1. With reference to my letters to you of dates noted in the margin,
25th October 1838. I have the honor to request you to
24th January 1839. select a few Villages, in different
parts of your district, which have
most decidedly improved in the last ten or fifteen years, as well as a few which
have as decidedly deteriorated, and allow accounts in the enclosed Form to be

prepared and forwarded to me, as soon as convenient. I beg of you to give me your opinion and every possible explanation in your power respecting the causes assigned by the Ryots themselves or by your Native servants for the favorable or unfavorable changes which have taken place. Where comparisons can be fairly made to shew the result of any particular measures or modes of administration, such as Village-rents, Individual money-payments, division of Produce, or Mootahdary, settlements, you will I trust furnish me with additional statement in such Forms as you may think proper.

2. You will oblige me by informing me if an extensive decrease in the cultivation of a Village is universally followed by a general depression in the circumstances of the Inhabitants, or whether there are many instances of the Ryots having turned their means into a more profitable and enriching employment to their general benefit and improvement.

3. I beg of you to state whether it is decidedly observable that Villages held in Jaghire, Inam or at low rates of assessment or where the Ryots enjoy an unusually large proportion of mauniem or rent-free lands, are in a more prosperous and improving condition than those in their immediate vicinity where the full assessment is paid to Government with the ordinary exemptions only.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
9th July 1839.

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

Land Revenue.

3rd September 1839.

Circular.

To the Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para 1. With reference to the 18th question in my letter to you of the 30th of July and to the further explanation contained in my letter of *25th of October 1838, I shall feel greatly obliged by

* Paragraph 10 of enclosure.

your describing to me the several modes of payment observable in your District by which the kists due by the Ryots find their way into the public Treasury, through what hands, whether those of village servants, shroffs, sowcars, &ca., they pass, and at what expense to one party and at what profit to others.

2. Any information which you can obtain respecting the changes which may have taken place in the last 15 or 20 years in the cash transactions of the Ryots will be of great use to me, as well as any observations regarding the mode in which the money finds its way into, and circulates in, your District, that you may think proper to make.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
3rd September 1839.

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

21-10-39.

Land Revenue.

CIRCULAR.

To

The Collector
of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para 1.—I have the honour to request you to give me your opinion on the efficiency of your Village and Talook Establishments to secure the interests of Government in all seasons in the realization of their Land Revenue.

2. I shall be much obliged if you will have the kindness to give me a summary description of the detailed accounts which are considered necessary and of the means by which those accounts are checked and corrected under the different systems which may obtain in your district, as also of the rates of pay of the servants employed in forming the original accounts on which the amount of the Government demand annually, may depend.

3. I beg of you at the same time to inform me whether your experience has satisfied you that the periods fixed for the payment of the Kists in your district are still as advantageous to the Ryots as possible with reference to their present means of disposing of their produce and realizing the amount due to Government without obliging them to resort to precarious and usurious loans.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
21st October 1839.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

21st October 1839.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Jamabandi.

CIRCULAR.

To

The Collector of
Trichinopoly,

SIR,

Para 1.—I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will hereafter furnish the following statements in the Native language with the usual Jummahbundy accounts.

1. A statement in the accompanying form shewing the Beriz of every Village in each Talook in the District compared with that of the preceding Fusly.

2. Copies of all the different accounts prepared for the settlement of any one village. Where different modes of settlement as Ryotwar, Aumanie, Woolung &c., exist, it is requested that an example of each kind may be sent. The accounts of the same village should not be sent in more than one instance, but different villages should be selected each year.

3. Copy of a Ryots Puttah for the Village or Villages selected as above.

For purposes of reference it would be desirable to have in records of the Board a Book shewing the annual Beriz of each Village in every Talook from Fusly 1231 to the present date. This need only be furnished once.

2. Should the ordinary Jummahbundy accounts for last Fusly have already been forwarded from your District, you will have the goodness to supply those now required at your earliest convenience.

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

(Signed) N. D. PARKER,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
21st October 1839.

5th December 1839.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

Land Revenue.

SIR,

Para 1.—I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date 8th ultimo, with its enclosure, recommending for the favourable consideration of Government an application from the Reverend H. Deane Chaplain and Secretary to the Vestry Institution at Trichinopoly for the remission of the arrears of reserved and Quit rent due upon Government Grants Nos. 1155 and 1196 which are stated to be appropriated for the purposes of education in connection with that institution.

2. Before deciding upon the propriety or otherwise of submitting your recommendation for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the Board think it desirable that they should be furnished with more specific information relative to the nature of the charity on behalf of which this indulgence is now solicited. They would wish to know whether the Institution to which your letter refers is in any way attached to the ecclesiastical charge of this Presidency, and its management consequently devolving upon the Chaplain for the time being ex officio, or whether it is supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of individuals, and its economy superintended by any private body constituted without reference to episcopal authority.

3. With reference also to Mr. Deane's statement that the institution question was founded by the Reverend Mr. Schwarty nearly a century ago, you are requested to ascertain whether the premises have been appropriated to their present use during the whole of that period, and whether any demand of Quit rent had been at any time made on the part of Government previous to the receipt of the orders of the Board under date 26th August 1839. It is observed that Mr. Deane's letter contains no allusion to the arrears of land tax upon a garden attached to the same charity referred to in the concluding portion of your letter under consideration.

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

(Signed) N. D. PARKER,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
5th December 1839.

Revenue arrears.

23rd January 1840.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Realization of Revenues.

CIRCULAR.

To

The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying *extract from a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 19th September 1838, No. 15. You will be careful whenever restraint of property for the realization of the revenues is resorted to clearly to explain the cause of the necessity of recourse to so severe a measure.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
23rd January 1840.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Waste Lands.

31st January 1842.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Right of good and Mirasdars on 5 waste lands.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 31st January 1842.

Read Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of Government under date the 24th December 1841 transmitting an Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 28th July 1841, No. 8.

General Letter Para 55.

Ordered that a copy of Para 55 be circulated for general information to the Collectors in the provinces.

(A true extract)

(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 28th July 1841, No. 8.

55. "Without entering upon a discussion of the respective rights of Government and the Meerassidars over the Waste lands (a point still under the consideration of the superior tribunal to which the case has been appealed), it will be enough for us to state our opinion that it is desirable that in all cases where Pycarries propose to cultivate the Waste lands of a Meerassy Village their proposal should be in the first instance communicated to the Meerassidars, to whom in the event of their being willing to cultivate or to give security for the revenue assessable on the lands the preference should be given. We consider that the Government

has a clear right to the revenue to be derived from the conversion of Waste lands into arable, but we at the same time think it preferable that this subject should be attained whenever practicable without causing the intrusion of strangers into the Village community."

(A true copy)

(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

Land Revenue.

1st March 1842.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 267.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 1st March 1842.

Read the following letter from the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
(Here enter 27th January 1842, No. 39).

1. The balances of Revenue outstanding in the District of Trichinopoly for years antecedent to Fusly 1250 are—

	RS.	A.	P.
On account of Land Revenue and Quit-rent ..	11,563	5	0
Miscellaneous items	542	13	1
Tuccavie	101	15	7
Total ..	12,208	1	8

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Of this sum will be recovered without difficulty on account of Land Revenue and Quit-rent.	1,511	2	2½			
Proposed to be recovered by the sale of Land and moveable property on account of Land Revenue	1,561	7	6½			
Tuccavie	47	0	0			
	1,608	7	6½	3,119	9	10¼
Recommended to be written off as irrecoverable.				9,088	7	9¾

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council grants authority for writing off the irrecoverable sum of Rupees nine thousand and eighty eight, annas seven and pice nine and three quarters, referred to above, but as he has objections to the sale of lands or moveable property for the recovery of arrears, particularly on account of Land Revenue, he desires that the sum of Rupees one thousand six hundred and eight annas seven and pice six and a half, due on account of Land Revenue and Tuccavy, may be allowed to lie over for a time and the parties by whom it is due be distinctly warned that unless they adjust the demand within a reasonable period the extreme measure will be resorted to.

(A true extract)

(Signed) H. CHAMIER,
Acting Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd March 1842.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation be forwarded to the Collector of Trichinopoly for his information and guidance, with reference to his letter, dated 19th November 1841.

(A true extract)

(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

Assessment on patent punjah.

Letter from J. D. Bourdillon, Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow, Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 8th November 1842.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge your letter of the 17th instant furnishing information called for on the subject of the Petition from some Meerassdars of Manakaul village.

2. It would appear from this communication that the Petitioners own representation of their case, and which your former letter would have left the Board to suppose to be the true one, is not so. That they do not, as they themselves state, pay the assessment on their Puteul poonjah in the proportion of their shares respectively in the village, but according to the supposed extent of their land of that description, as determined by some old measurement; in the same way, in short, as on the nunjah land.

3. If this is the case, the instructions already supplied to you are applicable, and no others seem necessary. The Board believe indeed that there is less occasion for interference in the case of Patent Poonjah than of lands in general. This sort of land, which exists only in the wet villages, is commonly extremely productive, and is very lowly assessed with reference to its fertility. The extent is but limited in comparison with the whole lands of the village, and erroneous measurement, if it exist, cannot bear more than an exceedingly small proportion to the owner's total holding. The present system of collecting the assessment of this land in Manakaul has been in use for forty years, and the Board see no reason to disturb it.

4. If, as seems likely, the appointment of this land and the payment of the assessment of it was originally based on the proprietor's share in the village, and this proportion has in course of time become disarranged, it is likely that the village community would of themselves unite to replace matters in a right position, if the subject were properly suggested to them.

Topes.

2nd January 1843.

Assessment—Topes.

Circular from J. D. Bourdillon, Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, the 2nd January 1843.

To

A. P. ONSLOW, ESQRE.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para 1. In a country like India the Planting of topes is of much importance; both because they are of general utility and convenience to way farers, and because they are a means of providing timber useful for many ordinary purposes.

In former times this was a favorite mode among the Hindoos of exercising a benevolent disposition. But it unfortunately happened in many Districts after the British assumption that heavy assessments were imposed on existing topes, and the planting of new ones was subjected to conditions which effectually checked the practice.

2. The popular feeling however in favour of this mode of manifesting liberality and public spirit, still exists in all its force; and it is only necessary, in order to bring it again into development, that Government should deal liberally with persons thus employing their funds. With this object the Board of Revenue have it in view to establish and make publicly known a general set of rules defining the demand, and that to be at a very moderate rate, to which land hereafter planted with trees shall be liable. And to this end, I am directed to request that you will report what rules on this subject are now in force your district, and how you would suggest that they should be modified. It is hoped that you will be able to reply to this communication within a fortnight at latest of its receipt; and you will be pleased to mention at the same time whether you have reason to believe that the planting of topes has been rare or otherwise in the District.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
2nd January, 1843.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

Postscript—You are requested also to state the practice in use in your district as to the taxation of existing topes and trees, and to furnish a statement of the Revenue derived from this source for ten years. The income from rented topes, from a fixed tax, and from any other mode of taxation should be exhibited separately if possible.

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

Compd. _____

30th March 1843.

Puttahs on behalf of the Mirasdars and the Government demand.

Letter from E. C. Lovell, Esqre., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue to A. P. Onslow, Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, 30th March 1843.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant representing that the Meerassidars in some parts of your District have again refused to receive their Puttahs with the idea that you are thereby precluded from distraining and selling their lands.

2. The Board have already entered fully into this question in their Proceedings on the settlement of 1251 Fusly, Extract of which will shortly be transmitted to you. Meantime they desire me to inform you that they consider the course adopted by you in that year, in taking the lands of such parties under the charge of the servants of Government, to be objectionable. The Board request therefore that you will intimate to them that they are acting under a mistaken

impression, and that whether they take their Puttahs or not, the demand of Government will be strictly enforced. You will then be pleased to adopt the usual steps prescribed by the Regulations for proceeding against Revenue Defaulters, selecting such individuals in the first instance as may appear to you to be most proper for the sake of example.

3. With regard to the subject of the concluding paras of your letter the Board desire me to observe that they are unable to admit a formal proposition for a general reduction of the Current Revenue such as you have offered. Besides being objectionable in itself from its tendency to check a willing compliance with the demand and to induce others both in the same and neighbouring Districts to insist upon a similar indulgence, it can only be permitted under the special sanction of Government. The Board did not intend that the conditional authority for postponing a portion of the collections, conveyed to you by their Proceedings of the 7th July last, should have been taken advantage of, to the extent it has been and they are anxious to guard you against holding out hopes of such an indulgence being repeated. The most advisable mode of proceeding in their opinion is, to carry on the collections as far as practicable without resorting to the general application of measures of severity. When you are of opinion that any further exaction would prove injurious to the future prosperity of the Ryots and consequently to the resources of the state, it will be proper to solicit the indulgence of Government, and the Board will always be happy to submit a specific recommendation from you to that effect supported by explanations showing its necessity.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

27th April 1843.

Jamabandi.

Circular from E. C. Lovell Esqre, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, the 27th April, 1843.

To

A. P. ONSLOW, ESQRE.,

Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Government having directed that the disbursements on account of additional Establishments employed for the preparation of the annual Jummahbundy accounts be submitted for sanction in a Tabular statement exhibiting at one view the extent of additional aid required for that purpose in the several Districts under this Presidency, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying Forms for statements of Estimated and actual disbursements of this nature, and to request that they may be filled up and submitted, the former early in the Fusly, and the latter immediately after its close, to enable the Board to comply with the wishes of Government.

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

(Signed) E. C. LOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
27th April, 1843.

No. 1.

Estimate of charges proposed to be incurred on account of the additional Establishment for preparing the Jummahbundy accounts for Fusly 1253.

Description of servants.	Estimate for Fusly 1253.					Actual charges in the preceding Fusly 1252.	Comparison between Cols. 6 and 7		Remarks Explanatory of the causes of increase or decrease.
	Number of servants.	Rates of Pay.	Amount of Pay.	Proposed period of Employment.	Estimated charges.		Increase.	Decrease.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	

No. 2.

Statement exhibiting the actual charges incurred on account of the additional Establishment employed for preparing the Jummahbundy accounts of Fusly 1252.

Description of servants.	Estimated for Fusly 1252.					Actual charges for Fusly 1252.	Comparison between Cols. 6 and 7		Remarks. Explanatory of the causes of increase or decrease.
	Number of servants.	Rates of Pay.	Amount of Pay.	Period of Employment.	Estimated charges.		Increase.	Decrease.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	

(Signed) E. C. LOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

27th February 1844.

No. 165.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th February, 1844.

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Submitting with reference to (Here Enter 25th January 1844 No. 33).
Paras. 3 and 7 of the Board's Proceedings on the management of the Extra sources of revenue in Trichinopoly for Fusly 1252/A.D. 1842/43, copy of a letter from the Collector of that District recommending that the balance of Rupees 792-13-9 be written off in the public accounts.

Para. 1. The Most Noble the Governor in Council grants authority for writing off in the accounts of the Trichinopoly Collectorate the balance of Extra revenue reported in para. 4 of the foregoing Proceedings to be irrecoverable, amounting to Rupees (439-14-0) Four hundred and thirty-nine and annas fourteen.

2. With regard to the Balance due by the Arealore Betel farmers, alluded to in para 3, His Lordship in Council is not disposed to grant a similar sanction without further explanation. He is of opinion that if proper precaution had been taken by the local Officers, in applying the Deposit usually taken on Rents, immediately on an arrear accruing, and resuming if necessary the farm itself, the balance in question would not have continued unadjusted he therefore desires to receive a report of the circumstances under which it occurred.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) G. D. DRURY,
Chief Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th March 1844.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation be furnished for the information and guidance of the Collector of Trichinopoly, who will be pleased to furnish the further explanation called for by Government regarding the balance due by the Arealore Betel Farmers.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) E. C. LOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

15th April 1844.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th April 1844.

Read letter from Collector, Trichinopoly forwarding Hookumnamah.

(Here enter 8th July 1843.)

Read letter from Collector Trichinopoly on the assessment of 2 Crop land in certain cases with reference to para 5 of the Hookumnamah.

(Here enter 13th September 1843.)

Read letter from Collector Trichinopoly forwarding a revised Kisbundy with reference to his letter of the 8th July.

(Here enter 13th November 1843.)

Para. 1. The principal modifications introduced by the Collector into the revised Hookumnamah now submitted are 1st the abolition of a practice known in the District by the name of Edoo, by which Ryots "relinquishing highly assessed for low assessed lands" in the dry Talooks are subjected to an additional demand on the latter, in compensation for the loss thereby inflicted on the revenue, 2nd of a somewhat similar custom by which lands in the same (dry) Talooks where the demand is not fixed but is regulated by the description of Crop grown, after having once paid the assessment of a superior description of produce, are held to be always liable to the same enhanced rate for the

future, whatever grain may be grown; 3rd the discontinuance of the practice of estimating the value of the produce before the Ryots are allowed to carry away and sell it; and 4th an alteration in the periods for levying the Kists.

2. The two first subjects are discussed in paras 3 to 8 of the first of the communications above recorded. Although a fixed assessment on the soil was early introduced into the Wet Villages the dry Talooks have continued subject to the old native system of paying according to the description of the Crop. But this fluctuating system as inconvenient in practice as it is erroneous in principle, seems gradually to have assumed a more permanent character as described in the 2nd and 3rd paras of Mr. Onslow's letter. Where the relative bearing of the assessment depends on circumstances so arbitrary, the ryot would naturally endeavour to secure the occupancy of the best lands on the easiest terms, and hence his attempt to get rid of those liable to the higher demand was met by raising the terva in the shape of "Edoo" or "equivalent" on the more favourably circumstanced fields which he tried to retain.

3. The admitted anomalous character of the system prevailing in the dry Talooks has been frequently under consideration, and the result of every enquiry has shewn that an adequate remedy can only be expected from some measure of general application, such as a survey. The Board are therefore averse to sanction the introduction of partial changes, which unsettle existing institutions and endanger the revenue without affording effectual relief to the people. The plan of reviving an objectionable system now becoming obsolete as proposed by Mr. Onslow is liable to this objection.

4. On referring to the Hookumnamah itself they are glad to observe that no definite orders on the subject of Edoo have been introduced. The 11th rule prescribes that the existing "practices shall not be disturbed in the Villages in which they respectively prevail," and that parties "shall be called upon" "to pay the same rates as have hitherto been demanded without any alteration." In the propriety of these orders the Board fully concur. As before observed the general anxiety to get rid of high assessed and to retain low assessed lands has doubtless promoted the imposition of Edoo. But tho' such evasions have been detected in some cases in many they must have been carried out successfully. In all other districts and even in the Wet Talooks of Trichinopoly the attempt is checked by requiring the party to relinquish a fair proportion of his good land with the bad, and under the circumstances stated this general rule would equally apply to the Dry Villages.

5. The Board consider therefore that the 11th Rule of the Hookumnamah, with the omission of the last sentence providing for the general recurrence, to a tax on produce, and the application to the 12th Rule of the principle laid down in the 2nd of giving up good and bad land together, will be found sufficient for all practical purposes until a more effectual remedy can be devised. Other alterations proposed in the 4th para appear to be contrary to general usage and objectionable in themselves. It is a favorite system, as the Board have had frequent occasion to remark elsewhere, for Ryots to throw up good land with the view of getting it on Cowle and holding it so long only as it can be retained on that favourable tenure. It is not probable that such an extent of land should be exhausted from the repeated culture of rich produce as to compel a general recourse to the occupation of inferior soils. Nor are the great proportion of the dry crops usually cultivated of a nature to impoverish the ground. Where this may occasionally happen, Custom, varying in different districts, prescribes a period of rest, of longer or shorter duration, during which the fallow is exempt from tax, in whole or in part. In the several hypothetical cases advanced of ryots leaving land, to occupy that of an inferior description, provision is stated to be made for the resumption of their old holding at any time, in preference to another party. This is extending to such lands the privileges of Meerass, and is believed to be opposed to the general Custom. If there is any period within which according to the mamool of the District, such reclamation is limited, the privilege should be strictly confined thereto.

6. The Board approve of the alteration of the practice of valuing the crops as laid down in the 9th Rule of the Hookumnamah.

Paras 8 to 10.

7. No good reason appears why the same formal mode of relinquishing lands should not be observed in the dry as in the wet Villages, tho' it is not a matter of moment. The extension of the Kists over 11 months by Para 10 of the Hookumnamah is open to serious objection. They have now been limited to 9 by the Kistbundy submitted in the Collector's letter of the 13th November last. The proposition as it stands amounts to a postponement of the first Kist from October to November in the dry Villages, and to an equalization of

See statement in No. 3054-A.

Dry lands, the last falling due in June.

	Tanjore.	Chelumbur and Manargoody in South Arcot.	Tinnevely.	Bellary.	Trichinopoly.
	Car.	Peshanum.			Present state. Proposed.
November..	8	..	10	10	15 12½
December..	16	..	10	10	20 15 12½
January ..	16	..	15	10	20 15 12½
February ..	..	6	20	10	20 15 12½
March ..	..	12	20	15	20 15 12½
April ..	..	15	15	15	10 15 12½
May ..	..	15	10	15	.. 10 12½
June ..	..	9	..	10	 12½
July ..	..	3	..	5	.. .. ..
Total ..	40	60	100	100	100 100

are made in February. By an application of the scale now proposed to the same average, the monthly Kists would amount to Rupees 1,77,316 each. The Board are of opinion that it will be best to leave the present Kistbundy undisturbed.

Average kist for 3 years.				Rs.
July from 11th	..	..	..	318
August ..	..	..	..	9,268
September ..	..	..	..	42,454
October ..	..	..	..	1,50,540
November ..	..	..	..	1,60,096
December ..	..	..	..	1,55,630
January ..	..	..	..	1,41,956
February ..	..	..	..	1,72,213
March ..	..	..	..	1,57,004
April ..	..	..	..	1,33,116
May ..	..	..	..	1,01,275
June ..	..	..	..	1,10,112
July to the 11th	..	..	..	2,561
Total ..	..	..	..	13,59,029

8. The general question of taxing improvements made by means of wells dug at the Ryots expense is under the consideration of Government.

9. In preference to introducing a new rate for fruit trees, the Board would prefer that the practice of renting them to the Villages annually, which appears to prevail in parts of the District already, should be adopted for the present.

From Collr. 3rd Febr. 1843, para 5.

The general question of the assessment of Topes and Orchards is under discussion and some rule will probably be established for all cases either with reference to that measure or to a survey.

10. The Collector has put a case regarding the assessment of Two Crop land in which from unavoidable circumstances only one crop has been

From Collr. 8th July 1843.

raised. The difficulty arises out of the erroneous principle on which the 5th Rule of the Hookumnamah is based. It provides that in such cases the single crop teerwah of the land similarly situated in the same or neighbouring villages should be taken, and if there is none such, the highest rate existing in the Village of one crop land. The obvious and fair plan is to take the 1st crop teerwah of the class to which the land belongs. Thus in the case cited of the 2nd class double crop field in Triplitaray, the demand for a single crop should be Rs. 6-12-6

Ch. 5-8-2 per Cawny whether the single crop raised be the first or second.

11. The Board will now notice the Rules of the Hookumnamah in detail.

Rule 1st.

the second, the words "the lands you

The first provides for the uniform demand of the mamool teerwah. In hold being meerassy" &c. should be omitted. The obligation is uniform on all lands occupied by ryots whether Meerassy or others.

Rule 2nd.

Rule 3rd.

In the third for the term "rented" "given for cultivation" should be substituted, and the words "for one or more years" should be omitted at the conclusion of the rule after the words "to interfere with the said lands" should be substituted the following instead of what follows in the Hookumnamah, vizt "so long as the new occupant is willing to hold them and pay the Government demand." In Meerass lands the Meerassidar would claim under the provisions of the local tenure whatever they may be, but in all other cases a ryot having given up his holding after due warning and the execution of a written Razeenamah is not competent to oust the succeeding tenant, if that tenant desires to retain possession.

The 5th Rule should be modified as directed above in para 10 by substituting the following after the words "at the time of the Jummabhundy" "and you

5th.

will only be required to pay the first crop teerwah of the class to which the land belongs."

The 9th 10th 11th and 12th Rules have been sufficiently discussed above.

Rule 9 at 12.

As already observed, the Board desire that the last sentence of Rule 11 beginning with the words "but you shall be at liberty to cultivate such crops as you please &c.," be omitted. It is not intended that any interference should take place with the ryots' freedom of action but merely that where a mamool teerwah prevails it should not be altered with reference to the Crop. In like manner the 12th Rule should be amended as follows. "If you wish to relinquish any portion of the land which you held in the preceding fusly you are at full liberty to do so in accordance with the provisions of the 2nd Rule of this Hookumnamah," omitting, what follows in the original Rule.

In the 19th Rule it would be desirable to prescribe that the demand on

Rule 19th.

Anadi Tursee taken up for cultivation should be fixed with reference to that on the nearest similar land, instead of unnecessarily keeping up the interference with the ryots' management of his own affairs, which an adherence to the old Custom requires.

12. The Board have already pointed out their wishes with reference to the Orchard tax which forms the subject of Rule 35.

13. The Collector will be pleased to revise the Hookumnamah with reference to the preceding observations and to submit a corrected copy to the Board for their confirmation.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Board's Proceedings be forwarded to the Collector of Trichinopoly, for his information and guidance.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) E. C. LOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 16th May 1844.

Read again letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 13th December 1843.

(Here enter No. 121.)

Para. 1. The above balances amount altogether to Rupees 56,765-12-11½ of which the Collector recommends that Rupees 16,142-6-10½ should be written off as irrecoverable.

2. In the latter amount appears to be included the sum of Rupees 303-8-4 on account of quit rent on Gardens in the Cantonments which has been already ordered to be written off. Rupees 15,212-4-4 is the difference between the assessment and the actual proceeds from the lands in 26 Villages under Cir-

22nd July 1843.

car Management, the Meerassidars having refused to take their puttahs. The

Board's Proceedings 8th April 1843. Paras 10-11.

	Balance as per statement No. 14 which accompanied the journal - b u n d y report, dated 22nd September 1842.			Balance as per statement now received, dated 13th December 1843.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Panpankoorchy.	1,444	4	11	1,331	3	1	0	0	0	113	1	10
Coccarasumpet-tah.	453	1	5	450	14	6	0	0	0	2	2	11
Yellacoody	500	0	5	497	12	11	0	0	0	2	3	6
Keil Moola Cody.	222	11	2	222	0	7	0	0	0	0	10	7
Narasingapooram	142	8	2	141	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Morocoor	1,059	13	0	1,058	11	3	0	0	0	1	1	9
Coil Coolamony	66	15	9	74	15	6	7	15	9	0	0	0
Total	3,889	6	10	3,777	0	10	7	15	9	120	5	9
										Deduct...	7	15
										Met ..	112	6
												0

3. The sum which the Collector thus proposes to write off is due entirely for fuslies 1249-1250 and 1251 only—there remains still a balance of Rupees 40,623-6-1 due for those and former fuslies commencing with fusly 1240, and

Written 24; 794 in the above letter.

of this amount Rupees 24,724 is part of the balance, of which, the Board authorized the Collector, under the circumstances stated in his letter of the 29th June 1842, "to postpone the collection, until further opportunity" should have been "afforded by the circumstances of the ensuing season, of ascertaining the practicability of realizing it in full or in part." It does not appear from the accounts now before the Board whether the amount of which the collection was suspended in 1251 fusly was apportioned in the gross upon the different Villages or in detail upon the individual cultivators.

Proceedings 7th July 1842.

If the latter the Board do not see that the Collector would experience any serious difficulty in submitting a distinct recommendation for the collection or remission of the sum* outstanding in each case. It is absolutely necessary

* Rs. 11,143-15-5.

that this information should be furnished for the portion outstanding in previous years, and where, as may often happen, the same party is in arrear for former seasons anterior to fusly 1251, in addition to that year, the course to be pursued must be dictated by a consideration of the sum of the liabilities in each case. It is unnecessary with an Officer of Mr. Onslow's experience to notice the inexpediency of recovering old arrears from the proceeds of a subsequent year which are seldom more than enough to meet the current revenue. They trust therefore that he will lose no time in ascertaining what sums can be recovered at once without crippling the resources of the ryots, so that the remainder may be written off at once, a course which should be invariably followed at the close of each Fusly.

4. In statement marked No. 1 the Collector remarks that there is a small difference of Rupees 18-15-6½ between the amount of balance exhibited in the Statement of Demand Collection and Balance sent to the Board on the 11th July 1843 and that actually standing against Ryots according to the Talook accounts which has been occasioned from fractions of excess collections made in the Talooks having been erroneously credited to the Ain Balance. The Board request that in the further accounts now called for Mr. Onslow will cause the particulars of this discrepancy to be clearly shown in order that it may be corrected.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) E. C. LOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Letter from E. C. Lovell, Esquire, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow, Esquire, Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 20th May 1844.

Para. 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant on the subject of the revised cultivation Hoo-kumnamah.

2. The Board desire me to observe that you do not seem entirely to have understood their meaning. Their remarks were intended to show that of the two systems under discussion, both faulty in themselves, that of assessing the crop was the most objectionable. They considered that the lands having, in the course of time, been brought under a customary money demand however arbitrary and irregular, it would be found to be as low in some cases as it was high in others, and that such inequalities would best be adjusted by distributing the extremes in due proportions, as opportunities offered.

3. The Board have no wish to question the very obvious general propositions contained in the 3rd para of your letter under reply. They never doubted that the continued cultivation of superior produce exhausts the soil, and that rotation of crops, manure and periodical fallows are necessary to restore it. But they observed that the assessment having become fixed on the land instead of on the crops by the irregular system in force it was to be inferred that at least as much good land had been under assessed as over assessed, and that until the whole is surveyed it is better to leave things as they are, allowing the Ryots to hold portions of both so as to ensure a fair average on the whole, agreeably to the general practice of the Country. This is very different from "taking the very highest possible standard" on all occasions, which not only would be unjust, but impracticable.

4. The Court of Directors have always expressed the most decided disapprobation of a tax on produce. The door opened to fraud,—the impossibility of ascertaining the multifarious varieties of produce in every field of a Ryotwar District, independent of considerations affecting the cultivators themselves, are too obvious to need remark. The Board therefore are still unwilling to accede to your proposal, and they cannot but think you will be able to adjust all difficulties in the mode they have suggested.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Letter from E. C. Lovell, Esqre., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow, Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 29th July 1844.

Para. 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th Ultimo, and to observe with reference to the question in the 3rd Para regarding the assessment to be levied on two-crop land which may only have produced one, that the former instructions of the Board therein quoted appear to be in exact conformity with those conveyed in the 10th para of their Proceedings of the 15th April last and with the general principle by which the assessment of such land has always been regulated. In Districts more recently settled on a survey the rule has been to assess all the land as one crop and to levy half as much again on the production of a second. But where one double-crop-tax had been imposed, the practice has been to retain the teerwah of similar one crop-land as the demand for the first crop and to remit the remainder on account of the second when only one crop has been cultivated. Thus in the former Proceedings quoted by you the Board did not order the highest one-crop rate existing in the Village to be assumed as the assessment of a single-crop raised on double-crop land, but "that the remission allowed for the 2nd crop should be just so much as would reduce the assessment to a level with that settled upon one crop-land of like quality." This is in perfect agreement with the rule for taking "the 1st Crop teerwah of the class to which the land belongs" whenever one Crop only is raised and this principle, the Board desire, may be applied on every occasion.

2. The Board approve of the revised Hookumnamah now submitted, and direct that it be brought into force.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th October 1844.

Read Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 3rd July 1844, No. 17, accompanied by an Extract from Minutes of Consultation under date the 8th October 1844, No. 1056.

Courts' letter paras 31-32.

Resolved that a Copy of Paras 31 and 32 of the Honorable Court's Letter be transmitted for the information and guidance of the Collector of Trichinopoly.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) E. C. LOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 3rd July 1844, No. 17.

31. From the perusal of the Decree of the Provincial Court, it appears to us, that that Tribunal has declared the Law to be in accordance with what in para 55 of our Despatch dated the 28th July (No. 8) 1841 we desired might be generally adopted in practice in similar cases, vizt., that when proposals were made by Paracoody Ryots for waste lands in Meerassy Villages, they should in the first instance be communicated to the Meerassidars, to whom in the event of their being willing to cultivate or to give security for the Revenue assessable on the lands the preference should be given.

32. In the case which has now been brought under discussion, this course was not adopted by the Collector, and it would appear that the question still remains undecided whether Government possesses the right, in the event of the Meerassidars refusing to cultivate or to give security for the Revenue, to alienate waste lands in Meerassy Villages to Paracoody cultivators either for a term or in perpetuity. We trust however that on all occasions care will be taken that the just rights of the Meerassidars shall be respected.

(True copy.)

(Signed) E. C. LOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Office of the Collector of Trichinopoly at Cusba Trichinopoly in liquidation of the arrears of Revenue due by the several defaulters hereunder named. The sale will commence on Wednesday the 27th November 1844 and will continue until the whole of the lands shall have been sold. The purchasers will not be put in possession of the lands till the sale has been sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, but in the meantime a deposit of 15 per cent of the purchase money must be made on the spot and the remainder of the purchase money should be paid into the Hoozoor or Talook Treasury within 20 days after the day of sale. In failure whereof the land will be sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Talook.	Defaulters.	Total amount of Arrears.	Villages in which the lands proposed to be sold are situated..	Particulars of land proposed to be sold.			Amount Beriz.
				Nunjah.		Poonjah &c.	
				No. of cutlays.	Extent.		
Conaud.		RS. A. P.			CS. GS. AS.	CS. GS. AS.	RS. A. P.
	Singamiengar.	94 3 9	Covalagoody ..	4	7 54 8	..	97 14 2
	Maduranaigum Pillai.	63 12 6	Do. ..	2	4 16 13	..	60 13 9
	Kunnoyerum Am- balagaren.	63 1 7	Kulamoolakoody ..	4	4 39 0	..	55 0 11
	Moottoocurpa Pillai.	152 5 10	Agarum ..	5	12 24 15	..	69 1 1
	Maduranaigum Pillai.	61 13 2	Nochiviel ..	6	7 83 13	..	24 4 10
	Sooriamoorthy Pillai.	569 9 2	Vaingoor ..	..	52 75 1	..	482 2 10
	Sambasevum Pillai.	104 10 2	Murdandacoorchy ..	2	13 0 0	..	94 2 7
		1,109 8 2		23	102 44 2	..	883 8 2

(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

7th October, 1844.

Letter from I. D. Bourdillon Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 13th January 1845.

Revenue Department. Para. 1. The Board observe that several of the topics connected with the Revenue system of your District, on which you were furnished with their instructions in their Proceedings of the 15th April 1844, have been again brought forward in your report on the settlement of Fusly 1253. As this is irregular and unnecessary, I am directed to return that Report to you, with a request that you will submit it in a revised form, omitting the objectionable paragraphs.

2. Should you have any new matter to offer, such as might lead the Board to review their former orders, you are at liberty to bring it forward in another form, in continuation of the former correspondence.

Letter from T. Pycroft Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to R. I. Sullivan Esqre., Acting Head Assistant Collector in Charge of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 27th February 1845.

Revenue Department. I am directed by the Board of Revenue, under instructions from Government, to request that you will in your Annual Report on the settlement of the Land Revenue in your District, state whether the advances on account of Tuccavy have been recovered in whole, or to what extent, and the cause of any outstanding balance.

Letter from T. Pycroft Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to R. J. Sullivan Esqre., Acting Head Assistant Collector in Charge of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 27th March 1843.

Revenue Department. Para. 1.—I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th Instant requesting instructions in respect to the strict enforcement during the present settlement of the rules of the revised Hookumnamah sanctioned by the Board on the 29th July 1844.

2. In reply the Board desire me to inform you that as the Hookumnamah in question does not appear to have reached your District until the 9th August last and until the cultivation season had been very considerably advanced, it will not be necessary that its provisions should be carried out where they may differ from those of the former Hookumnamah, during the current settlement. You will be careful however that the terms of the revised Hookumnamah be made known to the ryots of your District before the cultivating season now ensuing and that they be rigidly acted up to in the Jummabundi of Fusly 1255.

Circular from T. Pycroft Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 10th April 1845.

SIR,

Revenue Department. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish them for submission to Government with a report upon the Moturpha of your District—exhibiting the principle on which it has been assessed, and specifying whether it be uniform as regards the same class of persons rated to it or whether it varies in different parts of the District shewing also the mode in which it is collected, and the charges, when they

are any distinct charges, or when it is realized by the same agency as other branches of revenue, the percentage of general charges properly referable to it. You will also be pleased to state the proportion borne by it to the Land Revenue of your District, whether it may be considered to press severity on any particular class, and what items appear to you to be most open to objection with any observations as to the general working of the Tax in the Province under your charge, and on the reforms of which it may be susceptible which it may occur to you to offer. You will also be so good as to submit statements according to the accompanying forms both in English and in whatever Native language the Jummahbundy accounts of your District are furnished, in illustration of the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

REVENUE BD. OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
10th April, 1845.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Land Revenue.

Letter from T. Pycroft Esq., Secretary to the Board of Government, to A. P. Onslow Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 25th August 1845.

Referring to your report of 13th December 1843, on the subject of the "small farms" of your district, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will inform them whether there are any other Petty taxes of any kind levied in your district which the riot falling under the head of small Farms or licenses are yet vexatious and objectionable and may therefore with propriety be abolished. Revenue Department.

In illustration of their meaning the Board would mention that it has come to their knowledge that in Raneepet near Arcot a tax is levied every day on all persons keeping a shop under a Pundal—another also collected daily is levied upon persons sitting down in the street with a basket of Chillies, Vegetables, &c., for sale. These however are not noticed by the Acting Collector in his report apparently because they are not entered in the Accounts as Petty Farms. Should any such taxes prevail in your District, I have to request that their nature and the average revenue realized from them for the last five years may be stated under whatever head they may be carried to account. Should any of these items fall under the "Moturpha" and have been noticed in your report upon that branch of revenue it will only be necessary for you to refer to your report upon that subject but if otherwise the Board request that the information now called for may be furnished in detail. The Board will hope for an early reply to this communication.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

2nd October 1845.

Letter from T. Pycroft Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 2nd October 1845.

Para. 1.—I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant bringing to their notice the very unfavourable nature of the season, and proposing that for the present Fusly the Cultivation

Hookunnamah introduced into the District under orders of the Board dated 29th July 1844 may be relaxed, and the public demand confined to the extent of land actually cultivated.

2. In reply the Board direct me to inform you that it appears to them altogether premature at this early period of the Fusly to enter upon the consideration of the expediency of deviating from the leading provisions of the Hookunnamah above alluded to, little more than a year after its introduction. The Board cannot for the present at least authorize any departure from its rules. When however the Fusly shall be further advanced and the necessary enquiries preliminary to the settlement shall have afforded you more complete information they will hope to receive from you a full report upon the progress of the season, and the condition of the District, and they will be prepared to give every attention to any measures of relief which under the circumstances then existing may appear to be called for.

Land Revenue.

27th October 1845.

No. 656.

Letter from T. Pycroft Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to I. F. Thomas Esqre., Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, the 27th October 1845.

Revenue
Department.

3rd October
1845.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request you will submit for the orders of the Most Noble the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly forwarding a statement of the Davastanam balances of 25 years' standing amounting to Rupees 5,213-13-0 due by the Ryots who cultivated the Davastanam lands and rented Topes, &c., belonging to the several religious Institutions in his District from Fusly 1231-1250 and recommending that they may be written off in the public accounts.

2. Of the total amount of Balance, Rupees 4,008-6-2 are ranked as "irrecoverable" and the remainder Rupees 1,205-6-10 as "recoverable by distraint of property."

3. Of the irrecoverable portion, Rupees 2,187-14-2½ is due by parties who are for the most part dead or have absconded and possess no property. Of the remaining sum Rupees 1,820-7-11½ under that head, ranked as "disputed," a portion is said to be due upon lands which were held at different times by several ryots and Mr. Onslow states, it is a matter of impossibility to discover by whom the sums are due another portion, he adds, is a demand on Lands on which the crops are said to have perished, and that a third is a claim preferred against certain basket boatmen for exercising the craft of ferrymen which they resist and which cannot be legally enforced.

4. The remaining portion Rupees 1,205-6-10 of the balance is that classed under the head of "recoverable by distraint of property" but adverting to the length of time which has elapsed and the distress which any compulsory measure is likely to occasion, the Board concur in opinion with the Collector that the demand should not be enforced, and they accordingly beg to recommend that sanction may be granted for writing off the whole amount of Rupees 5,213-13-0 in the accounts.

5. Besides the above balances there are, the Collector states, certain arrears of Devastanam revenue in the Trichinopoly District extending over a period of our years on which he proposes to report after further investigation.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1478.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 18th December, 1845.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 27th October 1845, No. 656.)

Para. 1. The Most Noble the Governor in Council grants sanction for writing off the Balances referred to in the foregoing letter amounting to Rupees 5,213-13-0. Five thousand two hundred and thirteen and annas thirteen.

2. As the Officers of Government have not yet been relieved from the management of the Davastanam lands, His Lordship in Council proposes with reference to paras 7 and 8 of the Despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors to the Government of India dated 3rd March 1841, to bring the subject again to the notice of that Government for final orders.

(A true Extract.)

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

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 22nd December, 1845.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and of the Board's letter to which it relates be transmitted for the information and guidance of the Collector of Trichinopoly with reference to his letter dated 3rd October 1845.

(A true Extract.)

T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

18-12-1845.

Circular from T. Pycroft Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 18th December 1845.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will inform them, whether any cases have occurred in your District, in which the realization of any item of land revenue included in the assets upon which the permanent settlement of a zemindary or Mootah, Pollem or other Estate was originally calculated, has been discontinued under the orders of an officer of Government, and in such case, whether any compensation has been made to the Zemindar or Proprietor in consequence, and on what principle that compensation has been calculated.

2. You will observe that this requisition has reference to items of land revenue only, and not to Moturpha or the other Extra sources specially reserved to Government by section IV, Regulation XXV 1802.

3. The Board will hope to receive your reply to the reference at an early date, within 10 days after the receipt of this letter if possible.

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

REVENUE BD. OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
18th December 1845.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

26—1—46.

Letter from T. Pycroft Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, 26th January 1846.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you the accompanying Petition No. 1684 of 1845 from certain Mahajuns residing in your District complaining of the demand of assessment on their uncultivated lands, and with reference to your Endorsement of the 28th August last therewith produced, to request you to report more fully on the particular circumstances of their case, and of the grounds on which you rejected their prayer as inadmissible.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

9—2—46

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th February 1846.

Read letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 11th July 1845.

(Here enter No. 76.)

Read also letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 12th July 1845.

(Here enter No. 70.)

Para. 1. The Board proceed to consider the explanations offered in the foregoing letters on certain subjects discussed in their Proceedings on the Settlement of Trichinopoly District for fuslies 1252 and 1253.

2. The Collector was requested to report distinctly when the injury to the Village of Assoor by salt washed down from the neighbouring Villages in the Tondamon's country first took effect whether the Ryots who cultivate the lands in Assoor now are the same occupied them previous to Fusly 1250 and if they possess or cultivate land in other Villages when those in Assoor are left waste, the present cultivators are represented to be the same who cultivated previous to fusly 1250, but to the other questions the Collector offers no reply, merely referring the Board to his letter, dated 17th September 1842 which has already been under their consideration. The lands now brought under cultivation are those only which can be manured from the proximity to the houses of the Ryots it is not explained why the Ryots have been permitted to retain only such lands as they can easily improve leaving the more distant lands waste nor do the accounts received by the Board shew whether the lands which have been cultivated were assessed at full terwah or at the favorable rate allowed by the Collector in Fusly 1250.

Relative to the settlement of Fusly 1252, Assoor—Para. 2.

Board's Proceedings in Fusly 1252—Para. 1.

Board's Proceedings 6th April 1843.

3. The Board regret that Mr. Onslow has not furnished such information as will enable them to lay the subject before Government with the view to decide whether a reduction in the Assessment of this Village, as suggested by him, might be justly made, and they request that he will take the opportunity of inspecting its locality and with reference to its past and present condition, communicate the result of his further enquiries, submitting a statement of its resources with specific replies to those points which have escaped his notice.

