1. Number of pages 88
2. Date of repair.
3. Initials of Repairer.

M.R.O. 1—39,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 665 Press ~~Mis.~~

16-18

Dated 21 — 8 — ~~19~~ 1858

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 25th May 1858.

Read the following letters.

No. 16. From G. THORNHILL, Esq., Principal Assistant Collector and Agent in charge Ganjam District, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Chutterpore, 8th May 1858.

SIR,

1. Having been summoned by Mr. Lushington from Chicacole, and having assumed charge of the District on the 29th Ultimo, in accordance with the Government message received on that date, my attention was of course directed to the case pending against some of the public servants attached to the Cutcherry for the destruction of records, and it is with a view to solicit the instructions and advice of the Government as to the farther proceedings necessary to be taken in the case that I have the honor to lay a brief statement of it as it now stands before them.

2. The disputed right to the village of Boodeky was brought before me, as Principal Assistant Agent, when temporarily in charge of the Mohery Talook for the settlement of the Jummabundy in March 1857. (Mr. Knox, having taken the Jummabundy of the Sub-Division and deputed me to settle a portion of the Principal Division); some preliminary enquiries were made in my office when the Talook having been again transferred to the Collector the case was sent up to him.

Vide Demi-Official Memo. left by Mr. Knox.

3. Farther enquiries were instituted and references made by the Acting Collector who came to the conclusion that the village was Enam and that the Rajah had no claim to it, a letter to the Board to that effect was being prepared when the Rajah's Vakeel came forward and said some orders had not been shown to Mr. Knox and begged he would call for them. Mr. Knox made a note of them and called for them, and these proved to be the orders that had been interpolated.

4. The Vakeel of the opposite party then came forward and stated that the orders were not genuine. On examination Mr. Knox found this to be the case, and his enquiries led to the suspension and dismissal of the following servants :

Head Moonshee	P. Beemarow	Suspended.
Deputy do	B. Soobarow	Dismissed.
Record Keeper	P. Bavhanashenkariah	Suspended.
Assistant do	Putry Vencatrow	do.
Record Peon	T. Lutchmenarrain	do.
Assistant Criminal Javabneviss.	G. Gopalam	do.

To these were added by Mr. Lushington the Revenue Translator Lingam Letchmajee, suspicious circumstances having come to light in connection with the non-publication of the names of the suspended persons in the Gazette.

5. Subsequently Captain Smith, with the concurrence of Mr. Lushington as I uuderstand offered pardon to the Zemindar* for his share in the transaction on the condition of his making a full disclosure himself and inducing his servants to do the same.

6. The Zemindar then made the following admission to Captain Smith, that he had sent Rupees 500 to Chicacole about 12 months ago to be expended in the Boodeky dispute by his Vakeel Chendrashakroodoo and the barber Santosharoydoo, his confidential servant, accompanied by 2 Peons but that he does not know to whom it was paid.

That subsequently about 5 months ago he sent 2 Peons with 800 Rupees to the same men at Chutterpore for Cutcherry expenses and that again when the sum of Rupees 1,060 the result of the produce of Boodeky, kept in deposit at Berhampore was ordered to be paid to him, he received 300 Rupees only, 760 having been taken by his consent by the same men for farther Cutcherry expenses to Chutterpore. That he paid 100 Rupees to Aboor Sooriah the Vakeel of the Byragy, his opponent in the cause, and promised him 900 Rupees more in the event of the cause being favorably decided, which sum he deposited in the hands of a merchant whom he named and who on being called on by Captain Smith acknowledged the fact and gave up the money which is now in Captain Smith's keeping.

7. The Zemindar after making this admission called his servants before Captain Smith and told them to tell the truth.

* Of Chinna Kimedy.

8. The barber Santosharoydoo then stated that about a year ago the case regarding the possession of Boodeky being before the Principal Assistant Collector, the Rajah sent himself and the Vakeel to Chicacole to prosecute his suit and gave 500 Rupees for the purpose, that two of the Rajah's Peons accompanied them, that at Chicacole they went to the Sub-Sheristadar Canta Row's house, that he said the business could not be done for less that 1,000 Rupees, but that eventually he agreed to do it for 500, that next day the money was paid to Canta Row and that for about 10 days they saw him daily and asked him to settle the business, that on one of those occasions the Moonshee and Oreya Moonshee B. Ramaswamy and C. Juggunatdoss were sent for to make an abstract of the case, that Canta Row said the money was to be divided amongst them, that he then said the case must go to the Collector but that a report favorable to the Zemindar should be made, that upon this the two came to Chutterpore and went to Bheemarow Head Moonshee about at, that he told them if the Zemindar made proper *bundobust* it could be settled in his favor, that they remained pressing the claim until October, when L. Letchmajee sent a Peon for them and that they went to his house when they found

Palumanda Bheemarow...	Head Moonshee.
Banroo Soobarow...	Deputy do.
Lingum Letchmajee	Translator.
Ayagary Shenkariah... ...	Assistant Moonshee.

and two others, that Letchmajee produced some English papers and said the case had been decided against the Rajah so it was no use to take more trouble but that for 1,500 Rupees they would do their best to get it reversed, that in consequence the Vakeel wrote to the Zemindar and received 800 Rupees from him which was paid to Lingum Letchmajee in his house in the presence of Bheemarow, Soobarow, Shenkariah, the Head, Deputy and Assistant Moonshees, certain others being in an adjoining room but within hearing and parties to the transaction, the next day they went again and received a Memo. of certain orders which Letchmajee told them to beg the Collector to examine, the request was made and, upon that examination, orders were issued to make over the village to the Zemindar and to pay Rupees 1,060 the result of last year's produce, up to that time kept in deposit in the Berhampore Tahsildar's hands. Out of that 1,060 Rupees the Rajah ordered 700 to be paid to the Vakeel to complete the 1,500 Rupees, 60 Rupees for their own expenses and 300 Rupees to be sent to himself. The 700 Rupees was paid at Letchmajee's house as before in the presence of the same persons. On this occasion the Vakeel asked for a list of the men to whom the money had been paid and Letchmajee accordingly dictated to him while he wrote ; that if he were to see the list he could say exactly who were present.

9. This list the Vakeel informed Captain Smith was at Berhampore in his box, and bore the signature of himself and the barber, that if permitted he would send his brother for it, himself and the barber remaining under charge of Peons until its arrival; it was sent for and delivered to Captain Smith; a translation of this list is attached.

10. The statement of the Vakeel confirms that of the barber, the statements of two of the Rajah's Peons have been taken, one of them fully confirms the account of the transaction at Chutterpore, the others, partially, that at Chicacole, some other corroborative evidence on minor points has also been recorded.

11. It will be seen from the above that the leading parties to the transaction at Chutterpore are already under suspension, they have all been sent to Russellcondah with Captain Smith whom I found on my arrival conducting the enquiry and whom I have therefore requested to continue to do so. It will also appear that the transaction at Chicacole having taken place many months before the extraction and interpolation of the Records, the parties to it, are as far as can be now determined, only chargeable under the Revenue Regulation.

12. I am now most anxious to learn the wishes of Government regarding the farther prosecution of the case. To suspend every one named in the list, the course advocated by Captain Smith, would so cripple the establishment that the current business of the office would be much retarded, and, situated as I am, merely in charge of the District until the orders of Government are received, uncertain from day to-day whether I may not be *immediately* relieved by some one appointed to act for Mr. Lushington, I hesitate to adopt so extreme a course without farther instructions, more especially taking into consideration the nature of the evidence above rendered.

13. For it must be borne in mind that the men who now give information were originally defendants in the case and leading participators in the crime, and for long denied all knowledge of it, that the Zemindar himself denied all cognizance of the transaction repeatedly before the late Acting Collector and the Right Honorable the Governor himself.

14. Again on the other hand it cannot be denied that until their characters are cleared, none of these men can be fairly trusted and a searching investigation must be instituted.

15. I have already taken steps to remove the most prominent men from the conduct of duties involving any great trust and shall continue to make such arrangements as may occur to me as best suited to protect the public interests ; I have summoned the Sub-Sheristadar Canta Row and his establishment from Chicacole and shall place the department under the supervision of the Head Sheristadar Venkat Row, whose name has been mentioned favorably in connection with the enquiry by Mr. Knox, and whose integrity is most highly spoken of on all hands.

16. I have purposely abstained from any lengthened details and have endeavoured to condense the report as much as possible, but with the whole duties of the District to attend to, my time is limited, and I trust any prolixity may be overlooked.

17. In conclusion I solicit the early instructions of Government for my guidance and trust that a favorable view of my conduct in the affair will be taken, and that the difficulties of my situation may not be forgotten ; precluded as I have been from asking *any* advice from Mr. Lushington by the state of extreme debility in which I found him.

18. Involving proceedings of a criminal nature as well as of Revenue delinquency as this case does, I have taken the liberty of addressing the Government direct instead of through the Board of Revenue.

LIST.

1	To Palamanda Bheemarow, Head Revenue Moonshee...	Rs.	300
2	,, Lingum Letchmajee, Revenue Translator...	,,	300
3	,, Banroo Soobarow, Deputy Revenue Moonshee...	,,	300
4	,, Ayagara Shenkariah, Assistant do do ...	,,	100
5	,, Tadapilly Seevaramiah, Head Translator...	,,	50
6	,, Butchoo Nursmihasawmy, Civil 2nd Goomastah...	,,	20
7	,, Goondoomulla Venkatramdoss, Civil Head do ...	,,	50
8	,, Mungoo Termulrow, Criminal Assistant Javabniviss...	,,	50
9	,, Nyapaty Ramachendra Row, Civil 3rd Goomastah...	,,	30
10	,, Boorlah Juggiah (Vakeel)...	,,	30
11	,, Pellalamary Codandaramiah, English Writer...	,,	30
12	,, Palagoomah Chelmiah, Revenue Deputy Head Goomastah...	,,	100
13	,, Colloor Seevarow, Sherista Goomastah...	,,	25
14	,, Jemadar...	,,	30
15	,, Duffadar P. Jugganaikloo...	,,	20
16	,, Seetaramdoo and other Peons...	,,	20
17	,, Moochee...	,,	5
18	,, Aboor Sooriah (Vakeel)...	,,	40
		Rupees...	1,500

AT CHICACOLE.

Cantarow, Sub Sheristadar...	,,	300	
Butchoo Ramsawmy, Rev. Moonshee...	,,	140	
Jugganatdoss, Oreya Moonshee...	,,	40	
English writer, Cavessarapoo Venkatrutnam...	,,	20	
			500
			Rs. 2,000

(Signed) G. THORNHILL,
Pincipal Assistant Collector, &c., in charge.

No. 17. From G. THORNHILL, Esq., Principal Assistant Collector and Agent in charge Ganjam District; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Chutterpore, 10th May 1858.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of yesterday, I have the honor to add some farther remarks on the impolicy of suspending so large a body of public servants before the arrival of the Officer who may be appointed to act for Mr. Lushington.

2. It will I think be highly desirable that all, or almost all, the vacancies which may now occur should be filled up by persons from a distance and unconnected with the District, there will then be some chance of breaking up the parties which now occupy the District and almost set at defiance the efforts of the European Officers to get at the real state of affairs around them.

3. The weight which the Native Officials themselves attach to this party power cannot be better illustrated than by quoting a passage from a petition which I have just received from Lingum Letchmajee the suspended Translator, he writes "perhaps the fact that the public servants are of two parties and that all new comers attach themselves to the one or the other according to adventitious circumstances is unknown to you and to Mr. Lushington. Although the leading members of one of these parties are out of office yet they are not politically dead, their constituents in office are always inspired by them, their machinations assume various shapes when they are leagued against their unfortunate opponents and if any of their European superiors espouse their cause, their destruction is sealed," &c.

4. Such is the description of these parties by one of themselves, it is as true of one side as the other, and as it would be impossible to carry on the duties of the District, with all the suspected men suspended, without filling up their places, so it would be impossible to fill up their places, on the spot, without strengthening the hands of the opposite party, who if not so corrupt as those now suspected, are still far too influential to hold office in numbers with benefit to the public good, and even if the appointments were but temporary they could not be made without seriously hampering the movements of any Officer desirous of filling the posts from without.

5. With the public service in this state the introduction of one or two strangers is of no good, they are obliged even if naturally well disposed "to attach themselves to one party or the other," and soon become involved in its intrigues.

6. I would at the same time point out the very inadequate salaries attached to many of the leading offices in the Cutcherry and would very respectfully urge the necessity of a speedy revision of the Moyen Tabitah. How can a Head Revenue Moonshee be honest on 35 Rupees a month, or the Revenue Moonshee in the Principal Assistant's office on 25 Rupees a month? The rates of pay were fixed when the District was proverbial for its cheapness, but now the necessaries of life cost as much here as elsewhere and a residence here is looked upon as banishment by the inhabitants of other places.

7. Without some promise of a speedy change in this respect be held out, it will be difficult to induce respectable men who have any prospect, however remote of promotion in more favored Districts to accept office here.

No. 18. ORDRR THEREON, No. 665; dated 21st May 1858.

The above letters relate to the case of certain Native public servants in the Ganjam District, charged with corrupt and fraudulent actions in connection with the village of Boodeky in the Moherry Talook.

2. The charges were first investigated by the late Acting Collector Mr. W. Knox, who dismissed one servant and suspended five others. Subsequently Mr. T. D. Lushington dismissed or suspended another. The Assistant Agent Captain Smith with Mr. Lushington's concurrence offered a pardon to the Zemindar of Chinna Kimedy for his share in the transaction on condition of his making a full disclosure himself and inducing his servants to do the same. The Zemindar thereon and his servants have made statements to the effect that the large sums have been expended as bribes to several of the Cutcherry servants. The inquiry was conducted by the Assistant Agent in consequence of the Agent being prevented by illness from undertaking it, and Captain Smith, for what reasons the Government do not understand, has taken all the accused parties with him to Russelcondah.

3. The acts charged are the falsification of the Revenue records, and receipt of bribe which clearly fall under the fourth and first Clauses of offences specified in Section II, Regulation IX, 1822. It does not, however, appear whether it was the intention of Mr. Knox, and after him of Mr. Lushington, to proceed against the servants under that Regulation, or simply to confine themselves to the dismissal of such of them as might appear guilty from the public service. Whichever be the case, the matter is not one with which it is in the province of the Government to deal. If Regulation IX, 1822 is to be resorted to, the course to be followed is clearly laid down in that Regulation. If the parties are to be dismissed, their cases with full explanation should be submitted to the Board of Revenue.