Collr.'s letter dated 17th September 1842. Para. 6.

4. The Collector explains that the falling off in the settlement of the Village of Arasengoody is entirely owing to the inundations caused by the works at the head of the Vennar for the benefit of the Tanjore District the extent of land rendered unfit for cultivation is 434 cawnies assessed at Rupees 1,678 and 9 Cawnies bearing the Assessment of Rupees 42 are actually destroyed. The Board observe that measures have been taken in communication with the Civil Engineer to counteract the effects of the improvements made to the Vennar on the lands of this Village, the result of which they request may be reported to them.

Collr.'s letter 11th July 1845. Para. 4.

5. The Board were desirous of receiving a statement of the number of cultivators in fuslies 1249 and 1250, and they remark that although there may be no individual accounts of the cultivators in fuslies 1249 and 1250 in the Collector's office, they see no reason why these accounts might not be supplied by the Carnum of the village together also with an explanation of the difference in the number of ploughs in fuslies 1249 and 1252, which information the Board still hope Mr. Onslow will endeavour to obtain.

No. of ploughs. Fusly 1249 110. Fusly 1252 70. Difference 40.

6. With respect to the arrears in the village of Moorcoor the Board do not understand from the explanation offered by the Collector upon what principle the settlement was made in fusly 1252. The dittum is stated to have been made on cawnies 201 of which the produce was only 703 Collums—the settlement however amounted to Rupees 1,103-7-9. The Assessment on the extent of land entered in the Dittum is not shown. The Board have already recorded their sentiments on the course pursued by the Collector in taking possession of the Gross produce of this and other Villages in fusly 1251. In Moorcoor the outturn of the Government's share did not exceed 292 Collums upon which only Rupees 200 were realized. "Of this amount Rupees 119-1-1 was credited to Government on account of Iyen Kists and the balance Rupees 81-2-2 on account of recoveries of advances made to Ryots for cultivation" a result which cannot be viewed with satisfaction. It appears that the Vennar works are the occasion of the falling off in this Village also and the Board hope that the Collector will cause such investigation to be made into the actual state of the lands as will prevent any difficulty in the future adjustment of the Government demand.

Para. 5.

Bd.'s Progs. in the settlement of Fusly 1252 Para. 10. 29th May 1845.

Para. 6.

7. The Board have attentively perused the observations of the Collector in favor of granting the Mottah or General Puttahs to influential meerassidars in each Village, at the same time that individual puttahs are distributed. They can see no advantage in continuing to grant such Puttahs annually the object may be attained by the selection of such persons as hitherto have collected the Revenue and under whose authority the Village servants have acted, to be the Heads of Villages and the persons thus selected would require only to receive a sunnad of appointment to enable them to perform all the duties imposed upon them. The Collector is now engaged in completing arrangements for the selection and remuneration of Village Moonsiff's throughout the District, and if this provision for the appointment of Heads of Villages, from among whom moonsiffs must be chosen, is made, it is effected that these offices will not be held in less esteem than at present, or be less useful to the public service.

Para. 7.

8. The Collector was required to state whether remission had been allowed for a 2nd crop in wet land when, with the means of cultivation it had not been raised and in explanation he reports that for upwards of 10 years remissions have been allowed whenever the 2nd Crop has not been cultivated from whatever cause, unless however the cultivation of the 2nd Crop was agreed to by the

Relative to the settlement of Fusly 1253. Paras. 2-3.

Rule 5.

Ryots and entered in the Dittum when remission was allowed only according to the circumstance of each case. With reference to this explanation the Board remark that according to the Hookumnamah it seems just that all lands bearing 2 crops for which the means of the ordinary cultivation are provided should be entered in the Dittum and exceptions be made only on the failure of irrigation. The Collector has expressed the opinion that the cultivation of the 2nd Crop is affected by the construction of the anicut, and the Board expect further information on this subject—in the mean time they consider it necessary to remind the Collector that the rule in the Hookoomnamah above noticed

Bds. Progs. is not inconsistent with the instructions contained in the Proceedings of the Board and in the orders of Government in reference to the settlement of Fusly 1241.

4th July
1833.
From Govt.
12th Nov.
1833.

Para. 4.

9. The Board are not disposed to interfere with the Collector in the arrangements he may judge best adapted to the circumstance of the Ryots, with reference to the state of the season in making the annual settlement of the Land Revenue they would however suggest that the commencement of this work may not be deferred beyond the period at which the principal harvest is gathered and that it may always be conducted under such circumstances as to allow the Ryots the fullest opportunity of offering their objections to any demand whenever they arise. The course laid down by the Board in their Proceedings on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of Madura for Fusly 1251 for the preparation of the Jummahbundy accounts of that district, if not already followed in Trichinopoly might be usefully adopted and the Board resolve to furnish Mr. Onslow with copy of the annexed Extracts from their Proceedings.

Bd.'s Pro-
ceedings,
dated 6th
February
1843.

Extracts—
Paras. 5 and
7.
Para. 5.

“The proper way to make a Jummahbundy is as follows. The Curnums are first assembled and the individual chittah of each Village is drawn out by them and then copied on paper by the Hoozoor or Talook Goomastahs, as fast as the Chittah of each Village is thus completed, the Ryots of that Village are sent for in a body, the part of the chittah relates to each individual is read to him in presence of all the rest including the Village officers. any objection that he offers, is heard, investigated and determined a very short affair when all parties are thus confronted) and any requisite correction having been made his signature or mark is affixed to the paper at the foot of his accounts. The individual settlements added together from the Village settlements.”

Para. 7.

“The plan of settlement now proposed is only what is actually followed in many Districts; the Ryot's signature is taken before a Hoozoor sheristadar, the Tahsildar or Talook sheristadar, or in small Villages where there is known to be no dispute, by a Goomastah. It is found that the settlement of an ordinary sized Talook requires a month, and of a large one six weeks; though Curnums and Goomastahs are occupied some time longer in preparing the usual formal accounts of the settlement.”

Paras. 7-8.

10. The Board still consider it expedient that the computation of the Assessment upon the fractional portions of a Cawney should not be dispensed with the object of the Collector is not to get rid of a difficulty which is generally experienced and overcome, but to remove an extraordinary inconvenience, the necessity of calculating fractions in the accounts arises only in two Talooks, Arialore and Oodiarpolliem, and if a curnum will not take the trouble of calculating the exact amount of assessment so that a Ryot incurs the risk of paying for more land than he really has, he should be held responsible for his neglect, it is better that he should be put to the inconvenience of rendering a true account than that the Ryot should pay an unjust demand.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Board's Proceedings be forwarded for the information and guidance of the Collector of Trichinopoly.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

12—2—46.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th February 1846.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly dated 22nd January 1846.

(Here enter No. 10.)

The Board see no objection to the proposed advance of Rupees 7,700 from the allowance of Seeringham Pagoda for the current Fusly, for the purchase of grain for the use of that Pagoda.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

9—3—46.

Letter from T. Pycroft Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue to A. P. Onslow Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 9th March 1846.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, proposing that as the past season has been notoriously unfavorable you may be permitted to exclude from the settlement all waste Poonjah as well as Nunjah lands, except as regards the latter in cases in which negligence has been the occasion of the land being left waste.

2. In reply the Board direct me to inform you that, under the peculiar circumstances of the season, as shewn in your letter now acknowledged and in your previous communications of 12th September 1845 and 5th February 1846, they authorize you to exclude from the Jummabundi all Nunjah and Poonjah lands which have remained waste from causes beyond the control of the Ryot. You will however be careful to explain to the parties that this indulgence is conceded in each instance as a special case, and is not to form a precedent.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

9—3—1846.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th March 1846.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly dated 17th February 1846, No. 26.

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed on Petitions Nos. 850 and 1684 of 1845.

From the report of the Collector on this Petition it appears that, on an offer made by another ryot to cultivate the garden land referred to, the Petitioners refused to give it up and engaged to pay the Assessment on it whether cultivated or not. It has been left waste and teerwah charged, which under the circumstances was quite proper.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

16—3—46.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th March 1846.

4th October 1845.

Read letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly respecting the balance outstanding on account of Land Revenue in that District at the end of Fusly 1254.
A.D. 1844—1845.

(Here enter No. 112).

Para 1. The Collector has submitted an abstract statement of all arrears together with detailed accounts of the sums due by individuals in each

Para. 4. Talook from Fusly 1242 to Fusly 1253 inclusive the total arrears amount to Rupees 78,442—9—10, and are distributed under eleven heads, but may be classed as follows.

	RS.	A.	P.
1st Recoverable without severe measures	1,590	9	11
2nd Recoverable by the sale of lands	53,756	8	1½
3rd Irrecoverable	23,095	7	9½
Total	78,442	9	10

2. The irrecoverable or 3rd item comprises 9 classes of arrears, of which Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 include demands which appear wholly irrecoverable. No. 4 is due on account of embezzlements in different Talooks by Village Officers. The Collector will be so good as to explain why this entry is classed as an arrear of Revenue. No. 11 exhibits the amount of the difference between the proceeds of grain seized by the Collector in certain Villages in A.D. 1841—1842

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount of outstanding balance	78,442	9	10
Deduct embezzlement entered under No. 4.	510	14	0
Remaining	77,931	11	10

“in default of payment,” and the assessment of the lands of certain Ryots who refused to receive their puttah. Deducting the sums embezzled the outstanding balance amounts to Rupees 77,931—11—10.

3. The balance classed as recoverable without severe measures has been realized in part and is in the course of collection. The largest amount of arrears or Rupees 53,347 2 ½ is included in the 2nd class as recoverable because it is due by individuals holding lands which are liable to distraint. Mr. Onslow seems to consider the recovery of these arrears by sale of lands hopeless, and that

Para. 5

any arrangement with a view to adjust the balance would occupy 2 or 3 years, and “so seriously interfere with the current duties of the Collector that he doubts whether he would be able to conduct them without additional assistance.” Of the above sum due by

Para. 8.

Ryots whose lands may be regarded as security of payment, Rupees 21,484 11 8½ are stated to be arrears on account of collections suspended under the orders of the Board for the repayment of which Moochilkas have been given.

4. The Board are constrained to express their disappointment that these collections, the suspension of which, with reference to the correspondence, noted in the margin was acceded to at the earnest recommendation of the Collector, should now be declared

From Collr. 13th December 1845.
Boards Proceedings 16th May 1845.
From Collr. 6th June 1845.
Board's Proceedings 20th January 1845.

irrecoverable, except as he alleges on terms which would be productive of the greatest distress to the Defaulters. At one time the Collector thought that

To the Board, dated 13th December 1843.
Para. 3.

immediate payment, if insisted on, would cause great distress, but that the demand should not be abandoned and it was expected that many Ryots

who had benefitted by the indulgence would pay at least some portion of the demand thus postponed.

5. In furnishing the details of the suspended payments of Individuals in different Talooks the Collector states, “that the balances included under ‘the head of ‘suspended’ do not bear a regular proportion to the extent of each ‘holding—they were in fact allowed to stand over in cases in which the necessity of the individual rendered their collection at the time impossible.”

6. On an examination of these statements it is observed that the sums ‘suspended’ and still due by individuals are in many instances extremely small compared with the amount of their actual holdings and payments according to their respective puttahs—and the Board therefore cannot concur with the Collector in the opinion that these arrears have accrued under circumstances which loudly call for indulgence—they do not feel justified in recommending their remission without further explanation and enquiry and accordingly resolve to furnish the Collector with a list of the names of certain individuals selected for example from the detailed accounts he has submitted, and to direct that he will ascertain by personal investigation why the small sums due by themselves or other defaulters respectively on account of the collections temporarily suspended have not been discharged. The Board desire to be informed how many Ryots in each Village in which the collections were allowed to be temporarily suspended paid all demands in full, and how many in part only—and to know also the extent of land held by those against whom there are no arrears compared with the extent held by those individuals who gave Moochilkas for the payment of their kists which were postponed. In submitting this information the Collector will be pleased to furnish a statement in the accompanying Form, which provides also for the entry of all balances on account of years before and subsequent to Fusly 1251 A.D. 1841—42.

Vide No. 1

Vide No. 2

On the receipt of this statement the Board will again take into consideration the arrears outstanding in the District.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Board's Proceedings be forwarded to the Collector of Trichinopoly for his information and guidance.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Statement showing the names of the Individuals against whom the arrears are small as would appear from the statement received from the Collector of Trichinopoly on account of postponement, &c, for Fusly 1251.
A D. 1841/42.

Talooks.	No.	Names of the Individuals.	No. in the Balance account.	Names of the Villages.	Total Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Postpone-ment.	Arrears.
Vitticutty.	1	Puttabhernasastri	2	Murdoor	RS. A. P. 1,356 4 3	RS. A. P. 1,346 4 3	RS. A. P. 40 0 0	RS. A. P. 40 0 0	RS. A. P. ..
	2	Eswaran ..	18	Kristnaraypoor	875 12 0	863 0 0	12 12 0	12 12 0	..
	3	Narayanan ..	17	Sititoooy ..	575 12 0	568 8 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	..
	4	Narayanan Soobaroyen	25	Kristnaraypoor	854 12 0	844 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	..
	5	Narsimnen ..	9	Sittuluv ..	573 7 5	566 3 5	7 4 0	7 4 0	..
	6	Anuntaramnen ..	19	Kurputtoor	442 13 0	437 13 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	..
Laulgoody.	7	Tantamiengar ..	305	Pillapoliem	440 14 2	433 10 2	7 4 0	7 4 0	..
	8	Streenevassengar ..	306	Turpattoray	196 2 6	195 1 6	1 1 0	1 1 0	..
	9	Streerungarajabuthar	285	Malavay ..	212 3 9	211 3 9	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
	10	Sashachellanayen ..	130	Voclamunchar ..	1,154 5 4	1,094 5 4	60 0 0	60 0 0	..
	11	Baubooga Iyen ..	133	Malavay ..	654 6 3	629 6 3	25 0 0	25 0 0	..
	12	Narayana Iyen ..	40	Tinnaraja Sannodrum	423 6 5	416 6 5	7 0 0	7 0 0	..
Conaud.	14	Sashaudry Iyengar	177	Pinnavasel ..	297 3 7	296 3 7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
	15	Iyavien ..	139	Saattamungalum ..	214 5 0	211 6 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	..
	16	Davaroyapillay ..	299	Poovalum ..	173 1 4	173 11 1	1 6 4	1 6 4	..
	17	Mauntavahen ..	18	Mootookarumboor	53 7 9	52 7 9	1 1 0	1 1 0	..
	18	Nagarakantaparnapillay	16	Kodap ..	1,217 8 11	1,197 8 11	20 0 0	20 0 0	..
	19	Ramaswamy Iyen	11	Sengghannay ..	1,129 13 1	1,094 13 1	35 0 0	35 0 0	..
Moosery.	20	Sinniappillay kanttepermapillay	11	Moorongapatah ..	609 8 6	597 14 5	11 10 1	11 10 1	..
					492 10 1	482 10 1	10 0 0	10 0 0	..
					159 2 0	158 2 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
					61 11 0	60 11 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
					1,877 0 4	1,827 0 4	50 0 0	50 0 0	..
							1,153 3 9		..

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Statement showing demand and collection and balance for fusly 1251 in which collection of Revenue was suspended on account of low prices of grain in the Trichinopoly district.

Name of the Talooks.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Villages.	Number of Ryots.	Collection in full according to Beriz.		No. of Ryots.	Settlement Beriz.	Collection not suspended.			
				Collection in full according to Beriz.	Balance of other Fuslies before and subsequent to Fusly 1251.			Collection.	Balance.	Per centage between col- umns 8 and 10.	Balance of other Fuslies before and sub- sequent to Fusly 1251.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Name of the Talooks.	No. of Ryots.	Settlement Beriz.	Collection.	Collections suspended.				Total.			
				Net.	Suspend- ed.	Total.	Per centage between col- 14 and 18.	No. of Ryots.	Settlement Beriz.	Collection.	Balance.
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
											Balance of other Fuslies before and subsequent to Fusly 1251.

The balance entered under this head should be particularized for different years.
N.B.—Any additional heads that are necessary may be added.

(Signed) J. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

19th March 1846.

Letter from T. Pycroft Esqr., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow Esqr., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 19th March 1846.

Para. 1.—I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th Instant offering observations upon the rule laid down in the cultivation Hookumnamah of your District in respect to the assessment of two crop lands.

2. In reply the Board direct me to inform you that the rule of the Hookumnamah to which you refer, was adopted by them after a full consideration of the subject and that they are not now prepared to authroize a departure from its provisions. They do not apprehend that any difficulties will be experienced in carrying it out, in consequence of the irregularities which may have obtained in the mode of settlement of your District in past Fuslies. The two crop lands to which the rule is to apply must be understood to be those so classed in Fusly 1231 when the assessment on the wet lands was revised by Mr. Lushington. Other lands are not to be charged for a second crop unless a second crop is raised upon them whatever may be the number of the crops which they may have borne in any previous Fusly—No such reluctance to extend 2nd crop cultivation as is apprehended in Para. 4 of your letter need therefore be antici- pated.

19th March 1846.

Circular from T. Pycroft Esqr., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, the 19th March 1846.

To

A. P. ONSLOW, ESQR.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Cases having recently occurred in which difficulty has been experienced in realizing the Rents due by Abkary and other Renters of Extra Revenue in consequence of persons of no substance having been admitted as Renters and Securities, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to call your attention to the

Circular 27th March 1826. Para 3.
Do. 14th July 1828.
Do. 12th December 1831.
Do. 18th August 1834.
Do. 29th December 1834.
Do. 23rd May 1836.

Circulars from this Office noted in the margin, and to request that the rules therein laid down for ascertaining the competency of Renters and their securities be strictly attended to for the future.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
19th March 1846.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

16th April 1846.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Ans'd. 31st July 1846.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th April 1846.

Read letter from Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 14th January 1846 reporting on the subject of the privileges enjoyed by the Nauttars in his District to hold land on payment of half the usual teerwah on certain conditions, and bringing to notice that Mr. Garrow a former Collector also permitted this class to hold Topes of fruit trees exempt from all assessment provided the amount remitted was made good from other cultivation, and suggesting that this indulgence should in respect to the topes cease with the lives of the present occupants and the lands held on easy tenure be restricted to each holder's dittum at the time the original arrangement was made in the year 1802.

(Here enter No. 5.)

Para 1.—On referring to the former correspondence in this Office, it does not appear, as observed by the Collector that the circumstance regarding the alienation of the topes in favour of the Nauttars has ever been authorized, or in any way brought to notice by the local authorities, and the Board have no further information before them than what is contained in the present communication; before proceeding therefore to issue any instructions in reference to suggestions of the Collector for their future control and disposal they deem it desirable to be furnished with more specific details upon the subject.

2. The Board wish to be informed, as far as may be now discoverable, of the particular circumstances which led to the permission of these parties to hold the Topes rent free, and the terms upon which they were originally granted, and whether there were any conditions of service attached to them, or privileges resumed, in lieu of which they might have been conferred; also their extent and value when made over to the former grantees in the time of Mr. Garrow, by whom the arrangement appears to have been made and at the present time.

3. The Collector will at the same time ascertain whether these Topes are in the possession of the original holders or in that of their immediate descendants, or have passed out of their hands to other parties by sale, mortgage or otherwise.

4. The Collector will be pleased to submit a statement according to the accompanying form shewing the number of Villages in which Nauttars are permitted to hold lands and Topes on favorable assessment, the extent of land formerly cultivated by them and the excess engaged for at the time of Mr. Garrow and the amount of such no brought under the plough—and also the number, extent and assessment of the Topes, when originally made over to them, rent free, and at the present time.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

17th April 1846.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 437.

Extract from Minutes of Consultation under date 17th April 1846.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, the most Noble the Governor in Council grants authority for refunding to Manikum Chetty the amount of Collections of certain Pagoda Lands in the Trichinopoly District credited to Government, amounting to Rupees (16-7-4½) Sixteen, Annas Seven, and Pice four and a half.

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

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th June 1846.

Ordered to be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of Trichinopoly, with reference to his letter dated 10th March last.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

3rd June 1846.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICAL.)

No. 6 of 1846.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

1. The great practical importance of Statistical enquiries, and the attention which they now receive from the most enlightened European Governments, have induced us to take measures for investigating the Statistics of the Countries under our administration, and for arranging and preserving in a form convenient for reference, the information which may be attainable.

2. With the view of accomplishing these ends, we have formed a Statistical Department in Our Home Establishment, in which the requisite enquiries will be conducted, and the materials thereby obtained classified and compared.

3. The voluminous Records and Documents in our possession contain a vast amount of Statistical information, and the labors of the new Department will, in the first instance, be directed to extracting and rendering it available for reference; these duties which have already commenced, will continue for a long period to claim a large share of the time and attention of the Department, but the results will be imperfect unless by the co-operation of our Governments in India in collecting and transmitting Statistical information we are enabled to remedy the defects, correct the inaccuracies, and as the condition and circumstances of all countries are in many respects constantly varying to note the changes which time or other causes may produce.

4. We do not doubt that our Servants will cheerfully afford their assistance for these purposes, and as the aid which they may render in this respect is not intended, and must not be permitted to interfere in any degree with their ordinary duties, no detriment will arise to the public Service, but on the contrary much advantage may be expected from the transmission home of such information as to local details which so many of our Servants cannot fail to possess.

5. Information will be most desirable on such subjects as the following :

LAND.—Area.

Geological structure.
Natural aspect.
Soil.
Atmosphere and Climate.
Productions.
Modes of cultivation.
Prices of principal products.
Tenure and occupation.
Modes and rate of Assessment.
Labor employed, and its remuneration.

WATER.—Navigable Rivers.

Description of.
Length of.
How far navigable.
Vessels employed on them.

LAKES.—Description and situation.

CANALS.—Their purposes.

Length and depth.
Vessels employed on them.
Cost and return on the outlay.
Wells and Tanks.
Means of irrigation in each district.
Harbours, and Shipping frequenting them.

CITIES.—Towns and Villages.

Situation and general description.
Number of houses, and whether Puckha or Kutcha.

POPULATION.—Numbers of people of different descriptions.

Employment.
Languages.*
Condition.
Health and Disease.
Ditto of Troops especially—with presumed causes of healthy or diseased state, and the treatment (not strictly medical) found to be useful.

WEALTH.—Education, and method of pursuing it.
Charitable Institutions not Educational.
State of litigation and of crime.
Police, number, remuneration and efficiency.

COMMERCE.—Manufactures.

Capital employed.
Imports and Exports from official sources.
Exchange.
Weights and Measures.
Coins.
Banking operations.
Lending and borrowing.
Modes of transit and communication.
By Land.
By Water.
Impediments, and their duration.
Fords, Ferries and Bridges.
Postal arrangements.
Taxation.
Sources of Revenue, and produce of each Tax.
Mode of Collection.
Number in Sebundy or other Corps, engaged in collecting Revenue.
History and Antiquities, facts illustrative of early or more recent history, and of changes, Political or Agricultural.
Public Buildings.

6. We need scarcely observe that in Statistical investigations, the most rigid accuracy as to matters of fact is indispensable. Erroneous information will be worse than none, because it can tend to mislead.

7. There may be some subjects, especially those relating to physical science with which our Servants generally may not be minutely acquainted, and no statement on these or any other matters of enquiry, will be of any value, unless they be both precise and accurate. Where the requisite measure of science knowledge is not possessed by others it may perhaps, in many cases, be supplied by our Medical Officers, and their aid will, we doubt not, be cheerfully rendered whenever required.

8. In conclusion, we direct attention to the following general instructions :—

9. In all cases where practicable, reports should be the result of the personal knowledge of the Officer reporting, and where such is the fact it should be mentioned.

10. Where from any cause the personal knowledge of the Officer cannot be extended to any object of enquiry, the authority, on which the reported facts rests must invariably be stated, either in the margin or in the body of the report.

11. When estimates only can be furnished, the grounds of each estimate must be stated, and the reasons for adopting it.

12. Where information is orally given, it should be committed to writing at the time,—in like manner personal observations should be recorded at the moment of making them.

13. In addition to the names by which places are known among Europeans, it would be desirable that the original names should be given, both in the Devanagari* and Urdu character, according to the best authorities especially local and native.

* The proclamations and State Advertisements in the Calcutta Gazette are usually printed in the Devanagari, as well as in the Urdu or Arabic character.

14. In regard to coins, weights and measures, care must be taken to preserve uniformity as to valuation, comparison and conversion, and to insure this Prinsep's Useful Tables may be taken as a guide.

15. Where any material variations exist in different parts of any country, or divisions of a country reported on, the nature and limits of such variations should be precisely pointed out.

16. It will be observed that the greater part of the instructions above are designed to ensure accuracy, the importance of which we have already adverted

to. It is the more necessary to dwell upon this point, in as much as some previous attempts to afford statistical information are unsatisfactory, because obviously incorrect.

17. Thus in a calculation* made of the population of the North Western Provinces in 1862 (excluding the Ceded Districts on the Nerbudda and those ceded by the Rajah of Berar,) founded on an actual enumeration of the villages in those Provinces and a partial enumeration of the houses, the amount is taken at 32,206,806, and the number

* Vide statements of the extent and population of British India as officially returned by the Searcher of Records of the East India Company in first Appendix to the third report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons 1831. These statements have been adopted by the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone. Vide his History of India, Vol. 1, Page 5.

of square miles occupied by this vast mass, as ascertained by measurement upon a map, is stated to be 66,510. Thus, rejecting fractions, it would give a population of 484 to the square mile; while in an estimate of the population of the principal portion of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency in 1822, the amount is given at 37,503,265, and the amount in square miles (ascertained as in the North Western Provinces by measurement upon a map) at 153,802, affording no more than 243 inhabitants to the square mile, little more than half the number claimed for the North Western Provinces, notwithstanding that the Lower Provinces contain the great Cities of Calcutta, Dacca, Moorshedabad and Patna, and the populous tracts around them.

18. But the population of China, universally considered one of the most densely peopled countries is, according to the highest native† estimate, only 277 to the square mile.

† Census taken in 1812. Vide Davis's China, page 413.

19. Further, in a Statement of the Statistics of the North Western Provinces, printed by order of the Lieutenant Governor, and bearing date the 25th February 1842, exhibiting a view of the area and population of twenty-two Districts, constituting by far the larger portion of those Provinces, we observe

NOTE.—According to Mr. McCulloch (vide Geographical Dictionary, Vol. 1, page 852) the relative density of the population of France, abounding as it does in capital manufactures, and large towns, is only 164 to the square mile.

particulars which lead us to suspect that even this later document is not trustworthy. *Aligurh*, a district without any considerable Town, is stated to have an agricultural population of 56,679, and a non-agricultural population exceeding it more than *eleven times*, the number given being 644,499; while the District of Benares, containing the great and populous city of the same name, which, with its suburbs, has been estimated to contain 200,000 souls, is said to have 299,167 agricultural inhabitants, and only 145,940 non-agricultural.

20. We notice these extraordinary errors, that we may impress upon those who may be called upon to act upon our present orders, the necessity of employing such vigilance and attention as may be sufficient to guard against the transmission hereafter of any statement so deficient in accuracy.

21. It should be fully borne in mind, that every statement that may be furnished will undergo searching examination at home, and we trust that each one will be prepared with such care as may ensure our approbation.

We are, &c.

(Signed) J. W. HOGG.
 „ H. ST. G. TUCKER.
 „ JOHN LOCH.
 „ J. L. LUSHINGTON.
 „ JOHN COTTON.
 „ W. L. MELVILLE.
 „ W. H. C. PLOWDEN.
 „ F. WARDEN.

(Signed) E. MACNAGHTEN.
 „ H. SHANK.
 „ J. PETTY MUSPRATT.
 „ HENRY WILLOCK.
 „ JOHN C. WHITEMAN.
 „ HENRY ALEXANDER.
 „ ROBERT CAMPBELL.

LONDON,
 The 3d June, 1846. }

11th June 1846.

Letter from T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 11th June 1843.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will submit at an early date the report promised in Para 5 of your letter of 12th September last in regard to those taxes which are collected on behalf of the Pagodas of your District either by the Government servants or by the Trustees of those Institutions. Your report should explain the nature and mode of operation of those taxes—under what circumstances and by what authority they would appear to have been originally levied by the Pagodas—the grounds on which you consider any of them to be objectionable, and the course which should be pursued in regard to them, more especially as respects the discontinuance of any part taken by public servants in their collection. Any documents in your own office or in possession of the Trustees which may throw light upon the claim of the Pagodas to those sources of income should be forwarded to the Board, with translations and with your own opinion as to their authenticity.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

10—9—46.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th September 1846.

Read letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 4th June 1846.

(Here enter No. 69.)

Para 1. The Collector solicits instructions with reference to the requisition in the Board's Proceedings on the Settlement of his District for Fusly 1254 that he would give attention to the 11th Rule of the Revised Hookoomnamah which provides that the assessment in the Dry Villages shall be regulated according to the several practices which prevail in each and not by the nature of the Crop.

2. Mr. Onslow would seem to consider that this rule contains no expression prohibiting the regulation of assessment according to the nature of the Crop—it however shows that “in some villages * the assessment is fixed with reference to the classification of the soil alone—in some with reference both to the soil and to the crops grown—in some with reference only to the crops, and in some an average rate has been struck which has become the demand without reference either to soil or crops,” and the rule further provides that these several practices will not be disturbed in the Villages in which they respectively prevail.

3. The Board are desirous that these practices should be observed, and that the assessment of superior crops should not henceforward be invariably levied in all Villages where changes from the cultivation of inferior to superior produce occur—this can only be done where it is the known condition upon which the land is cultivated in those Villages in which the Assessment is fixed with reference only to the Crops—but in such villages it has been always understood where Horse Gram or any equally inferior crop is cultivated in land which is capable of bearing superior produce that Fusul Cummie cannot be allowed.

4. When no decrease in the total outturn of a Ryot's holding below the previous year is occasioned by the cultivation of inferior produce according to his convenience in lands usually yielding superior produce and the deficiency is made good by the growth of both crops in inferior lands—it becomes a matter

of easy adjustment either in making the remission for Fasul Cummie or bringing the Fasul Justee to account according to the practice hitherto observed, as shewn in Statement No. 2 which accompanied the Hookoonamah for Fusly 1251 with the Collector's letter under date 13th July 1841.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

9—11—46.

Letter from T. Pycroft, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 9th November, 1846.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 29th June 1846, with Statement of certain Taxes collected on behalf of Pagodas.

2. The taxes indicated in para 3 appear to be properly collected on behalf of Pagodas, it being understood that the land and Tanks in question are the property of those institutions. The other taxes enumerated in the

Statement are exclusively reserved to Government by Section IV Regulation XXV of 1802, and cannot therefore be collected by private Individuals, but if you are of opinion that the resumption of the Privilege should be accompanied by compensation to the Pagodas interested, you will be pleased to submit the specific grounds on which such opinion rests, the amount to be granted in each case being specified.

3. The taxes enumerated in the margin appear to be confined to certain localities only adverting also to their oppressive character, the Board desire that the collection of the same may be discontinued pending further orders.

"Tax on Poll."
"Tax on Salt Petre"
"Tax on the Tables of Beating Rice."
"Basket Boats."
"Tax on Cotton mills,"

Compd. _____

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

12—11—46.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th November 1846.

Read again letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 14th January 1846.

Read also letter from the same Officer, dated 31st July 1846, submitting the information called for by Extract of Proceedings of Board under date the 16th April 1846, regarding the privileges enjoyed by the Nuttawars in the Talook of Volcondapoorum in respect to the occupancy of certain Topes and Lands.

(Here enter Nos. 5 and 98.)

Para 1. The Board concur in the view which the Collector has taken of the indulgence which Mr. Garrow appears to have conceded to these Nuttawars in the year 1809 by allowing them to enjoy certain Topes of Fruit Trees free of all tax, and to cultivate certain waste lands on reduced assessment in excess of those which they already held on similarly favorable terms by their original Dittums of Fuslies 1218 and 1226.

2. No trace can be found either in the records of this or the Collector's Office of any authority having been vested in Mr. Garrow to concede this indulgence, but in consideration of its having been enjoyed for so many years the Board are unwilling to revoke it summarily. They therefore direct the Collector to impose and collect the full Teerwah, assessed on the principles laid down in para 4 of his letter on the subject dated 14th January 1846, upon the Topes and Extra lands in question as lapses may occur in the present occupancy of them, reporting such cases as he may consider to require the special orders of the Board.

3. The Collector should also adopt immediate measures to discover the exact number of the Topes which are in possession of the Nuttawars exempt from all tax, and to ascertain as far as practicable the precise extent and position of the lands which each man occupies on reduced Teerwah above those entered in the Dittums of either Fusly 1218 or 1226, with which it is not intended to interfere.

Ordered that copy of the foregoing extract be forwarded to the Collector of Trichinopoly for his information and guidance.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

18—12—46.

Land Revenue.

No. 1291.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 18th December 1846.

Para 1. The Governor in Council proceeds to pass orders on the letter in this Department from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 22nd September 1846 No. 14.

Para 6. Resolved that a copy of this despatch and of its enclosure be communicated for the information and guidance of the Board of Revenue with reference to the Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 17th June 1845 No. 724 and with instructions to furnish, on an early date the revised set of Rules therein required for taxing improvements on lands effected at the expense of the Ryots.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 14 of 1846.

Our Governor in Council

at

Fort St. George.

Para 1. With your Letter of the 21st January last No. 4, you have transmitted copies of your proceedings and of those of the Board of Revenue on the subject of taxing improvements on the land effected by the Ryots at their own expense.

2. The conclusion at which you have arrived is that "as a general rule, fourteen years exemption with a half or other favorable assessment for a further term of seven years will hold out ample inducement to the investment of capital in the construction of new wells and prove fully sufficient to secure the landholder a liberal return for his expenditure."

3. Mr. Chamier, however, dissents from this opinion, and considers that "the occupier of land should have the permanent enjoyment of all benefits accruing from improvements made at his own expense, provided only that he does not abandon or cease to pay the rent of any portion of his usual holding."

4. Our general views on this subject were fully explained in paras 31 and 32 of our Despatch, dated 24th August No. 25, 1842. We see no reason for modifying the opinions therein expressed, that while "the Ryot should in all cases be allowed to enjoy the benefit of any improvements he may have effected on his lands without any additional charge, until he shall have been not only amply compensated but liberally rewarded for the labor and expenditure he may have applied," yet, at the same time that "it is not reasonable that the Government should forego all chance of prospective advantage by limiting its claim on the land in perpetuity."

5. The information collected by the Board of Revenue shows that the practice with respect to lands irrigated by wells constructed at the expense of the Ryots varies not only in the several Districts under your Presidency, but even in different parts of the same District. In some parts no extra cess is laid on lands improved by means of private capital, while in others an enhanced assessment is immediately imposed but in most cases an increased demand is levied after a longer or shorter interval of exemption, the additional rates varying even in adjoining Districts without any apparent reason for the difference.

6. It is obviously desirable in regard to a point of so much importance in your revenue administration that an end should be put to this, diversity of practice and general rules laid down for the guidance of the local authorities in disposing of cases of this nature. We accordingly approve of your having called on the Board of Revenue to prepare a set of rules for the purpose of carrying into practical effect the instructions communicated to you in our Despatch before referred to and also of your having pointed out to them that the same principles are applicable not only to new wells but to improvements of whatever nature effected with the capital or by the labor of the Ryots, by which the land is rendered more productive and valuable.

7. We would only observe that although the principle laid down is every where applicable, the term of exemption may possibly require modification according to local circumstances. It is obvious that the term of exemption which would be amply remunerative in a Country where the soil is easy of excavation, and where water is found at a short distance from the surface would afford no encouragement in Districts where the water is at a considerable depth, and only to be reached by blasting the rock as is stated to be the case in some parts of Nellore and elsewhere, particularly in the inland Districts; and that due allowance must consequently be made for such differences.

8. We are also of opinion that in cases where the condition of the land has been improved by the construction of Tanks, Wells and other works of a permanent character executed at the expense or by the labor of the Ryot, and the assessment has consequently after the prescribed period of exemption been raised to the ordinary standard for land of that description, the cost of maintaining those works in repair should be borne by the Government and not by the Ryot, as it would be clearly inequitable to levy the same assessment as if the lands were irrigated by means of water supplied by the Circar, and at the same time to throw on the Ryot the expense of keeping the works in a state of efficiency.

9. We observe that the Board of Revenue advert to the practice which obtains in the Presidency of Bombay of not assessing at increased rates the ordinary dry grain lands which the Ryots may have improved by sinking wells at their private cost, until the expiration of the existing leases in Districts which have been surveyed or after long terms in Districts which have not been similarly settled; but as the Board do not allude to our instructions to the Government of Bombay dated 17th February No. 3, 1842. We are led to infer that the information obtained from Bombay was of a date anterior to the receipt of that Despatch, which you will perceive from the accompanying Extract, paras 13 to 22, not only recognised the usage which exempts land irrigated by new wells from any additional assessment until the Ryot's improvements shall have been amply repaid, but authorizes further encouragement being

afforded by advances of Tuccavy to all Ryots whether holding their lands under long or short leases, who may be able to show that they are in a condition to sink new or to improve old wells and thereby convert their dry grain land into Garden cultivation.

We are,
Your loving friends,

LONDON,
22nd Sept. 1846.

(Signed) I. W. HOGG,
(„) H. ST. G. TUCKER,
etc., etc.

Extract Revenue Despatch to Bombay No. 3. Dated 17th February 1842.

Letter dated 26th June (No. 24) 1840.

13. The statement of the land-revenue of this district as corrected by the Revenue Commissioner exhibits a net decrease of Rupees 65,513-10-7, attributable solely to the scantiness of the periodical rains which rendered it necessary to grant larger remission than usual. The state of the Collections appears satisfactory, the total amount of unrealized balances being only Rupees 15,438-15-1, which sum was effected speedily to be brought to account.

14. We observe that the sum stated in the present report as the amount of the gross and net land revenue of the year 1837, differs altogether from those given in Mr. Kirkland's Jumma-bund Report for that year, dated the 17th August 1838, in which they are stated at Rupees 17,68,776-0-3 and Rupees 15,07,065-10-5 respectively.

15. We approve your having authorized the Revenue Commissioner to extend the term of Khatawar leases, which even when granted for the short period of 5 years, are stated to have produced beneficial effects in this District, to thirty years whenever they can, in his opinion, be introduced with a prospect of advantage.

16. The Collector particularly notices the efforts made by the Ryots to irrigate their lands by means of Wells, observing that "wherever there was a well or wells capable of supplying water (even those out of order were quickly repaired by the willing exertion of the ryots) the cultivators toiled night and day in irrigating their fields, and by dint of hard and continued labour their efforts were at length rewarded by most productive Crops, which were unusually fine." With reference to the large amount of revenue (no less than two lacs of Rupees) which is stated to have been saved by these means, you have solicited our authority to enable you to construct wells in eligible situations, the charge being borne in equal proportions by Government and the village community.

17. We are fully sensible of the advantages both to the Government and to the Cultivators, of extending all practicable encouragement to the construction of wells, and we have invariably directed that where improvements are effected by the Ryots, no increased assessment shall be levied in consequence of such improvements, at least until the cost of making them has been amply repaid; and, as the benefit of such improvements must be in the first instance felt by the Ryots themselves, the inducement to make them, must, we conceive, be in most cases sufficiently strong to render it unnecessary for Government to give any direct pecuniary aid, although it may, under certain circumstances, be expedient to advance money to enable the Ryots to make or repair wells in the form of Tuccavy.

18. When such circumstances of expediency should appear to you to exist, it will be necessary to determine whether the money so advanced shall be repaid without interest under the ordinary rules, or whether the advance should be made subject to the payment of interest.

19. In either case we think that the parties soliciting Tuccavy loans should be required to show that they are prepared to provide a certain proportion of the estimated outlay, say, one-third, or one-half of the whole cost, either in labour, materials, or money, or in all of these modes of contribution.

20. The holders of lands under Khatawar Pottahs will, under the extended leases of 30 years, be secured in the full enjoyment of the improved produce of their irrigated lands; and it would therefore be equitable to require such Landholders to restore the sums advanced to them with interest.

21. In ordinary cases, where the Ryots and the Government participate in the advantages derived from permanent works of irrigation, Tuccavy should, we think, be advanced in the required proportions, without interest.

22. In both cases we would allow a certain period to elapse, say from two to three years, after the completion of the Wells, or other works of irrigation, before the first instalments should be demandable from the parties in question. Two years might be a proper limit in respect to the repayment of Tuccavy advanced on interest to the Khata Putteedars. Three years may be sufficient to enable Ryots holding under engagements, annually regulated according to the extent of their cultivation, to commence the repayment of the Tuccavy advanced to them free of interest. The second season after the repayment of the last instalment, might be a proper time for a graduated assessment of the land irrigated by wells constructed at the joint expense of Government and its Tenants.

(True Extract and Copies.)

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

(True copies.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Land Revenue.

25—2—47.

Circular from D. White, Esqre., Ag. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, the 25th February 1847.

To

G. ELLIS, ESQRE.,

Head Asst. Collr. in charge of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Revenue Department: Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will inform them, whether any Revenue is derived from the Fisheries of the Village Tanks and Channels in your District, and if so, that you will explain in what manner it is realized, under what head it is carried to account, what is the amount yielded by it annually on an average of the last ten years, and whether the tax is, in your opinion, productive of any annoyance to the people, and is in any way objectionable. In the event of the tax being abolished, you will be pleased to state what parties, and in what degree, will benefit by the measure.

2. The Board would wish for similar information in respect to the fisheries, in the larger Tanks, Rivers and Estuaries in your District.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. WHITE,
Ag. Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
25th February 1847.
16—3—48.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

Letter from T. Pycroft, Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to W. Elliot, Esqre., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 16th March 1848.

Para 1. With reference to your letters noted in the margin, in reply to the three Circulars from this Office dated respectively the 27th July and 2nd October 1843 and 25th August 1845, relating to certain Farms of Jungle produce and Petty taxes in your District which in your opinion might with propriety be discontinued, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that of the items recommended by you for abolition Government have, with the permission of the Government of India, resolved to relinquish the following, involving an average annual remission in your District to the extent specified.

	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue. { Manufacture of saltpetre for Mr. Fischer	..	12	15 11
{ Thavioor-Poll tax	..	2	7 3

2. In giving effect to the resolution of Government now communicated it is desired that wherever the collection of these items of Revenue is now enforced under Amanie the Tax may be abolished at once, but in cases where the Revenue arising from such imposts has been farmed for the year the Tax should be discontinued from the end of the present Fusly 1257. Where it has been rented out for a longer period, arrangements should be made with the Renters to induce them to give up their Rents at the close of the Current year, reference being made to the Board in any cases of difficulty.

3. The other petty Farms and Taxes mentioned in your letters not appearing to the Government to be objectionable should be realized and brought to account by you as heretofore.

Land Revenue.

24—8—48.

Circular from T. Pycroft, Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated the 24th August 1848.

To

W. ELLIOT, ESQRE.,

Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Sir,

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you the accompanying Extract from Minutes of Consultation of 18th December 1846, communicating copy of a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 22nd September 1846, No. 14 on the subject of taxing improvements in land effected at the expense of the ryots.

2. From this you will perceive that the Court have expressed their adherence to the opinion which they had previously given Viz., that "while the Ryot should in all cases be allowed to enjoy the benefit of any improvement he may have effected in his lands without any additional charge until he shall have been, not only amply compensated, but liberally rewarded for the labour and expenditure he may have applied, yet, at the same time, it is not reasonable that the Government should forego all chance of prospective advantage by limiting its claim on the land in perpetuity." The principle thus laid down by the Home authorities, though applicable to improvements generally, has more particular reference to the question of the assessment to be imposed upon land brought under Nunjah or Garden cultivation, by means of Wells sunk

by the ryot at his own cost which had recently formed the subject of correspondence between the local revenue officers in the Provinces and the controlling authorities at the Presidency, and eventually of reference to the Honorable Court. On this point, the Court quote the conclusion at which the Madras Government had arrived Viz., that "as a general rule, fourteen years exemption (i.e., from any additional demand upon the land brought under Well-irrigation) with a half or other favorable assessment for a further term of seven years, will hold out ample inducement to the investment of capital in the construction of new Wells and prove fully sufficient to secure the landholder a liberal return for his expenditure" and after remarking upon the different systems now pursued in the various districts under the Presidency, they approve of instructions having been given for the preparation of a set of general rules based on an uniform principle, for the regulation of the question throughout the country. At the same time the Court observe that they are aware that altho' the principle may be every where the same, its application must of course vary according to the local circumstances of the different Districts into which it is to be introduced.