4. Mr. T. J. Knox immediately on his joining the District will complete so much of the inquiry as may yet be unfinished, and will then act in the manner directed in the preceding para.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Bxd. F. Cartledge.

Judl. No. 2428 of 1878.

Certain orders respecting Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu are put up. Application has this day been made to the Board of Revenue for a copy of their letter+ dd 17th August 1859 No. 3234, recorded in Petition Dept Order dd 19 Sep 1859. On receipt it will be sent to the Ooty Office.

CH
14/9/8.

+ There is no spare copy of this letter in the Record Office. It is contained in the Volume of the Board's Proceedings

Petition

8978.
No. 2407. of 1859.

From C. Luchmaye
late Translator ~~to~~ in the
Ganjam Collectorate.

Referring to the subject
of his former petition
complaining of his
dismissal from his
Translatorship, solicits
restoration.

With a report
from the Board of
Revenue dated 17
August 1859 No. 3234-

Fort St George
19 Septr 1859.

Despd. 20 Septr.
Copy to Board
& the Pr.

Order,

The Govt. having called
and considered
for a report on Petitioners
from the Bd. of Revn.
case, see no reason
to interfere in his behalf.

J. D. Sim
Ag Dy Secy to Govt.

W.M.

Dated 19th September 1859

Petn. Dept.

No. 3234.

From

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

To

J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

SIR,

14th in Con. 23d June 1859, No. 2987.
Dated 12th April 1859.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the report called for by Government in their Endorsement on Petitions Nos. 897 and 2407 of 1859, from Lingum Lutchmajee, late Revenue Translator on the establishment of the Collector of Ganjam.

In Con. 18th June 1858, No. 2468.

2. I would beg leave here to refer to the Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 10th June 1858, No. 797, R. D., which is connected with this case.

3. The facts of it as gathered from the papers available here, are as follow ;—

In Con. 22d December 1857, No. 4882.

4. On 25th November 1857, Mr. W. Knox, then Acting Collector of Ganjam, addressed a letter to the Board regarding a disputed claim between the Zemindar of Chinna Kimedy, and the Guroo of the Ganga Matha Mhutt at Pooree, to the village of Boodiki in that district, and in the first part of the letter he expressed an opinion on stated grounds that the village should be treated as a lapse to Government, thus rejecting the claims of both parties, but he sought the opinion of the Board as to the course to be pursued whether by summary resumption, to which he saw difficulties under Regulation XXXI of 1802 or by regular suit on behalf of Government, to which last course again there was the objection that as the judicial proceedings must be held by the Collector himself as Agent to the Governor, he could not prosecute the claim on behalf of Government.

5. He then proceeded ;—"Since writing the above, I have found that the following orders of "former Collectors are on the records with respect to the village of Boodiki."

The orders which he quoted were ;—

1st. One by Mr. Cazalet, dated in 1824, supporting the Zemindar's claim.

2d. and 3d. Two by Mr. Bannerman, dated in 1842 and 1843, respectively, rejecting the Zemindar's claim altogether, prohibiting his interference with the village, and declaring that, on failure of the descendants of the grantee, it would revert to Government and not to the Zemindar.

4th. One by Mr. Anstruther, dated 1844, upholding the first order by Mr. Cazalet, and stating his opinion that Mr Bannerman's orders must have been passed in ignorance of its existence.

6. Mr Knox concluded by saying that pending instructions from the Board, he had placed the village in the Zemindar's possession.

In Con. 22d December 1857, No. 4882.

7. This letter is dated 25th November 1857, which seems to have been originally 27th, a careless erasure being visible, the date of despatch is 28th November. It enclosed a petition from the agent of the Mhutt, dated 10th November at Chutterpore, (the letter being dated from Berampore,) said in a P. S. to the letter to have been received after it was written, and the order for placing the village in the Zemindar's charge was, according to Petitioner, dated 24th October 1857.

8. The reason for dwelling on these dates will appear below.

9. The Board in reply to the above letter expressed their opinion that the claim of the Mhutt was good and should be upheld, and this was finally ordered by them in their proceedings of 10th January 1859, but it is unnecessary to revert to the intermediate correspondence on this particular, which has no direct bearing on the present case. It will suffice to state that in the course of the investigation it was discovered, that the 1st and 4th of the orders produced to Mr. Knox and quoted in his letter were forged interpolations in the records, which it was proved beyond a doubt had been fabricated by certain of the Cutcherry servants, inserted in the records in substitution for other orders on totally different subjects, (which were destroyed,) and eventually produced when the balance of proof was undecided, to turn it in the Zemindar's favour, the performance of which temporarily successful fraud was purchased by him at a cost of more than two thousand Rupees expended in bribing the public servants.

10. Circumstances were even more than usually unfavorable to a successful investigation into the charge against the servants, the district having, during the months in which it was pending, passed successively under the management of Messrs. W. Knox, T. D. Lushington, G. Thornhill, T. J. Knox, and G. S. Forbes the present Collector, and it was decided by the Board that under the circumstances it was inexpedient to institute a trial under Regulation IX of 1822. Some of the servants were dismissed by Mr. T. J. Knox, some permitted to resign, some who had been under suspension were permitted to resume their duties, and among these last was Lingum Lutchmajee, whom Mr. Forbes found in office on assuming charge. On a reference from Mr. Forbes the Board informed him that unless he felt satisfied of Lingum Lutchmajee's innocence, they considered him in no way restrained by Mr. T. J. Knox's act from bringing the case forward to the Board. He accordingly called on Lingum Lutchmajee, to clear himself from the suspicion under which he considered that he lay, and after receiving from him a very lengthy and cleverly drawn defence, which was fully considered, he recorded a memorandum analysing that defence and declaring that his belief in Lingum Lutchmajee's complicity in the fraud was unshaken and that he could not allow him to remain in his office. He was accordingly permitted to resign.

To Ganjam 26th July 1858.
Demi-official not recorded.

Proceedings 24th Dec. 1858. 11. The Board confirmed the Collector's decision in the case, after careful consideration of Lingum Lutchmajee's defence and the Collector's memorandum on it.

From Ganjam 1st in Con. 10th February 1859. No. 514.
Proceedings 26th February 1859. No 722

12. They subsequently agreed to the Collector's proposal to re-employ Lingum Lutchmajee in some inferior post, that he might continue the task assigned to him by Government of reducing the Sourah language to a written form, and they believe that he is now employed in the Educational department away from the district, within which the Board thought his re-employment undesirable both on his own account, and on that of the other servants.

Proceedings 20th April 1859.
" 14th June "

13. The Board are of opinion that the evidence of his complicity, both direct and circumstantial, was very strong indeed and such as to render his re-employment in any responsible situation in the Revenue or Judicial branches of the service undesirable any where, but in Ganjam absolutely out of the question. The atmosphere of intrigue in which the whole of the Cutcherry then existed, and of which in his defence he draws an extraordinary picture, allows of his being afforded the benefit of Mr. T. Knox's opinion of his conduct and of such doubt as may be cast on the evidence against him, and his abilities and acquirements are such as must render him efficient any where; the Board trust that in the Educational department, he may employ them honestly and usefully.

14. As the Government may wish to know the grounds on which the Board rejected Lingum Lutchmajee's defence, I am directed to state that they concur with the Collector in opinion that it shews far too close a connexion with the enquiry in the Boodiki case, and too intimate knowledge of office politics and intrigue to be compatible with a belief in his ignorance of the fraud, and that he has failed to shake the evidence charging him with direct complicity in it.

15. For instance he distinctly admits that he drafted Mr. W. Knox's first letter to the Board alluded to in the commencement of this letter, and the Government will observe how it purports to have been in part written before the orders were produced which apparently to some extent influenced Mr. Knox's decision to place the village in the Zemindar's possession pending the Board's decision; yet the order to do so was dated a month previously to the letter according to the statement in Petitioner's defence. This delay in its completion and despatch was petitioner's act according to his own account and his explanation of it in his own defence is most unsatisfactory. That statement shews also how the progress of the case was protracted.

16. Mr. Knox says that sundry objections had been raised to prevent his decision being recorded after it was known in the office, (this was prior to the production of the forged orders which modified it,) under pretence of searching for former orders in the records, but that having made up his mind, he gave instructions one evening for preparing the order when the next morning before going to the Cutcherry, the Zemindar's agent and confidential servant told him that certain orders supporting their master's claim had been kept back from him, and that these, on his calling for them, were produced. They influenced his decision at the time, but subsequently were discovered to be forgeries.

17. Lingum Lutchmajee in his defence says, that in accordance with Mr. Knox's orders he drafted the first part of the letter to the Board and read it to him, when he instructed him to see if any former orders on the case existed, that on enquiry he found and produced the two orders by Mr. Bannerman, rejecting the Zemindar's claim, and that some time after this, Mr. Knox one day called for some old records when the forged interpolations were produced which induced the order of 24th October in which their dates were quoted. As above shown the letter referring the case for the Board's instructions was not despatched until a month later, and Lingum Lutchmajee in his defence shows that this delay was entirely his own act.

18. The confession of the Zemindar's agents detailed in the letter addressed to Government by Mr. Thornhill, on 8th May 1858, distinctly charging Lingum Lutchmajee with being a principal agent in the fraud coincide most singularly with these statements and lead to the belief that Lingum Lutchmajee really managed the whole affair with great dexterity, obtaining the expression of an opinion unfavorable to the Zemindar from the Acting Collector, delaying its formal record but making use of it to excite alarm on the part of the Zemindar's servants that their Master's cause was lost without special efforts. Then arranging the by-play, which brought the forged papers on the stage, and when they had produced the desired effect, letting the report remain incomplete for more than a month, in order, it would seem, that the Zemindar might have time to obtain a firm footing in actual possession and perhaps to re-imburse himself for his expenditure.

In G.O. 10th June 58 No 797

19. Lingum Lutchmajee, was designated by Mr. W. Knox, "an inveterate intriguer" and it may safely be said that if he was not bribed to aid the Zemindar's cause as others were, he could scarcely, had he been so, have acted more ingeniously on his behalf, and but for the unsatisfactory nature of the local enquiry, and the infamous state of the Ganjam Cutcherry which allowed of the supposition that an innocent man might have been purposely implicated, by those already themselves in a difficulty, from motives of enmity, the favorable opinion entertained by Mr. T. Knox of petitioner's conduct could not have been allowed by the Board to weigh much in his favour. Lingum Lutchmajee has reason to congratulate himself on being still in Government employ.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St. George,
17th August 1859.

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

Copy to Collector of Ganjam.

Proceedings 1859
B.P. 2234
To Govt

No. 2012.

Extract from the **Proceedings** of the **Board** of **Revenue**, dated 2nd June 1859.

Read Petition from L. Lutchmajee, Translator to the Collector of Ganjam, dated 7th March 1859.

(Here enter No. 897 of 1858.)

Forwarded to the Collector for *early* report, the papers connected with L. Lutchmajee's resignation submitted with the Collector's letter of 17th November 1858, having been returned to him.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Sub Secretary.

To
G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Ganjam.

IN CON. 23RD JUNE 1859, No. 2987.

From G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of GANJAM,
dated Chetterpore, 14th June 1859, No. 166.

In reply to the Extract from the Proceedings of the Board, dated the 2nd instant, No. 2012, calling for a report by order of Government, dated 12th April last on Petition No. 897 of 1859, I have the honor to forward all the papers received from the Board with their Extract Proceedings of the 24th December last, No. 4762, in the case of L. Lutchmajee, late a translator on this establishment.

2. The Board's endorsement is worded "For early report." I am however somewhat at a loss how to furnish any thing in addition to the particulars I have already laid before the Board which embodied my own carefully weighed convictions, and were deemed by the Board sufficiently conclusive to justify the course I obtained their leave to follow in reference to L. Lutchmajee. I therefore confine myself to forwarding the documents which appeared to be required by the Government. If any point is put to me for further explanation I shall give it early attention.

ENCLOSURES.

1.—Petition from L. Lutchmajee, dated 7th March 1859.
2.—Deposition given by the Zemindar of Chinnakemedy, dated 23rd April 1858.
3.—Letter addressed to do. by Captain Smith, dated 22nd April 1858.
4.—From L. Lutchmajee to Collector of Ganjam, dated 9th November 1858.
5.—From do. to Principal Assistant Collector, dated 30th April 1858.
6.—From do. to Collector of Ganjam, dated 15th November 1858.
7.—From do. to T. J. Knox, Acting Collector of Ganjam, dated 29th May 1858.
8.—Memo. from Collector to L. Lutchmajee, dated 13th November 1858.
9.—Private letter from Mr. W. Knox to Mr. T. J. Knox, dated 8th June 1858.
10.— Do. do. do. dated 21st June 1858.
11.—Memo. of Mr. W. Knox on Petition put in by L. Lutchmajee, dated 16th June 1858.
12.—Deposition given by Sirigidi Ramasawmy Hoozoor Police Peon, dated 29th April 1858.
13.— Do do. by Nittala Chindra Sakhawodoo, dated 29th April 1858.
14.— Do. do. do. dated 23rd April 1858.
15.—From L. Lutchmajee to Secretary Board of Revenue, dated 19th November 1858.
16.—Deposition given by Barber Santocharoidoo, dated 23rd April 1858.
17.— Do. do. by do. dated 30th April 1858.

No. 797.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 10th June 1858.

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Judicial Department, under date the 21st May 1858, No. 665.

Read the following letters.

From G. THORNHILL, Esq., Principal Assistant Collector and Agent in charge Ganjam District; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Chutterpore, 8th May 1858.

SIR,

1. Having been summoned by Mr. Lushington from Chicacole, and having assumed charge of the District on the 29th Ultimo, in accordance with the Government message received on that date, my attention was of course directed to the case pending against some of the public servants attached to the Cutcherry for the destruction of records, and it is with a view to solicit the instructions and advice of the Government as to the farther proceedings necessary to be taken in the case that I have the honor to lay a brief statement of it as it now stands before them.

2. The disputed right to the village of Boodeky was brought before me, as Principal Assistant Agent, when temporarily in charge of the Mohery Talook for the settlement of the Jummabundy in March 1857, (Mr. Knox, having taken the Jummabundy of the Sub-Division and deputed me to settle a portion of the Principal Division); some preliminary enquiries were made in my office when the Talook having been again transferred to the Collector the case was sent up to him.