3. With a view to enable the Board to prepare the set of rules referred to, I have now to request that you will inform them what periods of total or partial exemption from the additional demand, usually imposed on land converted from Poonjah to nunjah or Totacal by Well irrigation, will, in your judgment, be sufficient to enable the constructors of new Wells in Trichinopoly not only amply to reimburse themselves, but to gain a handsome profit upon their outlay and thus to hold out a powerful incentive to the execution of such works without at the same time trenching upon the just interests of the state. In submitting your opinion upon this point, you will be so good as to explain the data upon which it has been founded, showing what is the estimated expense of sinking, in the various parts of your district, the several classes of Wells ordinarily in use, the extent of land capable of being irrigated from each class Well, the assessment borne by such extent of land as Poonjah, the additional teerwa chargeable upon it when converted into Nunjah or Totacal respectively, and any other particulars which may have entered into your calculations. In reference to Para 8 of the Courts Despatch, you will also state whether the circular Wells in your District are commonly kept in repair at the public expense, and in such case under what (if any) regulations, and whether such rules would be equally applicable to the repair of wells hereafter to be constructed by individuals.

4. Referring to the last Para of the Courts Despatch, you are requested to state whether it would be desirable to make Tuckavi Advances to your ryots to assist them in the construction of new Wells, and if so, to what extent, under what limitations, at what periods the advances should be repaid and whether with or without interest.

5. The letter of the Honorable Court has more particular reference to wells, but you will at the same time state whether there are any other works of improvement in the District under your charge, which would be carried out by the ryots themselves and which it might be desirable to encourage the nature of such works and the conditions to be held out to those desirous of undertaking them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT

Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th August 1848.

Land Revenue.

23rd November 1848.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd November 1848, to A. P. Onslow, Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read again letter from the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 29th January 1848, offering explanation respecting the introduction of a specific levy on lands cultivated with or yielding a third Crop.

(Here enter No. 18).

Read also letter from the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 29th February 1848, regarding the taxation of land and Crops in his District.

(Here enter No. 32).

Para 1. In the explanation submitted by the Acting Collector regarding the tax on lands cultivated with a third Crop, the Talooks in which this payment is made are not specified, but a statement is furnished shewing the description of the third Crop raised in the Wet lands under Channels and Tanks, and in Garden lands irrigated from Wells in Faslies 1254 and 1255, which are liable to the tax. In a separate statement No. 11 enclosed in the Report on the settlement of the Land Revenue for Fusly 1256, the description of lands and assessment only on which a third Crop is levied in each Talook is entered without reference to their irrigation or produce. On comparing these two different statements, the results will be found as follows.

Faslies.	Third Crop raised in Nunjah lands.						Third Crop raised in Garden lands.						Total.					
	Extent.			Assessment.			Extent.			Assessment.			Extent.			Assessment.		
	Cns.	G.	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	Cns.	G.	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	Cns.	G.	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.
1254	133	26	7	79	10	0	237	75	101	37	8	71	391	2	11	396	27	1
1255	211	46	31	85	15	10	245	43	10	205	9	11	457	39	13	391	9	9
1256	426	15	3	293	6	7	343	77	1	137	15	1	769	92	4	731	5	7

It thus appears that the greater proportion of the third Crop Cultivation is carried on in Garden lands with such means of irrigation as the season will admit.

2. The Acting Collector states that the proportion of assessment is fixed

Para. 7.

"either at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ th teerwa of the first Crop or of $\frac{1}{2}$ of that of the second Crop and in some it is fixed according to the rate demanded for a similar Crop in the neighbouring Villages." It is not shewn that the tax in question presses or is in any degree vexatious to the Cultivators, and taking into consideration the facility with which a third Crop is raised as the circumstances of the season and the convenience of the Ryots admit, together with the profits to be derived from the sale of the different products in the market of Trichinopoly, the Board are averse to disturb the present system of carrying the tax on third Crop Cultivation to the Public account.

3. The second letter under notice has reference to the varying assessment of lands cultivated with superior or inferior Crops under the operation of the general Hookumnama a practice which, tho' admitted to be defective, the Board considered it desirable to continue until a general system of survey and assessment could be finally determined.

Board's proceedings on the settlement of Fusly 1255 (25th March 1847). Para. 6.

Extract Minutes consultation 22nd May 1847. Para. 11.

Honble Court's Despatch, dated 17th August 1838. Para. 42.

The Government were pleased to object to the delay thus proposed and in accordance with the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors, they thought it would not be difficult to find a remedy for a practice which was only of partial existence.

4. The Honorable Court are desirous that the assessment should invariably be regulated by the productive powers of the soil without reference to the species of produce which the owner may consider it most advantageous to cultivate. With this view, the Board apprehend that any change, short of an actual survey to fix the extent, classification and assessment of Fields, according to the capability of the soil, would create confusion in the rates by which the present demand of the state is regulated, and prove injurious to the Ryots themselves. The survey alluded to by the Acting Collector was never completed,

Paras. 15 and 16.

Board's Proceedings, dated 18th October 1824. Para. 6.

and was found by the Board in their former enquiries to extend little "beyond the fact of the lands having "been measured and classed under par- "ticular heads", the rates of assessment

on the Poonjah or Dry land being always regulated by the description of the Crop raised according to the rule which had prevailed under the Nabob's Government.

5. The Acting Collector has represented that, altho' there are probably lands in the District which are traced at too high a rate, it does not bear heavily on the Cultivators, whilst in

Para. 18.

some places the assessment is particularly light, the only ground for dissatisfaction being the objection of the Ryots to pay a higher tax on inferior lands on which a superior Crop may have been once raised. The remedy he suggests is, that all inferior and sandy soils shall bear such inferior tax whether the Grain raised is of a richer or poorer kind, while the tax on richer lands shall remain as at present. In the absence of those principles upon which the settlement of the Revenue in other Districts has been determined by field assessment, the Board cannot acquiesce in the propriety of Mr. Elliot's proposition and they are of opinion that the present rates of taxation should be allowed to remain in force, pending any arrangements which may hereafter be carried into effect for the general survey and assessment of the District.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Land Revenue.

27th November 1848.

Circular from T. Pycroft, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

A. P. ONSLOW, ESQRE.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para 1. With reference to your Reply to the Board's Circular of the 25th February 1847, on the subject of the Revenue derived from fisheries, I am directed by the Board of Revenue, under the authority conveyed in Extract

Minutes of Consultation, dated 2nd instant No. 1201, to request that, with a view to effect uniformity of practice in the settlement of this branch of Revenue throughout the several districts, you will take measures to introduce in future the system of disposing of the village tank and channel fisheries on rent, should such a course not have been hitherto adopted in your district; but should local circumstances present obstacles to the introduction of this system from the commencement of the ensuing fusly, you will bring the same to the notice of the Board for their orders, as well as any particular case in the existing system, which may appear to require modification.

2. I am further instructed to request that the inland branch of the fish revenue may, in future, be uniformly brought to account under the head of small Farms and Licenses.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, }
FORT ST. GEORGE,
27th November 1848.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Regd.

10th January 1850.

Circular from T. Pycroft, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Revenue

To

E. MALTBY, ESQRE.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward to you the accompanying copy of Rules for the cultivation and settlement, compiled from the several Hookemnamahs recently submitted to the Board by the local authorities. It is intended that the rules shall form a standard Manual for all Districts, the practice of each District to be recorded separately in a concise form as an appendix to the rules. The Board will accordingly be glad to receive any observations which you may wish to offer, to enable them to make such revision of the proposed rules as shall render them suitable for the object in view.

2. You will be pleased to return a copy of the rules herewith forwarded, with your remarks entered in red ink on half margin. The application of the rules as it is found in the District under your charge will be recorded in a separate Paper, and the Para of the Manual to which the practice in each case has reference should be specified in the margin.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, }
FORT ST. GEORGE,
10th January 1850.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

28th January 1850.

Circular from J. Goldingham, Esqre., Third Member of the Board of Revenue for the Secretary.

To

E. MALTBY, ESQRE.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, under instructions from Government to request that, in submitting your statements of Demand, Collection and Balance to 11th July in each year, you will accompany them with a Memo. explanatory of

the circumstances which have produced the fluctuations in any branch of revenue apparent in that Statement, in comparison with the results of the preceding year, and accounting for any balances of revenue which may have remained outstanding at the close of the Fusly. You will also state the amount recovered on each head between the 11th July and the date of the transmission of the statement the amount expected to be collected from the resources of the past year still on hand, and the time when its realization may be looked for.

2. It is expected that the annual statements and the Memo. now called for will be despatched so as to reach this Office by the 1st August in each year.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
28th January 1850.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. GOLDINGHAM,
Third Member of the Secretary.

Circular from W. H. Bayley, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to E. Maltby, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acquaint you that, in order to obviate obscurity in the arrangement of the usual Statements submitted with Jummahbundy Reports, it is the desire of Government and of the Board that the item of "Caboolaty Bunjer" should be more distinctly separated from the Demand in all Districts. You will therefore be pleased in future to cause the Dittum to be first exhibited and the amount of Caboolaty Bunjer next deducted therefrom, when the remainder will shew the Gross Settlement: from this latter should then be deducted the various "Remissions" properly so called, such as Shamalat Bunjer, Shavee &c., and the final remainder entered as the Net Demand.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
18th March 1850.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. A. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

Letter from W. H. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to E. Maltby, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort. St. George the 22nd April 1850.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th February last, with a Printed form of Statement filled up in accordance with the instructions contained in their Circular of 24th September 1849.

2. The extent of land and its Beriz entered in the Return are the same as those given in the Jummahbundy accounts of Fasly 1254, but the Board observe that the various items comprising, "other sources of Revenue" have not been specified and they desire that you will furnish a separate detailed Statement of each item, corresponding with the Jummahbundy accounts, and Demand Collection & Balance sheets ending 11th July, Fusly 1254.

3. You are particularly requested to lose no time in having the Statements filled up and transmitted to the Board.

Rules for the Settlement of the Revenue from the Land.

The Kabooliat or Dittum shews the engagements of the Ryots for the year. It differs from the Dittum of the preceding year only, as land from various causes may be newly taken up, or relinquished—many Holdings continue the same from year to year.

2. The Dittum shall be formed at the commencement of the season for cultivation and shall be closed as early as practicable. An abstract of the Dittum, prepared Villagewar, will be forwarded by the Tahsildar to the Collector every 15 days, the Coolwar or individual Chittah being retained in the Talook Cutcherry.

3. The Tahsildar will be held responsible for the preparation of the Dittum Accounts. His personal attendance will be given as far as practicable, and he will depute the principal Officers under him, to such Villages as he cannot personally examine.

4. Occupants of Land are at liberty to enlarge or contract their holdings in both cases by entire Fields.

5. Where a Field is large, sub-division will be permitted, if the separated portions will form convenient Holdings, but not otherwise. In cases of relinquishment, a Rajeenamah to that effect will be required; without this document, the party will not be relieved from liability for the rent.

6. Land, when relinquished, shall be in proportions of what is usually termed good and bad land, so that the Field or Fields given up may form an eligible holding for another occupant. But a deteriorated Field or Garden, or a Field altogether unprofitable, may be given up without restriction.

7. A separate number or Field is the minimum extent allowed for a holding. If the Field is of such extent as may readily admit of sub-division or, though small, if the separated portions will form convenient Holdings as Gardens for instance, sub-division may be made but the previous consent of the Collector is necessary in every case.

8. A Field may be taken up by two or more persons jointly but division of the Field will not be allowed afterwards, unless sub-division can be conveniently effected, as above required.

9. The extent and Boundaries of Fields have been either determined by survey or are duly recorded at length in the Village Accounts. The Re-measurement of a Field will not therefore be allowed except with the consent of the Collector. If from suspicion of Fraud or on other sufficient ground it is determined to test the recorded measurement increase and decrease respectively will be adjusted according to local usage in favour of or against the occupant as the case may be.

10. It is the duty of the Village Officers and subordinate Revenue Officer in charge of a sub-division to see that the Boundaries of Fields are preserved. An affidavit to that effect signed by the Potal and Curnums and Countersigned by the Subordinate Revenue Officer in verification of the truth of its contents, shall be appended to the Adungul Accounts in each year.

11. Fictitious engagements, as an occupant entering land in the name of his servant, Dependant, relative or other, shall not relieve the bonâ fide Holder from liability to pay the assessment of such land.

12. Transfer of land by sale, Gift or Mortgage shall be duly recorded in the Village Register. Transferees become responsible for the assessment of the land thus conveyed.

13. Land transferred shall be in entire Fields and shall consist of proportions of good and bad according to the construction of those terms in Para 6 above.

14. Land left uncultivated in consequence of the neglect or absence of the owner may be taken up for the time being by any other person, but the right of the original Holder to reoccupy the land within a given period according to the usage of the District shall not be superseded thereby. As the temporary

occupation of land as above described is intended to provide in the best way circumstances will admit for the Revenue of the year, the owner will not be exonerated from such balance as may have accrued in consequence of his neglect or absence.

15. Land in the Revenue Accounts is termed Dry, Wet, and Garden—
Assessment. specific rates of Assessment, fixed by survey or otherwise, obtain for each description—Dry applies to land on which Products are grown by means of the falling rains alone. Both Wet and Garden land are irrigated by artificial expedients as Wells, Tanks and River channels.

16. Irrigation is provided either by the Government or the Ryot. If by the latter, due allowance is made for the expenses incurred, consisting of original outlay, and other charges, according to the nature of the work.

17. The assessment is fixed for the most part with reference to the productive power of the land and not with reference to the description of Product grown. Irrigated land bears a higher assessment than land dependant on the falling rains alone. In some places the particular product regulates the assessment—this rule, where it prevails, will continue till superseded by the principle which fixes the assessment on the soil, without reference to the Article grown—With this exception, occupants of land are at liberty to grow whatever products they please without restriction, provided the regulated assessment is paid. Thus, Occupants of Dry land are not restricted to the ordinary dry grains only if the moisture obtained by the periodical rains will admit of their growing other products on the said land, and holders of irrigated land in like manner may apply the water at their command for the raising of not only Paddy but of Cocoanuts, Tobacco, Chillies, and any other Articles.

18. Lands irrigated by Tanks and Channels are classed as one crop and two crops as the case may be. The assessment for the 2nd crop in two Crop lands is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of that fixed for the 1st crop. If both crops are grown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the assessment will be levied—if one crop only is raised, the demand will be limited to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the assessment fixed for both crops.

19. In single crop lands if a 2nd crop is raised, the assessment of such crop will be entered in the accounts as Fuzul Jastee—On the other hand, the assessment of the 2nd crop in 2 crop lands, when such 2nd crop is not grown, will be entered as Fuzul Cummee.

20. Some irrigated lands are assessed with a consolidated rent without distinction of one and two crops. This rule prevails where the certainty of water will allow. In such cases, the consolidated amount will be levied without reference to the number or nature of the crops raised.

21. The tax for irrigated land is usually limited to the entire assessment for two crops. All additional produce as a third crop of whatever kind may be enjoyed without further import, provided the same is cut before the ensuing season for cultivation and provided the land has sufficient repose before the cropping of the next year.

22. An additional demand is not usually made on account of additional crops raised on Dry lands dependant on the falling rains alone—Where it is otherwise, the practice will not be disturbed.

Additional assessment when leviable.

23. Land will be liable to an additional Demand under the following circumstances.

24. Dry land converted into Wet by means of irrigation provided by Government will be liable to the assessment fixed for irrigated land of a similar quality in the same or neighbouring village.

25. The same rule applies to Garden land converted into Wet under irrigation provided by Government.

26. When a 2nd crop of whatever kind is grown on Dry land with Government water, an extra cess will be imposed for the occasion according to the usage of the District in addition to the Dry assessment, and such extra rate will be entered in the Accounts either as Kusser or as Fasal Jastee according as one or the other term is in use.

27. Water cannot be diverted from the land to which it is ordinarily applied without the permission of the Collector.

28. A Ryot is not permitted to give up the cultivation of the 1st crop in two crop land and cultivate the 2nd under the impression that a portion only of the assessment will be imposed. Fuzul Cummee as defined in Para 19 will be allowed for special reasons only, as failure of water.

29. In seasons of drought when the means of irrigation fail or in any particular case in which there is an absolute deficiency of water, Ryots may apply for permission to grow Dry products on wet lands. The assessment of adjoining Poonjah lands in the same Village will be levied in such cases, and the difference between that rate and the ordinary assessment of the land will be entered in the accounts as Teerwa Cummee.

30. Lands usually appropriated for Pasture may be occupied for that purpose at the assessment fixed for the same—Land entered for cultivation in the accounts, and occupied for pasture, will be chargeable with full assessment.

31. In some Districts, a portion of the entire assessment of a Put-cut is remitted for grass.

32. The Dittum, as has been already explained, shows the engagements of the occupants of Land for the year. The settlement on the other hand shows the Demand with the Abatements allowed with reference to season.

33. Abatements will be allowed, First. For Wet lands left uncultivated in consequence of the falling rains and of the means of irrigation having failed. In such cases, the entire Assessment of the land will be remitted—The same indulgence will be accorded to Dry land uncultivated and to land ploughed, but not sown in consequence of a failure of rain—such remissions are entered in the Accounts as Caboolaty or Dittum Bunjer, but no remissions will be granted if land is left uncultivated in consequence of neglect when means were at hand.

Remissions.

Secondly. For Wet crops which have entirely perished from drought or inundation Where losses are sustained from these causes, such portion of the assessment will be deducted as may appear proper under the circumstances of the case with reference to the outturn of the whole cultivation belonging to the party claiming remission and to the advantages arising from the prices of the year. A crop will be considered to have perished if it does not come into ear.

No claim for remission on account of loss of Crops will be admitted, if it has not been verified by the Tahsildar or by one of his subordinates under special orders from him.

Thirdly. Deduction for Fallow (Podookaul) for a limited period according to the usage of each District will be allowed, and the party will be at liberty to retain the land in his Put-cut for such period free of assessment.

34. Remission will not be allowed for failure of Dry crops, nor when Ain land has been left waste for Enam or Zeminadry Land.

35. Remission will not be allowed for Garden Land left waste, nor for failure of Garden crops.

36. Omission on the part of an occupant to cultivate the land Wet, Dry, or Garden comprised within his Holding or any, portion thereof, when means are available, will not be admitted as a plea for remission.

37. As a general rule, Remission will not be granted under any circumstance for parts of a Field, left uncultivated. Exceptions will be allowed for the present to meet local usage in this respect but the general rule should be enforced as far as practicable.

38. The assessment of land used as seed beds (Natungal) will be remitted when a crop is not raised, if sanctioned by the usage of the District, but not otherwise.

39. Dasabundum Remissions as now sanctioned will be allowed as usual—
Dasabundum Remissions. If the irrigation of Dasabundum lands is neglected, the local Officers will report the same to the Collector.

40. Remission to certain castes denominated Teasgaree, Vundra, &ca., will be granted according to custom—occupation of land under fictitious arrangements in order to obtain a deduction under this head will not be allowed—Land jointly held by the privileged class and others will be entitled to Remission to the extent only as may belong to the former.
Teasgaree.

41. The general question of Well cultivation is under consideration and rules will be fixed hereafter—Mean-while the present practice will not be disturbed.
Wells and other sources of irrigation constructed with private means.

42. Waste lands taken up for cultivation shall be liable to the following rules.
Waste land cultivated on cowle.

Land 5 years waste and under, shall not be entitled to favourable terms
 Land upwards of 5 years waste, shall be entitled to remission according to local usage.

43. Cowle will not be allowed for Fallow of the description noticed in clause 3rd, Para 33.

44. In special cases, as clearing the land of Nutt as in Bellary and Cudapah, special terms will be accorded according to the usage of the District.

45. Land will not be given on Cowle where the party cannot satisfy the local authorities that he has the means of fulfilling his engagement—Nor will an occupant of land be allowed to give up or contract his Holding in order to cultivate waste land.

46. The cowle rates will be levied whether the land is cultivated or not.

47. Waste land unassessed will be assessed with reference to the rates for land of similar quality in its vicinity.

48. Land may be occupied for planting Topes on the terms specified in the printed rules framed for that purpose.

49. The Back yards of Ryots will be exempt from assessment according to local usage.
Backyards.

50. Enams will be continued as usual, but Enams, on which crops may be raised by means of cirar water, will be liable to a specific demand for the water.
Enams.

51. Enams abandoned by their owners and Moniems belonging to religious and charitable institutions, which are gone to decay will be resumed.

52. Enams in which a Jodee or quit rent is payable will be resumed if the Government Demand is not punctually discharged.

53. Information in regard to concealed cultivation, if proved, will be duly rewarded—If given before or at the Jummabundy, the informant shall receive a reward not exceeding 50 per cent of the amount embezzled or defrauded—if given after the Jummabundy, the reward shall not exceed 30 per cent of the said amount—The sanction of the Board will be necessary in each case before payment is made.
Remarks for information regarding concealed cultivation.

54. The Returns of the cultivation shall be shown in Form No. 2 printed this statement will be forwarded to the Tahsildar in the middle and end of each month, signed by the Potal, Cumums and Subordinate Revenue Officer of the Firka or sub-division—The Tahsildar will submit an Abstract of the same to the Collector within the 10th of the following month.
Returns of Cultivation.

55. As soon as the cultivation in closed, the Village Officers will prepare the Adungul Accounts—These after verification by the Tahsildar and the Officers under him, will form the materials for the Jummabundy Chittah—The Survey Accounts and other standard records will be used when necessary for purposes of verification.
Adungul Accounts for Jummabundy Chittah.

56. The Jummabundy Chittah shall show the particulars of the land held by each Ryot with the Assessment thereon, and will be drawn up according to the Form supplied by the Board of Revenue. The signature of each Ryot will be attached opposite to the particulars which have reference to him.

57. It is desirable that every item of Demand should be included in the Jummabundy Chittah—A separate statement called Sevoy Jummah will be allowed for such items only as cannot be brought into the Jummabundy Chittah.

58. Puttahs shall be prepared and issued to each Ryot—The particulars shown in the Jummabundy Chittah shall be entered in the Puttah, with the periods when the Kists are payable—The arrears due by the Ryot shall also be entered Fuslywar in the Puttah.

59. Where lands are held jointly by two or more persons, the name of each sharer shall be specified in the Puttah, but the entire land and its produce shall be held responsible for the rent.

60. It shall not be necessary to include the names of sub-tenants in Puttahs. The owner alone in such cases is responsible for the public Demand—The produce and the land will be responsible as provided by Law.

61. Village Officers shall grant receipts to Ryots for payments made by them on Account of their Kists, such receipts to be written on the back of the Puttah.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 618.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 25th June 1850.

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 27th May 1850 No. 237).

* * * * *

Para 9.—The attention of the Board of Revenue is called to the orders conveyed in Para 8 Extract Minutes of Consultation 12th July 1836 and other orders to the same effect, which require, that native revenue terms should be employed sparingly, and that when used, their meaning should be given in the margin—The present report abounds with native expressions, many of which it is believed are almost if not altogether confined to the Nellore District—The Board of Revenue will be pleased strictly to enforce the orders above quoted, and they will not for the future submit to Government any reports in which those orders may not have been attended to—It should also be made a standing rule that in all reports from Districts—in which the Cawney or the acre is not the

usual land measure, the proportion borne by the Local measures to one or the other of those standards should be invariably explained either in the margin or in the body of the Report.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) T. PYCROFTS,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st July 1850 to E. Maltby Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly.

Ordered that copy of Para 9 of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation be circulated, for information and guidance to all Collectors, with reference to the Board's Circulars, dated 16th August 1815 and 28th January 1836.

2. The Board likewise direct that in all Statements forwarded to their Office, or entered in the body of letters, the headings of each column should be fully written as Pagodas, Cully Fanams, Parrahs, Mercals, Tooms, Goortoos, Vaylies, &ca., &ca.

(A true Extract and Copy).

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

Letter from W. H. Bayley Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to Sir H. C. Montgomery Bart, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 13th June 1850.

Revenue
partment.

In consequence of the introduction of the New Weights and Measures under the Notification published in the Official Gazette of 1846 page 969 and of an application from the Collector of Rajahmundry for a stamp for marking such Weights and Measures as are regulated in his Office by the standards furnished to him for the purpose, it appears to the Board of Revenue advisable that there should be a uniform Stamp for marking all Weights and Measures tested in the Collectors Offices to counteract fraud in illicit Weights and Measures. I am directed by the Board of Revenue therefore, to request that the Military Board may be authorized to frame a device for the required Stamp and to suggest that their opinion be obtained respecting the Metal of which it should be constructed so as to be applied to Iron as well as Brass and Copper Measures and Weights in use in the several Districts, and should the Government see no objection to this proposal, the Board recommend that a stamp be sent to every District from the Arsenal or Mint, with instructions for its use.

No. 627.

Ordered that copy of the foregoing letter be furnished to the Military Board, who are requested to cause the required Stamps to be prepared at the Arsenal and to distribute them to the several Districts with instructions for their use.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
27th June 1850.

(Signed) T. PYCROFTS,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th July 1850 to E. Maltby Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly.

Resolved that copy of the foregoing order of Government and of the Board's letter, to which it is a reply, be circulated to all Collectors, for their information.

(True Extract and Copies).

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

5th September 1850.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 83.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th September 1850.

Read the following.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 831.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 3rd September, 1850, to E. Maltby Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 19th August 1850 No. 351).

Para 1.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council grants authority for the defence in the first instance at the public expense of the suit brought against the Collector of Trichinopoly and others by one Lutchoomanian on account of a piece of land sold for arrears of Revenue, but will determine when a copy of the decree is submitted, whether the costs, if any be adjudged against the Collector, shall be borne by that Officer, or by the Government.

2. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the mistake which occurred in regard to the endorsement passed upon Plaintiff's Petition should be explained in the answer, as the matter is alluded to in the Plaint.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary to Government.

Ordered to be communicated for the information and guidance of the Collector of Trichinopoly with reference to his letter dated 30th July and 14th August 1850.

Mr. Maltby's attention is called to para 2 of the above Minutes of Consultation.

(A true Extract and Copy).

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

Circular from W. H. Bayley Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

E. MALTBY, ESQ.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

In consequence of the want of uniformity in the various Statements forwarded by the several Collectors in reply to the requisition made by the Circular Order of 28th January 1850, respecting the Annual fluctuations of revenue etc., I am directed by the Board of Revenue to circulate the accompanying Forms A to D, and to request that they may be filled up and forwarded with the Demand Collection and Balance Statement to 11th July in each year, commencing with the current Fusly 1260.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
21st November 1850.

24th March 1851.

Circular from B. Cunliffe, Esq., Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To
The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Revenue
Department.

In accordance with instructions from Government, consequent on a complaint by the Commissariat Department that the Price Lists furnished to them by the Revenue Authorities are not made out with reference to the

13th February 1851.
22nd "

Standard Weights and Measures enjoined by Government in their Proclamation of 16th October 1846, the Board desire that you will furnish them with information both as regards the extent to which the Standard Weights and Measures are in use in your District and also as to the means of encouraging their more extensive adoption.

2. In reference to the 1st point, the Board wish to be informed, whether the Standards sent to you in reference to their Circular of 2nd May 1842, have been put in requisition as comparisons for testing the Weights or Measures of Native Dealers, or whether counterparts have been taken for actual use.

3. With reference to the 2nd point you will state if any means have been adopted to introduce these Standards generally? Whether inconvenience arises from the present irregularities of Weight and Measure? and whether there is any disposition on the part of intelligent and influential merchants to adopt an uniform one.

4. The Government of course expect that in all transactions where they are a party, their Standards shall be taken as the basis of calculation, but you may be able to propose some method, such as the sale, at a cheap price, of Standard Scales, Weights and Measures, by which their use may be extended to transactions between private individuals.

5. The Board are aware of the difficulty of interfering with old customs however absurd; but the general introduction of even one Measure of capacity would be of such importance, as to justify them in expecting that the Revenue authorities of the Country will not express their objections without first endeavouring to see what can be done.

6. At all events, it is requisite that the Price Lists should be so prepared that neither the Board nor the Commissariat Department be led astray, by the usual utter inattention to accuracy. Whatever may be the want of uniformity among the Weights and Measures, it is not only practicable (with a little trouble at first) but necessary that the Lists should be what they *profess to be*—that is, if the price of Paddy is quoted at 70 Rupees a Garce, it shall be the Madras Garce equivalent to 3,200 struck Measures of 100 cubic inches each.

The mercial for salt being 828½ cubic inches instead of 800, the garce is proportionally larger.

7. It appears to the Board that under existing circumstances, and the impossibility of introducing the Government Standards at once, that the best plan would be to ascertain (without doubt) the value of the chief Measures and Weights (2 or 3 of each) at the Cusbah of each Talook. The principle might first be brought into operation with the Price Lists of grain furnished to the Board, the Standard Garce being calculated from the number of country measures that can be bought for 70 or 100, or 120 Rupces.

8. For this object the Board request that you will submit a Statement in the accompanying Form, giving the contents of the measure most in use in the Cusbah of each Talook and adding such remarks as you may consider to bear on the question, drawn of course from sources of authenticity.

9. Your Records will shew that enquiries relative to the Metrology of this Presidency were instituted in former years*. The information required was so varied and minute that it is not extraordinary that the result was so unsatisfactory. In the present inst-

* Circular 5th July 1821.
Do. 21st July 1836.

ance the Board only require the exact dimensions of one (or two) of the most common measures in daily use. When your replies are received on the other points noted in this communication, viz., the encouragement of the Standards, and the means to ensure accuracy in the Lists for the Commissariat, it may be necessary to notice the *Weights*.

10. In selecting the measure to be detailed (one for each Talook unless there is *certain* uniformity). You are requested to see the contents tested in the presence of yourself or of one of your European Subordinates. The Gram—(Cool-tee) used should not be less than 6 months old, and the Rice should be one of the Sumba kinds. If your scales will not admit of the vessel being weighed full of water, you will state the fact, and you should endeavour to choose a measure as nearly cylindrical and even at the bottom as possible. No new measure should be made for the occasion, but one of the usual Diameter and declared by the chief Bazar-men to be a fair muster.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th March 1851.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) B. CUNLIFFE,
Sub-Secretary.

Ansd., 15th April 1851.

Circular from W. H. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To
The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

In the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue noted in the margin, it is laid down that no choultry will be entitled to an Endowment from Government unless it furnishes accommodation for all classes of the community.

2. The Board have since observed that, with a view of meeting the requirements of the above orders, parties seeking endowments have erected temporary sheds, or other insecure or inappropriate Buildings, for Christians, Mahomedans, Pariahs, &c., whilst nearly the entire outlay has been expended upon a Building intended exclusively for particular classes; they therefore deem it necessary to notify that such Buildings will not in future be considered entitled to any endowment from the state.

3. I am desired to forward herewith a rough plan of a choultry, which you will perceive consists of two district Buildings of similar size and description, one being intended for Brahmins and Sudras, the other for the remaining classes of the people. The Board request that you will exhibit this plan to parties applying for permission to build Chuttrums under the Rules, not with a view to their adopting it in all its arrangements, but to afford some idea of the nature of the accommodation which it is expected will be provided for the different classes.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE;
11th March 1852.

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

Circular from B. Cunliffe, Esq^r., Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

Under instructions from Government I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that whenever an Estate of an Incapacitated Proprietor in your District may be left to the management of his relatives, or of parties unconnected with the Court of Wards, you will be briefly, in an Annual Report to this Office, whether such Estates are satisfactorily managed; and whether the charges of management, &^{ca}., are just and moderate.

11th June 1852.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
28th June 1852.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) B. CUNLIFFE,
Sub-Secretary.

Regd.

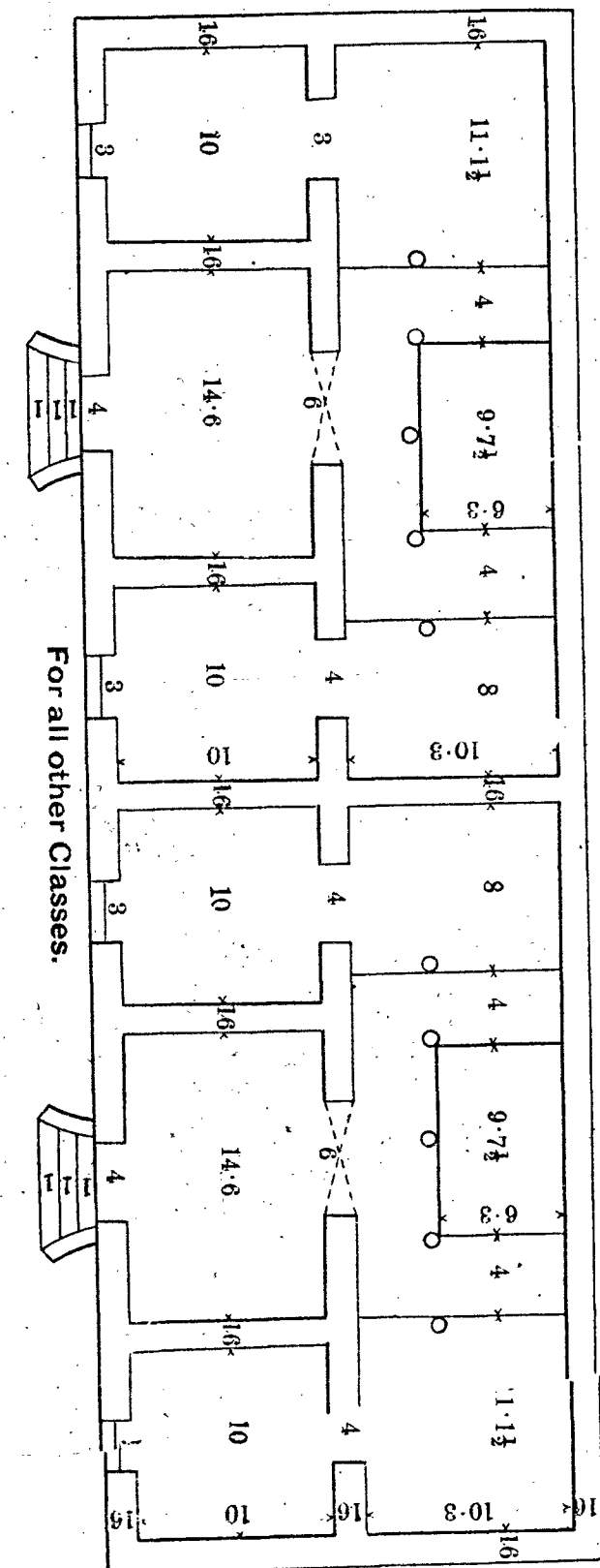
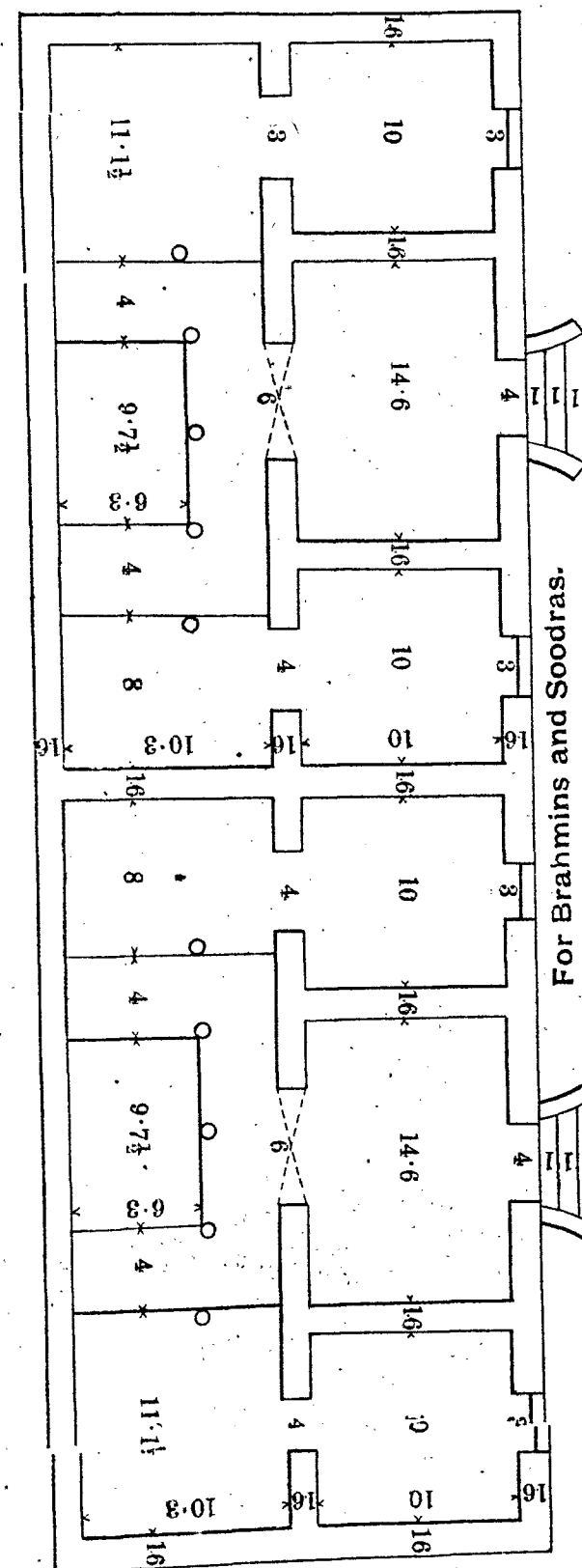
24th July 1852.

Circular from B. Cunliffe, Esqre., Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward copy of an Extract from notes by Lieutenant Michael, employed in the Annamally Forests, under the Civil Engineer of the 7th Division, respecting the oppressions exercised by the Hill renters in the District of Coimbatore, and to request you will be good enough to state whether you have reason to suspect that similar abuses are practised in your District.



2. Their existence in Coimbatore has led to the Hill produce being taken under Amany management.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
1st July 1852.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) B. CUNLIFFE,
Sub-Secretary.

6th September 1852.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th September 1852 to J. Bird Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read letter from Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 6th August 1852.

(Here enter No. 66).

The Collector, with reference to the remarks of the Board 24th June 1852, submits an arrangement for the remuneration of the Curnums in the 4 wet Talooks of his District; these village Officers having been represented to have difficulty in obtaining payment of their emoluments from the Meerassidars, often under the just rates, and that they are occasionally altogether withheld.

2. Mr. Bird reports that the dues of the Curnums are at the rate of one Calum of grain in every forty realized. He proposes to commute this share into a money payment, and applying the Jumwabundy commutation standard fixed in Fusly 1231, to the average grain receipts of the Curnums for 10 years (Fusly 1244—53), shews in the statement forming Enclosure to his letter, that their fees bore a per centage to the Beriz of Fusly 1261, according to the rates marginally noted, and finally recommends that 3 per cent be added to the Ryots Putta Beriz, collected by Government, and made over to the Curnums.

	RS.	A.	P.
Conand	3	4	9
Vittoocutly	3	4	2
Moosery	4	4	9
Lalgoody	2	12	11

3. A nearly similar arrangement, he observes, already obtains in the Dry talooks, in which a per centage of the net village Beriz is levied by Government, and paid to the Curnums.

4. The commutation standard given in Para 5 having reference only to the produce of wet lands, the Board suppose that the latter have been alone alluded to; it will therefore be necessary to know how the Curnums are remunerated in the Dry and Bajayet lands, and also in the dry villages in the so called wet talooks.

5. More information indeed is requisite upon the subject generally, as will be seen from following remarks.

6. In the detailed Jumwabundy accounts, forwarded to this office in Fusly 1258, of one village in the Lalgoody Talook, a fixed quantity of grain is paid monthly to the Curnum. In some talooks they would appear to enjoy "Enam lands" and "ready money allowances," and likewise to be in receipt of certain sums during the Jumwabundy in the shape of Saderward Batta, &c. The Nat Curnums have also certain fixed sources of income.

7. The Merass being adjusted in grain or money at the pleasure of the Meerassidars, the latter would doubtless, and with reason, object to the proposed, and compared with present prices, high commutation standard of Fusly 1231; the produce, price and revenue of the same series of years should therefore

be taken, and not on the wet lands only, but with reference to each species of cultivation. A statement shewing the Emoluments from all sources to which the Curnums are entitled, should be submitted.

8. On the receipt of further statements embodying the above information, the subject can be again taken up.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

To

J. BIRD, ESQRE.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th January 1853.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 6th November 1852 forwarding copy of a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 31st August 1852 No. 13.

(Here enter No. 1080)

Ordered that paras 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Honorable Court's Despatch recorded above, be circulated to all Collectors for their information and guidance, and that para : 12 be also forwarded for their consideration and report.

2. In compliance with the orders of the Honorable Court, the Board desire that the receipt and sale of salt shall in future, in all cases, be regulated by the Indian Maund, and that the accounts shall be kept and the Returns furnished accordingly.

3. The Board will also be prepared to take into consideration, any proposition which may be laid before them respecting the Establishment of Depôts at important Inland stations.

* * * *

(A true Extract)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd February 1853 to J. Bird, Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read Proceedings dated 18th November 1852 from the Department of Public Works, transferring to the Revenue Department of the Board for dispose a *letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly regarding the taxation of bamboo bushes.

* 29th October 1852.

(Here enter No.)

The Board of Revenue are of opinion that no tax should be levied on Bamboo bushes grown on the banks of Rivers or bunds of Tanks, as, in the opinion of the

Civil Engineer, they afford a protection to these Works—and, with reference to the opinion expressed by the Collector in Para 3 of his letter dated 29th October, they authorize him to relinquish it.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

Circular from W. H. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

The Military Board having requested the Board of Revenue to furnish them with an authentic Table of Land Measures in the different Collectorates,

7th March 1853.

I am directed to forward to you herewith, a Memorandum which has been prepared in this Office, and to request you will, so far as your district is concerned, point out any errors which it may contain, and add any further information as to local land Measures that may appear to you to be necessary. The object is not only to ascertain the size of the Land Measure used in the Public Accounts at present, but also the local land Measures as known among the Ryots, and referred to in old Documents.

2. Where the same term denotes an extent that varies in different Talooks, you will be good enough to enter the measure for each Talook; and in every case to state the size of the Rod, rope, or chain, by which the original square Measure is calculated.

3. If the Land Measure can only be known by its being the quantity a certain measure of grain will sow, you will state what is the *average* extent, as ascertained by trail, or what is generally considered the equivalent in acres, or Cawnies.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th March, 1853.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th April 1853 to J. Bird, Esq., Collector, Trichinopoly.

Read letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 1st April 1853.

(Here enter No. 261)

The Board of Revenue have no hesitation in granting to the Collector authority to levy only the lower rate of *teerwa* on all topes and gardens seriously injured in the late Hurricane and when such Topes and Gardens are proved to the Collector's satisfaction to have been destroyed, the *teerwa* should be remitted altogether.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

Circular from W. H. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To
The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

With reference to the Circular Order from this Office dated the 20th January 1853, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you, that the orders therein contained were not intended to prohibit the use of the Mercal in the measurement of Salt, either when the article is received into store, or retailed on private sale.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th March, 1853.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

Circular from B. Cunliffe, Esq., Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To
The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward herewith 28 forms* according to which you will in future prepare your Annual Accounts for submission with your Jummabundy Report, commencing with those for the Current Fusly 1262.

* The forms are as Fusly 1261 compared in some instances with Fusly 1260. You will of course insert the current and previous faslies.

2. The Quinquennial Accounts will commence with the Current Fusly, excepting the Population statement which will be submitted when the next Census is taken in Fusly 1265.

3. Should any of these forms not be applicable to your District, or should any of them require modification to suit the circumstances of your district, you will be so good as to address the Board on the subject.

4. The Accounts will be furnished in English and Hinduvie, and the present forms will supersede those hitherto furnished in both languages—the following Circulars entered in the Circular Order Book will therefore be considered as Cancelled.

C.O.	17th August	1829	page	90
"	20th August	"	"	99
"	2nd July	1849	"	495
"	6th October	1849	"	503
"	7th February	1850	"	511
"	13th June	1850	"	526
"	25th July	1850	"	534
"	1st July	1819 note	"	89

5. You will however continue to furnish in Hinduvie only, the statements referred to in the Circular Order of 21st October 1839 page 274.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
13th June 1853.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) B. CUNLIFFE,
Sub-Secretary.

Wrote to the Board 29th June 1853 about certain modification in the Ans. 7, 8, 9, 10.

Circular from B. Cunliffe, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
To

The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

By a Circular Order dated 14th April 1853, the Collectors were called upon to report whether it had been the practice in their Districts for the Collector occasionally to make the Jummabundy settlement of the Talooks in the Sub-Collector's or Head Assistant's Divisions and from the Returns now received, it is seen that in the great majority of Districts no such practice prevails. In some indeed there is reason to believe that the subDivision has never even been visited by the Collector since the former office was created.

2. It seems obviously desirable that the Collector, who exercises a general supervision over the sub-Collectorate, should not remain without a personal knowledge of that part of his District, although it's affairs are administered under the immediate control of his senior subordinate Officer, while many advantages might be expected from the affairs of the sub-Collectorate coming occasionally under the scrutiny of the Collector with his larger Cutcherry and more experienced Sherishtadar.

3. I am directed therefore to request that it may be considered a standing rule that the Jammabundy settlement of the talooks comprising the sub-Division of your District shall be made by the Collector at least once in every five years, on which occasion the settlement of an equal number of Talooks in the Collector's division should be entrusted to the Sub-Collector.

4. The same rule is to be considered applicable to those Districts where it has been customary to continue the same Talooks under the direct management of the Head Assistant Collector.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
3rd October 1853.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) B. CUNLIFFE,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st November 1853.

Read the following :

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 587.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 6th October 1853 to the Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read the following papers :

From the Acting Register of the Court of Foujdaree Udalut.

(Here enter 4th April 1853, No. 22).

* * * *

Para 1. In the above letter, the Court of Foujdaree Udalut furnish their report upon the working of the Village Pclice, in reply to the call made upon them in Extract Minutes of Consultation 5th October 1850, in consequence of orders received from the Honorable the Court of Directors in their Despatch of 31st July 1850, No. 11.

2. The Foujdaree Court denounce the present system of Village Police in the strongest terms. They observe, that the Village Police servants have no fixed pay, but are remunerated by Enams and Village fees; that their emoluments are for the most part miserably small, are not unfrequently diverted from the proper objects, and that the collection of fees is precarious—that the emoluments, moreover, such as they are, are received not monthly, but at lengthened intervals, and that the parties, if they have no means of support intermediately, are led to satisfy their wants by robberies.

3. They remark, that as the emoluments of the Village Police are hereditary, the forfeiture of them for misconduct involves no penalty, as they merely pass on to the next of kin—and that the servants cannot devote their whole time to their Police functions, as they are engaged in cultivating their lands, and are employed in revenue and other miscellaneous duties.

4. The existing system, they add, is derived from the Native Rulers who made it work by exacting from the Villagers the value of the property stolen. so arbitrary a principle cannot be maintained by the British Government, and the only hold that did exist over the Police to keep them to their duties, has therefore ceased to be.

5. The result of the present system is in the view of the Foujdaree Udaltut that the Village Police are, in many instances, authors of crime rather than protectors against it and that on the average, but ten per cent of the Criminals in the country come under solid suspicion or receive punishment.

6. Lastly, the Judges sum up their remarks by observing that to "have a serviceable Police, the ordinary checks and stimulants which influence mankind must obviously be resorted to. There must be remuneration sufficient to attract men to the situation, and to admit of a field for selecting those who may be best fitted for it. There must be the power of punishing, either by stoppage of pay, or by dismissal from Office. There should also be the hope of promotion. There must too be no turning aside of the employed to other pursuits, and further more a well sustained supervision. It is in this way alone, by organizing a paid body of Police devoted to their calling and kept thereto by fear of punishment and hope of reward, that activity and honesty in the discharge of these most important functions can be looked for." The conclusion to be drawn from the above would seem to be, that the whole system of Native Village Police is in the judgment of the Foujdaree Court radically defective, and inefficient and should be superseded by the organization of a different force, paid in money, and by monthly salaries, with grades and means of promotion, and devoted altogether to Police duties; that is, as the Government are led to infer, by the establishment of a regular stipendiary Police.

7. The strictures of the Foujdaree Udaltut on the constitution and defects of the Village Police are of a very sweeping character, and while the Governor in Council does not deny that they are in some degree well founded, he is not prepared to admit them without qualification. In regard to the statement as to the nature of the emoluments enjoyed by the Village servants, it is to be observed that certain classes of them in some Districts, e.g., the Shumpalum

Taliars^a in South Arcot, the Heads of Villages^b in the same district and in Tanjore^c do receive fixed pay in money. The emoluments of the Village Police servants consist either of I Salaries or allowances in money. II Grants of Enam land III Fees; and two or three of these modes are not unfrequently combined. The question, whether Village Police service is most fitly remunerated by money or by land, is one on which much difference has existed among persons conversant with the subject; but that the Government have shown no disinclination to the former mode, may appear from the large sum Rupees 69,191, which, at their instance, has been granted by the Supreme Government for payment to the Tanjore Potails and Moonsiffs, as well as from

^a There are 391 Thumpalum Taliars in South Arcot drawing 2½ Rupees a month or annually Rupees 11,820. Ex. M. Cons. 21st May 1850, P. 3.

^b Who draw 2½ per cent on the revenue of their villages.

^c Amount sanctioned for payment of Potails in Tanjore, Rupees 69,191.

the orders passed by them on the revision of the allowances of the Village servants of South Arcot and Guntoor.

Ex. Mins. of Cons. 21st May 1850, Page 9—11.
Boards Pro. 16th February 1852.
Ex. Mins. of Cons. 30th March 1852, P. 3.

from time to time to augment them. That the Enams are diverted from their proper purpose is no doubt in some measure correct, particularly in the Ceded Districts, as in these Provinces, service Enams are enjoyed to a considerable extent by shares in the Meerassee who perform no service. The abuse here is one of very old standing and difficult therefore of remedy but it has not passed unnoticed.

Ex. Mins. of Cons. 2nd August 1849, P. 6—11.
Order of Govt. 30th May 1844, No. 348.
" 23rd April 1851, No. 389.
" 12th Feb. 1852, No. 144.
From Bd. of Reve. 14th March 1853, No. 106.
To Govt. of India 20th April 1853, No. 446.
Order of Govt. 22nd February 1849, No. 194.
" 8th March 1853, No. 266.
" 2nd October 1850, No. 917.
" 24th June 1851, No. 617.
" 9th July 1844, No. 690.
" 4th December 1849, No. 1148.
" 30th October 1839, No. 1510.
" 19th March 1838, No. 407.
" 20th December 1838, No. 1642.
" 2nd October 1841, No. 1228.
" 25th February 1842, No. 241.

* Board Proceedings 12 October 1843, Para. 12
and following Paras in Cons. 21 Nov. 1843,
No. 38, 39.

8. As to the emoluments being paid at lengthened intervals—where there are regular salaries, they are paid monthly—where the allowances depend upon the revenue of the Village, they are paid after the bariz has been ascertained at the settlement, or sometimes a part is paid in advance in the first part of the year, and the rest when the settlement has been concluded. The fees whether in money or grain, are usually paid in one or two instalments, when the crops have been got in, or the produce sold; when their remuneration is in land, the period of its realization will depend on the season—the character of the soil, and of the cultivation. Few Village servants however are dependent for their subsistence solely on their Official emoluments, and there is no reason why they should betake themselves to robbery for their support more than other Ryots of their class.

9. Village Offices have usually been regarded as hereditary; but it by no means follows that it is obligatory on the Magistrate to appoint the nearest relative when the Office has become vacated by misconduct. It is quite open to him to put in a distant sharer, or even one who is not a Meerassadar at all.

Board's Pro. 12th October 1843, P. 16—17.
Ex. M. Cons. 16th July 1839.
Rev. Bd's. C. O., Page 267.
Ex. P.F.U. 21st June 1839, P. 9—11.

10. With regard to the objections that Village Police servants cannot give their time exclusively to their public pursuits, being engaged in cultivating their lands and employed in revenue and miscellaneous avocations, it may be remarked, that the lower Village Offices, as the Tallary or Totyships, are usually shared among several holders or members of a family, some cultivating the land, while others perform service. The rest of the objection applies to the District no less than to the Village Police, and indeed to the whole system of this Presidency, whereby Police and revenue functions are vested in the same hands from the Collector and Magistrate downwards.

11. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council cannot concur in the suggestions of the Foujdaree Udaltut as to the basis on which a Village Police should be constituted. In his opinion, no rural Police can be efficient which is not formed from men belonging to the Villages in which they are to serve, and who must necessarily possess a minute knowledge of the habits and character of the people amongst whom they reside. The Foujdaree would appear to advocate the establishment of a regular stipendiary Police—thus recurring to the old system of Bengal and which has for a while partially tried in this Presidency but discontinued in 1816. The evils incident to this system were proved in practice to be of the most fearful kind. It was the common custom for the Darogah and his Peons to extort money by getting up charges of the most heinous crimes against respectable men and their families, who would purchase immunity from an appearance in Court branded with such offences, at any

price. Experience has amply shewn that in India, such a Police force, as is now alluded to, cannot be safely employed, except under the immediate eye of the European authority, and in Towns or localities where there is immediate access to the European superior.

12. On this subject, the Government would refer to the observations of Colonel Munro in his Report to the Police Committee of 1806 to those of the Court of Directors in their Judicial Despatch of 29th April 1814 and to the

D/10th April 1805, P. 22 & 23.
Jud. Sel. Vol. II page. 222.
Ibid, page 252.
Ibid, page 365.

sentiments expressed in Mr. Fullerton's Minute of 1st January 1810—all united in an unfavourable opinion of a stipendiary Police, such as the Court of Foujdaree Udalut appear to contemplate. Mr. Fullerton's words are as follows, and are quite in accordance with those of the other authorities referred to—"The stipendiary Police Peons have indeed shewn themselves incapable of acting but by the aid of the Village people, and they have moreover proved a great annoyance to the inhabitants." The Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1813 in their 5th Report declared that "they looked to the revival of the Taliary Office in every Village as the best security of internal Police." This was the common opinion at that time. It was echoed by the Court of Directors in

these words, to which it is believed there will be still a very general consent. "It is the strongest possible

recommendation of the Taliary Police that it secures the aid and co-operation of the people at large in the support and furtherance of its operations, because it is pursued in a mode which adopts itself to their customs and usages, and to that scheme of internal polity by which society among them has been held together from the earliest ages, and we are firmly persuaded that any system which has been or may be resorted to, for the general management of the Police of the country which is not built on that foundation must be radically defective in its construction, and inadequate to accomplish its intended purposes," which they observed, "could never be effected by the feeble operations of a few Darogahs and Peons stationed through an extensive tract of country wanting in local influence and connection with the people, insufficiently remunerated to induce respectable men to accept the Office, placed beyond the sight and control of the Magistrate, and surrounded with various temptations to betray their trust." "This system," they remarked, "had a fair trial under the Bengal Government, and wherever the Magistrates had no other Agency to depend upon for the maintenance of the public peace and order than that of Darogahs and Peons, the consequence had been that open and daring robberies and every other kind of individual outrage had prevailed to an extent which had rendered the persons and property of the inhabitants utterly insecure."

13. For the above reasons, the Government are wholly opposed to the institution of any mere stipendiary Police as a substitute for the ordinary Village Police. At the same time, they are fully alive to the defects of the latter, arising principally, from their insufficient remuneration, although they are not prepared to admit that their condition is altogether so wretched as it has been depicted by the Foujdaree Udalut. It is observed that plans for ameliorating the state of the Village Police have frequently engaged the attention of Government, and means have been adopted for increasing their emoluments in several Districts. Salaries in money have been given to the Village Moonsiffs in Tanjore at a charge of Rupees 69,191. Active measures are now being carried out for bettering the condition of the Village servants in South Arcot. The Village Police of Salem, Gunttoor and Trichinopoly have been taken into consideration, and allotments of land or exchanges of good land for bad authorized in other Provinces, e.g., Coimbatore, where the former Enams were insufficient or unremunerative.

14. Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that much yet remains to be done. The proposal made by this Government to the Government of India for extending to other Districts the Police arrangements sanctioned for Tanjore was suspended, in consequence of enquiries on the part of the Supreme Government as to the

expence which would be occasioned, but the subject was recurred to by the

* To Govt. of India, 14th December 1842, No. 20.

Extract, Mins. of Cons. 12th May 1843, No. 223.

Court* of Directors, and the proposition approved. The calls upon the Board of Revenue, 29th May 1850, for information as to the financial result of their plan for reforming the Trichinopoly Police, and the sources whence it could be partially met—the reference to them, 4th January 1842; to ascertain the expence of extending the Tanjore arrangements to Bellary, Cuddapah, and Rajahmundry—the last reference to the same body, 4th June 1852, regarding the Cuttoobadi and other Police of Cuddapah have still to be replied to by the Board.

15. The call made on the 2nd August 1849, and repeated on the 4th of the following December, for the completion of the arrangements for the revision of the Gunttoor Village establishments, has also yet to be responded to by the Commissioner for the Northern Circars.

16. As far back as 1806, Colonel Munro observed that the Village Police system had not been as efficient as it ought to be for various reasons. One of these causes was, that the allowances to Taliars were in many places inadequate to their subsistence. He thought that the allowance to a Taliar ought not to be less than 3 Rupees monthly—where it was below this sum, the difference ought to be made up where it was more, it should remain as it was. In granting a proper allowance to Taliars, he said it might be questioned, whether it would be most advisable to give it in land only, or in land and fees combined. He thought that the mixture of land and fees ought to be preferred.

17. The fundamental defect in the Taliary system thus long since pointed out, has only been partially remedied since, and until it be fully removed, that system cannot be said to have had a fair trial. The Government think that a systematic arrangement should be made for this object without further delay. They consider that the plan which has been adopted in South Arcot giving the Taliar 30 Rupees a year, of which 18 is in good arable land, and Rupees 12 in money, might be introduced generally and that the result would be a great improvement in the Police. They resolve to call upon the Board of Revenue to furnish at an early date, the reports still due on the Trichinopoly^a and Cuddapah^b

^a Ex. Mins. Cons. 29th May /50.

^b Ex. Mins. Cons. 4th June /52.

^c Ex. Mins. Cons. 4th January /42.

Police, and on the extension^c of the Tanjore system to the latter District and to Bellary, as also to request from the Commissioner Northern Circars the early transmission of the information^d he has still to render relative to the Police of Gunttoor. The Governor in Council further resolves to direct that the Board and the Commissioner will obtain from the Collectors of all the other Districts within their respective divisions, reports on the arrangements necessary for reforming their Village Police on the basis adopted for that of South Arcot, with an account of the present condition of the Village Police in each, and of its emoluments, the amount required to place it on a proper footing; the resources now available, and the net amount still wanting both in land and money. These reports, when received by the Board and the Commissioner, are to be sent up with their own remarks to Government without delay in every case within a month from their receipt, and it is trusted that by this means, the Government will be enabled to dispose of the whole subject at an early date, and to place the Police Establishments of this Presidency in the condition required by the wants of the country, and due to the security and protection of the people.

^d Ex. Mins. Cons. 2nd August /49.

4th December /49.

(True Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Secretary to Government.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation be forwarded to all Collectors (except the Collector of Madras, and those under the Commissioner Northern Circars, who will receive their instructions from that Officer) with a request that they will respectively submit a Report on the arrangements necessary for reforming their Village Police on the basis adopted for that of South Arcot, with an account of the present condition of the Village Police, and of its emoluments the amount required to place it on a proper footing, the resources now available, and the net amount still wanting both in land and money.

2. In those Districts in which, as noticed by Government, the subject of revising the Village Police has already occupied attention, the Collectors will quote the previous correspondence briefly recapitulate its substance, recommend such modifications upon the plans then proposed as may occur to them as desirable, and offer such further suggestions as may seem called for in reference to the observations of Government now communicated to them.

3. The Board trust, with reference to the concluding Para of Extract Minutes Consultation under transmission, that the report called for will be submitted as early as a due consideration of the subject will admit.

(A true Extract & Copy)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

No. 4549.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th December 1858.

Read again letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 1st November 1858, No. 202.

(In Con. 19th November 1858, No. 5093).

Read also Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works, dated 25th November 1858, No. 5777, forwarding for inspection a complete Rain Gauge exactly similar to those lately supplied to the Collector of Vizagapatam.

(In Con. 8th December 1858, No. 5311).

The Collector seems to have somewhat misunderstood the use of the Rain Gauge supplied by the Chief Engineer. The outer case or jacket is simply to catch any rain that may run over from the bottle when it is full, as will be the

* A common Quart bottle contains about 27½ fluid ounces; and by the Gauge in question, one fluid ounce in the Receiver shews that one tenth of an inch has fallen.

2. The use of the jacket does not

† This pipe in the Chief Engineer's pattern is needlessly long, and an inch might as well as snipped off.

3. The Bottle and Funnel may thus be used without the jacket; but as before said, if the rain fall exceeds 2¾ inches, it will run over.

4. It may however be added, that if the tin jacket is found inconvenient, the Funnel tube may be wrapped round with rag, and *tightly* inserted into the neck of the bottle. If in this case more than 2¾ inches of rain falls, the excess

‡ The jacket was not part of the original form of Gauge proposed by Mr. Bayley, and it only adds to the expense and awkwardness of handling. A common quart bottle,—a tin funnel of 4½ inches diameter,—and a little tin vessel 1 inch diameter, and 2½ inches deep (one fluid ounce) are all that is required; and a fall of 6 inches can be measured to 165 of an inch, with great ease.

case when the Rainfall exceeds 2¾ inches.* It is very seldom that in the Carnatic there is a greater fall than that, in 12 hours, but still it *may* occur. preclude the use of the bottle; for the former is so made that the bottle can be placed *inside* it, and then the Funnel put on with the tube or pipet of the funnel inserted in the mouth of the Bottle.

instead of running over, will continue to rise in the body of the Funnel, and when *that* is full, the whole may be measured. By this means a fall of nearly six inches may be measured without removing the Gauge, and without using the jacket. ‡ A fall of six inches in 12 hours, occurs in Madras, about once in six years.

5. The shape of the jacket is objectionable; but the Chief Engineer has lately adopted a better one (conical) at the Board's suggestion. The Board however see no necessity for using it at all—if the precautions above stated are taken, and a 12 hours examination made—except on the Western Coast.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

To

LIEUT. COL. E. LAWFORD, *Officiating Chief Engineer, D. P. W.*

Copy to all Collectors.

No. 4238.

From

W. HUDLESTON, Esq., *Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue.*

To

W. H. BAYLEY, Esq., *Acting Secretary to Government, R. D.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit their reply to the requisition made in the concluding para. of Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 5th September 1855, No. 1020, Revenue

Department, for information as to the rules and limitations under which grants of land free of Assessment for Back yards are made in the several Districts, and for a Statement of the number, aggregate extent in Acres, and Tarum rate of Assessment of such holdings.

2. The Board are not aware with what intention this requisition was made, and can therefore do no more than lay before Government the information they have been able to collect.

3. From the ten Districts named in the margin no Statement of the kind desired by Government can be furnished as no accounts exist of the extent of Land occupied as Back yards to houses, and generally regarding them it may be said that the system of

granting Rent free Back yards beyond the original village "Nuttum" or site scarcely, if at all exists. This area was excluded from the Survey, and never brought under or proposed to be brought under Assessment nor are there any accounts of the proportions in which it is shared among the villagers as sites for their houses, threshing and stacking yards, cattle sheds, and other necessary conveniences connected with Agriculture and village residence.

4. In the cases to which the preceding observations do not apply, the practice of the abovenamed Districts is as follows.

5. In Nellore, one Coontah of land attached to the Ryot's house is allowed to be held rent free without any reference to the use to which it is put, but should a larger extent than this be cultivated with the superior kind of garden products the excess is brought under Assessment.

11½ of a Gortoo = 3½ Acres.
= 125 Goontahs.
The Coontah is therefore somewhat larger than the standard Goontah.

NELLORE.

6. In Cuddapah if an unduly large extent of the area included in the village site is occupied, *and cultivated* by an individual it is assessed to the Revenue.

CUDDAPAH.

On the other hand if the area of the village site has become too limited for the requirements of the Villagers for the purpose of threshing, stacking, etc., and land from the Ayacut waste is occupied for these, no assessment is charged on it.

7. Much the same rule prevails in Bellary where nothing is charged for the assessed waste occupied as stacking and threshing yards, unless it is brought into cultivation.

BELLARY.

8. From Kurnool, Captain Russell reported that unless the few feet of ground attached to a house here and there, and used for storing firewood and keeping cooking utensils could be,

KURNOOL.

dignified by the name of a Back yard none such existed in the District, and certainly none were assessed.

9. In Madura there are no rent free Back yards not included in the village Nuttum and if any portion of the Porumpoke so appropriated is cultivated, assessment is charged except in

MADURA.

the cases of Brahmins whose Back yards though cultivated are allowed to remain rent free.

10. In Coimbatore the average maximum held by any individual for a Back yard free of assessment is $\frac{1}{10}$ of a Cawney.

COIMBATORE.

11. In Salem when extension of the village site becomes requisite, land is allowed to be taken from the waste, or from the fallow for the purpose, but no individual is allowed to occupy more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an Acre rent free.

SALEM.

12. This allotment corresponds pretty nearly with that of Coimbatore.

13. In those parts of Canara where Gardens abound, one or two Goontahs of land adjoining them are allowed to be held rent free for the house

CANARA.

and cattle sheds of the proprietor, and in the comparatively few places where villages exist similar to those on the Eastern side of the Presidency each ryot has a small Back yard rent free.

14. In Malabar the system of granting land rent free for Back yards does not exist, and in Madras the system of land tenure is essentially different to all the rest of the Presidency, Quit-rent being charged on the extent occupied.

MALABAR.

MADRAS.

15. In regard to the remaining Districts, of the Northern Circars which were under a separate Commissioner when the Board's Circular was issued

Northern Circars.

no detailed information has been received relating to Ganjam, Vizagapatam or Masulipatam—nor probably is such obtainable, particularly from the two former Districts where so large a proportion of the land is held under Zemindary tenure.

16. The rule laid down by the Honourable Mr. Elliot when Commissioner Northern Circars in regard to these Back yards for the guidance of Collectors and in the expediency of which the Board entirely concur, was that

Ext. Pro. Comr. N. C., dated 4th April 1854.
Do. , dated 29th Sept. 1853.

interference should be avoided as much as possible and that only when the occupant had unduly or unreasonably encroached on the space reserved for the accommodation of all, or on the Jeraity lands, should the property of

charging him with assessment be taken into consideration. At the same time he directed that the occupation of detached spots within the "Nuttum," solely for purposes of cultivation should be as much as possible discouraged, as being opposed to the original intention of its assignment.

17. In Rajahmundry the extent of land registered as held rent free for Back yards is 5,494 Acres, in many instances being part of the "Nuttum."

RAJAHMUNDRY.

The number of Back yards is given at 9,183, so that the average extent of each can be little more than half an Acre.

18. The whole of this extent has been held for its present purpose since the days of the former Zemindars, and no assessment has ever been calculated for it, but at the average rate of the dry lands of the District its assessment may be considered about Rs. 15,000.

GUNTOOR.

19. No accounts exist in Guntoor of the number and extent of rent free Back yards except where they have been brought under cultivation.

20. These last in Fusly 1263, were 1,422, in number scattered over 275 villages, and of an aggregate area of only 195 Acres. It is evident that these plots of ground must be very small on the average, and undeserving of notice in the accounts.

21. There is nothing either to show that the whole of them are not included in the village Nuttum, in fact the fair presumption is that they are so included.

22. The custom in Chingleput has been to leave Back yards free so long as occupied by cattle sheds, or for similar purposes, but to assess them when brought under cultivation.

CHINGLEPUT.

23. The total extent registered as rent free Back yards in Fusly 1266, was 9,872 Cawnies, shared among 56,758 land holders and representing a total assessment of Rupees 80,583, at rates varying from Rupees $17\frac{1}{2}$ to Rupees $3\frac{1}{2}$ and under. This gives an average of about $\frac{1}{4}$ Acre to each individual.

24. In 1849, Mr. Bourdillon fixed a scale according to which in North Arcot land for Back yards should be granted rent free to applicants, in

NORTH ARCOT.

proportion to the assessment on their cultivation.

25. This ranges from a maximum of 10 Goontahs, or $\frac{1}{4}$ Acre, to a minimum of 3 Goontahs less than $\frac{1}{10}$ th Acre.

26. Only in 1008 villages out of the whole District do the Survey accounts shew the Back yards as distinguished from the village "Nuttum," but in these the extent now so occupied is 2,275 Acres of which 133 Acres including Porampoke have been granted rent free since the last Survey in 1836, and of this last extent 113 Acres, bear an assessment in the public accounts of Rupees 728. The Collector did not state among what number of Ryots this extent of rent free land is shared.

27. Since 1847, no new grants of land rent free for Back yards have been made in South Arcot but they were so previously on a scale ranging from

SOUTH ARCOT.

$\frac{2}{64}$ to $\frac{6}{64}$ of a Cawney in proportion to the extent of assessed land cultivated by the applicant.

28. In 1803 Mr. Gario reported that under the Native Government Rent free Back yards were allowed to Brahmins at the rate of 7 Goontahs for an ordinary house, and 5 Goonthas to other classes, of which they were permitted to make what use they pleased. No accounts however exist of the land so granted.

29. In 1806, Mr. Ravenshaw when carrying on the Survey, directed that Backyards should be entered in the accounts as liable to assessment, but that nothing should be levied unless the extent held by any individual exceeded 10 Goontahs. Laxity in subsequent years generated abuses, which led to the discontinuance of the grants as mentioned above.

30. In 1841, much discontent and disturbance was caused by Mr. Ashton's attempt to enforce their registration, by ordering that until the holders came forward, pointed out the extent of their yards, and proved their right to hold them free of tax, they should be brought into the Jummabundy.

31. A statement has been furnished by the Collector compiled from the returns of the Curnums for 12 talooks of the District, which gives a total for them of 6,512 Acres shared among 88,997 Ryots, but of this extent about $\frac{2}{3}$ appears to consist of portions of the village "Nuttum." The total assessment on this area is given as Rupees 26,337, and the Collector states that though no doubt more than this extent of land is held clandestinely rent free as Back yards to houses, still he believes the return to be as correct a one as can be obtained. The average size of each yard as deduced from the above figures would be about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an Acre or something under 3 Goontahs.

32. In Tanjore up to Fusly 1238 land was granted rent free for Back yards

TANJORE.
A Gooly is equal to 144 Sq. feet.
40 Goolies = 5 Goontahs.
= $\frac{1}{3}$ of Acre.

to the extent of 120 Goolies to Meerasidars, 100 Goolies to Poracoodies, 80 to Serfs and 60 to non-agriculturists. From that date and up to Fusly 1251,

an uniform grant of 40 Goolies *exclusive* of the space occupied by the house was made to all calsses and since the last date the same extent, *inclusive* of the house site has been granted.

33. Acres, 19,475 are thus held rent free, the Beriz on the extent being Rupees 82,866. Waste land is granted without any conditions, but if land already cultivated be sought, the applicant is required, in order to save the State from loss to take up land yielding an equal amount of Revenue.

TRICHINOPOLY.
34. In 401 of the 1,208 Villages of which Trichinopoly is composed, there are no rent free Back yards.

35. In the remaining 807 Villages 3,026 Acres are thus occupied, the assessment on the whole calculated on the average of the District being Rupees 11,194, and the extent is broken up into 22,960 yards, giving an average of somewhere about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Acre for each yard or between 5 and 6 Goontahs.

36. The greater part of the above extent was thus allotted prior to the cession of the district, since which it has not been usual to make any further grants in the wet talooks. But in the dry talooks to encourage the occupation of land, grants are made to persons taking up land, of a rent free Back yard varying from 11 to $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Cawney of Poonjah waste land.

37. In Tinnevely up to 1827 no rules appear to have existed regarding the grant of land for this purpose, but in that year the then Collector

TINNEVELLY.
Mr. Munro directed that agricultural ryots should be allowed an extent of land for Back yards rent free equal to *thrice* the area occupied by their house and its front yard, and non-agriculturists *twice* the same area, while all excess was to be brought under assessment.

38. This rule is still in force, and the extent now thus occupied is 4,400 Acres attached as yards to 184,589 houses, and it bears an assessment in the Public accounts of Rupees 18,000.

39. This would give an average of less than a Goontah for each house.

40. The foregoing comprizes all the information, that the Board have been able to collect on this subject and it is too meagre and incomplete to allow of any general deductions being drawn from it.

41. The Board do not however see any reason to believe that the privilege in question is abused or that further restrictions are called for, and they observe that the whole subject will come under consideration and be maturely deliberated in connection with the Survey and revision of the Assessment now in progress.

* In M. S.
† A.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
13th November 1858.

42. Copies of such figured statements* as were received from the Collectors and an abstract Tabular Statement† embodying much of what is detailed in this letter are enclosed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

Copy to all Collectors.

A.—Abstract statement for Rent free Back yards.

	Population.	No. of Rent free Back yards.	Total extent of do. in Acres.	Total Assessment on do.	Average or Standard size of each Back yard in fractions of an acre.	Remarks.
	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	RS.	ACS. G. A.	
Ganjam	9,49,747	No information.				
Vizagapatam	12,84,243	No information.				
Rajahmundry (a)	10,81,703	9,183	5,494	15,000	* 23 5	(a) The extent includes much of the "Nuttum." The Assessment is merely calculated at the average of the dry lands of the District.
Masulipatam	6,23,808	No information.				
Guntoor (b)	5,93,213	1,422	195	375	* 5 8	(b) The number, Extent, &c., given for Guntoor refers merely to cultivated Back yards.
Nellore (c)	9,52,032	No accounts exist.			† 1	(c) The Standard is allowed absolutely without reference to the use it is put to.
Cuddapah	13,51,151	No accounts exist.				(d) Three fourths of the extent are portions of the Village Nuttum.
Bellary	11,81,087	No accounts exist.				(e) Standard includes House-site.
Kurnool	2,87,726	No Back yards.				(f) Accounts refer to only $\frac{1}{2}$ of District.
Chingleput	6,05,221	56,758	13,054	80,583	* 9 3	
North Arcot	15,88,104	No accounts.			* 6	
South Arcot (d)	11,35,961	88,997	6 512	26,337	* 2 15	
Tanjore (e)	16,57,285		19,475	82,866	† 5	
Trichinopoly (f)	8,09,580	22,960	3,026	11,194	* 5 4	
Madura	17,92,737	No rent free Back yards except in Nuttum.				
Tinnevely	13,39,374	1,84,589	4,400	18,001	* 15	
Coimbatore	11,76,831	No accounts.			* 5	
Salem	12,68,200	No accounts.			† 3	
Canara	11,26,938	No accounts.				
Malabar	16,02,914	No rent free Back yards.				
Madras	7,20,000	No rent free Back yards.				

* Average.

† Standard.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
13th November 1858.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

No. 4692.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st December 1858.

In their Official Memorandum No. 2778, dated the 23rd July last, the Board explained the reasons why they had not hitherto been able to submit their report on the working of the new Village Accounts, and they now proceed to answer the call made upon them for this report in Extract Minutes Consultation 10th June 1858, No. 790, Revenue Department.

2. The new forms of account were prepared in and circulated from the Government Office, and in the order issued on that occasion† Collectors were instructed to consult the Revenue Secretary by Official Memorandum on any doubtful points connected with them. Copies of these references and

† E. M. C. 23th June in Con. 10th July 1855, No. 779 R. D.

their replies were to be furnished to the Board by the Revenue Secretary, and the Collectors had instructions to report to the Board any objections which were found to the accounts after they had been tested by being brought into practical operation. As however no information reached the Board on the subject it was necessary to issue a

Circular dated 23rd July 1858, No. 2773.

Circular calling attention to the previous orders of Government and even now the Board have not received reports upon the working of the new forms from all the districts. Still sufficient information has been obtained to shew the *general bearing* of the new forms, and as this is the point on which Government desire to be satisfied, the Board proceed to make their report.

3. The districts from which reports have been received are enumerated

4728 Vizagapatam 4th in Con. 21st October 1858 No. 175.
4374 Mauslipatam 23d in Con. 30th September 1858 No. 189.
4570 Guntur 5th in Con. 11th October 1858 No. 126.
4227 Nellore 17th in Con. 21st September 1858 No. 163.
4664 Cuddapah 12th in Con. 18th October 1858 No. 123.
4569 Bellary 5th in Con. 11th October 1858 No. 182.
3867 Chingleput 25th in Con. 30th August 1858 No. 272.
4047 North Arcot 3rd in Con. 8th September 1858 No. 175.
4349 South Arcot 23rd in Con. 29th September 1858 No. 168.
4545 Tanjore 6th in Con. 11th October 1848 No. 207.
4204 Trichinopoly 14th in Con. 20th September 1858 No. 174.
4042 Salem 4th in Con. 8th September 1858 No. 126.
4207 Canara 9th in Con. 20th September 1858 No. 99.
4379 Malabar 17th in Con. 30th September 1858 No. 131.

paper after being used to *cadjans*. But making allowance for these obstacles the Board consider that the new forms have been made use of to an encouragingly successful extent, and some of the difficulties which have prevented *all* the forms being used will gradually be removed. The Board do not here allude

* Tinnevely and Tanjore.
† The Northern Circars.

to peculiar Districts like Malabar and Canara for which the forms are not adapted, or to others in which such systems as the * Ooloongoo or † joint rents prevails. The reports shew that in some pure ryotwari Villages, such as Nellore, South Arcot, &c., the new forms have not been yet carried out in their complete integrity.

5. The reports of the Collectors on the new forms for ryotwari Villages are generally expressed in very favorable terms. The change from *cadjans* to paper, though unavoidably troublesome to effect, is found of great value in rendering the accounts more accessible to the Tahsildars and Collectors' establishments, and the advantages of a clear and uniform system are much appreciated. The preparation of the Puttahs at the annual Settlement is also expedited, but the general saving of labor is not as great as appears to have been anticipated, and the new forms are chargeable with the defect of leaving the drawing up of the accounts too much to the village Curnums, without providing an effective check against fraud on the part of those Officers.

6. Having made these general preliminary remarks the Board will proceed to notice seriatim the most important of the new Forms.

7. Statement A or the permanent Register of the lands of a Village, forms the basis of the whole series of accounts, and is therefore, a document of the greatest consequence. The present land Registers are founded upon the old Pymash accounts or if there has been no Pymash upon the Mamool accounts.

in the margin, and each report was accompanied by sets of accounts for two villages which were sent for to be scrutinized in the Board's Office. From the information thus collected the following leading points are gathered.

4. The new forms were circulated to Collectors for trial in one Talook or a few Villages in Fusly 1265 and it was only in 1266 that they came into general use. The Board were therefore prepared to find that some difficulties had prevented their being brought into adoption with complete immediate success, such, as local peculiarities, imperfect data in the records of some districts, slowness of comprehension or apathy on the part of the Curnums and the trouble which those servants experienced in writing on

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289.
In some Districts there are not now sufficient materials for preparing Statement A, and in the others the Board think it desirable to give the Collectors a discretion of preparing a new Register at once in the form A or postponing this until the revenue Survey has taken place. New Registers prepared now would of course be superseded by the more accurate data then obtained, and being drawn out on the present accounts they would add nothing meanwhile to our knowledge. Unless therefore the records of a District are in such a state, that the Collector deems it advisable to prepare new Registers at once as in Bellary and North Arcot where extra Establishments have been sanctioned for the purpose and in Cuddapah where the work has recently been completed, the Board would suggest a postponement, and solicit on this point the orders of Government. They find that the new Registers are only at present being prepared in the Districts of Trichinopoly and Salem. In the former the Survey affords due materials in some talooks, but in the latter District little progress has been made and as the fields were not always numbered in the old Pymash accounts, the preparation of a new Register now would be difficult and unsatisfactory. The reports received from the remaining Districts also support the recommendation which the Board feel obliged to make that the preparation of the new Register should be deferred at the discretion of the Collectors pending the Revenue Survey. If this suggestion is approved, the Adungal account No. 4 of the new forms, would continue for the present to be prepared upon the Pymash or Mamool registers now in existence.

8. The form of Statement A is well suited to its purpose, but in the opinion of the Board it ought to contain the names of the parties who are the registered Puttahdars of the fields at the time of its preparation, and if the prevailing rates of assessment per Acre were shewn in a preliminary page for each description and class of land this would be a convenience. More information is also wanted regarding Inam lands, as the Statement only now shews whether a field is Inam or Circar. In a permanent Register of this description it is advisable to give full particulars respecting each Inam field, such as the purpose for which the Inam was granted, the Sunnud or order upon which it is held, whether it is hereditary or otherwise, and that portion of the ordinary assessment, if any, which is payable to Government by the Inamdar. But as these details would overload the Statement, so as to make it inconveniently long, its Enclosure No. 2 could be prepared in an enlarged form to exhibit them, having a column left blank for remarks in which all orders by which an Inam field was resumed or its tenure altered, should be entered. This Enclosure ought then to drop its present heading of "Abstract of Inam lands" and be styled "Detailed Register of Inam lands."

9. With respect to Enclosure I which gives an abstract of the Register A the Board remark that Poramboke and Juffy Inam will have to be occasionally added to the three other descriptions of land, Shaigal, Layek and Anady for which this form now provides. It is also to be observed that although Statement A is a permanent Field register yet it will experience additions and changes when new fields are found out the immemorial waste, or when transferences of land occur, such as from dry to wet, or from Inam to Circar. It seems therefore advisable that its abstract Enclosure I should be periodically rewritten, and perhaps every five years would be a suitable period.

10. The monthly statement of cultivation, Form No. 1, next calls for notice. This account is sufficient for its purpose *as to form*, and the only alteration proposed for it is to give Collectors a discretionary authority to add a column in order that the names of the fields may be shewn as well the numbers which they bear. In some districts, such as Salem and Nellore this is indispensable, and in most it is advisable for the satisfaction and security of the ryot who may otherwise be perplexed and left in dependence on the Village officers. This addition makes no change in the essential character of the Accounts, and the Board would extend it, at the discretion of the Collector, to the Adungal Statement No. 4 to the individual Chitta and Remission list Nos. 5 and 8, and most especially to the Puttah No. 18.

11. But it appears to the Board a serious defect that an abstract only (see Form No. 2,) of this monthly Return of the cultivation is sent to the Talook Cutcherry, so that an efficient check is wanting on the Curnam's proceedings and there is no security that this statement is really written out from month to month. Indeed some of the Statements sent to the Board plainly shew that they were prepared late in the season from loose Memoranda kept by the Curnums. The Zillahdars and Tahsildars have thus no prompt and efficient means of going suddenly to a Village where fraud is suspected, and making an inspection of the cultivation independently of the Curnum. An excuse is also afforded to the Zillahdars for being idle and not inspecting the area of cultivation from time to time, an important duty especially as respects the early crops which are harvested some months before the settlement. Indeed the new Forms and manual for the guidance of Curnums would appear to contemplate only* one azmaish or inspection just before the Jumma bundy settlement but this is not in the Board's opinion a sufficient guard against frauds.

* Printed Book on Village accounts Page 70 para 15.

12. It has been already observed that some of the cultivation returns sent to the Board shew clearly from internal evidence that they were not written out regularly from month to month, and this is corroborated by the Collector of North Arcot who reports that unless the Curnums are closely looked after, they purposely defer writing out this Return, lest it should furnish evidence against them—on this point Mr. Whittingham observes—"The cultivation of the past month is not written up in the book, it is entered only in a cadgan account kept by the Curnum. I have more than once detected and punished this offence." In like manner the Collector of Bellary after watching the introduction of the new Forms, remarks that "the difficulty will be in making the Curnums keep the accounts regularly."

From Bellary 7th in Con. 30th July 1858, p. 5.

The other Collectors also point out forcibly that the accounts are now left too much to the Curnums, without a sufficient check over them being provided; and it must be borne in mind that even if Statement No. 1 should be written out monthly by the Curnum, there is now no certainty that it will be forthcoming and available for public purposes when wanted. It would for example be easy for a dishonest Curnum to prepare this Statement in a manner to enable him to defraud the revenue, and afterwards destroy it, on any suspicion being excited, before an enquiry could be commenced, under the plea of an accident by fire or thieves, as none of the superior authorities possess a copy of it.

13. To remedy this serious defect two courses are open. First—For the Curnums to send monthly to the Talook Cutcherry a duplicate of Statement No. 1, but this course would add to the Curnums' labor and increase largely the expenditure of paper. A second course is therefore preferable in the Board's opinion, viz., for the Curnums to send monthly to the Tahsildar Statement No. 1 *itself*, as the original notes of the cultivation which they make when inspecting the fields, and from which they prepare Statement No. 1, would serve them for drawing out the Adungal Statement No. 4 and for other purposes. If this arrangement is approved by Government, the Curnums would find themselves *obliged* to prepare this Statement with regularity from the beginning till the close of the Fusly, as they would be instructed to send a blank return in any month when no field operations were carried on, and the details of the late cultivation after the Jumma bundy and of the Fusul Jasty would therefore come into more prominent notice. The Tahsildars also would have a check over the Village officers and be able to scrutinize the cultivation suddenly when suspicion of fraud existed. The abstract Statement No. 2 might then be dispensed with, as Statement No. 1 shews the total of the cultivation of wet, dry and garden land and all that would be necessary would be to write beneath it for convenience sake the total of the preceding month. The monthly cultivation returns thus sent to the Talook Cutcherry need not encumber its records,

as they could be destroyed when Statement No. 5 is there deposited after the completion of the Jumma bundy. Allusion will be presently made to that statement, which contains in a condensed form all the details of the settlement for each landholder.

14. Statement No. 2 seems to require no change. Like No. 1 of which it is an abstract, it only shews the fields actually sown, and not those prepared by ploughing for cultivation as was done in the old accounts. This information was of some use as a guide to the Collector in preparing his Estimates and calculations, but the Board are not disposed to recommend the restriction of such entries. In their opinion Enclosure C. to this Statement might with. The information to be afforded by it is of no use when given in such a general form, and the preparation of the Statement entails trouble on the Curnums, and leads to interference on their part with the ryots which it is advisable to avoid when no important end is in view.

15. The next important account is No. 4, which takes the place of the old "Adungal." It is intended to give a complete detail of the cultivation of the year, as shewn in the previous monthly accounts, and is ordered to be closed a few weeks before the settlement, in order that it may be ready for the Officer who is deputed to the Village to examine or azmayish the cultivation. From the specimen accounts sent to the Board the principal points still requiring attention are to impress upon Collectors the importance of firstly seeing that the monthly cultivation returns (No. 1) are prepared with such regularity, that the adungal Statement No. 4 is really framed upon them, and secondly that the duty of the azmayishing or examining officer is efficiently performed, so as to be a check on the Curnum's proceedings. For this purpose it is particularly essential when portions of Fields are cultivated that their dimensions, as given by the Curnum, should be tested by rod or chain measurement, and the particulars of the taks or portions, be entered by the azmayishdar in the column of remarks. This course used to be generally adopted as a check over the Curnums, and is, the Board observe, still followed in South Arcot. In the form of this account little or no change is necessary. The only alteration proposed by the Collectors, is one from Chingleput recommending that the totals of the Inam Jody detailed in Form No. 7 and of the Moturpha and small Farms collections detailed in Form No. 9 should be added to it, to shew at a glance all the revenue of a Village, but the Board do not consider this necessary. If as already proposed by the Board, the name of each field is shewn in this Statement as well as its Number, the first column which details the bearing of the fields might be dispensed with, as this information is always to be obtained from the Village Register by the Azmayish Officer when necessary.