3. Farther enquiries were instituted and references made by the Acting Collector who came to the conclusion that the village was Enam and that the Rajah had no claim to it, a letter to the Board to that effect was being prepared when the Rajah's Vakeel came forward and said some orders had not been shown to Mr. Knox and begged he would call for them. Mr. Knox made a note of them and called for them, and these proved to be the orders that had been interpolated.

Vide Demi-Official Memo. left by Mr. Knox.

4. The Vakeel of the opposite party then came forward and stated that the orders were not genuine. On examination Mr. Knox found this to be the case, and his enquiries led to the suspension and dismissal of the following servants:

Head Moonshee.................	P. Beemarow...	Suspended.
Deputy do.	B. Soobarow...	Dismissed.
Record Keeper......	P. Bavhanashenkariah..	Suspended.
Assistant do.	Putry Vencatarow.......	do.
Record Peon..........	T. Lutchmenarrain......	do.
Assistant Criminal Javabneviss	G. Gopalam......	do.

To these were added by Mr. Lushington the Revenue Translator Lingam Letchmajee, suspicious circumstances having come to light in connection with the non-publication of the names of the suspended persons in the Gazette.

5. Subsequently Captain Smith, with the concurrence of Mr. Lushington as I understand offered pardon to the Zemindar* for his share in the transaction on the condition of his making a full disclosure himself and inducing his servants to do the same.

6. The Zemindar then made the following admission to Captain Smith, that he had sent Rupees 500 to Chicacole about 12 months ago to be expended in the Boodeky dispute by his Vakeel Chendrashkroodoo and the barber Santosharoydoo, his confidential servant, accompanied by 2 Peons but that he does not know to whom it was paid.

That subsequently about 5 months ago he sent 2 Peons with 800 Rupees to the same men at Chutterpore for Cutcherry expenses and that again when the sum of Rupees 1,060 the result of the produce of Boodeky, kept in deposit at Berhampore was ordered to be paid to him, he received 300 Rupees only, 760 having been taken by his consent by the same men for farther Cutcherry expenses to Chutterpore. That he paid 100 Rupees to Aboor Sooriah the Vakeel of the Byragy, his opponent in the cause, and promised him 900 Rupees more in the event of the cause being favorably decided, which sum he deposited in the hands of a merchant whom he named and who on being called on by Captain Smith acknowledged the fact and gave up the money which is now in Captain Smith's keeping.

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* *Of Chinna Kimedy.*

7. The Zemindar afrer making this admission called his servants before Captain Smith and told them to tell the truth.

8. The barber Santosharoydoo then stated that about a year ago the case regarding the possession of Boodeky being before the Principal Assistant Collector, the Rajah sent himself and the Vakeel to Chicacole to prosecute his suit and gave 500 Rupees for the purpose, that two of the Rajah's Peons accompanied them, that at Chicacole they went to the Sub-Sheristadar Canta Row's house, that he said the business could not be done for less that 1,000 Rupees, but that eventually he agreed to do it for 500, that next day the money was paid to Canta Row and that for about 10 days they saw him daily and asked him to settle the business, that on one of those occasions the Moonshee and Oreya Moonshee B. Ramasawmy and C. Juggunatdoss were sent for to make an abstract of the case, that Canta Row said the money was to be divided amongst them, that he then said the case must go to the Collector, but that a report favorable to the Zemindar should be made, that upon this the two came to Chutterpore and went to Bheemarow Head Moonshee about it, that he told them if the Zemindar made proper *bundobust* it could be settled in his favor, that they remained pressing the claim until October, when L. Letchmajee sent a Peon for them and that they went to his house when they found

Palumanda Bheemarow...........	Head Moonshee.
Banroo Soobarow.........	Deputy do.
Lingum Letchmajee...............	Translator.
Ayagary Shenkariah..............	Assistant Moonshee.

and two others, that Letchmajee produced some English papers and said the case had been decided against the Rajah so it was no use to take more trouble but that for 1,500 Rupees they would do their best to get it reversed, that in consequence the Vakeel wrote to the Zemindar and received 800 Rupees from him which was paid to Lingum Letchmajee in his house in the presence of Bheemarow, Soobarow, Shenkariah, the Head, Deputy and Assistant Moonshees, certain others being in an adjoining room but within hearing and parties to the transaction, the next day they went again and received a Memo. of certain orders which Letchmajee told them to beg the Collector to examine, the request was made and, upon that examination, orders were issued to make over the village to the Zemindar and to pay Rupees 1,060 the result of last year's produce, up to that time kept in deposit in the Berhampore Tahsildar's hands. Out of that 1,060 Rupees the Rajah ordered 700 to be paid to the Vakeel to complete the 1,500 Rupees, 60 Rupees for their own expenses and 300 Rupees to be sent to himself. The 700 Rupees was paid at Letchmajee's house as before in the presence of the same persons. On this occasion the Vakeel asked for a list of the men to whom the money had been paid and Letchmajee accordingly dictated to him while he wrote; that if he were to see the list he could say exactly who were present.

9. This list the Vakeel informed Captain Smith was at Berhampore in his box, and bore the signature of himself and the barber, that if permitted he would send his brother for it, himself and the barber remaining under charge of Peons until its arrival; it was sent for and delivered to Captain Smith; a translation of this list is attached.

10. The statement of the Vakeel confirms that of the barber, the statements of two of the Rajah's Peons have been taken, one of them fully confirms the account of the transaction at Chutterpore, the others, partially, that at Chicacole, some other corroborative evidence on minor points has also been recorded.

11. It will be seen from the above that the leading parties to the transaction at Chutterpore are already under suspension, they have all been sent to Russelcondah with Captain Smith whom I found on my arrival conducting the enquiry and whom I have therefore requested to continue to do so. It will also appear that the transaction at Chicacole having taken place many months before the extraction and interpolation of the Records, the parties to it, are as far as can be now determined, only chargeable under the Revenue Regulation.

12. I am now most anxious to learn the wishes of Government regarding the farther prosecution of the case. To suspend every one named in the list, the course advocated by Captain Smith, would so cripple the establishment that the current business of the office would be much retarded, and, situated as I am, merely in charge of the District until the orders of Government are received, uncertain from day to-day whether I may not be *immediately* relieved by some one

appointed to act for Mr. Lushington, I hesitate to adopt so extreme a course without farther instructions, more especially taking into consideration the nature of the evidence above rendered.

13. For it must be borne in mind that the men who now give information were originally defendants in the case and leading participators in the crime, and for long denied all knowledge of it, that the Zemindar himself denied all cognizance of the transaction repeatedly before the late Acting Collector and the Right Honorable the Governor himself.

14. Again, on the other hand it cannot be denied that until their characters are cleared, none of these men can be fairly trusted and a searching investigation must be instituted.

15. I have already taken steps to remove the most prominent men from the conduct of duties involving any great trust and shall continue to make such arrangements as may occur to me as best suited to protect the public interests; I have summoned the Sub-Sheristadar Canta Row and his establishment from Chicacole and shall place the department under the supervision of the Head Sheristadar Venkat Row, whose name has bean mentioned favorably in connection with the enquiry by Mr. Knox, and whose integrity is most highly spoken of on all hands.

16. I have purposely abstained from any lengthened details and have endeavoured to condense the report as much as possible, but with the whole duties of the District to attend to, my time is limited, and I trust any prolixity may be overlooked.

17. In conclusion, I solicit the early instructions of Government for my guidance and trust that a favorable view of my conduct in the affair will be taken, and that the difficulties of my situation may not be forgotten; precluded as I have been from asking *any* advice from Mr. Lushington by the state of extreme debility in which I found him.

18. Involving proceedings of a criminal nature as well as of Revenue delinquency as this case does, I have taken the liberty of addressing the Government direct instead of through the Board of Revenue.

LIST.

1	To	Palamanda Bheemarow, Head Revenue Moonshee...	Rs.	300
2	,,	Lingum Letchmajee, Revenue Translator...	,,	300
3	,,	Banroo Soobarow, Deputy Revenue Moonshee	,,	300
4	,,	Ayagara Shenkariah, Asst. do. do.	,,	100
5	,,	Tadapilly Seevaramiah, Head Translator...	,,	50
6	,,	Butchoo Nursmihasawmy, Civil 2nd Goomastah	,,	20
7	,,	Goondoomulla Venkatramdoss, Civil Head Goomastah...	,,	50
8	,,	Mungoo Termulrow, Criminal Assistant Javabniviss	,,	50
9	,,	Nyapaty Ramachendra Row, Civil 3rd Goomastah...	,,	30
10	,,	Boorlah Juggiah (Vakeel)...	,,	30
11	,,	Pellalamary Codandaramiah, English Writer...	,,	30
12	,,	Palagoomah Chelmiah, Revenue Deputy Head Goomastah... ...	,,	100
13	,,	Colloor Seevarow, Sherista Goomastah...	,,	25
14	,,	Jemadar...	,,	30
15	,,	Duffadar P. Jugganaikloo...	,,	20
16	,,	Seetaramdoo and other Peons	,,	20
17	,,	Moochee	,,	5
18	,,	Aboor Sooriah (Vakeel)	,,	40
			Rupees...	1,500

AT CHICACOLE.

Cantarow, Sub Sheristadar...	,,	300
Butchoo Ramsawmy, Revenue Moonshee...	,,	140
Jugganatdoss, Oreya Moonshee...	,,	40
English writer, Cavessarapoo Venkatrutnam...	,,	20
		500
	Rupees...	2,000

(Signed) G. THORNHILL,
Principal Asst. Collector, &c., in charge.

Carry

From G. THORNHILL, Esq., Principal Assistant Collector and Agent in charge Ganjam District; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Chutterpore, 10th May 1858.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of yesterday, I have the honor to add some farther remarks on the impolicy of suspending so large a body of public servants before the arrival of the Officer who may be appointed to act for Mr. Lushington.

2. It will I think be highly desirable that all, or almost all, the vacancies which may now occur should be filled up by persons from a distance and unconnected with the District, there will then be some chance of breaking up the parties which now occupy the District and almost set at defiance the efforts of the European Officers to get at the real state of affairs around them.

3. The weight which the Native Officials themselves attach to this party power cannot be better illustrated than by quoting a passage from a petition which I have just received from Lingum Letchmajee the suspended Translator, he writes "perhaps the fact that the public servants are of two parties and that all new comers attach themselves to the one or the other according to adventitious circumstances is unknown to you and to Mr. Lushington. Although the leading members of one of these parties are out of office yet they are not politically dead, their constituents in office are always inspired by them, their machinations assume various shapes when they are leagued against their unfortunate opponents, and if any of their European superiors espouse their cause, their destruction is sealed," &c.

4. Such is the description of these parties by one of themselves, it is as true of one side as the other, and as it would be impossible to carry on the duties of the District, with all the suspected men suspended, without filling up their places, so it would be impossible to fill up their places, on the spot, without strengthening the hands of the opposite party, who if not so corrupt as those now suspected, are still far too influential to hold office in numbers with benefit to the public good, and even if the appointments were but temporary they could not be made without seriously hampering the movements of any Officer desirous of filling the posts from without.

5. With the public service in this state the introduction of one or two strangers is of no good, they are obliged even if naturally well disposed "to attach themselves to one party or the other," and soon become involved in its intrigues.

6. I would at the same time point out the very inadequate salaries attached to many of the leading officers in the Cutcherry, and would very respectfully urge the necessity of a speedy revision of the Moyen Tabitah. How can a Head Revenue Moonshee be honest on 35 Rupees a month, or the Revenue Moonshee in the Principal Assistant's office on 25 Rupees a month? The rates of pay were fixed when the District was proverbial for its cheapness, but now the necessaries of life cost as much here as elsewhere and residence here is looked upon as banishment by the inhabitants of other places.

7. Without some promise of a speedy change in this respect be held out, it will be difficult to induce respectable men who have any prospect, however remote of promotion in more favored Districts to accept office here.

The above letters relate to the case of certain Native public servants in the Ganjam District, charged with corrupt and fraudulent actions in connection with the village of Boodeky in the Moherry Talook.

2. The charges were first investigated by the late Acting Collector Mr. W. Knox, who dismissed one servant and suspended five others. Subsequently Mr. T. D. Lushington dismissed or suspended another. The Assistant Agent Captain Smith with Mr. Lushington's concurrence offered a pardon to the Zemindar of Chinna Kimedy for his share in the transaction on condition of his making a full disclosure himself and inducing his servants to do the same. The Zemindar thereon and his servants have made statements to the effect that the large sums have been expended as bribes to several of the Cutcherry servants. The inquiry was conducted by the Assistant Agent in consequence of the Agent being prevented by illness from undertaking it, and Captain Smith, for what reasons the Government do not understand, has taken all the accused parties with him to Russelcondah.

3. The acts charged are the falsification of the Revenue records, and receipt of bribe which clearly fall under the fourth and first Clauses of offences specified in Section II. Regulation IX. 1822. It does not, however, appear whether it was the intention of Mr. Knox, and after him of Mr. Lushington, to proceed against the servants under that Regulation, or simply to confine themselves to the dismissal of such of them as might appear guilty from the public service. Whichever be the case, the matter is not one with which it is in the province of the Government to deal. If Regulation IX. 1822 is to be resorted to, the course to be followed is clearly laid down in that Regulation. If the parties are to be dismissed, their cases with full explanation should be submitted to the Board of Revenue.

4. Mr. T. J. Knox immediately on his joining the District will complete so much of the inquiry as may yet be unfinished, and will then act in the manner directed in the preceding para.

(True Extract and Copies.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. H. Bayley.

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Carr

No. 797
E. Ho. Cost
10th (18th June
No. 2468

No: 167.