16. Thus for the new Forms have properly dealt with the *actual cultivation* of the year but the important account No. 5 which has next to be considered is found to be incomplete from proceeding upon this principle, and the Board consider that it is otherwise susceptible of improvement in its arrangement and that it cannot be safely left to be prepared solely by the Curnum as has apparently been understood to be laid down in the Manual.

17. This Statement corresponds with the old Koolwar Chittah, or detailed Statement of each individual ryot's account with Government, and ought to shew the particulars of all the lands *held* by the ryot and the Assessment due for them, as it is intended to form the basis upon which the Puttah is prepared. But in its present form this Statement is rendered incomplete, since the abolition of the Dittum, by commencing with the ryot's "last year's cultivation" instead of with his last year's "*holding*," and unless this is rectified confusion and inconvenience must ensue. The Board need not enter into any long explanation on this point as the arrangements consequent on the abolition of the Dittum have lately passed under the consideration of Government who approved the principle that the demand against a ryot is to consist "of the last year's holding plus such lands as may have been taken upon Darkwast and minus any land which may have been formally thrown up by Razinamah." But it occasionally

E.M.C. 2nd September in Con. 6th October 1858, No. 1200. R.D.

happens that a ryot is unable to cultivate all the fields comprised in his holding, and when this arises from failure of rain or other causes which entitle him to indulgence, the Assessment is remitted and he is allowed to retain the land in his Puttah for that year on his expressing an intention to cultivate it in the next. Thus it is evident that the Statement No. 5 cannot conveniently begin with the "last year's cultivation" but ought to take for its base or starting point, the holding of the ryot as shewn in the last year's Puttah, the ryot being answerable for the Assessment of all the lands in it for which he may not have since presented a formal Razeenamah.

Bd. Sir. 16th July 1858, p. 18, No. 2645.
E.M.C. 2nd September in Con. 6th October 1858,
p. 6, No. 1200.

18. Having thus explained the principle on which this Statement is to be drawn out, the Board will notice some points in the mode of its preparation. At present it begins by shewing in detail the lands cultivated in the previous year and then fields newly taken up are particularized. From the total thus formed a deduction is made for the lands given up, and the remainder which forms the Puttah of Holding, is shewn not in detail, but in the gross under the three heads of wet, dry and garden. This plan in the opinion of the Board has two serious disadvantages. It perplexes an illiterate ryot to learn what lands he has eventually to pay for and renders him more dependent on the Curnum for this knowledge than is desirable. It also makes the Statement confused and inconvenient when reference to it is necessary or when it is required for use at the ensuing settlement. The Board therefore propose that the Statement should begin by entering the ryot's holding of the previous year in the gross; under the three heads above specified, that additions and deductions should next be shewn and that the remainder, which forms the ryot's holding of the year should then be detailed field by field. By thus reversing the process at present pursued, the Puttah which is copied from this Statement would become at once clear and intelligible to the ryot, and the information required by the Government servants for preparing the Statement of the following year would be obtained at a glance. An amended form for Statement No. 5 accompanies these Proceedings to illustrate the alterations here proposed.

19. The next point for consideration is the agency by which this Statement and Statement No. 8 which is closely connected with it can be prepared with most advantage. Under the old system the Koolwar Jummabundy Chittah was drawn out at the Talook Cutcherry, jointly by the Curnum and one of the Tahsildar's Establishment which was strengthened at the time of the settlement

See memorandum of Revenue Secretary paras. 12 to 14 at page 10 of the "Printed Papers relating to the Revision of the Village accounts."

by the employment of some extra Gomashtahs. These temporary servants have been since disallowed, and hence it seems to have been thought by the Collectors that the preparation of Statement No. 5 was intended to be left to the Curnum. But this opinion is an erroneous one and the Board agree with the opinion expressed by the present Collector of North Arcot, that the old system should be adhered to of having this Statement prepared by the Joint Agency of the Curnum and a Talook Gomashtah under the inspection of the Settlement Officer. Unless this course is adopted, there is no sufficient assurance that the settlement accounts are thoroughly scrutinized, for though they are presumed to be so, the Talook establishment is so small and so occupied with other duties, that the work performed by the Curnums is taken too much on trust, and undergoes no sufficient scrutiny.

20. The system which the Board consider ought to be adopted is as follows. Previous to the settlement the Curnum should prepare Statement No. 5 in part, by making all the leading entries, viz., the last year's holding, the fields since relinquished in due form by Razeenamah, and then the detail of the current year's holding, including in it any lands newly taken up and noting by a mark such fields as have not been actually cultivated. Here the Curnum should

stop, and he should deliver the account in this unfinished state at the Jummabundy Cutcherry to the Settlement Officer, together with Form No. 8, in which

See manual page 20.

he has written out a list of the claims to remission of various kinds made by the ryot. The Settlement Officer will first examine this list, note the admission or rejection of each item of remission claimed and then affix his signature to the Statement as a voucher for the remissions which are to be allowed. A Gomashtah, deputed for the purpose, will then aid the Curnum in entering the details of remission in No. 5 and thus closing that Statement. A part of the Gomashtah's duty will be to compare the Curnum's previous entries of cultivation and waste with the Adungul account No. 4, and after Statement No. 5 has been carefully completed in this manner, it is to be signed by the Gomashtah and Curnum and countersigned by the ryot as his Moochilkah. The Puttah will then be prepared from it.

21. This process was intended, the Board understand at the revision of the Village accounts, but from some misapprehension, caused principally by the entire abolition of the Jummabundy Gomashtahs it has not been carried out and it seems essential that it should in future be so. For this purpose it may be necessary in some Districts to employ again a few temporary Gomashtahs at the annual settlement, but their number will be smaller and they will be employed for a briefer period than before when the accounts had to be transcribed into Mahratta and were more complicated and cumbersome than in their revised state. If these views meet the approval of Government the extra Jummabundy establishments will be arranged with all economy, and the Board are satisfied that the outlay will be beneficial to the State.

22. The Board will briefly advert to the question of in what office Statements Nos. 5 and 8 are to be recorded. Statement No. 8 is clearly to remain in the Talook Records, but from want of precise instructions it seems to be doubted where Statement No. 5 is to be deposited when the Settlement is over. Thus

Para. 7.
Tanjore para. 15.
Bellary para 7.

the Collector of North Arcot speaks of it being eventually placed in the Talook records, while the Collectors of Tanjore and Bellary dwell strongly on the impolicy of this important account being left in the Curnum's hands. The Board are of opinion that the original Statement should be finally deposited in the Talook Cutcherry, but they would allow it to remain with the Curnum for a time to assist him in preparing the accounts of the following year. As the monthly cultivation Returns would be in the Talook Cutcherry under the Board's proposed arrangements, there would cease to be risk in this course, and those Returns might be destroyed by the Tahsildar on his receiving back from the Curnum at the ensuing Jummabundy Statement No. 5 for final deposit in his Office.

23. Form No. 7 next calls for a brief remark. It now merely shews the extent of Inam land under cultivation, its ordinary assessment and the portion which is payable by the Inamdar under the name of Jody. But no provision is made to shew Collections on account of Inam Tufreck, Teerwah Jasty and Fusul Jasty, and the usefulness of the account would be increased by columns being opened for this purpose.

24. Form No. 8 has been already adverted to, but its enclosure A, which details the remissions specially granted for Shavy, or withered crops, requires notice. This account has been made cumbersome and complicated by bringing into it all the holdings which a Ryot has in other villages also. Much trouble and delay is occasioned in collecting these items, making combined calculations to embrace them all, and then entering the result in the account of every village in which the Ryot has land. All this labour too is next to useless, since after all the Settlement of the village is made on its own data alone "no regard being paid for the items of other villages which are entered merely for the sake of taking a general view of the whole Beriz of each individual" (Manual p. 20). In the opinion of the Board this information has no practical value

at all commensurate with the labor it entails, and might be well dispensed with. By confining each village to its own details the accounts will be simplified while the Statement will be made on equally sound principles.

25. Form No. 10 is the Chittah or book of daily Collections. It seems

From Tanjore 6th in Con. 11th October 1858, paras. 16—19.

advisable that the name of the Puttadar on whose account the payment is made should be shewn in column 3 and that a new column should be opened to shew the name of the actual payer. The Collector of Tanjore dwells strongly on the risk and inconvenience which arise from no copy of this Chittah being sent periodically as before to the Talook Cutcherry. The Village Officers are thus able to tamper with the Collections, the Ryots are almost entirely in their power; and when disputes arise or the arrears of a village have to be scrutinized, the Tahsildar must send for the Curnum and the Defaulters in consequence of his having no detailed Statements to refer to. The Curnums are certainly relieved from some labour, by not having to prepare a copy of the Chittah, but the Board concur with Mr. Phillips that the Tahsildars should have more check over their proceedings. This might be effected by ordering Statement No. 10 to be sent monthly to the Tahsildar's Cutcherry, as its abstract Statement No. 11 which would remain with the Curnum, would give the information necessary for going on with the Collections.

26. To Statement No. 13, which gives an abstract of each Ryot's account with Government, the Board would propose to add three columns; in order that the general result of the Settlement, which is shewn on column 19, might be compared with that of the preceding Fusly. Thus in the proposed new column 20 the "Total" of the previous year would be entered, and the comparative Decrease or Increase would be shewn in columns 21 and 22. The Statement would thus acquire much additional value and usefulness at a trifling cost of labour by placing a comparison of the two years before the sight. If this comparison shewed any marked difference calling for attention, the details would be ascertainable by referring to the previous year's Statement.

27. Form No. 14 it will be observed shews the "cultivation" and not all the land in occupancy. Instead however of altering this Statement the Board propose to attach to it or to Statement No. 13, an abstract of the Ryot's holding in the Form to be found at pages 116 and 117 of the printed papers relating to the Talook accounts. This would supersede the instructions given in para 56 of the Talook Manual.

28. Statement No. 15 details the lands held on progressive Cowle, and follows form No. 17 of the Board's late Jummabundy accounts. But those accounts were drawn up to shew the Revenues of each entire District. In Village accounts it is desirable that information should be forthcoming when wanted, to shew the description of the land at the time of granting the Cowle under the customary heads of Anady Bunjer (immemorial waste) Sheygall bunjer (culturable waste) of 10 years &c. and the Board propose to add a column to Form 15 for this purpose.

29. No. 18 gives the form of Puttah, for which the Board have proposed in para 18 a new arrangement, and they have also suggested (para 10) that the names of the fields should be inserted in it when the Ryots wish this to be done. The Collectors of Bellary and Chingleput have forwarded forms of Puttahs which have undergone scrutiny, but the above two points appear to comprise all the improvement which is required.

30. With regard to the Quinquennial Statement No. 21, the Board are of opinion that it would be more useful if prepared in a double form, so as to shew the Circar and the Inam lands separately instead of mixing them together. The changes in each Iyacut, by the grant or resumption of Inams, since the Survey would then more clearly appear. Enclosure A of this Statement is to be understood as intended to shew all descriptions of irrigation works, including Channels and Wells, though by way of illustration Tanks only have been entered in col. 1 of the Form.

31. Having thus gone through the Ryotwar forms, the Board will make a few general remarks. Two of the Statements, viz., Enclosure C in Form No. 2, and Form No. 20 may in their opinion be at once dispensed with, but in other respects the revised accounts appear to have been framed with as much simplicity and conciseness as is at present practicable. When however the revenue Survey has been carried out, further brevity and clearness may be anticipated, under the improved revenue system which will be then introduced.

32. The reports now received from the Collectors shew that they have in some instances interpreted too strictly the injunction given in the Revenue Secretary's Memorandum to make no alterations in the Forms. It was properly ordered that no change was to be made in the general system, or in those important Forms which have a general application, without first applying for sanction. But these instructions applied more particularly to the District accounts, which, it is highly important, should reach the Board in one uniform shape, and it was not intended to prevent Collectors making such additions to some of the village Forms as the special circumstances of their districts required. It was sufficient that none of these should be made without due cause, that they should always be introduced in an uniform manner throughout a Collectorate, and that they should not prevent the District accounts being prepared for the Board with precision in the prescribed manner.

For example the Moturpha Statement No. 9 requires enlargement in the Bellary and Cuddapah districts, where a Veesabaddy tax prevails in addition to the ordinary Moturpha. In those districts also a tafreek or tax is laid on Inam lands when cultivated by other parties than the Registered Inamdars, and the Village Statement of Inam cultivation, Form No. 7, should therefore shew who the cultivator is. Again in some districts the village Remittance List, Form No. 12, requires additional columns for some special Items. These alterations are evidently necessary and involve no departure from the spirit of the Forms. In like manner some of the old accounts may have to be used in

* NOTE.—The Collector of Bellary alludes to this Statement in Para 6 of his letter. A form has been provided for it since the village forms were circulated in the Talook Manual. See Form No. 4, page 12.

addition to the new village Forms, such for example as the *Mouzevar Statement** of the Beriz, which is furnished under the Collector's signature at the close of the Jummabundy to the Tahsildar as his authority

for the amount of revenue which is to be collected in each village. These details will engage the attention of the Board, and it appears sufficient to point them out without troubling Government with any lengthy discussion of them.

34. As the Ryotwar Forms have by far the greatest importance, the Board resolve to lay these Proceedings at once before Government. The recommendations which they offer for improving those Forms, are based not only on the proposals made by the Collectors in their Reports, but also on the imperfections observable in the accounts of the Villages sent for inspection. On being favoured with the sentiments of Government regarding the general principles brought under discussion, the Board will communicate to the different Collectors such particular remarks as the specimen accounts furnished by them call for.

35. The Forms for Oolungoo and for Amany villages are reserved for such future remark as may be found necessary, when their working is more clearly known. The Board have yet to receive a report from one of the two districts in which the Oolungoo system prevails, and the practical results of the Amany Forms has as yet called forth no remark or objection on the part of the Officers in charge of district.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

To

W. H. BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government. R.D.
Copy to all Collectors.

Salt Rules.

1. Advances for the manufacture of Salt shall continue to be made to the Manufacturers, according to local custom, as sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. An annual Statement shall be submitted in the form prescribed by the Board's Standing Orders of the 13th July 1826 paras. 23, 24 and 25. The Advances shall be made at the Hozoor, and when the Manufacturers cannot conveniently attend, and the amount of the Advance is considerable, the Collector shall, whenever it be practicable, despatch one of his Assistants to repair to the Pans, and superintend the payments of the Advances.

2. During the period of manufacture, tom-toms shall be beaten at half an hour before sun-set, to warn the Manufacturers to depart, they shall again be beaten at sun-set, and all the Manufacturers shall then be required to leave the Pans by a prescribed route, so as to pass by the watching Peons, whose duty it shall be to ascertain that they do not carry away any salt.

3. The Salt shall be delivered into store by measurement only, and not by Estimate—the measurement shall be conducted in the presence of the Manufacturer, the Accountant, and the local Superintendent at the Pans, and a receipt written by the Accountant, and signed by the local Superintendent, shall be given to the Manufacturer, specifying the quantity, by measure, of Salt delivered by him into store.

4. All Salt thus delivered shall, (without any distinction as to the particular Manufacturer from whom it may have been received,) be secured in one common store, and be formed into heaps of a regular shape, on a raised platform.

5. Each Collector will cause, at all the Pans in his District, rectangular platforms of raised earth to be formed, three or four feet above the level to which water usually rises in the Monsoon, and sufficiently extensive to contain the whole quantity of Salt at the Pans. These platforms shall be as large, and as few in number as practicable, it being an object to secure as many heaps as possible upon the same platform. The earth to be dug for raising these platforms shall also be taken up in such a manner, as to form a deep ditch round each of them, leaving only one broad entrance, and on the centre of each there shall be a raised mound of earth for the Hut of the watching Peons.

6. Where it may not be attended with considerable expense and difficulty, these platforms should be surrounded by palisades, or hedges of prickly pear, aloes, &c., as well as by a ditch. At all events, they should be enclosed in some manner, and the entrance especially should be palisaded and guarded by a gate.

7. Within the enclosures surrounding each platform there shall be a separate space set aside for the express purpose of measuring the Salt.

8. The Salt shall be stored in heaps of 10 Garce, except in those Districts in which the Board of Revenue may, for special reasons, order otherwise. The Manufacturers shall not be obliged to give a surplus, before the actual measurement, on the plea of covering wastage, but a strict account of wastage on each heap shall be kept. The Salt Cotours shall be periodically visited by the Collector, or his Assistants, and one or more heaps measured in their presence. A record of these measurements shall be kept in the Collector's Office, in the event of the Board of Revenue requiring explanation on the subject. A quarterly Account Current of Salt transactions is to be furnished, in English and Hindoovee, according to the accompanying form A, with its 3 Enclosures B. C. D.

A

Dr.....Salt Account Current in the District of
from 1st April to 11th July 1850, of Fusly 1259 Cr.

1849 July 12	To Balance of Quantity remaining in store at the end of the last Fusly ..	M.S.C.	M.S.C.	1850 July 11	By Sales for Inland Con- sumption To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..	M.S.C.	M.S.C.
1850 July 11	To Quantity manufactured and received into store. To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..				By Home Consumption— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..		
	To Quantity gained by measurement in the salt of 10 Garce of heaps— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..				B. Exportation— To Calcutta on private Trade— To the end of last Quarter .. In this Quarter ..		
	To Quantity of confiscated salt— To the end of last quarter .. In this Quarter ..				To Chittagong— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..		
	To Quantity of muster Salt— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..				By wastage occasioned in Fusly 1258, written off under the sanction of Government, as communi- cated in a letter of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated ..		
					Balance in Store. N.B.—By wastage occa- sioned in Fusly 1259— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..		
	Total Indian Maunds.				Total Indian Maunds.		

Dr.....Money Account Current for Salt from 1st April to
11th July 1850, of Fusly 1259 Cr.

1850 July 11		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	1850 July 11		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	To sales for Inland Consumption— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..				By Servants' Wages— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..		
	To Home Consumption— To the end of last quarter. In this Quarter .. Total at 1 Rupee per Maund .. Total at 15 annas per Maund ..				By Saderward, including Extra charges— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..		
	To Exportation— To Calcutta on private Trade— To the end of last Quarter .. In this Quarter ..				By Roossooms— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..		
	To Chittagong— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..				By Salt Manufacturers' share— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..		
	To Fractions gained by Retail sales— To the end of last Quarter. In this quarter ..				By advances for Salt Manu- facture— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..		
	To Fines, &c.— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..				Total ..		
	To Refund of Extra Charges— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..				Net Revenue ..		
	To Recoveries of Advances made for Salt Manufac- ture— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..				Total Company's Rs. ..		
	To Refund of Salt Manu- facturers' share— To the end of last Quarter. In this Quarter ..						
	Total Company's Rupees.						

N.B.—1st Quarter to include 12th to 31st
July, August and September.
2nd Quarter to include 12th to 31st
October, November and December.
3rd Quarter to include 12th to 31st
January, February and March.
4th Quarter to include 12th to 31st
April, May, June and to 11th July.

B

Statement showing the Balance of Salt in the different Cotaurs in the District
of on the 11th July 1850.

No. of Division.	Name of the Division.	Number of Cotaur.	Name of Cotaur.	Balance of Salt.	Total.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				M. S. C.	M. S. C.	

Statement showing the quantity of Salt put into 10 Garce Heaps, the Quantity sold, and remaining on hand, from 1st April to 11th
July 1850, in the District of.....

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Number.	Name of Division.	Number.	Name of Cotaur.	Number.	Name of Platform.	Quantity in Store as per last Quarterly Statement.	Quantity put into Store since last Quarterly Statement.	Total.	Sale Sold.	Wastage.	Percentage of the wastage.	Surplus.	Total sales, including wastage & deducting surplus.	Balance on hand.
						No. of heaps.	No. of heaps.	No. of heaps.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Chittaks.
						Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	Indian Maunds.	No. of heaps.	Indian Maunds.	Seers.	Indian Maunds.</		

D

Statement showing the Salt Heaps sold from 1st April to 11th July 1850,
in the Cotaurs of the District of—

No.	Name of the Division.	No.	Name of the Cotaur.	No.	Name of the Platform.	No. of heap.	Of what Fusly.	Quantity of each heap.	Quantity sold.	Excess.	Deficiency.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
								M. S. C.			

9. The Salt heaps shall be stored in straight lines, upon the platforms, as near as possible to each other, space being left for only one person to pass between each heap.

10. These rules shall be considered applicable as well to Salt intended for Exportation by Sea, as to Salt for Home Consumption, or Inland Sale; but, Collectors may establish Pans for Exportation separate and distinct from those for Home and Inland, Consumption.

11. The accounts of the Manufacturers shall be adjusted immediately on the Salt being heaped and secured in store, and after deducting any advances made, the balance due to them shall be paid without delay. If not attended with inconvenience to the people, it might be a further check upon the Servants at the Pan, to pay the Manufacturers the balance due at the Hoozoor, their accounts being adjusted there. If the Manufacturers cannot conveniently attend at the Hoozoor, and the amount due to them is considerable, the Collector shall, whenever it be practicable, depute one of his Assistants to repair to the Pans, and superintend the adjustments of the accounts and payment of arrears of Coodewarum on the spot.

12. The Superintendent at the Pans shall be held responsible for any difference between the quantity stored, as per receipts given to the Manufacturers, and the out-turn, allowing for wastage according to circumstances, to be regulated by the Collector, and remarked on in his accounts.

13. Each heap shall be numbered according to the order in which it is received in the store, and the sale of the Salt shall take place in the order of the number attached to the heaps.

14. The price of Salt to Retail Dealers is one Rupee per Indian Maund, or 5 Mercals for $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees. Wholesale Dealers, who are willing to purchase Salt by the heap, taking it as it stands, and the next in order of sale, shall be permitted to have it at the rate of 114 Rupees a Garce, or 6 Rupees below the established rate. A Statement of the wholesale prices of Salt prevailing in each District shall be furnished monthly, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Standing Orders of 13th July 1826, para 42.

15. Under whatever Superintendent and Accountant a heap of Salt is opened, the whole of that heap shall, if possible, be sold off under the same Servants.

16. On each heap being sold off, a special account, of its produce, written by the Accountant, and signed by the Superintendent, shall be furnished to the Collector; and if there is a deficiency exceeding the per centage for wastage fixed for each heap by the Collector, these two Servants shall be

punished by fine or dismissal, unless they can satisfactorily prove that the deficiency was caused by unavoidable circumstances. A Statement of the wastage of Salt sold is to be furnished annually to the Board, in English, in the annexed form E, with a view to sanction being obtained for writing off the same in the accounts.

Whenever the wastage at any Pan may exceed the percentage fixed by the Collector, explanation of the cause should be afforded in the last column.

E

Statement showing the quantity of Salt sold, and the Wastage on the quantity stored in the District of for Fusly 1259.

Name of the Cotaur or Depot.	Fusly in which stored.	Quantity stored.		Quantity sold.	Wastage.		Percentage of Wastage for each Cotaur fixed by the Collector as per para 16 of the Salt Rules.	Explanation of the cause of wastage.
		In each Fusly.	Total.		Amount of Wastage	Centage.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.		

17. In receiving and disposing of Salt by measurement, the universal measure throughout the Territories under this Presidency shall be the Mercal of $828\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches—8 wide and $16\frac{1}{2}$ deep—being $28\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches in excess of the standard fixed for other articles, 1 Garce of 400 Mercals being considered equal to 120 Indian Maunds. The Mercal is to be struck, and not heaped on any account, neither is the Salt to be pressed into the Mercal. The Parrah is to be entirely discontinued, except where it has been specially authorized by the Board.

18. It being a material object to limit the retail sale of Salt at the Pans, it is determined that not less than five Mercals of salt shall be sold to any one person, except where the Board of Revenue may specially authorize a smaller quantity to be sold.

19. No salt shall be sold before sun-rise nor after five o'clock in the evening and it shall be the duty of the watching Peons on each platform to exclude every other person from these enclosures from sun set until sun rise.

20. No Lumbadies or other inland wholesale Merchants shall be allowed to encamp within 100 yards of any Salt platform, heap or pan, and during their continuance in the vicinity of any pan, the Watching Peons shall be specially attentive to the preceding Rule. The Watching Peons shall not allow any quantity of Salt whatever to be either measured or removed from a platform, until the Rowannah, or other delivery certificate, for it is previously produced to them.

21. No Peons, or other persons, shall be deputed to meet Lumbadies, or other wholesale inland Dealers; nor shall any inducement whatever be held out to them, to resort to one pan in preference to another.

22. The Collectors of those Districts whence Salt is exported to Bengal on private trade, shall submit, at the end of every month, a Statement, in the accompanying form F, showing the different Ports whence Salt can be exported on private Trade to that Presidency, and the quantity in readiness for that purpose.

F

Statement showing the quantity of Salt in store available for Exportation to Calcutta on Private Trade, at each of the several places of Export in the District of

Places at which salt is available for export by sea.	Quantity to be exported in 1850-51.	Quantity already exported.	Quantity remaining to be exported.	Quantity at present in stores, available for export.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	

Sales of Salt for export by sea shall, as heretofore, be conducted by weight, at the rate of 1 Garce for every 120 Indian Maunds of 3,200 Tolas each.

24. Salt intended for private Trade to the Calcutta market, shall be delivered to exporters at 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds or 18 Rupees a Garce, inclusive of shipping charges; and these exports shall be confined to such Vessels only as, being square rigged, and of not less than 200 Tons, are of such a class that they must necessarily either take a Pilot on entering the Hooghly, or vitiate their Insurance.

25. No shipment of Salt on private account, should be allowed on the same vessel on which Salt is being imported in part of a Government Indent.

26. A sealed packet containing a sample of the Salt exported to Calcutta or Chittagong on a Government Indent, shall be forwarded by every ship laden for either of those Ports with Salt. If the Salt prove inferior to the sample, the Collector's Certificate shall prove null and void, but if equal in quality, the Salt will be paid for on delivery.

27. In entering the Charges of Manufacture, only those on the quantity actually sold are to be entered, and not the charges on the gross quantity manufactured.

28. In the Salt Accounts, the sales for Home and Inland Consumption shall be carefully distinguished, and the latter again subdivided into two heads "For other Districts," and "Foreign States." By Home sales are always to be understood sales of Salt for the consumption of the District within which such Salt may be manufactured and sold, and by Inland sales those for the supply of other Districts, or of the Territories of Native States.

29. A Quarterly Statement of the sales of Salt is to be furnished to the Board, in English, in the accompanying form G.

G

Comparative Statement showing the quantity of Salt sold for Home and Inland consumption, its price per Maund and the proceeds realized from its sale, within the District of for the Quarters ending 31st July 1849, 1850 and 1851 respectively.

Home or Inland Consumption.	1st May to 31st July 1849.			1st May to 31st July 1850.			1st May to 31st July 1851.			Remarks.
	Quantity of Salt.	Rate of price per Indian Maund.	Amount.	Quantity of Salt.	Rate of price per Indian Maund.	Amount.	Quantity of Salt.	Rate of price per Indian Maund.	Amount.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
For Home Consumption—	M. S. C.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
Inland { Other Dis- tricts. Foreign States.										
Total ..										
Grand Total ..										

30. A Statement in the accompanying form H, showing the balance of Salt at the beginning of the year, the quantity manufactured and sold during the year, and the balance in store at its close, with the financial results of this source of revenue for five previous years, is to be forwarded with the Report on the Extra Sources.

Statement showing the Balance of salt on hand at the beginning of the year, the Quantity manufactured and sold during the year, and the Balance in Store at its close, with the Financial Results of this source of Revenue, from July 1251 to 1256.

Fuslies.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
		Balance on hand at the commencement of the year.	Quantity manufactured during the year, including gain by measurement, spontaneous and smuggled Salt, &c.	Quantity stored annually from the manufacture of the previous and current years, including gain by measurement, spontaneous and smuggled Salt, &c.	Total in store as per columns 2 to 4.	Quantity sold for consumption within the District.	Quantity sold for consumption within the Madras Territories, exclusive of column 6.	Quantity sold for transportation across the Frontier, for the supply of the Native States in the interior.	Quantity sold to French Government.	Under requisition from Government.	On private account, whether to Calcutta or other places.	Wastage.	Total columns 6 to 12.	Balance in store at the close of the year, or difference between columns 5 and 13.	Gross Revenue derived from the sale of Salt in column 13.	Deduct charges of all descriptions, exclusive of recoverable advances.	Net Revenue.	Remarks.
1251		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	The rates at which Salt was sold in each year for Inland Consumption, for exportation by sea, and supply to the French Government, &c., should be mentioned in this column.
1252																		
1253																		
1254																		
1255																		
1256																		

31. The Collectors shall also furnish, with their Extra Revenue Reports, annual Statements, in English, in the accompanying Forms I to L.

I

Comparative Statement showing the quantity of Salt manufactured at each of the Pans of the District of

No.	Name of the Pan.	Place of manufacture.	Quantity manufactured in Fusly 1259.	Quantity manufactured in Fusly 1260.	Comparison.		Remarks.
					Increase.	Decrease.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	This column is to explain the cause of the increase or decrease in the manufacture at each Pan.

J

Statement showing the Places to which Salt has been Exported, whether by Land or Sea.

Supplied to other Districts.				Supplied to Foreign States.				Exported by Sea.				Total of columns 4, 8 and twelve.
Names of the Districts.	Quantity.	Rate per Garce.	Value.	Names of Foreign States.	Quantity.	Rate per Garce.	Value.	Names of Places.	Quantity.	Rate per Garce.	Value.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Bollary Cuddapah. Salem. &c.	M.S.C.		R.A.P.	Hydrabad. Mysore Bombay Presidency.	M.S.C.		R.A.P.	Chittagong. Calcutta ..	M.S.C.		R.A.P.	R.A.P.

K

Statement showing the particulars of Money transactions, in Receipts and Disbursements on account of Salt, for Fuslies 1259 and 1260.

Particulars.	Fusly 1259.	Fusly 1260.	Comparison of the two Fuslies.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
<i>Receipts.</i>				
Balance of cash in hand at the commencement of the year ..				
Cash by Sales for Consumption within the District ..				
Cash by sales to other Districts ..				
Cash by Sales to Foreign States ..				
Cash by Exports by Sea ..				
Refunds of Sibbendy Charges ..				
Refunds of Coodewarum for Salt supplied to the French Government ..				
Refunds of Tuccavy ..				
Refunds of Maramut Charges ..				
Fines ..				
Smuggled Salt ..				
Refunds of Extra Saderward ..				
Refunds of Charges of Collection ..				
Gain by Exchange ..				
&c. &c. &c. ..				
Total Receipts, Rupees ..				

Particulars.	Fusly 1259.	Fusly 1260.	Comparison of the two Fuslies.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Disbursements.</i>		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Salary of the Establishment				
Coodewarum				
Tuccavy repayable				
Repairs				
Value of Salt supplied to the French Government				
Roosooms to Devasthanams, &c.				
Extra and Saderwated Charges				
Charges of Export				
Reward for Seizure of smuggled Salt				
Shipping charges for Salt exported to the French Territories				
Yeomiah or other Allowances				
Value of Salt purchased from other Districts				
Salt Compensation				
Hire of Boats				
&c. &c. &c.				
Total Disbursements, Rupees				
Balance on the 11th July, Rupees				

L

Statement showing the annual Sales of Salt.

No.	Fuslies.	Home Con- sumption.		Inland Con- sumption.		Supplied to Foreign States.		Exported by sea.		Total.		Remarks.
		Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		M.S.C.	R.A.P.	M.S.C.	R.A.P.	M.S.C.	R.A.P.	M.S.C.	R.A.P.	M.S.C.	R.A.P.	
1250												
1251												
1252												
1253												
1254												
1255												
1256												
1257												
1258												
1259												
Total												
Average												
1260												
Increase												
Decrease												

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 19th September 1838.

No. 15.

42. While we agree with the Board of Revenue that exceptions must be occasionally made to the rule which the Principal Collector had laid down in Fasly 1245, for discontinuing advances of Tuccavi, we are at the same time of opinion that it is very desirable to restrict the practice within the most moderate limits. The knowledge on the part of the Ryot that in default of means of his own, he will be enabled to carry on his cultivation by loans from the Government, must, we apprehend, have a tendency to check the formation of those habits of providence which it is so desirable to encourage, and in which the agricultural classes in India are generally so deficient. It would in most cases be better for all parties that the Ryots should be led to limit their cultivation to the extent of the means which they themselves possess, than that they should be induced by the artificial stimulus which is given by indiscriminate advances of Tuccavi to take up more land than they can properly cultivate.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 18th December 1838.

Para 1.—“The attention of the Board will be particularly drawn to the opinion expressed in Para 42 of the letter, dated the 15th September last, No. 15, respecting the expediency of restricting within the most moderate limits the practice of Tuccavi advances to Ryots.”

(True Extracts).

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

11th February 1839.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Disciplinary.

CIRCULAR.

To

The Collector of

Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying Extract of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors dated 19th September 1838 with an Extract from the resolution of Government thereon, and to request that in conformity with the instructions therein contained you will take measures to restrict within the most moderate limits the amount of Tuccavy annually issued in your District.

Hon'ble
Court's letter
Para 42
Resolution of
Government
dated 18th
Decr.
1838.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
11th February 1839.
Despd. 22nd February 1839.

No. 13 of 1852.

Our Governor in Council

at Fort St. George.

*

*

*

1 maund—
3½ mereals.

Para 6.—The Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 14th October 1850, shew that the Rules of 1819, by which the minimum quantity of Salt to be delivered to purchasers was fixed at 40 Mercals had been very generally disregarded in the Maritime Districts, and that it has become the practice to issue Salt in smaller quantities without the sanction, or even knowledge of the controlling authority. The reduction of this quantity to 5 mercals, and in some Districts, to less, will, we doubt not prove a boon to the poorer classes, and has our approval.

Act VI of
1844, section
43.

7. We have long been of opinion that the Indian Maund, which, both in Bengal and Bombay, regulates the Excise and Customs Duty on Salt, should be the only measure for regulating the sale and delivery of Salt, whenever a revenue is derived from that article in British India, and that it should be adopted in the Accounts of the Salt Department in the Districts under your Presidency, the more especially as it has been declared by law that there, as elsewhere, that mode of measurement shall be applied to the sales of Salt.

8. Considering that the manufacture and sale of Salt is practically a strict monopoly under your Presidency, we are of opinion that all practicable means should be taken for securing to the consumers in the Interior a supply of that article in the purest possible condition.

9. We consider that there is much weight in the observations contained in Mr. Thomas' Minute of the 17th August 1850 paras. 20 and seq. on the establishment of Salt Depots at important stations, so as to render the consumers in the Inland Provinces in some degree independent of the dealers. These latter are stated by the Collector of Trichinopoly to dispose of portions of the Salt covered by the Rowaniahs while in transit, and to make up the quantity specified in those documents by mixing the pure Salt with the untaxed earth salt produced in the districts through which they pass.

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12. You are aware that the management of the Salt Department in Bengal has long been conducted by a distinct class of covenanted officers, and that, by Act XXV of 1839, the Collectors of Land Revenue have been relieved from the management of Abkarry Revenue, which is confided to Commissioners, expressly appointed for that duty. It has occurred to us that it would be worthy of consideration whether the control of these branches of Revenue under your Presidency might not with advantage also be withdrawn from the management of the Collectors and entrusted to that of separate Officers to be designated Superintendents of the Salt and Abkarry Revenues, but as such a measure would necessarily be attended with some increase of expense, we should not be disposed to sanction it without being fully satisfied that that expense would be counterbalanced by the greater efficiency of the administration. We desire that you will take the question into your consideration, and, if you should be of opinion that some such arrangement would be advisable, you will place yourselves in communication on the subject with the Government of Bengal,

from whom valuable information might also be obtained in regard to the working of the system of retail sales of Salt in the Coast Districts of that Presidency.

London,
31st August 1852. }

We are, &c.
(Signed) I. W. HOGG,
(„) RUSSELL ELLICE,

&c., &c.

(A True Copy).

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary to Government.

(A True Copy).

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th January 1853.

Read the following—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 13.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 6th January 1853 to the Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read the following papers—

Estimate of Tuccavy for Fusly
1262 submitted by the Collector of
Chingleput 18th June with remarks of the
Board of Revenue 12th August 1852.

Memo. and Statement from Board
of Revenue.

Here enter 22nd November 1852.

*

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Para 2.—With respect to the proposed advances for cultivation Rupees 21,500 the Governor in Council must remark that the practice of making such advances unless under circumstances of evident emergency is open to great objections. There are a few extraordinary seasons and some special occasions when such assistance is required, but that it is not ordinarily necessary is clear from the Statement furnished by the Board. From this it is seen that in some districts these disbursements are not made at all and in others to so limited an extent as practically to amount to a recognition of the principle that such advances should not be granted except in some very peculiar instances.

3. The Governor in Council is unwilling to direct the immediate and entire discontinuance of the issue of Tuccavy in Chingleput lest the abrupt cessation of the disbursement might be attended with inconvenience to the ryots. He would however propose to reduce by $\frac{1}{3}$ the amount recommended by the Collector so that the issue for the current Fusly should little if at all exceed Rupees 14,500 and to make similar reduction of Rupees 7,000 in each of the Fuslies

1263 and 1264 with the understanding that from and after Fusly 1265 the grant will be strictly confined to cases of emergency and real distress such as those which have lately occurred in Nellore.

4. The above principle should further be carried out by the Board and the Commissioner in those Provinces under their control in which the system of Tuccavy at present obtains the amount being gradually reduced till it is eventually confined to its legitimate object viz., that of assisting parties who have suffered by sudden and unforeseen calamities as by storms, inundations and the like visitations.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary to Government.

* * *

Ordered also that a copy of paras 2, 3 and 4 be communicated to all Collectors for their information and guidance.

(A true Extract and Copy).

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

15—8—1836.

Kavalgars.

No. 441.

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request you will submit for the orders of the Governor in Council the correspondence with the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly noted in the margin with reference to the observations conveyed in the Minutes of Consultation under date the 17th May last.

To the Collr
30th May
1836. From
Do. 18th
July.

2. It will be observed that the additional aid of forty five Peons was applied for by Mr. Dickenson under date the 22nd January 1827 and recommended by the Board on the ground of the entire insufficiency of his Police Establishment for the maintenance of order in the native Town and environs of Trichinopoly but that the Government in sanctioning the temporary Employment of the Peons had mainly in view the prospect of suppressing the system among the inhabitants, European and native, of employing Private Watchmen selected from a class of professional thieves for the security and protection of their property.

3. The object contemplated by Government, so far at least as the European residents are concerned, has in no way been attained, the Extra Peons having been entirely employed in watching in the fort and suburbs chiefly occupied by the native Population and not in the Cantonment where Europeans principally reside. Mr. Blair however states that the increased Establishment is probably the reason why scarcely any of the native community now keep private Kavalgars in their Employment.

4. Under the circumstances set forth in the correspondence now submitted and with reference to the strong opinion expressed by the magistrate that the existing force of sixty Peons is barely sufficient for the maintenance of order and security of Property in the Town of Trichinopoly, the native population of which is stated to amount to 74,000 souls, the Board would beg to recommend that the existing arrangement and numerical force of the Civil Police be continued without reference to any measures which may be adopted by Government for suppressing the practice which prevails in the cantonment of employing professional thieves as Watchers in private houses. The Governor in Council will not fail to observe that the Police of the cantonment is under the direct control and superintendence of the military authorities.

5. The instructions to the former magistrate of Trichinopoly contained in the last Para of your letter of 20th March 1827 appear to have been altogether overlooked by that Gentleman.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th August 1836.

(Signed) A. P. ONSLOW,
Secretary.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 24th August 1836 to the Collector of Trichinopoly with reference to his letter of the 18th July 1836.

Under the circumstances represented by the Magistrate of Trichinopoly through the Board of Revenue the Governor in Council resolves that no alteration be at present made in the existing arrangement and numeral force of the Civil Police of that District.

Ordered that the foregoing letter and the correspondence referred to in it as well as the above resolution be communicated to the Military Department with reference to an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in that Department dated 31st May last No. 1687.

(Signed) H. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

(True copies)

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

24—6—1839.

Disciplinary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 24th June 1839.

Read the following letter from the Chief Secretary to Government dated 4th June 1839.

(Here enter No.).

Para 1. Instances having been brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue in which Native Revenue Officers included as Defendants in suits brought against the Collectors of Districts for acts done in their Official capacity have been left to defend themselves separately at their own cost in cases where the European officer is the only responsible party, and as such is permitted to carry on the suit at the Public charge, it has been thought necessary to desire that in future native servants so situated be held harmless of the consequences of their acts, and that a general Plan be adopted to give effect to this suggestion.

2. The Board are of opinion that the object sought for will be best attained by the insertion of a plea at the close of the Collector's statement of his case, to the effect that no separate appearance or answer was made on behalf of the Native servants included in the action because they acted under the orders of their superior who is alone responsible and they desire, accordingly, that this course be followed on all occasions, unless from the special circumstances of the case an exception from the rule is considered expedient.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

SECRET COMMITTEE.

2—7—1839.

Disciplinary.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 15th October 1839.

Read the following letter.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(Copy).

No. 420.

Secret.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 24th September 1839.

To

The Right Honorable
The Governor in Council
Fort. St. George.

We transmit to you for your information and guidance copy of a letter which we have this day addressed to the Governor General of India in Council and we request your particular attention to the injunctions therein made in regard to the observance of strict secrecy in respect to confidential communications.

Resolved that due attention be paid to the injunctions of the Honorable the Secret Committee contained in this despatch and that transcripts of the despatch and its enclosure be furnished to the Revenue and Judicial and Military Departments for their information and for such orders as may be deemed necessary.

We are, &ca.,

(Signed) R. JENKINS,
(„) W. B. BAYLEY.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
LONDON,
2nd July 1839. }

Secret.

To

The Right Honorable
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
in Council.

Circumstances have come to our knowledge which induce us to believe that certain functionaries in the service of your Government are in communication with private friends in England and transmit to them copies of their Official correspondence relative to the duties in which they are engaged.

We need not comment upon the great impropriety of such a proceeding nor upon the mischievous consequences which might result from it, but we think ourselves compelled to desire that no Officer, Civil or Military should be employed and more especially no Officer holding a separate command, without being warned against the Commission of the breach of confidence of which we complain, nor without being informed that the just and proper consequences of such conduct will be his dismissal from the service.

This warning may be given either in general orders or by private instruction, and we beg that no time may be lost in carrying our wishes into effect with respect to those Officers now employed upon special service, more particularly to the Westward of the Indus, and in the Persian Gulf, where any disclosure of Official correspondence must be of the utmost detriment to the public interests.

These orders are to extend to all Officers of Government employed at the Presidency or elsewhere.

We are &ca.,

(Signed) R. JENKINS,
(„) W. B. BAYLEY.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
LONDON,
2nd July 1839. }

(A true Extract & copies)
(Signed) ROBERT CLERK,
Secretary to Government.

Ordered that the foregoing Extract and Despatch from the Honourable the Secret Committee be communicated to the Court of Sudr. and Foujdaree Udalt and to the Board of Revenue, for their information and guidance and that of the several Officers, both at the Presidency and in the Provinces, under their respective authority.

(Signed) H. T. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 28th October 1839.

Ordered that copies of the foregoing papers be furnished for guidance of all Collectors.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

Supply of carriage—Military.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 11th September 1840.

Read—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 100.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 8th September 1840.

Read Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue and Military Departments dated respectively the 10th and 25th ultimo.