To

J. D. Sim Esquire

Acting Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St: George

Sir,

Para 1.- I have the honor to request that the Board of Revenue will favor me with their Orders on the following case which will serve as a guide in the numerous Cases of a similar nature that Constantly are brought to notice.-

2. One Sunyasee Praharauzcha-ing made a complaint against certain others for having taken possessio of a village called Boodike under a Cowl from the Zemindar he havin rented it from the real Enamdar one Neelambaradoss an enquiry was made. The enquiry terminated in favor of complainant but on the Zemindars being written to

carry out the Order and reinstate him, he replied that the Village was Jerayatee and neither party had any right to it. That it was originally granted by his Grandfather on a reduced Cuttoobady of Rupees 300-„-„ instead of 510 to Vendacrooshna Gosaye his priest after his death it was again held as Jerayetee and then given to his priest by name Gourachendra Gosaye and the Ex Zemindar held it as Jerayetee for a time and then gave it to his priest Neelambaradoss who died 4 years ago and then the Zemindar took possession and for 3 years rented it to Sunyasee praharauze and this year he gave it to Manoo Doloyee and others and that Narrotamdass being no priest can have no right to it tho' the

disciple

disciple of Neelumbaradass—

3. This Narattamadoss of course claims the village as coming to him by descent from his father and grandfather.

4. The accounts of the committ for 16 years Viz from 1195 to 1210 show that the Village was set aside for the support of a Temple in Piggerno and a payment of 120 Rupees Cuttoob was levied in fuslies 1195, 96 and 9 Rupees 100 in 1205 and 1206 and aga 120 in 1207 in the other fuslies the Cuttoobady is not given.

5. In Mr Brown's account the Village is entered as an agrahar on a rent of 120 Rupees.

6. No mention is made o this Village till $\frac{1236}{1827}$ when it was classed in demand collection a balance account signed by — Annapurnatooloo chelimah Ameen o of Moherrpassery with this remar

this Village was for a long time attached to a religious institution for the last three years it has been treated as a Jeroyatee Village and let out for rent" these remarks it must be remembered were furnished by the then Zemindar."

7. Again in the account of Demand Collection and balance for 1241/1832 in the records it is said to have been rented for Rupees 615 to one Hurry Chroosnapany - The next mention of it is in the Goodicut accounts furnished by the Zemindar dated 7th July 1853 in which it is stated to be granted to a religious institution with a Cuttoobady of 261-0-4 it is said to be in the enjoyment of the Rajahs preist, there is also an Ooreya Doombala produced by Marttumdass and dated 2nd February 1844 in which the village is classed as attached to a religious institution

institution this document bears the signature of a Zufty ameen and is in the name of Nelambaradass -

8. The village now yields about 800 Rupees per Annum there is no direct proof that it has ever been in possession of Narottamadass but this is gathered from the evidence taken before the Tahsildar and the admission of Sunyasee Praharaj the renter who took the Village on lease from Nelamba-doss whose disciple Naratamadoss is -

9. It is clear from the above that as the full value of village was deducted from the assets of the estate and only 120 Rupees taken into account when the permanent assessment was made and as it has since been appropriated by the Zemindar at one time as a Jerayatee and at another as a Cuttoobady the Village lapses to Government as having been assessed for public revenue since

the date of the Original grant Vizt. 1776 and that therefore it should be attached by Government under Regulation XXXI of 1802 and a Cuttoobady of Rupees 120 be paid to the Zemindar. For Nelambaradoss is not a relation or descendant of the original grantee and the grant to his ancestors having been made after 1776 was an invalid one and can confer no title on his disciple particularly as the descent of the enam in regular succession from one priest to the next cannot be traced abinitio nor do I see that the Zemindars claim is good as he has not kept the Village for the purpose it was intended when the remission was made at the time of the Permanent assessment.

10. A doubt has however arisen in my mind as to the mode of procedure on which I beg the Boards' opinion for Section VII of the Regulation quoted

in

in para 9 provides that "Persons hol -ing exempted lands under grants of any description shall not be liable after the land revenue may have been permanently assessed on the other lands of the Zillah, to be ejected, except under the decree of a Court of Judicature." Under these circumstances I request that you will be pleased to inform me whether I may resume the Village Summarily or whether it is necessar for me to institute a Civil Suit before taking possession on behalf of Government. In the latter case it will be observed that Pratapagery i under the jurisdiction of the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George and that the Collector being the Agent he cannot properly be both plaintiff and Judge in a case of this Nature. Since writing the above I have foun that the following orders of the former Collectors are on the records with respec to the Village of Bordiki.

11.

11. The first is an order dated the 1st May 1824 issued by Mr. Cazalet to the father of the present Zemindar. It appears from this that there was then a dispute in regard to the possession of this village between the Zemindar and the then claimant Gorachund Mr. Cazalet gave the village to the Zemindar on the ground that it appeared to have been dealt with by the Zemindar according to his pleasure and that it was granted for the remuneration of the services of the Spiritual preceptor of the Zemindar.

12. The second is an Order of Mr. Bannerman issued to the present Zemindar on the 12 July 1842. In this the claim of the Zemindar is totally set and that of the opposite party recognized on the score of the village having been deducted from

the

the assets on which the permanent peshcush was based.

13. The third is dated the 24th November 1843 in this Mr. Bennerman reprimanded the Zemindars for interfering with an exempted village and informs him that if the family of the original grantee may become extinct the village would revert to Government and not to the Zemindar.

14. The fourth is an Order issued to the Zemindar on the 20th November 1844 when Mr. Anstruther was acting Collector of this District. This order is founded on the one issued by Mr. Cazalet and not only fully recognizes the Zemindars title to the village and his option whether to keep it as an exempted land or assess it to the General revenue of his Estate but it also says that Mr. Bannerman's two orders appeared to him to have been

issued without his having seen the first order of Mr. Cazalet.

15. Pending the instructions of the Board of Revenue I have ordered the Village to be left under the Zemindar.

Ganjam District
Collectors Circuit Cutcherry
Berhampore
25th November 1857.

(Signed) W. Knox
Acting Collector

P.S.

Since writing the above I have received the enclosed petition which the writer begs me to send along with this for the consideration of the Board.

(Signed) W. Knox
Ag: Collector.

To
W. Knox Esquire
Acting Collector and Agent
in Ganjam

The humble Petition of

of Narotamadoss Agent of the Gungamata Matum at Poory.

Most humbly Sheweth,

That your humble petitioner having heard that your honor has adjudged to Stree Audecondah Deo the Village of Bodeky belonging to the said Muttom, he (your humble petitioner) has come here to represent the circumstances of the said Village to you I am the religious instructor of four Zemindars and am treated the greatest respect by all the natives. This Village was given to my Mattum before the permanent settlement, when Vensdacroostna Gosanye was Master of it, and ever since that time has been attached to the Mattom -

The records of your office shews this. During the infancy of the present Zemindar of Chinnakimedy he was driven out from his fathers house and protected by Neelambara Doss Gosauye, my predecessor. Chundramany Deo the father of the present Zemindar did not like this and therefore zufted the above-mentioned Village. The Talook was then in disturbance. Chundramany Deo was a very unjust Zemindar, and the Honorable Company then did not enforce the justice as strictly as now. Chundramany Deo might have dealt with the village as he pleased. Ever since Andeconda Deo present Zemindar has become Rajah the village as is shewn by many public records has been under the enjoiment of the Muttom. Neelambaradoss Gosauye died 6 years ago after his death I have been recognized as the Head of the Muttom and all the landed and personal property has been registered in my name in the office of the Poory Collectors.