Altho' the net saving which will result from the employment of Public in lieu of hired carriage in the conveyance of treasure from one station to another cannot be accurately calculated, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers it will be found an economical and beneficial measure, and accordingly resolves to employ public Cattle in this manner when it will not interfere with other and more important calls for their services.

To prevent any collision which might otherwise result from the arrangement, Collectors will make timely application for carriage to Officers Commanding Divisions with whom discretionary power must be left to supply it or not, but His Lordship in Council directs that Collectors will only hire Cattle when public carriage is not available.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) ROBERT CLERK,
Secretary to Government.

The Board of Revenue will be pleased to communicate the foregoing Resolution to the several Collectors in the Provinces for their information and guidance.

(Signed) H. T. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 5th October 1840.

Resolved accordingly that copies of the foregoing orders be forwarded, by Circular, to the several Collectors in the Provinces.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

19—11—1840.

Supply of carriage—Military.

CIRCULAR.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 19th November 1840.

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 31st October 1840.

(Here enter No. 1202).

Ordered that copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation with copy of the correspondence which accompanies be forwarded to the several Collectors in the interior with reference to the Circular from the Board's office under date the 5th October last.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 31st October 1840.

Read

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 361.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th October 1840.

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Military Department.

(Here enter 14th October 1840, No. 3898).

Ordered that the 1st Para of the foregoing Extract with the letter referred to be communicated to the Revenue Department and to the Accountant-General in reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in this Department dated 8th September last No. 319.

(Signed) Hy. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 3898.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 14th October 1840.

Read the following letter from the Quarter Master General of the Army.— (Here enter 1st Octr. 1840 No. 421).

Refers to Minutes of Consultation 8th September 1840 relative to the employment of Public Cattle for the conveyance of Treasure and hired cattle when the former is not obtainable and to orders for maintaining particular Equipments—states that reports have been called for as to the expediency and extent to which it may be supplied.

Para 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the foregoing letter be communicated to the Finance Department with reference to an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation No. 100/319 in that Department under date the 8th September 1840.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 421.

To the Secretary to Government
Military Department.

SIR,

I have the honor by desire of the Commander in Chief to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 8th September 1840, directing the employment of Public Cattle, when available, in the conveyance of Treasure from one station to another, and to state for the information of Government, that in communicating the same to the Officers Commanding Divisions, for their guidance, His Excellency considered it necessary to request attention, to former orders of Government, such as those of the 14th April 1840, No. 1591 and the 30th April 1840, No. 1795 for particular equipments of Troops, the Cattle required for which could not be allowed without further orders to be detached to any distance and with reference to the present reduced force, within the limits of the Presidency, which in His Excellency's opinion seems to require, increased readiness of equipment, for that which remains, the officers addressed, were requested to state, what aid in Public Cattle they would be likely, generally to be able to afford, and to what distance for the usual amount of remittances through the Districts under their command, or in other words, what would be the smallest allotment of Public Cattle, which in their opinion, it would be advisable under present circumstances to hold available, for the service of the Troops.

I am instructed by the Commander in Chief, to take this opportunity, to enclose an original communication from the Military Board, and to notice with reference to the Regulations of the service, which places the distribution and application of the services of the Public Cattle, under the authority of the Commander in Chief, but it is probable a communication of the Government directions, regarding them to Officers Commanding Divisions through an unusual channel, may create confusion, and perhaps future misunderstanding.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
1st October 1840.

(Signed) W. STRAHAN, Lt.-Col.,
Quarter-Master General.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE.

To the Quarter Master General of the Army.

SIR,

Observing that the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of Government directing the Employment, when available, of Public in lieu of Hired Carriage, in the conveyance of Treasure from one station to another, has not been communicated to you, I have the honor under the orders of the Military Board to forward you a copy thereof and to inform you that a copy has been sent to Officers Commanding Divisions and Forces, for their information and guidance.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
22nd September 1840.

(Signed) T. LANE,
Officiating Secretary,
Military Board.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue with reference to the order in this Department dated 11th September 1840, No. 676/1009.

(Signed) H. Y. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

(True copies)

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

7th February 1842.

Rewards for killing dogs.

To

The Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Under instructions from Government, Extract from which is forwarded herewith, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will *discontinue* the payment of rewards for Killing Stray dogs, and that when necessary you will employ a party of Peons of your Establishments for that purpose.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th February 1842.

FOREIGNERS—PASSPORTS.

Passport Regulations.

Letter from E. F. Elliot Esqre., Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, to Robert Clerk, Esqre., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras General Police Office the 30th November 1842.

In obedience to the orders contained in the 1st Para of the Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated the 17th Ultimo, No. 965, I have the honor to submit for the consideration and approval of the Most Honourable the Governor in Council, Draft Rules for the regulation and control of all Passports granted under the Presidency of Fort St. George together with a separate Notification, requiring all Foreigners at present residing at any of the outstations subordinate to the Madras Presidency, to report without any delay their place of residence, occupation, period of arrival, and from whence they last came, for the information of Government.

It will be observed that in the Draft Rules it is proposed to retain exclusively in the Government the authority to allow Foreigner to travel or reside in the Provinces subject to the Madras Presidency, whereby it is hoped the objects of the Passport Regulations, as mentioned in my letter of the 7th Ultimo, will be more effectually attained than has been found practicable under the existing Rules.

Passport Regulations.

The Most Honourable the Governor in Council having had occasion to notice the almost entirely inoperative state of the Passport Department, has been pleased to establish the following Rules for the regulation and control of all Passports granted under the Presidency of Fort St. George, and all Public Officers concerned are required carefully to attend to them, and to see that the same are strictly enforced.

1. No Foreigners, including Asiatic Foreigners, will, from and after the 1st January next, be permitted to travel or reside at the Presidency, or in the Provinces subject to the Government of Fort St. George, without the special authority of Government which will be communicated through the channel of the Superintendent of Police at Madras.

2. All Foreigners on arriving at Madras will deliver their Passports in person at the General Police Office, and every Foreigner who may arrive at any of the outstations, or Native States under the authority of the Madras Government, will present himself before the Magistrate, or other Principal Officer of the District, to produce his Passport, and to deposit it in his hands.

3. If the Passport be regular and there be no reason to suspect the intention of the bearer, the Magistrate or other Principal Officer of the District will give him a Provisional Passport and immediately forward the original Passport through the channel of the Superintendent of Police at the Presidency, for the consideration and orders of the Governor in Council; and after being signed by the Secretary to Government in the Public Department, and by the Superintendent of Police, the original Passport will be either returned to the Foreigner, or forwarded for that purpose to the Magistrate of the District, or Resident, or other Principal Officer of the Native State to which he may have proceeded with the Provincial Passport.

4. Foreigners having a Provisional Passport must proceed to their destination by the route specified in the Passport, which they are not to change, and are to present themselves before the District Magistrate, or Resident, or Principal Officer of a Native State, within twenty-four Hours after their arrival, who will return them the original in exchange for the Provisional Passport. If however the Original Passport should not have arrived, they must wait under the superintendence of the local officers until the Superintendent of Police shall have made known the intention of Government.

5. No Provisional Passport will be given to a Foreigner arriving with a Passport of which the validity is doubtful, or to a Foreigner arriving without a Passport whom there may be reason to suspect to be of a doubtful character. In such cases the District Magistrates, or Residents, or other Principal Officers in Native States, are directed to state the circumstances, through the channel of the Superintendent of Police, for the information and orders of Government, and the Foreigner will in the meantime remain under their superintendence.

6. All Passports will be translated in the Malabar, Gentoo and Hindoostanee languages, with a view to their recognition by all classes, and Passports of the prescribed form, in sewed books with a cheque margin for the insertion of the name of the person and number and date of the Passport (for the purpose of presenting Forgeries by comparison when returned) will be furnished by the Superintendent of Police to all Officers authorized to grant them Viz^t. To the Commissioners in Mysore and Kurnool, the Resident in Travencore and Cochin, the Officer in charge of the Tanjore Residency, and to all Magistrates for their respective districts.

7. All Officers authorized to grant Passports will keep a Register in a prescribed form (blank Books of which will be likewise furnished) of all Passports received, and another of all Passports issued, and at the end of each month will forward by dak all Passports received to the Officer by whom they appear to have been granted.

8. A General Register of all Travellers and Passports granted will be kept in the Office of the Secretary to Government, in the Public Department, and to enable that Officer to correct the same all Public Officers in the interior, authorized to grant or to receive Passports, will transmit to him monthly a copy of their Register of Passports, granted and received during the month, and with the view that the Passport Regulations may not be again lost sight of, Blank Returns will be furnished to the Secretary to Government, for such months in which no Passports may be either granted or received by them.

9. All Public Officers authorized to grant or to receive Passports will report for the information of Government, through the channel of the Superintendent of Police at the Presidency, any irregularity or deviation from the established Rules, which may come under their observation, together with all remarks regarding the conduct and apparent views of travellers, which may appear proper, and necessary to be communicated for the purposes of further

enquiry and all Public Officers authorized to issue Passports are also empowered, on sufficient information of incorrect conduct, or improper views, to refuse a fresh Passport for a Journey already commenced, (reporting the detention to Government through the channel of the Superintendent of Police by the Post of the day) or even to restrain, until further orders, the person of the Traveller, if such a measure shall, in their judgment, appear to be necessary.

Notification.

All Foreigners at present residing at any of the outstations subordinate to the Madras Presidency are required without any delay, to report for the information of Government, through the channel of the Magistrate of the District, and the Superintendent of Police at the Presidency, their place of residence, occupation, period of arrival, and from whence they last came, and any person failing to comply with this notification will, on discovery, be placed under personal restraint.

It will be the particular duty of the Magistrates where Foreigners may reside, to explain to such persons this order, and to see that it is strictly enforced.

(True Copies)

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

No. 181.

Letter from W. Grey, Esqre., Under Secretary to the Government of India, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated the 22nd March 1850.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to forward the accompanying Extract [Para: 8] from a Dispatch from the Hon^{ble} the Court of Directors No. 1 of 1850 dated 16th January, and to request that the information required

by the Hon^{ble} Court as to whether the effect of the Emigration of Labourers from India to Ceylon is found to prove beneficial or otherwise to the interests of the labourers, may be furnished.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Hon^{ble} the Court of Directors in the Legislative Department, No. 1 of 1850, dated 16th January.

3. We desire to be informed whether the effect of the Emigration of Labourers from our Territories to Ceylon is found to prove beneficial or otherwise to the interest of the labourers themselves.

Ordinance of the Ceylon Government for the encouragement of irrigation to that Island.

(True Extract)

(Signed) W. GREY,
Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

No. 298.

Referred for the report of the Board of Revenue.

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Chief Secretary.*Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29th April 1850
to E. Mallby, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly.*Ordered that the foregoing papers
be communicated to the Collectors
noted in the margin for report.North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore,
Trichinopoly, Salem, Madras and Tinnevely.

(True, Extract and Copies)

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

19.

Circular from B. Cunliffe, Esqr., Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

With reference to their Circular Order of 11th March 1852, the Board of
Revenue direct me to acquaint you that the Honorable the Court of Directors
have laid it down as a rule, that any

F. Govt. 29th March 1853.

culpable remissness on the part of
Collectors in disposing of outstanding
balances, whereby Government may sustain loss, shall, when satisfactorily
established, render them responsible for the amount.C. O 13th July 1820 P. 8.
" 2nd May 1825 P. 34 & note P. 35.
" 13th August 1835, P. 191.
" 22nd June 1837, Para 20, P. 234.
" 1st July 1819 note P. 89.
" 30th September 1819, note P. 102.
" 20th July 1828 P. 89.
" 7th September 1829 P. 101.
" 30th March 1835, P. 180.
" 18th July 1836 P. 216.
" 17th June 1841 P. 303.2. The term culpability will apply
when the Collector is unable to show
that he has complied with the Board's
orders in their Circulars noted in the
margin.REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
30th June 1853.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) B. CUNLIFFE,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

34.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th June 1852,
to J. Bird, Esqr., Collector of Trichinopoly.*Read letters respectively dated 21st and 25th May 1852, from the Collector
of Trichinopoly on the subject of the emigration of the Pullers from his District.

(Here enter Nos. 42 and 43.)

The Board observe that Mr. Bird reiterates the opinion he held while

For South Arcot 6th May 1850 P. 3.

Acting Collector of South Arcot, when

he stated that 'however advantageous
Emigration might be to the labourer it is detrimental to the farmer and land-
holder, as it draws away his agricultural serfs, and raises the rate of wages,'but the Board would remark that the absence of the Pullers from the District
may be but temporary, and caused in some instances by an adverse season.
However that may be the use of coercive measures to prevent the Pullers emi-
grating would be unjustifiable. That of which the Meerassidars now complain
would probably be obviated did they give the Pullers a respectable remunera-
tion for their labour. Any right to their services as their slaves or serfs, cannot
of course be recognized.2. When enquiries were set on foot 2 years ago as to the Emigration to
Ceylon, the Collector generally expressed their opinion that the condition of
the labourers was bettered, especially as regards those from Madura.3. If in any particular instance a Meerassidar is unable to cultivate the land
he has engaged for, in consequence of the Emigration of the Pullers, the Board
will not refuse remission where the fact is ascertained by the personal investiga-
tion of the Collector, but it will not be admitted as a general excuse and the
Board would wish Mr. Bird to take every opportunity of pointing out to
Meerassidar scanty that their mean and regard for the welfare of the Pullers,
is the chief cause probably of their wishing to quit such masters.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) B. CUNLIFFE,
Assistant Secretary.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive Extract from the Proceedings of the Board
of Revenue under date 29th ultimo forwarding for report certain papers from the
Court of Directors and the supreme government requiring information as to the
beneficial effects to the interest of labourers emigrating to the Island of Ceylon.2. From my enquiries in South Arcot, and from personal knowledge in
other Districts to the southward I am led to believe that the result of their
Emigration to and servitude in Ceylon is attended with great advantage to
labourers so proceeding. The amount of wages there paid is generally three
times as great as the rate generally by the ryots in this District to their agricul-
tural servants and generally speaking these who return from emigration whether
from Ceylon or the Mauritius come to their homes with a considerable
amount of ready cash, varying from Rupees 50 to Rupees 200 or even 500
Rupees.3. However advantageous this may be to the labourer, it is detrimental
to the farmer and landholder in as much as, this emigration draws away his
agricultural serfs, and raises the rate of wages and in consequence often makes it
even difficult to procure Coolies.

I have &c.,

(Signed) J. BIRD,
Acting Collector.

6th May 1850.

(True Copy).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lands in Military Cantonment—Government demand.

15th December 1842.

No. 551.

Letter from J. D. Bourdillon, Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to R. Clerk, Esqre., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George the 15th December 1842.

November 9, 1842. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will lay before the Most Honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, soliciting order on certain points connected with the levy of quitrent and assessment on premises in the Cantonment, regarding which the Board beg to be favoured with the instructions of Government.

July 7, 1840. Military Department No. 2573. 2. The distinction made by the resolution of Government quoted by Mr. Onslow, between lands within a Military Cantonment held with grants and without, is what gave occasion to the application noticed in the second Para of his letter. The Board apprehend that it is not the intention of Government that grants should be issued in cases of this kind. The grant is not sought with the object of assuring the property, nor is there any other purpose in view than that of avoiding the liability to assessment. If it is decided that a grant may be given in this case, it may be supposed that grants will be applied for in all similar cases, and thus all premises within the Military Cantonments will be relieved from the payment of assessment. If Government are prepared to sanction this, it might be a preferable course to declare them free at once, without the formality of procuring grants.

July 7, 1840. Para 3. 3. The Board however see no occasion for such favour being shewn to land in Military Cantonments; and they would submit that the order above noticed might admit of reconsideration. Its operation is invidious, and it is seen from the letter under notice that it has produced discontent. It has been ordered by Government that premises held without grants in Military Cantonments shall pay the survey assessment of the land. This is commonly lower than the rate of quitrent, stipulated in the grants but liberally relinquished by Government and the Board would suggest that the rule of the 7th July 1840 should be modified as proposed by Mr. Onslow, and that lands in Military Cantonments should be made subject to the survey assessment, except where that may exceed the quitrent, and that in the latter case the quitrent should be levied.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Military—Land.

15th December 1842.

No. 551.

Letter from J. D. Bourdillon, Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to Walter Elliot, Esqre., Acting Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George the 15th December 1842.

November 9, 1842. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will lay before the Most Honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, soliciting orders on certain points connected

with the levy of quitrent and assessment on premises in the Cantonment, regarding which the Board beg to be favoured with the instructions of Government.

2. The distinction made by the resolution of Government quoted by Mr. Onslow between lands within a Military Cantonment held with grants and without is what gave occasion to the application noticed in the second Para of his letter. The Board apprehend that it is not the intention of Government that grants should be issued in cases of this kind. The grant is not sought with the object of assuring the property, nor is there any other purpose in view than that of avoiding the liability to assessment. If it is decided that a grant may be given in this case, it may be supposed that grants will be applied for in all similar cases, and thus all premises within Military Cantonments will be relieved from the payment of assessment. If Government are prepared to sanction this, it might be a preferable course to declare them free at once, without the formality of procuring grants.

3. The Board however see no occasion for such favour being shown to land in Military Cantonments, and they would submit that the order above noticed might admit of re-consideration. Its operation is invidious, and it is seen from the letter under notice that it has produced discontent. It has been ordered by Government that premises held without grants in Military Cantonments shall pay the survey assessment of the land. This is commonly lower than the rate of Quit Rent, stipulated in the grants but liberally relinquished by Government and the Board would suggest that the rule of the 7th July 1840 should be modified as proposed by Mr. Onslow, and that lands in Military Cantonments should be made subject to the survey assessment except where that may exceed the Quit Rent, and that in the latter case the Quit Rent should be levied.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Grants—Building—Military Cantonment.

8th April 1843.

No. 300.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 23rd March 1843.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Submitting a letter from the (Here enter 15th December 1842, Collector of Trichinopoly soliciting No. 551). orders on certain points connected with the levy of Quit Rent and assessment on premises in the Cantonment with the sentiments of the Board on the subject.

Before passing final orders on the subject of the foregoing letter, the Most Honourable the Governor in Council desires to have before him a statement, shewing in detail the terms of all the grants issued for *buildings* in the Military Cantonment of Trichinopoly, and the different parcels of land appropriated to dwelling houses, and otherwise held within the same limits. With their extent, the rates and amount of Quit Rent or assessment, as the case may be, now levied, and any other information which the Board may consider necessary to a complete elucidation of the subject.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd April 1843.

Ordered that copy of the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and of the letter to the Acting Chief Secretary therein mentioned be forwarded to the Collector of Trichinopoly, with a request that he will be pleased to furnish the further information required.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

28th December 1843.

Military.

No. 1348.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 28th December 1843.

Para. 1. The Most Noble the Governor in Council, considering it indispensably necessary that relief should be afforded to the utmost practicable extent to the Detachments employed for revenue purposes in the different Districts of this Presidency is pleased to direct the Board of Revenue immediately to instruct the several Collectors and Magistrates to replace by temporary Establishments of Armed Peons, all Military Guards that can be dispensed with without risk to the Treasuries under their charge or to the tranquillity of their Districts.

2. The Board will report at the earliest practicable period the number of men who will thus be returned to their Regiments, and the monthly charge to be incurred in the execution of these orders.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) G. D. DRURY,
Chief Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Military.

2nd April 1844.

No. 326.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 2nd April 1844.

Read the following letter from the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Reporting the numerical strength of the several Military Guards Employed for revenue purposes in the Districts whose services can be dispensed with without risk to the Treasuries or the tranquillity of the Country, and soliciting sanction for the cost of the Armed Peons proposed to be Entered in their stead. (Here enter 19th February 1844, No. 68.)

Para 1. The Most Noble the Governor in Council, will not at present remove the Military Guards Employed for Revenue purposes in the several Collectorates.

Ordered that a copy of the letter recorded in the foregoing Proceedings, together with this Resolution, be communicated through the Military Department for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(A true Extract.)

G. D. DRURY,
Chief Secretary.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Military.

30th May 1844.

No. 525.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 30th May 1844.

Read the following —

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 2048.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 30th April 1844.

Read the following letter —

No. 182.

Letter from Lieut.-Colonel W. Strahan, Quarter Master General of the Army, to Lieut.-Colonel Steel, C.B., Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Fort St. George the 25th April 1844.

I have the honor by desire of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief to forward the accompanying Original letter *from the Honorable and Reverend Walter Clifford, Roman Catholic Chaplain at Trichinopoly, regarding the occupation of a piece of ground at that station, heretofore, i.e., prior to the departure of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry appropriated for the use of the grass cutters, &c., attached to the Cavalry corps there stationed, and to state that His Lordship deemed it advisable that the same should be sent for the report of the Officer Commanding Southern Division prior to its being submitted to Government; the copy of that Officer's report is hereto annexed, and His Excellency requests to be favoured with the orders of Government on the subject.

TRICHINOPOLY, 8th April, 1844.

Letter from the Hon. & Revd. Walter Clifford, to the Quarter Master General of the Army, dated Trichinopoly, the 8th April 1844.

I have the honor to inform you that soon after the departure of the 8th L.C. from this station, I proceeded to enclose a piece of Ground clearly marked out by our deeds of purchase as belonging to us. The Grass Cutters of the

Regiment having been stationed thereon I hesitated to do so till I had obtained the permission of the Collector, and the express declaration of all who I apprehended might have any claim to its' possession, that the ground was ours. Unfortunately I did not consult the Military Authorities, satisfied with the Collectors' declaration that it was not Government property. The consequence of this omission the enclosed document sufficiently declares. From it however it appears, and the letters referred to assert the same, that Government only rents a quantity of land in which ours is included and that ours thus included is rented not of us its' Proprietors but by mistake of one who has no title to it.

I implore therefore justice on the part of Government.

I respectfully submit that in consequence of the Collectors' decision I have expended about 150 Rupees in enclosing and levelling the ground, that I have been at the expense of removing 8 families who lived on the spot, paying no rent, but holding their land free at the will of the person who sold it to us, and on the very boundaries of which they had built a Chapel. What stronger proof can be required that the ground belonged not to the Moorman who owns the adjoining land but to us? The loss of this ground would now be to us immense, as the Grass Cutters would come to our very door, and render our house almost uninhabitable.

On these and other considerations which I now pass over, I beseech Government not to expose us to such loss and inconvenience, but to give *immediate* directions to the Major General Commanding the Division to enter into some arrangement which while it provides for the accommodation of the Grass Cutters may save us from consequences so injurious to our rights and property.

Should Government still hesitate to recognise our claim to possession we will cheerfully rent a similar piece of ground adjoining at our own expense, for the use of the Grass Cutters, until Government shall be satisfied that we have been wronged.

I have, &ca.,

(Signed) WALTER CLIFFORD,

P.S.—The favour of an immediate reply is requested as the case is urgent and the Regiment soon expected.

(Signed) WALTER CLIFFORD.

No. 275.

Letter from Major General I. Leslie, K. H., Commanding Southern Division, to the Quarter Master General of the Army, Fort St. George, dated Trichinopoly the 20th April, 1844.

In reply to your letter No. 720 of the 17th Instant, I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, that the ground in question, was occupied by the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry as far back as the year 1833, agreeably to Minutes of Consultation No. 223, of 11th June 1833, forwarded from your Office, and that the ground in question was finally made over to the Military on the 6th July 1833, on the payment of 14 Rupees per mensem thro' the Collector of Trichinopoly.

And would further beg to observe, that the ground in question or a quantity of similar extent, in its' immediate vicinity, will be actually necessary for the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

(Signed) I. LESLIE, Major General,
Commanding Southern Division.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) F. H. SCOTT, Lieutt.,
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army.

Original
letter is
herewith
returned.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be referred to the Revenue Department, with advertence to Copies of letters from and to the Revenue Board dated respectively the 27th May and 7th June 1833, upon which the payment of 14 Rupees per mensem ground rent has been sanctioned and paid up to the present time.

(Signed) S. W. STEEL, Lt. Coll.,
Secretary to Government.

Ordered that the foregoing Extract be transmitted to the Board of Revenue, who will call upon the Collector of Trichinopoly to report upon the subject to which it relates.

(Signed) G. D. DRURY,
Chief Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd June 1844.

Resolved that copy of the foregoing correspondence and orders of Government thereon be communicated to the Collector of Trichinopoly, who will be pleased to furnish the report called for by Government.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) E. C. LOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Military.

20th June 1844.

No. 276.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Strahan, Quarter Master General of the Army, to the Acting Secretary to Government Military Department, dated Fort St. George the 20th June 1844.

With reference to extract from the Minutes of Consultation No. 1875, dated the 19th of April last, I have the honor by desire of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, to forward for the information of Government, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officer Commanding Trichinopoly together with its enclosure being a Plan of the Bazar situated in the vicinity of the Barracks of H. M's. 94th Regiment at that station, shewing the position of the Nuisance complained of, and stating that there is no record in the station office to shew, how long the Bazar in question has been established, as called for in the Minutes of Consultation above referred to but that it is under the control of the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly. 15th June 1844.

TRICHINOPOLY, 15th June 1844.

No. 138.

Letter from Major General John Leslie K. H., Commanding Trichinopoly, to the Quarter Master General of the Army, Fort St. George, dated Trichinopoly the 15th June 1844.

I have the honor in reference to your communication No. 848 under date the 3rd Ultimo, to forward herewith a Plan of the Bazar and Parcherry of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment, by which you will also perceive the situation occupied by the Milk dealers from whence so much of the filth, and the nuisances rising therefrom, and complained of in the letter from the Officer commanding H. M's. 94th Regiment.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be referred to the Revenue Department, with advertence to Copies of letters from and to the Revenue Board dated respectively the 27th May and 7th June 1833, upon which the payment of 14 Rupees per mensem ground rent has been sanctioned and paid up to the present time.

(Signed) S. W. STEEL, Lt. Coll.,
Secretary to Government.

Ordered that the foregoing Extract be transmitted to the Board of Revenue, who will call upon the Collector of Trichinopoly to report upon the subject to which it relates.

(Signed) G. D. DRURY,
Chief Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd June 1844.

Resolved that copy of the foregoing correspondence and orders of Government thereon be communicated to the Collector of Trichinopoly, who will be pleased to furnish the report called for by Government.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) E. C. LOVELL,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Military.

20th June 1844.

No. 276.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Strahan, Quarter Master General of the Army, to the Acting Secretary to Government Military Department, dated Fort St. George the 20th June 1844.

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TRICHINOPOLY, 15th June 1844.

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With reference to that part of your letter now under acknowledgement, as to the length of time the Bazar has been established, no documents in the station office can give the exact time, that one is established, and furnishes Rice, &c., to the Men and followers of the Regiment, and is under the control of the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Ansd. 22nd July.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th July 1844.

Read the following :—

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 15th June 1844.

(Here enter No. 588).

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing extract from the Minutes of Consultation be furnished for the information and guidance of the Collector of Trichinopoly, with reference to the correspondence noted in the margin.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

No. 588.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 15th June 1844.

Read again letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 15th December 1842 and recorded in Diary to Consultation 28th March 1843 No. 1452.

Read also the following papers :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 31st August 1843, No. 455).

Submitting with reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 23rd March last copy of a letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly reporting the extent and amount of Quit rent and assessment on each parcel of land attached to dwelling houses in the Military Cantonment of Trichinopoly.

(Here enter 21st November 1843, No. 4653).

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Military Department.

Observing that the subjects of Quit rent and Fees on lands within the limits of Military Cantonments occupied as sites of houses and compounds, are disposed of in Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 7th July 1840, No. 2573.

Para 1.—The question of charging Fees for grants of ground in Military Cantonments was brought to the notice of Government in a letter from the Quarter Master General of the Army, dated the 6th July 1824, which having been transferred to the Revenue Department for consideration, instructions were issued to the Board of Revenue to the effect that "it was not thought proper that" such grants "should be chargeable either with fees or with Quit rent."

Cons. 2nd
July 1824
No. 488
Cons. Nos.
12-13.

2. In consequence of an application from Mr. Blair of the Civil Service for a grant of ground in the Cantonment at Mangalore, a question was raised by the Board of Revenue with reference to the foregoing instructions, whether "that Gentleman, not being a Military officer, should obtain a grant through the Civil authorities on payment of the usual charges, or through the Military Department and be exempted from those charges." In reply the Board of Revenue were informed that "as the rules and conditions under which individuals are permitted to occupy land within the limits of Military Cantonments apply to persons not Military, no less than to Officers of the Army," the Government considered it "proper that all Government grants for such land to whomsoever issued, should have the benefit of the exemption from charges granted by the orders of the 20th July 1824."

R. Cons.
11th July
1843 Nos.
29-30.

3. In the year 1834 the Military Board in submitting for signature certain grants for ground applied for by Military Officers, suggested that a schedule shewing the grants that had been issued to Individuals within the limits of Military Cantonments, and the arrears of Quit rent or Fine due to Government on that account might be called for, with a view to its being collected. Accordingly by a Resolution recorded in the Military Department, dated 27th May 1834 the Register of Government grants was instructed to transmit to the Board of Revenue a schedule shewing the grants, and the arrears due.

R. Cons.
30th May
1834 Nos.
17-18.

4. The schedule was duly laid before Government, and on the 8th July 1834 the Board of Revenue were directed from the Revenue Department "to issue orders for the collection of the arrears due and for the regular collection of the Current revenue by the Collectors of the Districts in which the lands are situated respectively."

Cons. 8th
July 1834
Nos. 12-13.

5. The correspondence recorded in the consultations noted in the margin has reference to the existence of a considerable (35) number of Houses held at Trichinopoly under Government Grants, the demand on which had not been realized in most instances from the date of the grant, as well as to the circumstance of 118 houses being occupied without grants and paying no quit rent. In respect of the former the Board suggested that the Quit rent should be levied in arrears for a period limited with reference to the occupation; and in regard to the latter, they recommended the levy of the land assessment. Both these suggestions were approved, and by an order in the Revenue Department, dated 13th August 1839, were directed to be carried into effect.

R. Cons.
13th August
1839 Nos.
49-50.
22nd Feby.
1840 Nos.
11-12.
14th April
1840 Nos.
48-49.
11th August
1840 Nos.
5-6.
14th Octr.
1840 Nos.
39-40.
K. Dy. 28th
March 1840
Nos. 7-8.

6. In 1840 the Board of Revenue in reference to certain communications addressed to them by the Collectors of North Arcot and Madras raised the question, "whether Quit rent or survey assessment, according as they are held with or without Government Grants, are to be levied on lands within the limits of Military Cantonments which are occupied as sites of houses, and compounds." The Board entertained doubts on this point in consequence of the discrepancy they observed between the orders of 1824 and 1826, and subsequently of 1834, the two former granting exemption from all charges, the latter enforcing the payment of Quit rent in arrear. The subject was considered in the Military Department and by an order of Government in that Department, dated 7th July 1840 it was declared that grants of ground within Military Cantonments were not chargeable with "Fees or Quit rent" except on the discontinuance of such Cantonments as Military stations and this order was on the 16th October following declared applicable only to lands held under Government grants.

Vide
paragraph 1
& 3 of
this Resolu-
tion.

7. The correspondence recorded at the head of these Proceedings relates to the buildings occupied in Trichinopoly both with and without grants adverted to in a preceding paragraph. It appears that there are only 35 houses for the sites of which Government grants have been taken, the property comprised in two, now belongs to Government, two are exempt from Quit rent under recent orders; two are assessed with reference to the cultivation within their limits;

Paragraph 5
23rd Jany.
1843 No. 86
paragraph
12.

and the sites often are declared to be unknown. Deducting these, the remaining nineteen Premises are situated within the Cantonment of Trichinopoly, which,

	No. of Houses.	Extent as per Grants.	Quit rent.	Survey assessment on the same.
As per grants.	19	57 54 9½	246	58½ 95 5 1
Actual	19	191 75 6	...	...
Difference	...	134 20 12½	...	283 3 10½

according to the Government grants should comprise in the aggregate an Extent of Cawnies 57—54—9½ charged with a Quit rent of Rupees 246-5-8½, but if assessed to the Revenue the rent would amount only to Rupees 95-5. The quantity of land inserted in the grants has not been found to correspond with the actual extent of the premises, large additions have been made subsequent to the issue of the grants, extending in one instance to 21 Cawnies, and in two other instances to nearly 50 Cawnies each. The aggregate of such additions amounts to Cawnies 134-20-12½ chargeable with an assessment to the Revenue of Rupees 283-3-10½.

8. In his letter of the 9th* November 1842 the Collector of Trichinopoly

* With Board's 15th December 1842.
† Referred to para 3 of the resolution.

states that the distinction created by the order of the 7th† July 1840 under

which lands held under Government grants are exempt from rent, while those held without such grants are liable to taxation, has produced discontent, and after noticing an application made to him for a grant for certain land now paying assessment, asks the question, "whether by obtaining a grant the demand for assessment is to be waived."

9. The Board of Revenue observe in this respect that they apprehend "it is not the intention of Government that grants should be issued in cases of this kind. The grant is not sought with the object of assuring the property nor is there any other purpose in view than that of avoiding the liability to assessment." They are of opinion that as lands held without grants in Military Cantonments have been declared liable to the Survey assessment fixed on them, that the order of the 7th July 1840 should be so far modified that such lands should be made subject to the survey assessment, except where that may exceed the Quit rent, and that in the latter case, the amount of quit rent should be levied.

10. Upon a reconsideration of the question and in order to remedy the inconvenience which has been brought to the notice of Government, the Most Noble the Governor in Council resolves to direct in modification of all former orders that the following Rules which will be promulgated through the Military Department shall guide the local Officers in the disposal of questions arising on the subject of Lands in Military Cantonments.

1st. That the terms of the grants which have been obtained for lands situated in Military Cantonments shall be respected, and that such lands shall pay the amount of quit rent stipulated in those Grants.

2ndly. That for, all lands in excess of the extent entered in such Grants, the ordinary assessment shall be levied for such excess.

3rdly. That for all lands for which Grants have not been obtained, the ordinary assessment shall be charged except when that may exceed the quit rent, in which case, the amount of Quit rent shall be levied.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) G. D. DRURY,

Chief Secretary.

(A true copy).

(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

Military.

Letter from E. C. Lovell, Esqr., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A.P. Onslow, Esqr., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George the 8th August 1844.

Para 1.—With reference to your letter dated 22nd July last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to state that they do not consider the orders of Government of the 15th June last regarding the levy of quit rent and assessment in Military Cantonments as intended to have retrospective effect, and are of opinion it will be sufficient if the orders are brought into operation from the commencement of the current fusly.

2. It does not appear to have been intended by Government that the issue

* Circular 26th November 1829.

† Board's Proceedings 22nd January 1838.

of Grants for land should be discontinued or to make any alteration in the channel thro which applications for them should be submitted, as prescribed in the orders of Government, dated * 13th November 1829 and † 9th January 1838.

Compd. —

11th February 1845.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Military.

No. 192.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 11th February 1845.

Read again Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th September and recorded in Diary to Consultation 10th December 1844 No. 1279.

Read also.

(No. 6).

Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Sudr Udalut, under date the 8th January 1845.

Read Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 9th ultimo, forwarding certain correspondence and requesting the opinion of the Court whether there exists any legal objection to declaring that the provisions of Section III Regulation VII of 1832 shall be applicable to a piece of ground with the Bazar situated thereon, in front of the Barracks at Trichinopoly, to enable the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's 94th Regiment, with the assistance of the Magistrate, to make arrangements for ensuring cleanliness in the neighbourhood of the Barracks.

On a consideration of the circumstances stated in the communication from the Magistrate of Trichinopoly, the Sudr Udalut are aware of no objection to the locality adverted to in the correspondence before the Court, being declared to be a Military Bazar and placed under the Military Police, they however are of opinion that it cannot be placed under the control of the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's 94th Regiment, but that it must, as all other Military Bazars are, be placed under the Officer Commanding the station.

Ordered that Extract from these Proceedings be forwarded to the Acting Secretary to Government for the purpose of being laid before that Most Noble the Governor in Council.

(True Extract)

(Signed) H. D. PHILLIPS,

Register.

1. Under the opinion expressed by the Judges of the Sudr Udalut in their Proceedings of the 9th January, the Most Noble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the ground in question which is particularly referred to

in paras 2 and 3 of the letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly dated 13th August 1844 be included in the limits of the Military Bazar at that station in order that the necessary arrangements for ensuring cleanliness in that locality might under the provisions of Section III Regulation VII of 1832 be made by the proper authority.

2. His Lordship in Council will not object to the trifling assessment now paid by the Bazarmen residing on the above ground being remitted on their registering themselves as Military Bazarmen.

3. Ordered that a copy of the Proceedings of the Sudr Udalt be furnished to the Board of Revenue with instructions to give effect to the above orders, and that the correspondence with the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Military Department in reference to an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in that Department dated 9th July 1844 No. 2994.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. V. STONHOUSE,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th February 1845.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation be transmitted for the information and guidance of the acting Head Assistant Collector in charge of Trichinopoly, with reference to Mr. Onslow's letter dated 13th August last.

Mr. Sullivan will be pleased to give immediate effect to the orders of Government now conveyed.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

12th May 1845.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Military.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th May 1845.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 2nd May 1845.

(Here enter No. 50).

Resolved that the original Plan referred to in the foregoing letter be transmitted to the Collector of Trichinopoly as requested by him.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

6th March 1846.

Military.

Extract from Rules for procuring and supplying Carts for Troops marching from Bellary, drawn up by Mr. Pelly, Sub-Collector of that District.

Rule 13. The Magistrate upon whom devolves the duty of supplying carriage to the troops, will as regard Carts, from time to time cause a Register of all available Carts to be made and kept in his Office.

14. Carts, the property of any person which are ordinarily let out for hire or kept for profit will be available (if occasion requires it) for the use of the marching.

16. On receiving the requisition for carriage from the Officer Commanding the Regiment referred to in Rule 2, it will be the duty of the Magistrate to collect the number of Carts required at his Cutcherry and as far as practicable, in time that the Carts may be made over to the Regiment on the 2nd day preceding the marching day.

* The magistrate begs to inform the officer commanding the Regiment that the carts (or part of them) are ready, and requests him to send a responsible person to-morrow morning to receive them.
Date _____

(Signed) _____
Magistrate.

17. When the Carts are ready the Magistrate will intimate the same by Note* (see form in Margin) and request the Commanding Officer to send a responsible person to receive them on the day following.

18. Carts, rejected by the responsible person sent, will be at once dismissed. Those that are good will be registered in the Magistrate's Office according to the Form A annexed, and Copy of the Register, when all the Carts are despatched, will be sent by the Magistrate to the Officer Commanding the Regiment, and that Officer will act regarding it as specified in Rule 12.

19. The Magistrate is authorized to pay from his Treasury each Cartman in advance at the rate of 8 Annas for every 10 miles, if the distance is under 100 Miles and 12 Annas if above that distance. He will also retain 1 Anna for every 10 Miles per cart to be paid to the Maistry as his full hire and distance so much in advance as he thinks proper—keeping the rest to be paid on the Maistries producing a certificate from the Commanding Officer that the carts have arrived at their destination and that the Cartmen have fulfilled the terms of the Contract.

21. The Magistrate is also authorized to pay batta to carts brought from a distance of 15 miles or more, at the rate of 4 annas for every 15 miles, and also the same rate of batta for every day they are kept at the Cutcherry previous to making them over to the Regiment, which will be 2 days previous to the March. The Magistrate will be careful not to retain the Carts an unnecessary long time but for so many days as it is found necessary to keep them they will be entitled to receive batta which batta as well as the batta for coming from a distance the Magistrate will charge in his accounts to Government.

22. The Cart-owners will not then be entitled to further Batta except under the provisions of Rule 11 which will be paid by the Officer Commanding.

Note by Mr. Pelly.

I have preferred retaining the note attached to this Rule in the body of the Rules as it will more distinctly shew, as regards the payment of the carts where the Magistrate's responsibility ends and that of the commanding officer's commences, and thereby prevent any misunderstanding, and confusion of accounts which if not clearly specified, might be the case.

are made over to the Commanding Officer (which is to be not more than 2 days, previous to the day notified for the March) the charges are to be paid by the Magistrate, after that by the Officer Commanding.

26. Carts hired at Bellary will not be required to go to stations beyond those noted below.

Note by Mr. Pelly.

On the arrival of the Corps at any of the stations noted, it should be the duty of the Authorities to provide Carriage at those places in exchange of those from Bellary if the Corps is required to go further. If this cannot be done, it will perhaps be requisite to keep some of the Carts sent from Bellary and a selection of those most willing to go should be made, and intimation sent by the Authorities at those places to the Magistrate of Bellary. But all accounts should nevertheless be settled as presented by these Rules with the Cart-Owner at the arrival of the Corps at the places specified and an entirely new engagement made for the further distance.

The stations noted are perhaps incomplete, and I would rather leave it to the Quarter Master General's Department to fill them in correctly.

Secundrabad.	Belgaum.
Sholapoor.	Darwar.
Cananore.	Mysore.
Bangalore.	Madras.
Vellore.	Trichinopoly.
Masulipatam.	Arcot.
	Jauluah.

27. The duties prescribed by the Magistrate will at his pleasure be entrusted to his Assistant, and during the absence of the Magistrate from Bellary, and if his Assistant cannot attend, the Thasildar assisted by a Writer from the Hoozoor Cutcherry will superintend the supply of Carts to the Troops.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

(No. 5585.)

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation 9th December 1845.

Extract Minutes of Cons. in the Revenue Department dated 13th November 1843 No. 1181.

From Commissary General dated 16th December 1843 No. 183.

From Qr. Master General of the Army dated 31st October 1844 No. 463.

Cons. 21st Nov-
ember 1843.

Dy. to Cons. 23rd
January 1844.

Cons. 24th Decem-
ber 1844.

Read again the papers noted in the Margin.

Read the following letter

(Here enter 9th August 1845 No. 422)

From the Quarter Master General of the Army.

It appears to the Most Noble the Governor in Council upon full consideration of the whole of the foregoing correspondence, that it would not be practicable to establish any specific allotment of Carriage for Troops ordered to march from station to station but he is of opinion that all parties should be left as far as practicable, to make their own arrangements for the hire of such Carriage as they may require, the authority of the Civil Officer being interposed only when carriage may not be otherwise procurable and then upon application from the Commanding Officer.

2. It is evident indeed that the number of Bandies now commonly required by the Troops greatly exceeds what was usually sufficient many years ago—and that this increased demand is at times productive of much inconvenience; various causes however, which cannot apparently be obviated, have combined to produce this; and His Lordship in Council believes that the only effectual check upon it will be found, as in all other similar cases, in the Men's want of means compelling them to restrict their demands to what is absolutely indispensable. Years ago the Demand for Wheeled Carriage was unquestionably of comparatively trifling extent—but at the same time the number of Bandies actually available was in proportion even still more limited—and the increased demand now, on the part of the Troops, is met by a much greater amount of supply on the part of the people—the use of Wheeled Carriages being certainly much more general throughout the Country than formerly.

3. While however this increase has taken place in the quantity of Carriage required for the ordinary movements of Corps, it is satisfactory to His Lordship in Council, to observe that the quantity required by Corps employed on Field Service is usually very trifling.

4. As regards the rules prepared by Mr. Pelly, the Most Noble the Governor in Council observes that they are based mainly upon the introduction of a distinct class of Maistries, to be interposed between the Cart Owners and the Troops, and to be paid at the cost of the latter.

5. His Lordship in Council concurs with His Excellency the Commander in Chief in considering such an arrangement unadvisable and the rules generally, therefore, cannot be adopted.

6. Rules 2—3 part of 6 and 11 and 12 with some modifications may however with advantage be added to the existing Regulations, and they will accordingly be introduced in a revised order which will be substituted for G.O.G. of 9th August 1842.

7. Rules 13, 14, 16—17—18—19—21, 22 and 27, 19 and 21 more especially, may be established, with much benefit for the guidance of the Civil Authorities.

8. Rule 26 also, modified to adopt it to the several Collectorates may be of use.

9. It is evident from the statements submitted by the Quarter Master General and Commissary General that the rates of Cart hire as at present regulated at the Presidency are greatly in excess of the Market rates—and that they ought to be revised, Government, it may be observed is charged at those rates, as in the instance of Carts occasionally sent with supplies from the Arsenal, when but for those rates being officially sanctioned the charge would probably not amount to more than half the sum.

10. Ordered that the foregoing observations be communicated to the Revenue Department, and that the following Draft G.O. in substitution of G.O.G. 9th August 1842 be referred to the Commander in Chief for His Excellency's remarks before publication.

(Signed) C. A. BROWNE, Lieutt. Coll.,

Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 54.

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

Read the following Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation in the Military Department.

(Here enter 9th and 26th December 1845 No. 5585 and 5900)

Para 1.—Resolved that the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Military Department dated 9th December 1845 No. 5585 be communicated for the information and guidance of the Board of Revenue and the local Officers in the Provinces.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) E. P. THOMPSON,

Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 12th February 1846.

2. Ordered also that copy of the same Extract and its enclosure and of Mr. Pelly's rules 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 26 and 27 be communicated by Circular to the several Collectors for their information and guidance.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Secretary.

Military.

Circular from T. Pycroft Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George the 30th April 1846.

To

A. P. ONSLOW ESQRE.,

Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para 1.—The Board of Revenue having been directed in Extract Minutes of Consultation in the Military Department dated the 24th February last to

Revenue Department.

ascertain whether it may not be practicable for Collectors to furnish Nerricks such as may afford as efficient check upon the Commissariat charges at the several stations of the Army, I am instructed to transmit for your information the enclosed Extracts from the correspondence which accompanied the above orders of Government, and to request that you will explain the mode in which the Quarterly Price Currents furnished to the Officers Commanding the Division in which your District is situated, pursuant to the Board's Circular dated 31st March 1831, are framed: and the data upon which the wholesale and retail prices of the several articles enumerated in the list then communicated for guidance, are regulated.

2. It appears from the accompanying Extract from the correspondence from Government that a material difference exists between the rates recorded on the Nerricks supplied by the Collectors and by the Military Superintendents of Police, so as to render them in conclusive checks upon the charges incurred by the Commissariat Department. You will be pleased therefore to ascertain and report from what circumstances the difference referred to arises, and at the same time state whether more precise and correct information than would appear to be contained in the present price currents, supplied from your Office, can be obtained from sources distinct from those by which the Nerricks of the Commissariat Department are regulated, and also if any mode presents itself to you by which the complete and accurate statement of prices required by Government can be procured, to meet the objects in view.

3. The Board would observe that where such a system of computing the current rates was not adopted, that it would perhaps conduce to greater accuracy if the average market prices rendered by the merchants of the Cusbah Town at the close of every market day were included in the statements furnished to the Military Department.

• I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
30th April 1846.

A
Comparative statement shewing the Demand for fusies 1259 and 1260.

Items.	Demand for Fusly 1259.	Demand for Fusly 1260.	Comparison.		Remarks.
			Increase. (4)	Decrease. (5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Land Revenue. Permanent Settlement Village Rents for more than 1 year Amanu including rents for 1 year Total					
Extra Revenue. Salt Sayer Abkary Sundry small Farms and Licenses Mourpna Sea Custom Tobacco Stamp					
Total					
Grand Total					
Sevoy Jumrah					
Total					

NOTE.—The causes for every item of "increase or decrease" should be specified in the column of Remarks.

B
Statement shewing Demand Collection and Balance for Fusly 1260.

Items. (1)	Total Demand or Settlement (2)	Deduct Collection, within Fusly. (3)	Remaining Balance. (4)	Subsequent Collection. (5)	Balance. (6)	Remarks. (7)
Land Revenue. Permanent Settlement .. Village rents for more than 1 year. Amana including rents for 1 year.						
Total ..						
Extra Revenue. Salt .. Sayer .. Abkarry .. Sundry small Farms and Licenses. .. Moturpha .. Sea Custom .. Tobacco .. Stamp ..						
Total ..						
Grand Total ..						
Sevoy Jumrah ..						
Total ..						

NOTE.—The recoverable and irrecoverable portions of every balance and other particulars, should be specified in the column of Remarks.

C
Comparative statement shewing the Collections on account of Current and Arrears—Fusly 1260.

Items. (1)	Fusly 1259.			Fusly 1260.			Comparison.						Remarks. (14)	
	Arrears. (2)	Current. (3)	Total. (4)	Arrears. (5)	Current (6)	Total. (7)	Increase.			Decrease.				
							Arrears. (8)	Current. (9)	Total. (10)	Arrears. (11)	Current. (12)	Total. (13)		
Land Revenue.	Permanent Settlement.													
	Village rents for more than 1 year.													
	Amanu including rents for 1 year.													
	Total ..													
Extra Revenue.	Salt ..													
	Sayer ..													
	Abkarry ..													
	Sundry small Farms and Licenses.													
	Moturpha ..													
	Sea Custom ..													
	Tobacco ..													
	Stamp ..													
	Total ..													
	Grand Total ..													
	Sevoy Jumrah ..													
	Total ..													

NOTE.—The causes for every item of "increase or decrease" should be specified in the column of Remarks.

D

Statement shewing the Demand Collection and Balance on account of Arrear.

Items.	Arrears at the commencement of Fusly 1260.	Within Fusly 1260.		Balance.	Subsequent Collections.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Collections.	Remissions.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Land Revenue.	Permanent Settlement.						
	Village rents for more than 1 year.						
	Amaany including rents for 1 year.						
	Total ..						
Extra Revenue.							
	Salt ..						
	Sayer ..						
	Abkarry ..						
	Sundry small Farms and Licenses.						
	Meturapha ..						
	Sea Custom ..						
	Tobacco ..						
	Stamp ..						
	Total ..						
	Grand Total ..						
	Sevoy Jumrah ..						
	Total ..						

Note.—The recoverable and irrecoverable portions of every balance and other particulars should be specified in the column of Remarks.

Military.

Enclosure in letter to Military Board.

The Cawnie is 57,600 square feet or 6,400 square yards.
It is subdivided in 3 ways.

		SQ. FT.
I. 1 Munnec or Ground (60 ft. × 40 ft.) ..	=	2,400
24 Grounds	=	57,600
II. Kule or Rod 24 feet long	=	..
1 Square Kule or Goolee	=	576
100 Goolees	=	57,600
III. 1 Anna (or 16th) 60 ft. × 60 ft. ..	=	3,600
16 Annas	=	57,600

N.B.—The Goolee is sometimes written Coolce and sometimes called a Goontah, though properly speaking the Goontah is to $\frac{1}{40}$ th of an acre.

Salem } The English acre was adopted at the Survey. The
Bellary } chain used was 33 feet long, and 1 chain square or
Cuddapah } 1,089 square feet=1 Goonta. 40 Goontas=1 acre.
Palnad (Guntoor) } The Goonta is also used in part of Canara.
Kurnool }

Since the acre is 4,840 square yards, and the Cawnie 6,400 sq. yards, 1 acre = 75,625 Cawnies, and 1 Cawnie=1.3,22,316 acres.

North Arcot } The Cawnie was adopted at the Survey and subdivided
South Arcot } into 100 Goontahs.
Chingleput }

The Cawnie is also used in the measurement of unirrigated land in Trichinopoly, in Irrigated land in Coimbatore, and the same in the Madura Division of Madura.

In Tanjore the Vaylie is used. It is exactly 5 Cawnies. It is subdivided into 20 Mows, and each Mow into 100 Goontah of 144 square feet each. The rod used being 12 feet long.

District.	....	Name.	Square feet.	Acres.
Trichinopoly ..	Wet talooks ..	Wet cawnie ..	44,700	1. 01
Coimbatore ..	Dry land ..	Bullah ..	1,66,464	3. 83
Dindigal ..	Wet land ..	Goolee ..	576	..
Do. ..	Dry land ..	" ..	25,600	588
Madura ..	Wet land ..	" ..	25,600	588
Tinnevelly ..	Dry land ..	Chain ..	1,58,404	3. 64
Do. ..	Wet land ..	Seed Cottah ..	70,602	3. 62
Nellore ..	Wet and dry ..	Goorloo ..	1,36,125	3. 125
Masulipatam ..	Do. ..	Cutty ..	6,63,552	15. 2
Rajahmundry ..	Do. ..	Candy ..	2,30,400	5. 3
Vizagapatam ..	Do. ..	Cutty ..	53,029	1. 22
Malabar ..	....	Tooni ..	543	..

N.B.—The Tinnevelly seed cottah is subdivided into 168 Puddees.

The Masulipatam cutty into 32 Goontahs each Goonta being $\frac{1}{10}$ of a viss. The viss 36 feet square. In some places the Goontah is 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, and 32 =1 cutty of 16.6 acres.

The Rajahmundry Candy into 100 Goontahs, each being a square of 48 feet each way.

The Malabar Tooni is a square of 10 Moola koles each way; the Moolakole being 28 inches.

Ancient Measure.

Nellore.

- 1 Goontah — 4,096 square feet.
50 Goontahs — 2,04,800 square feet or 1 Garra.
8 Garras — 16,38,400 square feet or 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Guntoor.

The Coorchela is 64 Goontahs, but it varies from $22\frac{3}{4}$ to 30 Acres. The latter generally is adopted.

W.H.B.

Military.

16—12—47.

REV. DEPARTMENT.

Extract from a letter to Government, dated 16th December 1847.

Para 8.—In Tinnevely the only party of regulars employed in the District for Revenue purposes consists of the Guard over the Treasury at that station, and which is understood to be furnished daily from the Regiment stationed in the Fort of Palamcottah, and a similar force furnished from the Dépôt at Trichinopoly is daily detached for the revenue duty of affording protection to the Hoozoor Treasury at that station. The Collectors in both these Districts express themselves strongly averse to any withdrawal of the present force, as they consider that there are peculiar circumstances connected with their Districts which require the presence of effective troops over their respective Treasuries.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 2d February 1848, to W. Elliot, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Para 3. Resolved that the foregoing letter and correspondence accompanying it be transmitted to the Military Department in continuation of Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Judicial Department, dated 11th September 1847, No. 618, in view to arrangements being made for the detachment of Invalid sepoys in substitution for regular Troops of the Line at stations where their withdrawal has been reported to be practicable, including Ghooty, where it is observed by the report of the Magistrate of Bellary only one state Prisoner remains in his charge, and where the state of Cuddapah no longer affords a reason for maintaining a guard of Regular troops.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th February 1848.

Resolved that a copy of Para 3 of the foregoing order of Government and of Para 8 of the Board's letter to which it refers be transmitted for the information of the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

J. BIRD, Esq.,

Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge with many thanks your letter No. 16 of 25th ulto. with its inclosure both of which are of great interest and utility in the research I am prosecuting.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servt,

(Signed) H. F. Piddington.

Form.

Talook.	Name of Measure.	Inches.		Tolas Weight Struck.			Tolas Heaped.		Remarks.
		Diameter.	Depth.	Rice.	Gram.	Water.	Rice.	Gram.	
	Puddy	4 $\frac{1}{16}$	7 $\frac{1}{16}$	134	142	165	146	155	Grain is generally sold wholesale by the cumtum, though there is no measure containing that quantity. The cumtum is 30 heaped Puddies. The retail measure is the Puddy, weighing when heaped 60 Rupees of Gram, 60 of these heaped Puddies = 1 Mercal heaped. Grain is sold wholesale at so much a Mercal.
	Mercal	8	5 $\frac{1}{16}$	245	260	300	340	360	

Pensioners.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

3—6—39.

CIRCULAR.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF
TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acquaint you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve in the Military Department under date the 7th Ultimo in modification of G.O.G. No. 130, dated the 3d August 1838, that maimed and decrepit Military Pensioners shall be mustered at the usual periods by the Tahsildars of Talooks instead of by an European officer under the special authority of the Collector of the District. At the same time the Governor in Council directs that whenever the Collector or his European subordinate has occasion to visit the Talooks in which such Pensioners reside, they will cause the maimed and decrepit Pensioners to be mustered before them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

REVENUE BD. OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
3d June 1839.

Medical Vaccinaⁿ.

12—12—39.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th December 1839.

Read the following letter.

No. 1291.

To

THE SECRETARY,
REVENUE BOARD.

SIR,

I have the honor by order of the Medical Board to forward for the information of the Board of Revenue, Extract from a Circular letter addressed to Superintending Surgeons, directing these officers to adopt measures for having the several medical Subordinates, a list of whom is annexed, attached to Collectors and Sub-Collectors, instructed in the art of vaccination, with a view to their disseminating its benefits through the more remote Districts, especially when accompanying the Civil Officers on their periodical tours; and I am requested to solicit the support of the Board of Revenue in carrying this object into effect, and that they may be pleased to issue such instructions to Collectors and Sub-Collectors on the subject as appear to them necessary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
MEDICAL BD. OFFICE,
28th November 1839.

(Signed) GEO. PEARSE, M.D.,
Secy., Medical Bd.

Extract from a Circular letter No. 1290, dated 28th November 1839.

"It appearing to the Medical Board that the benefits of vaccination may be much extended, particularly in the more remote parts of Districts, by means of the Medical Subordinates attached to Collectors and Sub-Collectors, without interfering with their ordinary duties, I am directed to request with a view to their being employed in its dissemination, that you will ascertain if the Subordinates in your Division, whose names* are annexed, are acquainted with the nature of the vaccine disease; and that Medical Officers in charge of vaccine Departments be called on to take every opportunity of communicating a knowledge of the disease, and the method of inoculating to such of them as require instructions; and the Board desire that vaccine lymph be supplied to them when required, and that annual reports of Persons vaccinated of the form given at Page 158 of the Code of Medical Regulations be furnished by them, on or before the 15th January in each year.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) GEO. PEARSE, M.D.,

Secretary, Medical Board.

Ordered to be communicated for information and guidance to the several Collectors in the Provinces, who will be pleased to afford the requisite facilities to the Medical Officers in charge of the Vaccine Department in their respective Districts to enable them to attain the object in view.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) H. FREZE,

Ag. Sub Secretary.

Census or Sett.

Circular from F. B. Roupell, Esquire, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

E. MALTBY Esqr.,

COLLR. OF TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

Under instructions from Government, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that the Census of the Population of your District may be taken once in 5 years in future, commencing with the current Fusly 1259 (1849-50). To ensure accuracy as well as uniformity, the following general rules, drawn from the instructions issued for a similar purpose in the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency are communicated for your guidance.

1. As the returns will be made by the Village Officers in the first instance, it is important that Forms in which they are to be drawn up should be furnished to them. The Tahsildars will prepare a general return for the whole Talook but will previously test in a few villages, selected for that purpose, the accuracy of the returns made to him. A separate statement in the accompanying form will be submitted to the Board with the report on the settlement of the year. The same numbers will be entered for each successive year of the quinquennial period. It is desirable that the returns should be verified in some villages taken indiscriminately by yourself or your assistants.

2. You will observe that the abstract return to be furnished to the Board requires that there shall be a distribution of the entire Population into two classes, vizt., Agricultural and non-Agricultural, "all persons who derive their

3. All males above the age of 12 years, and females above 10 years, will be classed as adults. All under these ages respectively will be entered as children.

5. More than one family may be found to occupy the same tenement. In that case, each family should be separately counted thus the number of Houses will not in all places correspond with the number of Families, but the cause of the difference should be noted.

7. It is probable that the average number of persons forming a Family in large Towns will be found to differ from that in villages. This point should be borne in mind.

9. Much importance is attached to the accuracy of the returns now called for. The Government in their instructions to the Board observe that "with the means which the Revenue Officers possess of procuring statistical information regarding their respective Districts, they apprehend that under good arrangements there can be no great labor or difficulty in collecting correct data; all that is required is to see that the Head Officer of each village or other village authority does really ascertain the population within the limits assigned to his jurisdiction and correctly furnish his returns; this duty occurring once in five years and only within his limited range will be little in itself, and cannot occupy much time, while the collection and arrangement of the Returns by the Talook Authorities will not be very onerous, though they must be well and carefully done—clearly it should be within the power of every Head of a Village to account for any great difference in the Census, and the Tahsildars should be as conversant in this matter as in all other details respecting the Talooks committed to their charge."

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) T. B. ROUPELL,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th February 1850.

Statement of the Population of the District of
Fusly
FORM.
prepared from the Census taken in Fusly

[illegible]

25th February 1850.

Circular from W. H. Bayley Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To,

E. MALTBY ESQR.,
COLLECTOR OF TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

With reference to para 1 of the Board's Circular, dated 7th Instant, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that the first Census of the population of your District may be taken in the ensuing Fusly 1260/1850/51, instead of the current Fusly 1259 as therein instructed.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
25th February 1850.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

16th September 1850.

Audit.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th September 1850.
Read the following

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 850.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 7th September 1850 to E. Maltby Esquire, Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read the following letter from the Civil Auditor.

(Here enter 15th July 1850, No. 23).

Para 3.—“The backward state of the Audits in most cases is attributed by the Civil Auditor to the slowness with which replies are sent in by the Local Officers, but it is incumbent upon that Officer to bring to the notice of Government any unreasonable delay in furnishing replies to his Audits especially where it has prevented the final adjustment of the Accounts within the period prescribed by Government, as it is to him that the Governor in Council looks for the successful discharge of this duty.”

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary to Government.

The Board will await the receipt of a communication from the Civil Auditor on the subject of the above Extract Minutes of Consultation; and in the meantime they resolve, as directed by Government, to circulate copy of para 3 to all Collectors for their information.

(A true Extract and Copy)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

14th November 1850.

Circular from W. H. Bayley Esqr., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To,

E. MALTBY ESQR.,
COLLECTOR OF TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to call your attention to the Circular Order from this Office dated 19th October 1815, directing an occasional and unexpected examination of the Talook Treasuries of Collectors, and to request that the instructions therein contained may not be lost sight of.

I have the honour to be,

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
14th November 1850.

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

27th February 1851.

Pension.

No. 116.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council in the Financial Department under date the 17th January 1851.

Para 2.—His Honor in Council has already had occasion to lay down the principle that impoverished circumstances can be held to be no plea for the renewal of a lapsed pension. He earnestly calls on the Government of Fort St. George to discourage applications of this nature and to hold out no expectation whatever that the State will consent to support the indigent descendants of parties who have enjoyed pensions from the Government and left families without making any provision for their maintenance.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th February 1851, to E. Maltby Esqr., Collector of Trichinopoly.

Ordered that copy of para. 2 of the above Resolution of the Government of India, be circulated to all Collectors, for their information and guidance.

(A true Extract and Copy)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

REGULATIONS

FOR

CIVIL AND OTHER WORKS.

Public Works of every description, excepting in the Revenue branch of the Service, will be hereafter carried on under the control of, or in communication with the Military Board.

When new Buildings are required in the Public, Judicial, or Commercial Departments, the Military Board will be required by Government to submit Plans and Estimates for the same,—and should they receive the sanction of Government they will be returned to the Board that the works may be executed under their orders, by the Superintending Engineer, agreeably to the Rules that are laid down, for the Department of Buildings and Repairs.

At the Presidency, the Buildings in use with the Civil branches of the Service, will be surveyed by the Annual Committee of the Military Board in communication with the Civil Officer at the head of the Department by which, the Buildings are occupied—Estimates for the repairs that may have been found necessary by the Committee, will be prepared under the orders of the Military Board and submitted for the sanction of Government in the usual way.

When repairs are required to Civil Buildings at Out-Stations, the Officer in charge of them will address Government on the subject, when the necessary instructions will be sent to the Military Board for the inspection and repair of the Buildings.

Advances of Cash on account of Civil Buildings will be made to the Executive Officer under the rules that are established for Military works.

Surveys of new Buildings and repairs in the Civil Department will be made in the same manner, and according to the forms as those laid down for Military works, when Committees of Officers can be assembled without inconvenience;—but when the places at which the Civil works are carrying on are beyond the limits of a Military Station, it will be the duty of the Civil Officer, on the spot, frequently to examine the Buildings, and on their completion, to report his opinion as to the materials and workmanship;—such reports are to accompany the Bills of the Executive Officer.

Bills for Civil works are to be forwarded by the Superintending Engineer to the Military Board, and after having undergone the usual examinations and checks, they will be submitted by the Board for the sanction of Government.

The disbursements on account of Civil works are to be supported by the Affidavit of the Executive Officer, in the same manner that obtains for Military works.

The Bills as well as the Estimates are to be headed according to the Department to which they may be intended, viz., "Judicial," "Public," "Commercial."

Separate half yearly statements, shewing the expenditure, on account of Civil works, are to be prepared under the orders of the Military Board, and forwarded to Government at the same periods as the statements on account of Military works.

All the Public Roads, Bridges, Water Courses, &c. at the Presidency, with the exception of those in charge of His Majesty's Justices in Sessions, are placed under the control of the Military Board, who will submit to Government, quarterly, Estimates of the probable amount of Cash that will be required for the current disbursements on account of repairs.

Those Estimates having received the sanction of Government, will be forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer, who will comply with the drafts of the Military Board under the signature of thier Secretary, for such portions of the amount, as the Board may consider it necessary to advance to the Superintendent of Roads.

All improvements and extra repairs will be recommended to Government by the Military Board accompanied by special Estimates of the expense proposed,—and should the works be authorized, the advances of Cash will be drawn, from the Treasury as mentioned in the preceding para.

The Superintendent of Roads will forward to the Military Board monthly. Abstracts for his salary and the pay of his Establishment, also Bills of Expense incurred in repairs.—These documents having undergone the usual examination and check, the Abstracts for the fixed Establishment will be passed under the orders of the Board, and the Bill will be forwarded for sanction to Government.—Statements of the work performed during the month are to accompany the Bills.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1850
13th June 1850.

No. 579.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 13th June 1850.

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Military Department.

(Here enter 28th May 1850, No. 1966).

Para. 2.—Ordered also that para. 51 of the same Despatch with the Resolution passed thereon, be communicated to the Board of Revenue, who will issue the necessary instructions to the Collectors in the Provinces.

Hon'ble
Court's
Military
Despatch,
dated 27th
March 1850,
No. 22.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1966.

Extract from a Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors dated 27th March 1850, No. 22.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation 28th May 1850.

51. We are of opinion that the Collectors should furnish the Commissariat Officers within their Districts, whether they be European or Native, with a copy of the Price Currents as forwarded monthly to the Board, in order that they may know that their charges ought not to exceed those therein specified, however much they may be able by good management to obtain their supplies below the Collector's rates.

In accordance with the views of the Honourable Court expressed in the 51st para, resolved that Rules 2 and 3 of those established in Minutes of Consultation, 23rd February 1847, No. 967, for the preparation of Price Currents for the Commissariat Department and Military Board be modified thus.

Rule 2.—At the commencement of each month, the Commissariat Officer of the District will forward to the Collector two blank Price Currents containing lists of the whole of the articles usually required to be purchased by his department.

Rule 3.—At the close of the month the Collector will, after having the average whole-sale and retail rates, taken from the sales on market days during the month at the principal places in the District, carefully filled in the Price Currents, forward one copy to the Officer Commanding the Division for transmission to the Military Board, and return the other to the Commissariat Officer.

(True Extracts)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary to Government.

(True Copies)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

Answered, 14th November.

21st June 1836.

Municipal.

No. 760.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 21st June 1836.
Read the following letter.

No. 43.

To

H. CHAMIER ESQRE.,

*Chief Secretary to the Government of
Fort St. George.*

SIR,

The attention of the supreme Government has recently been attracted to the question of providing means for carrying into effect such Municipal improvements as may be necessary or desirable, for the security or comfort of the numerous opulent and populous Towns throughout India.

2. It has occurred to his Lordship in Council, that as the Town Duties have now been given up within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Inhabitants of the large Towns may fairly be called upon to contribute to defraying the expense of such improvements, as are required for their own convenience, and that within the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay (where the Town Duties have not yet been given up) it may be proper that a portion of that Impost may be reserved when the boon that has been lately granted to the Towns of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, may be extended to those of Fort St. George and Bombay.

3. It is desirable in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, that some general plan should be devised to meet the Municipal Contingent expenses of the nature adverted to, and in order to obtain the best available materials for forming an opinion on the subject, I am directed to request that you will with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, obtain replies from the several Magistrates within the Presidency of Fort St. George to the following queries.

1st. In the large Towns of your District, what method is resorted to for repairing the walls and streets for promoting the cleanliness of the Town and for the general preservation of the health and comfort of the Inhabitants.

2nd. If any Tax or Impost is collected for Municipal purposes, be pleased to detail the nature and particulars of it, and the mode in which it is collected.

3rd. Is such Tax or Impost collected separately from, or at a part of the Town Duties? and supposing these Duties to be abolished would such Tax or Impost be absorbed in them, or continue to be levied?

4th. If the expense of cleaning and repairing the Town is charged to the Town Duties, how would you propose to defray the charge in the event of the Town Duties being no longer available?

5th. If you would propose to defray such expenses by means of a Tax on the Inhabitants, to what Towns in your District, would you propose to extend the plan, and by what means would you levy and disburse the amount assessed, whether by a Committee of the Inhabitants, or by means of the servant of Government, or by a Committee composed of both classes?

6th. Be pleased to afford the best information in your power as to the sum annually required for the cleaning and repairing of the several Towns, with your sentiments as to the least exceptionable mode of raising it.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th May 1836. }

(Signed) M. H. MACNAGHTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue, who will call upon the several Collectors under this Presidency for replies to the queries contained in the above letter, and after receipt submit them to Government accompanied by their own opinion of the proposed measure.

(Signed) H. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th July 1836.

Ordered to be communicated to the several Collectors for their early report

(True Extract)

(Signed) R. P. PORTER,
Deputy Secretary.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th January 1846.

Para 12. "The Board of Revenue will be requested to instruct the Collectors to submit with their annual reports on the Extra sources of Revenue of their respective Districts a separate report on the roads and communications, and to point out distinctly the actual advantages to the Foreign, or to the Home Trade of the Country arising from the improved means of transport. They will also make such suggestions for the formation of new lines, and for the extension generally of the means of communication throughout their Districts, as may appear to them to involve important results."

*Changes in
the method
of Manage-
ment.*

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th February 1846.

Ordered that copy of Para 12 of the foregoing Extract be furnished to the several Collectors for their information and guidance.

(A true extract)

(Signed) J. POWELL,
Secretary.

Extract from a Report from the Collector of Gunttoor, dated 12th February 1847.

Para 7. Some important changes were introduced in the management of the District in the beginning of the Fusly—among them may be mentioned the practice of furnishing each ryot with a small receipt book, rudely bound, for the Kurnum to enter therein the Demand and several payments made in each year. The cost of each Book being 8 pice was recovered from the person to whom it was furnished. This practice was introduced by the present Sheristadar from the Bombay Presidency where it appears that cowles are not in use. It has some advantages over the custom of entering the ryots' payments on the back of his cowle. In the same manner, at the Head Sheristadar's suggestion, the Bombay method of keeping accounts in Books called Kirdi, each leaf bearing the Collector's seal instead of on Bunds or loose slips of paper, was adopted for the Tahsildar's account current on the 18th August, and for the Village account current to be kept by each Kurnum on the 18th of October. The superiority of the new method is beyond question, and it has now come into general operation. Some other changes were also made in the method of keeping accounts, such as pasting in a book in the Talook the original remittance lists from each Village, and entering the receipt thereof in a book kept by the Kurnum, all tending to check frauds in the accounts.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th June 1847.

Para 2. Mr. Stokes notices his having furnished each ryot with a small receipt Book rudely bound, in which the Demand against him and several payments made during the year will be entered by the Curnum, also his requiring the Tahsildars and Curnums to keep their accounts current in Books, each leaf bearing the Collector's seal, instead of loose slips of paper as before. These improvements are judicious and are approved.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 9th October 1847.

Para 1. Some important changes and measures connected with arrangements preliminary to the Settlement have been introduced and received the approbation of the Board, amongst these is the Book furnished to the Ryot, at his expense, for the entry of the demand and payments of revenue, this in some measure corresponds with the Puttah in use in other Districts, but it does not appear that cowles have been taken in exchange in Guntoor. Mr. Stokes' improved plan in this respect, as well as in the mode of keeping the Talook accounts, might, His Lordship in Council thinks, with benefit be extended to other Districts where the Village and Talook accounts are kept on paper and where similar improvements may not already have been made.

(True Copies)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

Circular from W. H. Bayley Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

E. MALTBY ESQRE.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Under instructions from Government, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you, with reference to Act XXVI of 1850, to enable improvements to be made in Towns, that it is the wish of the Government of India that extreme caution should be exercised in giving effect to the provisions thereof.

2. The Law admits if so desired of a fund being raised for the object in view by the levy of Town Duties. This method of taxation was introduced in consequence of the feeling of dislike which is known to exist in some parts of India to the imposition of a House assessment. It must be left entirely to the People themselves, to decide in every instance which mode of taxation they prefer; and the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 will be strictly observed, and every practicable publicity given to the intended proceedings, so that there may never be any reasonable cause for dissatisfaction or distrust on the part of the People.

3. The Board request you will report what opening you see for the introduction of this act in your Districts, and in what way you consider Town duties, if they be preferred to House assessment or other modes of raising a fund, might best be regulated.

4. At the same time, they do not wish you to make any immediate call on the People, but merely to observe the state of feeling in the larger Towns on the subject, and as soon as opportunity may arise to propose the subject to the inhabitants as one which they ought to undertake for their own comfort and convenience.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
19th August 1850.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

Records.

22—9—36.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR.

To

The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

The attention of the Board of Revenue having been recently called by Government to the importance of having both the English and Native records in your Cutcherry in the highest state of perfection and so arranged and registered as to admit of easy reference; I am directed to request that you will at your earliest convenience, submit a report upon the present state of the records of your Office and the system upon which they are kept.

REV^E B^D OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
22^d September, 1836.
3 Oct.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed. Servant,
(Signed) Illegible,
Deputy Secretary.

O.P.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR.

To

The Acting Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

The circular order from this office dated the 15th November last, directing that every communication addressed to it, shall be furnished with a brief Endorsement of its purport, not having been generally attended to, I am directed to recall your attention to the same, and to request that it may be strictly conformed to in future. Letters containing not more than two Paragraphs are excluded from this rule, in accordance with the Circular letter of the Board dated the 16th June 1831.

REVENUE B^D OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
17th January 1839.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

O.P.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF
TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your statement dated the 8th July last and to acquaint you, that they authorize

the confiscation and sale of the smuggled goods therein reported to have been seized in the month of June 1839 and the distribution of the proceeds according to the Regulations.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
29th August 1839.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Illegible,
Sub-Secretary.

O.P.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF
TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

The Government having desired the Board of Revenue to report whether—the arrangement relating to the remuneration of Head Assistant Collectors introduced under their sanction, dated the 21st March 1836 has occasioned any increase of expense, I am directed to request that you will furnish as ~~the~~ accompanying form, a statement of the salary and commission that would be payable to Head Assistant Collector under the rules formerly in force for the three past Fuslies, and the amount actually paid to them for the same period under the new rules.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
17th February, 1840.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servant,

(Signed) Illegible,
Actg. Secretary.

Fuslies.	Amount of Hd Assistt. Collrs. Salary for one year under the old rules.	Amount of Commission that would be payable to Hd Assistt. Collrs. on the net collec- tions from Extra sources of revenue under the old rules.	Total of cols. 2 and 3.	Amount actually paid to them under the new rules.	Comparison between cols. 4 and 5.		Remarks.
					Increase.	Decrease.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1246 ..							
1247 ..							
1248 ..							

29—6—40.

O.P.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF
TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue under instructions from Government to direct you will prepare and submit at your earliest convenience a statement of the suits filed against you in your capacity as Collector during the last 5 years. The statement should be furnished in the Form transmitted with this letter and the information under the several Heads supplied in as succinct a shape as is practicable.
2. It is expected that the information now called for will be furnished within twenty days from the receipt of this communication.

14th July 1840.
12th June 1840.

REV^E. B^D. OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
29th June, 1840.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Despd., 11th July Do.

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

Form.

Statement of the suits filed against the Collector of—during the last five years—shewing also the Ground of Action and the result in each case.

Year.	No. of the suit—Court in which filed and by whom filed.	Ground of action.	Whether decided and in whose favour, or whether still pending.	Whether Decree appealed from, and decision in whose favour or whether still pending.	Remarks.
1835 ..					In this Column the date of authority for the defence, &c., of each suit should be entered.
1836 ..					
1837 ..					
1838 ..					
1839 ..					

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

6-7-40.

O.P. Form Letter.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To
THE COLLECTOR OF
TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your statement dated the 30th April last and to acquaint you that they authorize the confiscation and sale of the smuggled goods therein reported to have been seized in the month of April 1840 and the distribution of the proceeds according to the Regulations.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
6 July 1840.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) Illegible,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

O.P. Account form.

April 25th.

CIRCULAR.

To
THE COLLECTOR OF
TRICHINOPOLY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying Form, and to request that you will furnish the information therein required within 8 days from the date of the receipt of this letter, for submission to the Government of India.

REVENUE B^d. OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
21st April, 1842.
Despd., 22 Do.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

Form.

Fuslies.	Total collections of Land and Extra sources of Revenue, exclusive of recovery of Advances.			Charges of Hoozoor and District Establishments, inclusive of Magistrates Departments, as per sanctioned Moyon Galutah.			Centage.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1246							
1247							
1248							
1249							
1250							
Total ..							
Average per Annum ..							

(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

16-2-43.

O.P. Arrear Lists to B.O.

Letter from J. D. Bourdillon Esqre. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow, Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 16th February 1837.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will henceforward submit quarterly lists in the annexed form of all communications from your Office to the Board requiring answers, and of requisitions, for information from this Office to yourself, not yet replied to. These lists should be dated the 1st of January, April, July and October, and should be punctually dispatched on the date of dispatch noted under the date; they should respectively comprise all arrears up to the end of November, February, May and August; leaving a full Month for business actually current.

REV^d. B^d. OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
16th February, 1843.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary.

No. 1.

List of Letters addressed to the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered to the 31st March 1843.

Date.	Concise abstract of their contents.	Remarks.

No. 2.

List of Letters received from the Board of Revenue and remaining unanswered to the 31st March 1843.

Date.	Concise abstract of their contents.	Remarks explaining the cause of the delay in furnishing the information called for.

(Signed) Illegible,
Secretary

8-8-44.

Office Procedure.

—28 Aug.

Circular from E. C. Lovell, Esqre., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated Fort St. George the 8th August 1844.

To

A. P. ONSLOW, ESQRE.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for your information the accompanying copy of an Extract from a General Letter from the Court of Directors 15th November 1843 on the subject of the compulsory employment of Coolies, and to request that you will give your best attention to carry out the views of the Hon'ble Court.

Revenue Dept.
Para 4.

REV^E. B^D. OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th August, 1844.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed^t. servant,
(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 15th November 1843. No. 20.

Para 4. We learn with satisfaction that "the compulsory Employment of

4. Information furnished as to the alleged compulsory Employment of coolies by Revenue Officers in the Provinces.

Coolies is in most Districts of very rare occurrence and is never had recourse to but in cases of emergency," and that when so employed a reasonable rate of wages is invariably paid to them. We rely on your continued exertions to put down so objectionable a practice, which should never be resorted to except under the most urgent circumstances of public necessity.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

Office pro.

Letter from E. C. Lovell, Esqre., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A. P. Onslow, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 5th December 1844.

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that under instructions from the Government of India, the Maund of 3,200 Tolas is to be in future maintained as the weight of the Indian maund in all Government transactions.

2. You will be pleased to report whether the scales and Weights lately used in the Sayer Department cannot by adjustment to the above standard be made

available for the several Departments under your charge. — if not you will endeavour to have the new weights & c., made up in your District, an Estimate of the probable cost being previously submitted for sanction.

REVENUE B^D. OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
5th December, 1844.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) Illegible,
Acting Secretary.

22-2-45.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 254.

— 14 March 1845.

Office pro.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 22d February 1845.
Read the following—

Separate.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 269.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 8th February 1845.

Read the following letter from T. L. Strange Esqr., the Subordinate Judge of Calicut.

No. 1.

To

T. V. STONHOUSE ESQR.,
Acting Secretary to Government,
Public Department,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to forward the Certificate called for in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 21st ultimo.

2. I beg to explain that the individual therein mentioned was known first by the designation applied to him in his youth, and subsequently by his real name—the instances being frequent in this Province of persons thus bearing two names, and that as no acquittance rolls appear previously to the year 1829 the detailed lists of Establishment have been referred to for the antecedent years.

SUB COURT,
CALICUT,
3d January, 1845.

I have &ca.,
(Signed) T. L. STRANGE,
Sub Judge.

2. The Government had, on a former occasion, noticed a practice which prevailed in Tanjore, similar to the one adverted to by the Subordinate Judge, and intimated that pensions paid to the same individuals in other than their real names or in different names would not in future receive the sanction of Government. The practice of parties being borne on Public Establishments, and drawing their salaries in the same manner, appears to His Lordship in Council to be equally objectionable and open to abuse; and he therefore directs that it be strictly prohibited in every District wherein it now prevails.

3. Ordered that this resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Secretariat, in view to the necessary instructions being issued to the local authorities, and also to the Accountant General and Civil Auditor, for their guidance respectively.

(A true Extract and Copy)

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

Ordered, that the foregoing Extract be communicated for the information and guidance of the Board of Revenue and Court of Sdr and Foujdaree Udalut.

(Signed) T. V. STONHOUSE,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th February 1845.

Ordered to be communicated for the information and guidance of all the Collectors and Government Agents.

(A true Extract)

24—4—45.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Office procedure Accounts.

Circular from T. Pycroft Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, 24th April 1845.

To

A. P. ONSLOW, ESQRE.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para 1.—The Board of Revenue having had occasion to remark the inconvenience arising in consequence of Fines levied under Regulation IX 1822 and other Regulations having been carried to account immediately on realization. I am directed to request that all fines inflicted under such Regulations be kept in deposit and not brought to account until the time allowed for appeal in such cases shall have expired without an appeal having been preferred in the regular course, or if the appeal be preferred until it shall have been finally decided by the Board.

2. This order is not however to apply to stoppages of the pay of Native Servants for misconduct or neglect of duty made by Collectors and Magistrates under their general powers and not under any specific Regulation, and entered in the usual Quarterly returns, which, as directed by order of Government. 4th December 1832 Page 889 Fort St. George Gazette and 27th January 1835 Page 60, are as before, to be deducted from the monthly abstract.

REVENUE B^d. OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th April 1845.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Office procedure.

Circular from T. Pycroft Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George the 24th November 1845.

To

A. P. ONSLOW ESQRE.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, under the orders of Government, to request that, on all occasions on which it may be found necessary to employ Cooly runners for conveying the Government dawks through your District, you will cause the hire of such Extra runners to be disbursed to them immediately on the completion of their work. You will then at the close of the month, or as soon afterwards as possible, forward a statement of the expenses incurred on this account during the month to the Post Master of your District, who will be instructed to repay the amount to your treasury without delay.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th November 1845.

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

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Office procedure.

Circular from T. Pycroft Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George the 1st December 1845.

To

A. P. ONSLOW ESQRE.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

The Government having in a recent communication to the Board directed that general questions relating to survey and assessment, Cowle, and subjects of a like nature; "should not be embodied in the annual reports made by Collectors on the Settlements of their Districts, further than to show how the revenues are effected by them, but should be dealt with separately, by which means they are not so likely to escape notice," I am instructed by the Board to draw your attention to the orders to a similar effect issued from this Office by Circular under dates 28th August 1828 and 30th July 1840 respectively.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
1st December 1845.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

19th January 1846.

Office procedure.

No. 108.

Letter from A. F. Bruce Esqr., Post Master General, to T. Pycroft Esqr., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, the 19th January 1846.

With reference to the Extract * from the Minutes of Consultation which was transmitted to you with my letter †

* Dated 6th November 1845.

† Dated 28th October 1845.

‡ Dated 12th January 1846.

I have the honor to transmit herewith Copies of a letter ‡ from the Acting Post Master Trichinopoly and of its enclosures, and, as the proposition of Mr. Onslow to pay the Cooly Runners through the means of the Runners and Post Office Writers is objectionable, to request you will be good enough to the Board to issue instructions to the Collector of Trichinopoly with the view to his adopting the necessary measures to carry the orders of Government into effect for the disbursement to Cooly Runners immediately on the completion of their work of the hire to which they may be entitled, through the means of the Native Revenue Officers, and to submit to the Post Master in his District a Monthly Statement of the expense incurred.

No.

Letter from Captain W. P. Macdonald, Acting Post Master, Trichinopoly, to A. F. Bruce Esqr., Post Master General, Fort St. George, dated Trichinopoly, the 12th January 1846.

With reference to your letter of the 29th November 1845 No. 2603, I have the honor to submit Copy of a letter to the Collector and Magistrate, together with his reply this day received. In order that you may give such further instructions as you may consider requisite. I think it will be admitted that I have done all in my power to carry into effect the arrangement desired. Huts for the runners are positively necessary, and I should suggest their erection as soon as the Estimates are prepared.

Office procedure.

Circular from T. Pycroft Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, the 31st January 1846.

To

A. P. ONSLOW ESQUIRE,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para 1.—I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will, with as little delay as possible, furnish them with a Statement of the prices of the principal kinds of Grain in your District, and that you will continue to supply similar accounts at intervals of ten days, until further instructions.

2. You will also be so good as to report at an early date, concisely, on the present condition of your District, and its prospects for the current Fusly, on the character if the late Monsoons both S.W. and N.E., state of the tanks, Crops &c., and on all other subjects connected with the season.

3. You will understand that the Statement of prices is to be transmitted to the Board forthwith, and not to be delayed for the purpose of being sent up with the report.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT SAINT GEORGE,
31st January 1846.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

7th February 1846.

List of printed copies of the Regulations and Acts required for the use of the Talook Cutcherries in the Trichinopoly District.

REVENUE.			
XXVII and XXVIII	..	..	of 1802
XII	..	..	of 1816
IV, V and IX	..	..	of 1822
VII	..	..	of 1828
III and VI	..	..	of 1831
VI and XI	..	..	of 1832
VII	..	..	of 1839
XXI	..	..	of 1841
ABKARRY.			
I	..	..	of 1820
STAMPS.			
XIII	..	..	of 1816
POLICE.			
IX and XI	..	..	of 1816
III and V	..	..	of 1819
IV	..	..	of 1821
V and VI	..	..	of 1822
VI	..	..	of 1827
VIII	..	..	of 1828
II	..	..	of 1829
I	..	..	of 1830
XIII	..	..	of 1832
XVIII	..	..	of 1835
XXX and XXXIII	..	..	of 1837
XVII	..	..	of 1840

8 copies of each required in Tamul.

TRICHINOPOLY,
7th February 1846.
29th March 1847.

(Signed) A. P. ONSLOW,
Collector.

Office procedure.

Circular from D. White Esquire, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, the 29th March 1847.

To

W. ELLIOT ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para 1.—With reference to the Circular from this office dated the 29th September 1845, I am directed by the Board of Revenue, under instructions from Government*, to request that in all future communications on the subject of the resumption or continuance of Yeomiahs, you will be pleased to transmit any original Sunnud which may be forthcoming together with a Translation thereof, and to state whether the Yeomiah is granted for subsistence, or for the performance of service, or for the support of any Religious Institution.

2. Your Reports on lapsed Yeomahs should moreover contain all information similar to that required in the above mentioned circular in regard to Reports on lapsed Enams.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT SAINT GEORGE,
29th March 1847.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) D. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

29th July 1847.

Office procedure.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29th July 1847 to W. Elliot Esqr., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read again the replies made by the Collectors to the Board's Circular dated the 19th of January 1846.

Para 1.—In the Circular issued from this office on the date above specified the Board of Revenue called upon the Collectors in the Provinces to ascertain and report, whether the several Talook Cutcheries in their respective Districts were supplied with translations in the prevailing Dialects of those Madras Regulations, and Acts of the Supreme Government, referable to matters of Revenue and Police, which are necessary for their guidance, and directed that indents should be submitted for any deficiency in the sets which might be found to exist after an interchange of all surplus copies available for distribution from the Offices of the Collector and his subordinates.

2. From the returns received to this requisition it appears, that in general the indents forwarded by the Collectors have not been confined strictly to the object contemplated by the Board, namely completing the set required for record in each Talook Cutcherry throughout their Districts, but have been extended in order to supply Subordinate Native Functionaries with copies also,—these however it appears to the Board might be furnished by Transcripts made in the Talook Cutcheries, and thus obviate the expense attendant upon a general distribution to all inferior Offices.

3. The Board accordingly resolve to return the indents now submitted with a request that the local authorities will modify them in accordance with these remarks, and in re-submitting them at an early date restrict their application for the issue of those Regulations and Acts only as relate exclusively to the performance of the duties assigned to the Talook servants in the Revenue and Police Departments.

4. Adverting to the applications submitted from some Districts for complete translated copies of the Regulations and Acts for the use of the Office of the Collector and the subordinate Collector, the Board further observe that they consider it desirable that each of these Offices should be furnished with one entire set in the language most prevalent in the District, and that where these are wanting that they should be included in the revised indents, or, where only defective, that the sets should be made up to the latest period, and the required copies specified in the indents.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) D. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

16th August 1847.

Office procedure.

Circular from D. White Esqr., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George the 16th August 1847.

To

W. ELLIOT ESQR.,
Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

The Board of Revenue having observed that letters are frequently addressed to the Board simply notifying the transmission of certain periodical Statements and Accounts, I am directed to call your attention to the following Rule for promoting regularity and despatch in business published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 23rd November 1833, page 837. Revenue Department.

Rule 7th. "Periodical returns and Accounts forwarded by Authorities in the Provinces to Offices at the Presidency, or from one Authority in the Provinces to another, shall be sent unaccompanied by a separate letter except where it may be necessary to enter into a fuller explanation of their contents than can be given in the Statements themselves."

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
16th August 1847.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

P.S.—The Board also request that the several periodical returns furnished to them, may be forwarded punctually, at the appointed time, as required by their standing orders dated 13th July 1826.
21st October 1847.

Office procedure.

Circular from D. White Esqr., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort. St. George, the 21st October 1847.

To

W. ELLIOT ESQR.,
Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para 1.—With reference to the Circular from this Office dated 19th February 1846, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that the Annual report on the Roads and communications of your District, which you were instructed to submit with your Extra Revenue Reports, may be forwarded to them in the Department of Public Works; care being taken that it be despatched on the same day as the Report on the Extra sources of Revenue. Revenue Department.

2. The Board observe that your Extra Revenue Report for fusly 1256 was not accompanied by any Report on the Roads as directed in their Circular orders, and they desire me to request that it may be immediately forwarded to the Department of Public Works.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
21st October 1847.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

28th October 1847.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office procedure.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th October 1847, to W. Elliot Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read replies from the several Collectors in the Provinces to the Circular letter from the Board of Revenue dated 16th August 1847 calling upon them to report the practice obtaining in their respective Districts in regard to communicating the Proceedings of the Board on all matters connected with the District generally to their sub-Collectors and Assistants.

Para 1.—By the foregoing letters the Board observe that it appears to be the general practice of Collectors to furnish to the sub-Collectors and Assistants holding separate charge copies of all such papers as relate to their particular divisions as well as of those which are of general interest to the District, and that on the occasion of their periodical visits to the Collector's station they are allowed free access to the Current correspondence and records of the Collector's Office.

2. The Board approve of the practice as above reported, and direct that the views of Government as expressed in Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 13th July 1847 be in future fully carried out. They observe that it is not necessary that copies of the Proceedings of the Board "on all matters connected with the District generally" should be furnished to the subordinate officers, but such only as in the opinion of the Collector ought to be communicated without delay. In regard to correspondence on matters of ordinary routine and detail it will be sufficient if the attention of the subordinate Officers be called to it when they visit the Collector's station.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) D. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

Office procedure.

Circular from D. White Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, the 2nd December 1847.

To

W. ELLIOT ESQR.,

Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Instances having occurred in which persons discovering hidden treasure have not reported the same to the Judicial authorities as provided for in Section VIII, Regulation XI of 1832, I am directed by the Board of Revenue, under instructions from Government, to request that you will adopt measures for making generally known to the inhabitants of your District the requirements of the above Regulation, and that notice of the same be repeated from time to time.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
2nd December 1847.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

189

30th March 1848.

Office procedure.

Circular from T. Pycroft Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, 30th March 1848.

To

W. ELLIOT ESQR.,

Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

All arrangements for the supervision and custody of spirits manufactured after the European process of distillation and brought to Madras for export by Sea having henceforth been confided to the sole charge of the Collector of *Sea Customs* at the Presidency, I am directed by the Board of Revenue, under instructions from Government, to request that you will communicate to that Officer the particulars of all permits which you may for the future issue under Section XI, Regulation I of 1820, for the transit of spirits from your District to Madras.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
30th March 1848.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office procedure.

No. 597.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 3rd June 1848.

Para 17.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council desires the Board will call the attention of the Collectors to the orders which they have several times given to avoid the introduction of extraneous matter in the Annual Settlement reports. The Government desire these reports to be strictly confined to matters connected with the actual settlement of the year, leaving it for the Collectors to bring to the notice of the Board, in separate communications, all questions regarding system, assessment and other subjects of importance requiring more than ordinary consideration.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th June 1848, to W. Elliot Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Ordered that Para 17 of the above Extract be communicated to all Collectors and Government Agents, and that their attention be called to the orders which have from time to time been issued from this office prohibiting the introduction of extraneous matter into the annual settlement Reports.

28th August 1828.
13th August 1829.
30th July 1840.
1st December 1845.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

30th August 1848.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office procedure.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th September 1848, to W. Elliot Esqr., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 30th August 1848:

(Here enter No. 88).

The Board of Revenue think it objectionable that accommodation for a public establishment should be provided by a petty Jemindar, or that the Thasildar of the Talook should hold his Cusbah Cutcherry beyond the limits of his Ain villages. They would therefore be glad if any other arrangement could be made, and they request that the Acting Collector will consider how this may be effected and communicate his views upon this point, in the report upon the subject promised at the conclusion of the above letter.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

7th September 1848.

Office procedure.

Circular from T. Pycroft Esqr., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To

W. ELLIOT ESQR.,

Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, under instructions from Government to convey to you authority for incurring at your discretion such contingent charges, as you may think necessary, for the purchase of Medicines during the prevalence of Cholera, or any other epidemic disease in your district, and to include the expenditure in your Annual Account of charges incurred without Estimate.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th September 1848.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

No. 709.

Letter from G.A. Bushby Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, to C. Allen Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces, dated the 16th September 1848.

Office procedure.

Para 1.—I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 4239 dated 21st Ultimo and its Enclosure, conveying information of the death of Mr. Tierney the Civil and Sessions Judge of Allyghur, and I am instructed to request the

Home
department

attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to the mode adopted in making such formal communications to the Supreme Government. There appears to the Governor General in Council to be a very unnecessary repetition of the information which it is desired to convey in nearly all cases of minor importance which have come under his observation. In the present case, the simple fact which is communicated is repeated three times over on as many sheets of paper. If such a practice as this prevails, as His Lordship in Council has reason to believe that to a great extent it does, through all the various departments of the public service, it seems quite impossible to estimate the amount of time, labor and material which must be thrown away and the consequent great increase in the public expenditure. It is not possible even to hazard a guess at the actual result of such a practice, but it appears to His Lordship in Council that if it prevails as a system in a greater or less degree throughout every grade and department of an immense Government like that of India, that the establishments, at all events, must be generally larger than is necessary. Another evil, and one of no small magnitude in a Country like India where the Mails for the most part are carried upon men's shoulders, is the over-loading of the daks which must be a necessary result of such a system as that under notice. This evil has been already strongly represented by the Post Master General of Bengal, who has urged upon the Government the necessity for some steps, in order to ensure a greater economy of material on the part of public Officers in conducting their Official correspondence through the Channel of the public daks.

2. The Governor General in Council is well aware of the inexpediency and indeed impracticability of laying down any precise rules on such points as these; but he considers that the evils of the system are so far obvious as to call for the attention of the several Governments to the subject. As far as regards the communication between the Supreme Government and the subordinate Presidencies, His Lordship in Council conceives that it may be generally understood, that in case of minor importance and certainly in all cases where the mere report of an occurrence is made, the necessary information should be conveyed by a single letter from the Secretary to the Government. His Lordship in Council further regards it as quite within the discretion of the local Government to apply the same rule to cases of reference where the point at issue may be simple and admits of being briefly and clearly stated. In cases which involve an important principle or which may be intricate in their details and which may have produced elaborate discussions which cannot be rightly conveyed by any abbreviation, it is of course proper that the mass of the papers should be forwarded to the Supreme Government.

3. With this general intimation of what appears to His Lordship in Council to be requisite, he would leave it to the local Governments to apply a similar principle, as far as they may deem it expedient to do so, to the correspondence carried on between themselves and the various departments subordinate to them.

4. A copy of this letter will be furnished to the Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively.

21st September 1848.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Revenue, dated 21st September 1848.

* * * *

Para 2. The Board of Revenue observe that, in the rules referred to by the Superintendent, no restriction is made as to the description of avenue trees to be planted. In the general rules for regulating the planting of Topes and Trees, sanctioned by Government on the 14th January last, it is prescribed that "the produce of Trees or Avenues planted by the road side in such a manner as the District Authorities shall approve, shall be enjoyed free of tax by the individuals or village communities who may have planted them." These rules however are expressly stated not to be applicable to cocoanut trees; but under the circumstances represented by Captain Best, the Board beg to recommend

Rule 3

that exemption from assessment be granted for trees of this description also when planted by the road side in single rows and in such situations as may be approved by the Revenue or Engineer Authorities, on the usual condition that, if the trees are kept for Toddy, the produce be not disposed of to any others than the Abkarry renters.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

No. 1105.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the rules of the 14th January last, regarding exemption from assessment of Trees planted for Avenues to Roads, be made applicable to cocoanut Trees so planted, on the terms and conditions proposed by the Board of Revenue in the last para of their Proceedings of the 21st Ultimo, No. 489.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10th October, 1848.

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

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd October 1848, to W. Elliot Esqre., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Resolved that copy of Para 2 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 21st September 1848, and of the above reply, be circulated for the information and guidance of the several Collectors and Government Agents throughout this Presidency, in reference to the Circular from this Office, dated 6th April last.

(True Copies and Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Office procedure.

Circular from T. Pycroft, Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To
W. ELLIOT, ESQRE.,
Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Para 1. The Board of Revenue having ascertained from the reports of the several Collectors and Government Agents in the Provinces, that the system of taking security from the Public Servants whether as regards the nature and value of such security, or the parties from whom it is usually demanded is not based on any uniformity of practice but varies considerably in different districts, deem it desirable to call the attention of the local Authorities to the orders contained in para 4 of the Circular issued from this Office under date the 17th September 1812.

2. The principle upon which security should be demanded was therein laid down and the class of Public Servants from whom it should be required was also specified. It was ruled, that money security to a certain extent should be taken from persons entrusted with the charge of the Public Treasure who were explained to be Cash keepers and Shroffs and generally all persons in any way connected with the treasure and from these, the orders of the Board directed that "such money security as can be obtained or as may be considered proportionate to the responsibility of their respective situation" should be taken.

3. The rule thus promulgated does not appear from the returns submitted from the Provinces to have been sufficiently adhered to, the practice of taking Security having been extended to other public servants than those contemplated in the above Circular. The Board therefore resolve to direct the several local Authorities to submit without delay, list of servants in their respective districts

from whom Security is now taken in conformity with the principle above referred to, shewing the amount and nature of the Security given by them at present, and what alterations they would suggest for adoption in future, with a view to a revision, when deemed necessary, in their Office.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
2nd October, 1848.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Office procedure.

No. 779.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 28th November 1848 to A. P. Onslow, Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read the following papers :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Foujdaree Udalt.

(Here enter 10th November 1848, No. 89.)

* * * *

Para 5. The Governor in Council sees strong objections to the system which is shewn to have obtained in Cuddapah, and is alluded to as existing elsewhere, of the European Officers of Government communicating Orders of an important and personal character to one another by means of "Yadashts" written in the native languages, addressed to their native servants, and he desires the Board of Revenue will adopt steps for restricting the practice of communicating by native memos, to matters of Ordinary routine, and for entirely abolishing, wherever it may prevail, the system which appears to obtain in Cuddapah of addressing such communications, whether in the shape of Order or Yadasht to the Attendant Moonshees.

* * * *

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th December 1848.

Ordered that copy of the first part of para 5 be communicated by Circular to all Collectors. In conformity with the instructions of Government therein conveyed, all Officers in charge of District wherein the system of corresponding by means of Yadashts now prevails, will be careful to restrict the practice to matters of ordinary routine, and they will observe that such communications are in all cases to be addressed direct to the European Officer, for whose information they are intended, and not to the native Moonshees or Servants in his Cutcherry.

(True Copy and Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th March 1851.

The Board of Revenue resolve to circulate the undermentioned papers to all Collectors for their information and guidance, with reference to the previous Circular from this Office, dated 13th February 1851.

Board to Government 22d February 1851.

Extract Mins. Consultation 12 March 1851, No. 237.

Extract Mins. Consultation 12 do. No. 238.

To
The Chief Secretary to Government.
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request you will submit for the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letters from the Collectors of Guntoor and North Arcot respectively, making enquiries respecting the description of people to be entered in the Census Returns called for in the orders of Government dated 11th February 1851.

2. With respect to Mr. Stokes' letter, the Board would express their opinion that the term "British Subjects" refers to those who are the children of both parents British, whether born within the United Kingdom or in the Colonies—such parties they conceive should be entered in the Return *with their families*, whether their wives be Natives of India or East Indians.

3. The information required of Mr. Bourdillon refers, the Board think, to those unconnected with the Military branch of the service, thus he will not be required to register any of the classes he alludes to, except European Surveyors and Overseers who are not in the Military Service.

4. In filling up the column where born, the Board beg to be informed whether the words "British Subject" are to be added in cases where the place of birth is the East Indies, or whether such specification is to be confined to foreign countries alone as France, Germany &c.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
22d February, 1851.

I have &c.
(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 237.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 12th March 1851.

Read the following letter from the Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police:—

Refer. to Ex. Min. Cons. 11th February 1851 submitting for consideration a Notification to be published in the Gazette, requesting parties to comply with the requisition according to form. } Here enter 19th February 1851.

1. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is fully aware that Act Cap. LIII does not extend to this country. The Publication of that Act in connection with the Honourable Court's despatch was merely intended to shew the Authority under which the Census in the United Kingdom was undertaken by the Registrar General, who desired to make that Census more complete by ascertaining from the Colonies and the East India Company's possessions, the number of Natives of Great Britain and Ireland resident therein.

2. The Governor in Council has no objection to the Chief Magistrate issuing a Notification in the terms he proposes; but he believes that the desire evinced by the Honourable Court to meet the views of the Registrar General and the resolution of Government already published in the Gazette, will ensure the co-operation of all persons concerned.

3. The Census is intended to include Natives of Great Britain and Ireland, their wives and children, also all who are technically described as British Subjects, with reference to their *descent*, not their place of *birth*.

(True Extract)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 238.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 12th March 1851 to the Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

1. Ordered that the Separate Resolution of Government of this date No. 237, be communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief thro' the Military Department, and to the Board of Revenue.

2. All Military persons, including Military pensioners, will be accounted for in the Census Returns to be furnished by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, European Surveyors and Overseers *not in the Military Service* being registered by the Civil Authorities.

(True Extract)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Chief Secretary.

(True Extract & Copies)

W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

With reference to para 2 of Extract Minutes Consultation dated 9th March 1852, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit herewith a General Statement shewing the population of the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, compiled from the Returns furnished by the Collectors of the Census taken in Fusly 1260.

2. It will be seen that the aggregate population amounts to 22,301,697 souls; or 8,334,302 above the number given in the Statement submitted to Government with the Board's letter of 28th January 1839. Setting aside the increase arising from an improved condition of the People the great difference of 8½ millions is to be ascribed partly to greater accuracy in the Returns and partly to the Census now submitted, embracing generally all Zemindaries and Properties similarly situated. It should also be remarked that the entire population of Kurnool (273,190 souls) appears in the increase column, as that District has been assumed since the last Return was prepared. The fact that the Adults and children are in the proportion of 2 to 1 arises from Males above 12 and Females above 10 years of age being classed as Adults.

Vide to Govt. 21 Novr. 1850. Also the Census of Madras was not taken in Fusly 1260, as the Chief Magistrate informed the Board, 29th October 1850, that he could not undertake it without a legal Enactment. The number, therefore, entered in the Statement is copied from the assumed population given at page 380 of the Literary Society's Journal for 1850.

3. The Census of Fusly 1260 was, under particular instructions from this Office, taken with unusual care and the Board believe that on the whole the Table now submitted may be relied on as a tolerably accurate document. Masulipatam is perhaps an exception but the Collector has been addressed again on the subject, in order that the Census may be carefully revised.

4. The column of areas is taken from page 50 of a Return prepared for the House of Commons on the Survey of India ordered to be printed 15th April 1851. The Board believe that these are not *strictly* correct, inasmuch as alterations have been made in some District Boundaries since the original Survey was made; still they are quite accurate enough for the purpose of computing the population per square mile. In a territory of 144,522 square miles a Total population of 22,301,697 gives 154.3 per square mile.

5. If this is compared with the result of the Census given in the "Statistics of the North West Province" page 169, a very great difference is perceived. There, the number of persons to a square mile (in a territory of 71,985 square miles) is 322.3 or *double* that of Madras.

6. This no doubt is partly owing to the fact, that a considerable portion of the Madras territory is composed of ranges of Ghauts and other inaccessible and uncultivable localities—where the country is open and cultivated, as in Tanjore, the Population is great.

7. Unfortunately from being deprived of the advantages of such a Survey in this Presidency, as that which has been sanctioned for the N.W. Province—the Board are unable to state what is the population with regard to the cultivated area.

8. In the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency the Population is much more scanty than in the N.W. Provinces; yet exceeds Madras. In page 643, 644 of the "Manual of Surveying" lately published in Calcutta under authority, it is stated that the average of 14 Districts is 246 per square mile, and of the other nine, 198 per square mile, the general average on the entire area of 74,264 square miles being 198. This however does not embrace Calcutta, Dacca, or the densely populated Districts of Hooghly, Kishnagur, &c.

9. In page 171 of the "Statistics of the N. W. Provinces" the following Statement is given of the population of other countries about A.D. 1841.

Great Britain	..	221	France	..	..	169
England	..	297	Prussia	..	..	128
Ireland	..	304	Belgium	..	..	323
Scotland	..	101	China* (1812) ..	..	..	277
Wales	..	123				

10. If the Government see no objection, the Board would wish this Statement published in the Fort St. George Gazette, which would make it of easy reference, and probably convenient also to the Collectors in the Provinces and the public in general.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
19th July 1852.

I have &c.
(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 881.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Under date the 6th September 1852.
Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 19th July 1852 No. 299).

Para 1. With the above letter the Board of Revenue submit a General Statement shewing the population of the several Districts of the Madras Presidency compiled from the Returns of the Census taken in Fusly 1260/1850/51.

2. The total population amounts to 22,301,697. Deducting the Madras Collectorate in which it was not found practicable to carry out the Census, but of which the inhabitants have been assumed in the aggregate at 7,20,000, there remain 21,581,697 thus distributed.

3. Males	..	..	..	..	..	11,047,139
Females	..	..	..	..	..	10,534,558
Excess of Males above Females	..	..	..	..	..	5,12,581

4. The Governor in Council cannot but think that the proportion here given must be erroneous and that the number of females is understated. He remarks that in the Census of England for 1841 and 1851, the number stood severally as follows:

1841.						
Males	..	..	..	..	..	9,077,436
Females	..	..	..	..	..	9,587,325
Excess of females above males	..	..	..	..	..	500,889
1851.						
Males	..	..	..	..	..	10,192,711
Females	..	..	..	..	..	10,743,747
Excess of do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	5,51,036

besides a similar predominance of females above males in Ireland and Scotland.

5. Adults	..	..	..	..	..	14,332,259
Children	..	..	..	..	..	7,249,438

showing the former to be to the latter as 2 to 1. The age at which children are considered to become Adults is 12 for Males and 10 for females.

6. Males—Adults	..	..	..	..	..	7,140,506
Children	..	..	..	..	..	3,906,633
Females—Adults	..	..	..	..	..	7,191,753
Children	..	..	..	..	..	3,342,805

The Adult females are in excess of the Adult males—on the contrary the male children, predominate over the female. Both these facts probably proceed from the ages at which males and females are respectively considered Adults.

7. Distinguishing between Hindoos and Mahomedans and others not Hindoos, we have

Hindoos.	Males—Adults	..	..	..	6,606,756
	Children	..	..	..	3,587,393
	Females—Adults	..	..	..	6,639,812
	Children	..	..	..	3,067,847
					19,901,808

Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.

Males—Adults	..	..	..	5,33,750
Children	..	..	..	3,19,240
Females—Adults	..	..	..	5,51,941
Children	..	..	..	2,74,958
				1,679,889

8. Separating the Agricultural from the non-agricultural Classes, we find Agricultural Hindoos.

Males—Adults	..	..	..	4,501,395
Children	..	..	..	2,418,441
Females—Adults	..	..	..	4,363,616
Children	..	..	..	2,061,272
				13,344,724

Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.

Males—Adults	2,77,725
—Children	1,61,338
Females—Adults	2,70,635
—Children	1,38,519
	8,48,217
Total	14,192,941

Non-Agricultural Hindoos.

Males—Adults	2,105,361
—Children	1,168,952
Females—Adults	2,276,196
—Children	1,006,575
	6,557,084

Mahomedans and others not Hindoos.

Males—Adults	2,56,025
—Children	1,57,902
Females—Adults	2,81,306
—Children	1,36,439
	8,31,672
Total	7,388,756

9. The Agricultural population is on the whole not quite double the non-agricultural. The proportion among the Hindoos is somewhat above that ratio. Among the Mahomedans and others not Hindoos, the Agricultural and non-agricultural classes are in numbers nearly equal. According to

Agricultural	14,192,941
Non-Agricultural	7,388,756
Agricultural	1,334,472
Non-Agricultural	6,55,708
Agricultural	6,48,217
Non-Agricultural	8,31,672

Circular Orders, page 509.

the Board's instructions "all persons who derive their subsistence in whole or in part from the land, whether in the form of wages or rent were to be shewn as cultivators even though they might have other sources of income."

10. The Governor in Council however doubts whether these instructions have been fully acted up to in the preparation of the Returns of the present Census, or the Agricultural would predominate much more largely over the non-agricultural. He apprehends that the population has been divided into cultivators and non-cultivators, rather than agricultural and non-agricultural in the true statistical force of those terms.

11. The population according to the present Returns exceeds that returned in 1839 by 8,334,302. This excess is said to proceed partly from the Census, having been carried into the zemindaries and other permanently settled Estates and from its including Kurnool and to be in part due to the natural increase in population, and to the Returns having been taken with greater accuracy.

12. The Census of Fusly 1260 is stated to have been under particular instructions from the Board's Office taken with unusual care, and the Board believe that on the whole the Table which they have submitted may be relied on as a tolerably accurate document—the return for the District of Masulipatam perhaps being an exception. Nevertheless some of the results in the Table seem open to question.

13. The population of Vizagapatam (exclusive of Jeypoor * whence no returns could be obtained) is given at 12,54,272. This is more than double the population * of Chingleput and in excess of that of Rajahmundry^b, Salem^c, Nellore^d, South Arcot^e, Bellary^f, Coimbatore^g, or Canara^h considering the character of the inland portion of Vizagapatam district, it seems difficult to conceive that this can be correct. The population of Madura is entered at 1,756,791 (it does not appear whether this includes Poodoocottah) or more numerous than that of any other province. It is certaining a large District

* From Collector 34 December 1851, page 36.
^a 503,462
^b 1,012,036
^c 1,195,377
^d 9,35,690
^e 1,006,005
^f 1,229,599
^g 1,153,862
^h 1,056,337

10,700 square miles, but its population can scarcely exceed that of Nellore^a and Trichinopoly^b put together. It is remarked that further explanation in respect to the population returns of this District has been already called for in Extract Minutes of Consultation 6th September 1852, No. 378, and it is desired that it may be furnished at the same time with any observations which the Board may have to make on the other points noticed in the present Extract.

^a 935,690
^b 709,196
1,644,886

14. Again it does not seem probable that Ganjam can have a population averaging 172 and Vizagapatam 251 to the square mile and Masulipatam only 108 that Madura can have 229 and Bellary only 94 nor does it appear credible that the average number of persons to the square mile in South Arcot^a can be nearly equal and the average in North Arcot^b, Madura^c, and Tinnevely^d be in excess of that of Great Britain^e with its populous Towns.

^a 219
^b 257
^c 229
^d 227
^e 221

15. The population Mahomedan and others not Hindoos of North Arcot is reckoned at 72,035 or not half of that of Madura^a, notwithstanding that it contains the two large Mahomedan Towns of Arcot and Vellore. The Mahomedan population of Tanjore^b with its sea board and ports of Tranquebar, Negapatam and Nagore is entered a good deal lower than that of Trichinopoly^c.

^a 162,860
^b 137,895
^c 171,142

16. It does not appear whether these Returns include the Native Army and their families, but the number of these serving in the Madras Provinces cannot be large—Several Districts, e.g., South Arcot, Nellore, Guntoor and Salem have no regular Sepoys.

Certainly not. Only civil population.

17. The orders contained in Extract Minutes of Consultation 9th March 1852 that the class "Mahomedan and others not Hindoos" should be further subdivided into two parts, one for Mahomedans and another for others neither Hindoos nor Mahomedans, and that the grand Total (Col. 36) should be divided into two heads agricultural and non-agricultural have not been acted on as regards the present Returns, probably because the instructions were received after the Returns from the different Districts had been sent in. They should be observed in the Returns of the next Census.

Shew me this order. 29th April 52. Bd. Proceedings.

18. In para 4 of Extract Minutes of Consultation 22d September 1849 the Census is directed to be taken quinquennially. The next will therefore have to be taken in Fusly 1265/1855-6 when the points above noticed should receive attention and every precaution be adopted for ensuring greater accuracy in the preparation of the Returns.

Observe this Sorishtadars.

19. With these remarks, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the Return in the Official Gazette.

(A True Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
 Secy. to Govt.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th October 1852, to the Collector of Trichinopoly.

Ordered that copy of the foregoing Extract from Minutes of Consultation and of the Board's letter to which it is a reply be circulated to all Collectors for their information.

2. The Census Return has been published in the Fort St. George Gazette of 17th September 1852, page 925.

3. The orders of Government referred to in para 17 were circulated from this Office on the 29th April 1852.

(True Extract & Copy)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
 Secretary.

Circular from B. Cunliffe, Esqr., Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To
The Collector of
Trichinopoly.

SIR,

Under instructions from Government, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to lay down the following rules for your future observance.

1st. It is the primary duty of the Head of the Office, to make himself acquainted with all the rules for the administration of the office committed to his charge, and to see that they are observed in practice, and if not, to introduce or propose the necessary reform, and should any considerable irregularity be brought to light which, the Collector, had he at first enquired into the practice and compared it with the rules, would not have suffered to continue, the excuse that it had not been prominently brought to his notice will be deemed inadmissible.

2nd. A Collector, although assured of the correctness of Returns &c. prepared by a Sheristadar should not invariably take his reports upon trust, but should understand that he makes himself personally responsible for them by adopting them. A Collector cannot be expected personally to test the accuracy of every Return &c. as there are many which, it must be understood, are submitted on the report of the Sheristadar but Returns &c. made upon special requisitions for particular purposes, cannot be admitted into this category and it will be the Collector's duty to test these special Returns in such manner as to satisfy himself of their correctness.

3rd. That on the promotion of any officer to the post of Head Sheristadar, he should look minutely into every department coming within the scope of his supervision, and having ascertained that all is regular and proper, he should report the result in writing or at least verbally, and formally, to the Collector, who will take care that this duty is done at first, and periodically afterwards.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th June 1852.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) B. CUNLIFFE,
Sub-Secretary.

26th April 1845.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 26th April 1845.

* * * *

Para 2. Adverting to the prevalent practice among Collectors of continuing, without the authority of Government, grants of money, or of land-revenue to the heirs of deceased incumbents, on the ground that the parties possess a hereditary right to them. His Lordship in Council considering this practice open to serious objection, resolves, that the local Officers be strictly prohibited from renewing, on the occurrence of casualties, any grants whatever, whether conferred in consideration of services rendered to the state, for the maintenance of ancient families, or, in lieu of resumed lands, offices or privileges, or as Yeomiahs for the performance of services, and directs that as lapses occur, each case be specially reported for the orders of Government thro' the Board of Revenue.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Pensions.

22nd May 1845.

Circular from T. Pycroft, Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, the 22nd May 1845.

To

A. P. ONSLOW, ESQRE.,
Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward for your information and guidance the accompanying copy of an Extract Minutes of Consultation Para 2 bearing date the 26th ultimo, and to request that the instructions therein contained may receive your most careful attention.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
22nd May 1845.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Yeomiahs.

28th August 1845.

Letter from T. Pycroft, Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to A.P. Onslow, Esqre., Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Fort St. George, the 28th August 1845.

Para 1. In reference to your letter of the 18th November last forwarding Extract from the retrenchments and re-audit of the Civil Auditor and requesting that the sanction of Government might be obtained for the charges objected to,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to observe that on examination of List No. 3 which accompanied your letter above recorded, it appears that three lapses by death have occurred among the Yeomiahdars mentioned in that list the Board therefore desire to be informed on what grounds their names are continued in the Yeomiah Lists of fusly 1252, and what was the nature of the original grant. You will be pleased to supply this information and also explain why some of the Yeomiahs entered in the Lists now forwarded by you are not to be found in any of the statements transmitted to this Office by the Collector of Trichinopoly with his letter of the 12th March 1813.

2. I am further directed to request, that, for the better elucidation of this subject, you will be pleased to submit statements, shewing the number of Yeomiahdars entered in statement B which accompanied the Collector's letter just quoted to whom the allowances were continued at that period, who are now living and the amount of their Yeomiah per annum and also which of the allowances have been discontinued and from what dates; together with other statements, following the classification of Yeomiahdars exhibited in the Lists, excepting the one marked B, furnished by the Collector in his letter already alluded to, specifying which of the then incumbents are still living, and those who have died and their allowances, whether discontinued or renewed, and if the latter, the date, authority, and grounds for such renewal.

3. As the subject of the retrenchment of the Yeomiahs in your District is now under the consideration of Government, you will be pleased to submit the requisition now called for at your earliest convenience.

Yeomiahs.

1st December 1845.

No. 733.

Letter from T. Pycroft, Esqre., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to I. F. Thomas, Esqre., Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, the 1st December 1845.

Para 1. With reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation under date 11th March last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the information of Government the correspondence noted in the margin which has passed between the Collector of Trichinopoly and this office, on the subject of the requisitions made in the Extract above recorded.

To Collector 28th August 1845.
From Collector 26th September 1845.
with Encl. Nos. 1 to 14.
To Collector 27th October 1845.
From Collector 8th November 1845.

2. From Mr. Onslow's letter of the 26th September last, it will be observed that only 5 of the original Yeomiahdars are now in existence, which in part will account for the apparent discrepancies noticed by Government as existing between the statements accompanying the letter of the Collector dated 18th November 1844 and that transmitted by Mr. Travers in 1813.

3. It has been further shewn, with reference to the observations of Government in the commencement of Para 3 of the Extract under acknowledgment, that the insertion of the three Yeomiahs which had lapsed on the death of the incumbents was owing to the Yeomiahdars in question being alive and receiving their allowances up to the date for which the sanction of Government was solicited, their demise having occurred subsequently to that period. The death of the other Yeomiahdar Syed Tippee was reported to Government, and sanction for the continuance of his share to his sons was granted in Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 31st January last.

4. The Board regret that the records of their Office do not enable them to afford any specific information as to the original authority under which the Yeomiahs in the Trichinopoly district were continued on the lapse of the then

incumbents to their successors, other than that it would appear to have been the practice of the Board for a series of years past to issue instructions to the Collectors regarding the disposal of allowances of this nature on the death of the parties in possession being reported by the local authorities, and in the absence of any objections being raised to this course either on the part of the Civil Auditor or Government the system would seem to have been permitted to continue in force for a considerable length of time.

5. In advertence to the concluding part of Para 1 of the above Extract, wherein Government desire to be informed of the grounds under which the continuance of certain pensions entered in statement B which accompanied Mr. Travers' letter in 1813 was permitted, when the orders of the Board in their letter to the Collector of Trichinopoly dated 29th April of the same year stated that all the Yeomiahs entered in that statement were to be considered as ceasing on the death of the persons enjoying them, I am instructed to observe that on perusal of the letter alluded to it does not appear to have been the intention of the Board to have directed the discontinuance of all the pensions mentioned in statement B, but merely those specified in that particular Para of their letter, which it will be observed contains but a small number of the Yeomiahs inserted in that Statement.

6. In conclusion the Board beg to recommend that Government will be pleased to grant authority for the payment of Rupees 4,175—12—2, the sum actually disbursed in fusly 1252 and objected to by the Civil Auditor, and also for the continuance of the allowances enjoyed by the 41 Yeomiahdars of the district, amounting to Rupees 400—9—1 per mensem, as shewn in the abstract statement appended to para 4 of the Collector's letter of the 26th September last.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 95.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 20th January 1846.

Read again letter from the Board of Revenue, dated 6th of February 1845, No. 93 and recorded in Consultation of the 11th March 1845.

Read the following letter from the Board of Revenue:—

Submitting, with reference to Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 11th March last, a correspondence with the Collector of Trichinopoly regarding certain Yeomiah allowances, and recommending that authority may be granted for the payment of Rupees 4,175—12—2 the sum actually disbursed in fusly 1252 and objected to by the Civil Auditor, and also for the continuance of the allowances.

Here enter 1st December 1845,
No. 733.

Para 1. The Most Noble the Governor in Council having had under consideration the revised List No. 3 and the explanatory statements submitted with it by the Collector of Trichinopoly proceeds to pass orders on the several service and charitable grants objected to by the Civil Auditor in the Accounts for Fusly 1252.

2. These Yeomiahs having been granted in charity, ought not to have been

No. 3 in col. 2.		Per mensem.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1. Jamal Saiba	.. .. .	10	8	0
2. Syed Peer	.. .. .	12	4	0
11. Aufeez Abdul Guffoor	.. .. .	24	8	0
12. Syed Hoossain	.. .. .	10	8	0
13. Canja Coodboodeen Chisty and Peer Saiba	.. .. .	12	4	0
14. Goolam Clauder	.. .. .	14	0	0
17. Chand Bee	.. .. .	14	0	0
19. Gooloo Bee	.. .. .	7	0	0
23. Jaina Saiba	Rs. 6-2-0	12	4	0
and Muddoom Beebee	6-2-0			
30. Syed Ghousa	.. .. .	5	4	0
31. Syed Bayeodeen	.. .. .	2	5	4

continued to the descendants of the original incumbents, without the special authority of Government, which should have been previously obtained, as it had been in other cases, at the period of their renewal by the Board of Revenue. In some instances the grants appear to have been irregularly renewed by the former Collectors, after a lapse of some years, without even the sanction of the Board or the knowledge of the Audit Office. In consideration however of the present parties having been long in the enjoyment of their allowances, his Lordship in Council will not object to the continuance of

the Yeomiahs, on the distinct understanding that the payment in each case will cease on the death of the incumbent. The past disbursements are also sanctioned.

3. His Lordship in Council sanctions the amount disbursed on account of these Yeomiahdars to the date of their decease, altho' there would appear to have been no authority whatever for the payment made to Shaw Jaffer Ally.

4. These Yeomiahs are entered in the Collector's revised List, as granted in charity—but in the explanatory statement F they are noted as service grants. The first is stated to have been granted for the performance of service in a Pagoda—and the second, for service in a Mosque. The Collector will, therefore, report further whether these are service Yeomiahs, and if so, the nature of the service performed, and the name of the place at which the Institutions are situated. This information is necessary to render the statements of these allowances, complete.

5. These Yeomiahs appear to have been originally granted for the performance of ceremonies at the tombs of the Nabob Begum and of Ameer-ool-Ooma, the second son of the Nabob Wallajah, and were continued by Government to the present incumbents at the rate of 6 annas each per diem. The service, as the Board justly observe in their communication of the 10th December 1827, is not in its nature perpetual, and as similar Yeomiahs appear to have been discontinued as lapses have occurred, the Government see no reason for regarding them as other than charitable grants. These allowances will accordingly be discontinued on the death of the present incumbents.

6. These being the original Yeomiahdars, sanction is granted for the continuance of their allowances, which will cease on their death.

7. This Yeomiah, though a charitable grant, appears from the explanatory statement A to have been renewed under the orders of the Board in the names of seven individuals. Thanzbee died in 1825 and Syed Caussim, whose name is noted as the head of the family, died on the 18th February 1844. The parties at present in the enjoyment of the Yeomiah are,

1. Syed Mahomed
2. Syed Abdool Cawder
3. Salabee.
4. Fatmahbee
5. Rhymambee

each of whom receives Rupee 1—7—4 per mensem. The Civil Auditor is authorized to admit the past disbursements, as well as the future payments, to the five surviving individuals, at the rate above mentioned, the share of each to lapse to Government on his death.

	Per month.
RS. A. P.	
9. Syed Mahornu	14 0 0
10. Syed Shair	14 0 0
15. Syedany Bee	6 2 0
16. Shaw Jaffer Ally paid in 1252 ..	167 1 6
34. Goolam Hoossain Molung ..	1 1 2

	Per mensem.
RS. A. P.	
7. Anoomuntha Charry	14 0 0
8. Haufiz Syed Ally	8 12 0

	Per mensem.
RS. A. P.	
7. Goolam Hoossain	11 6 0
25. Badshaw Bebee alias Pacha Beebee ..	11 9 0

From Board of Revenue 10th December 1827, No. 520.
To Board of Revenue 29th February 1828, No. 176.

	Per mensem.
RS. A. P.	
No. 8. Syed Abdul Wahab	3 8 0
.. 22. Kyroom Suiha	3 8 0
.. 24. Mahomed Ally	4 10 8
.. 32. Syed Causim and Ausha Bee bee ..	1 3 4

	Per mensem.
RS. A. P.	
20. Syed Cussim and five others	8 12 0

8. It is not clear whether this is a charitable or service Yeomiah. It is

	Per mensem.
RS. A. P.	
26. Goolam Moheedeen 6-14-1 } Mahomed Allahodeen 6-14-1 } paid in 1252	13 12 2

by them as a service grant, and if so, in what Institution the duties of Kateeb are performed.

9. From the statement E No. 1 submitted by the Collector, and the explanation accompanying it, the shares payable to the incumbents in No. 28, appear to be Rupee 1—7—7 each per mensem—besides which Aujeebooran enjoys an allowance of Rupees 2—15—2½ per mensem. These Yeomiahs being charitable grants his Lordship in Council sanctions the past disbursements, and their continuance during the life of the present incumbents.

10. This being a grant for the performance of service in the Jamia Mosque at Trichinopoly, sanction is granted for the past payments and for the continuance of Syed Sulliman's share at 7 seven Rupees per month. The renewal of Syed Tippoo's share in the names of his two sons*, received the sanction of Government under date the 31st of January 1845, No. 135.

11. This Yeomiah appears from statement C No. 20 and the explanation submitted with it, to have been granted for the performance of service in the Beesathy Mosque and to have been continued to Syed Raufce and Ameen Oodeen at the rate of Rupees 5—4—0 and Rupee 1—12—0 per mensem respectively. His Lordship in Council sanctions the past and future payments on this account.

12. It appears from statement C. No. 133 and the explanation furnished with it, that there are three individuals in the enjoyment of this Yeomiah, viz.,

	Per month.
RS. A. P.	
Shaw Chand Dewanah	11 10 8
Porah Beebee	11 10 8
Mohadeen Beebee	11 10 8

The allowance having been originally granted for the performance of ceremonies at a Tomb, his Lordship in Council resolves, under the opinion expressed in para 5, to direct that the shares above specified be continued only during the life of the present incumbents, and that the past payments on this account be admitted by the Civil Auditor.

13. These allowances are stated to have been granted "for service in the Mosque", and were renewed in the names of the parties noted in the margin under the orders of the Board in 1842. Laulah Meah having died* subsequently, his share was ordered by the Board in 1844 to be distributed to the surviving incumbents Hyaut Bee and Havah Bee, who now receive Rupees 4—6—0 each per mensem. His Lordship in Council sanctions the sums paid in Fusly 1252 and subsequently, and the continuance of the allowances enjoyed by the present Yeomiahdars, but desires that information may be furnished respecting the place at which the Mosque is situated and the nature of the service performed by the parties.

	Per mensem.
RS. A. P.	
21. Hyaut Bee	2 10 0
Havah Bee	2 10 0
Laulah Meah	3 8 0

* 14th November 1843.

14. These being grants for the performance of service in Mosques, his Lordship in Council sanctions their continuance, as well as the past payments on account, but desires that the information required in the preceding para, may be furnished in respect of these Yeomiahs also.
- | | Per mensem. | RS. | A. | P. |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----|----|----|
| 27. Mahomed Hoosman .. | 13 | 12 | 2 | |
| 33. Syed Assuddoolah .. | 12 | 14 | 0 | |

(A true Extract)

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

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th February 1846.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, and of the Board's letter of 1st December to which it relates, be transmitted for the information and guidance of the Collector of Trichinopoly, with reference to the correspondence noted in the margin.

From Collector 10th November 1844.
To Collector 28th August 1845.
From Collector 26th September 1845.
To Collector 27th October 1845.
From Collector 8th November 1845.

Mr. Onslow's attention is called to Paras 5 and 12, and he will be pleased to furnish the information called for by Government in Paras 4, 8, 13 and 14.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

11th August 1846.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th August 1845.
Read the following letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 19th July 1845.

Yeomiahs or Pensions.

(Here enter No. 81.)

In Mr. Lushington's letter dated 22nd September 1819 it is stated that the Yeomiah under reference was granted for the purpose of performing the duties of Aushand Shereef in a Mosque in the Fort of Trichinopoly, and on this ground the sanction of Government was obtained for the renewal of the Yeomiah in the name of the late Incumbent Syed Moodcen, but on reference to the Register Z, submitted by Mr. Travers under date 29th October 1814 it appears that the Yeomiah was originally granted for Charity. The Collector will be pleased to furnish further information on this subject and to state whether the service still continues to be performed and whether it is considered absolutely necessary.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd October 1848.
Read the following.

19th September 1848.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Yeomiahs and Pensions.

No. 1015.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 19th September 1848, to W. Elliot, Esquire, Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 28th August 1848 No. 447.)

The Governor in Council is of opinion that, in order to check the present prevailing practice of allowing Yeomiahs to remain undrawn for unusually long periods, a limit of 4 years should be fixed for the admission of claims to the continuance of the payment, after which such allowances shall be considered to have finally lapsed to Government, provided the delay was not caused by the neglect of the paying Officer; and he desires that the necessary instructions may be issued to the several Collectors, for announcement to the Yeomiahdars residing in their Districts.

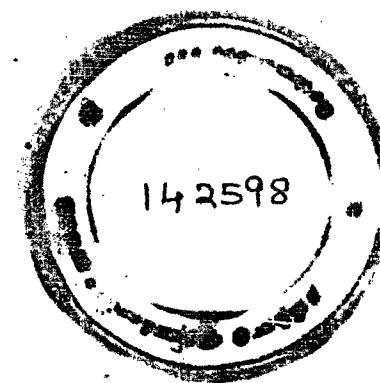
(A true Extract.)

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

Ordered that copies of the latter part of the foregoing Extract be communicated, for their information and guidance, to all Collectors and Government Agents, who are requested to take every means to make its provisions generally known to all Yeomiahdars of their respective Districts.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.



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