Collectors. The village of Boodetty also has been under the enjoyment of the Muttom ever since that time. The Zemindar received Cuttoobady until the fusly 1266. and granted receipts to my renter. The Zemindar says that after the death of Neelambara Doss Gosauye he resumed the village my predecessor's death took place 6 years ago in the Goodeent accounts which the Zemindar sent to the Hoozoor. in 1853 in which this village is put down as belonging to my Muttom. If it is true that the village was resumed soon after the death of my predecessor how does it happen that in this account the village is shewn as attached to the Muttom. During the enquiry which was made by the Head of Police of Berhampoor in January of this year it was fully proved that the village was under me. Besides this there is a letter received by the Tahseildar of Moherry from one of the Rajah's Managers in which that individual acknowledges for the Rajah that the above circumstances of the village were true. As Audecunda Deo had received his religious instruction from my predecessor, he had no need to be instructed by me, but his daughters and other relations received religious instructions by me about three years ago. Saulabona in Hautghur Madavapoor in Goomsur Bealungat in Nyaghur were made grants to my Muttam a long time ago - At that time the Agents of the Muttom were also religious instructors to these Zemindars, but subsequently they took other men as their religious instructors, but as the villages had been granted to the Muttam they were not resumed. The circumstances of this village are exactly the same.

same. The regulations declare that a thing enjoyed by one individual however unjustly cannot be taken away from him without regular suit. The village of Boodeky has been regularly enjoyed under my Muttom, and an order passed by a Collector about 30 years ago - according to the then circumstances cannot be made applicable to the present state of the village irrespective of its present enjoyment under my Muttom - With regard to the village of Bramine Noorpadah which the Zemindar claims as a Service Moccasah and which is claimed as a mere gift by the descendants of the grantee Mr Onslow passed a decision adjudging the village to the latter on the score of his present enjoyment. This order your honor has put in force. My case is similar to this as I have been enjoying the village the Zemindar ought to have been referred to the Civil Court for the purpose of establishing his claim. If on the other hand the village is said to have come under the rules of lapses consequent upon the death of Neelambara Doss Gosamye, the village should be left under the representative of the deceased until the final orders of Government are known. It is not just to make over the village to the Zemindar who claims it on an order passed 30 years ago altho' there exist many subsequent orders contrary to it. Even grants of lands made subsequent to the permanent settlement by the Zemindars cannot be resumed by them without regular suit there are orders of the Court of Directors Government and Sudr. Audalut to this effect, if such are the orders with regard to unauthorized

and

and resumable grants they apply with greater force to a case such as of mine, in which the grant was regularly made, and the enjoyment uninterrupted and continuous at least from 1857 January to thirty years backwards. Moreover the orders of a former Collector upon which the village has been made over to the Zemindar were issued about thirty years ago all the orders regarding Enams have been issued subsequent to this time it would be unjust to act upon an order passed by a dependant authority — irrespective of the orders passed by higher authorities. I therefore most humbly beg that you will be pleased to take all the above mentioned circumstances into your favorable consideration and inspect the receipts of Cuttobudy and other documents, some of which have been produced, and some are still with me and then grant me justice, by recalling the order lately passed and placing the village under me at the same time referring the whole circumstances to Government ordering the Zemindar to substantiate his claim in a Civil Court.

For this act of kindness I shall ever pray the almighty God for your long life and happiness.

Chitterpoor
10th November 1857 } (Signed) Narotamadass.

Bd No 4606.

Proceedings thereon. 22d Dec: 1857 - The Board are of opinion that Mr Bannerman's view of the case referred for their instructions is Correct.

2. The Quit rent of the village having alone been included in the assets of the estate the proprietor is entitled to no more and on escheat the village itself reverts to Government subject only to the payment of the Quit rent to the Zemindar.—

3. Whether it should now be considered as an escheat will depend on the entries in the accounts &c.

4. The Board wish to know the Exact terms in which it is described in the Government accounts and also whether any sunnuds or other documentary titles are forthcoming. It should also be stated whether the service - If the grant was made for any is kept up and what is the usage of the District in regard to the succession to grants made for temples without specific mention of any particular person as grantee.

5. The Board will also require information as to the Exact period during which the Zemindars have held possession and in what year the enjoyment of the claimants was first disturbed and when the parties interested complained of their ejectment. The other income of the Temple should also be roughly stated.

(True Copy)
J Stunvell
Acting Sub Secretary

Copd by
Ramabrumhum Raju

Enclosure in Board's
P.M. to the
Acting Chief Secretary
to Government P.D.
dated 23d Sept 1858
No 1162.

No 179

To,
J. D. Sim Esqre,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Fort St George

Sir,

1. In reply to the Board's Proceedings of the 22d December 1857 No 4606 requesting information regarding the entries under which the village of Boodiky is described in the public accounts, the Sunnuds under which it has been held, the other endowments if any which belong to the same mutt and the length of time that the enjoyment of the village has remained in obeyance, I have the honor to forward a Statement shewing the different entries under which the village appears in the public accounts.

2. As regards the other points on which information is sought, I learn that there are no Sunnuds extant in support of the grant. It is however a recognized endowment of the Gungamatha Muttum at Pooree and has been held by the successive Gooroos or heads of the Mutt. As the institution enjoins celebacy, the

succession goes to the nominee who replaces a deceased Gooroo.

3. There are lands belonging to this monastery or Mutt in the Pooree Collectorate valued at 1,500 Rupees annually besides the villages of Sonabono, Donnoigoodialee and Bhorthoonisothrogam and 100 Burnams of land in each of the villages of Jamoona and Codala in the Hautghur Talook together with Madhanapoorum in the Mootah of Bhavaneepoorum and Ramachendrapooram in the Daracole Talook.

4. The present Gooroo has not been in possession since 1856, but there appears no just ground for withholding the village from him any longer and I request the authority of

of the Board for restoring it to him.

Ganjam District
Collector's Office,
Chetterpore, 2d October
1858.

(Signed) G. S. Forbes
Collector.

Statement shewing the different mentions in the public Accounts of the Ganjam Collectorate regarding the village of Boodiki in the Pratapagherry Zemindary-

	Description of the accounts in the record		Full assessment realized by the Zemindar	Boodiky Mokassa Enjoyed as a Mokassa			Names of the Officers who signed the different accounts-	Remarks-
	Name of the accounts	Fusly		Name of the Mokasadar	Gross Value of the village-	Cuttoobady		
As per Circar Head under which the Committee account village is shown-	According to the Committee Book	Average from 1777 to 1784 fuslies-	"	This Village is entered as Mokasah but no name is given-	325 10 3	" " "		
	According to the Book	"	"	This village is entered under the Head of aggraharum &ca but no name is given-	" " "	Shrotreum- 120 " "		
As per — " Permanent account	Do Kham Chittah	Average Kham from 1195 to 1210 Fuslies		Adhecury Madoosoodanadoss of Gungamala Mut @ Stree Poorooshottum under Amarota Money of Stree Ruskaroyswamy Agkaboogy Tonky-	648 12 -	120 - -	Bears no signature-	The Kham Chittahs destroyed in many places but complete as regards this entry-
	As per Kham account from 1214 to 1216 fuslies	1214	"	Jageer of Rauz Gooroo	926 12 -	120 - -	Signed by Kurnam	
		1215	"	Do — Do —	464 12 "	120 " "		
		1216	"	Do — Do —	956 8 -	120 " "		
	As per Kham account from 1216 to 1218 fuslies	1216	"	Rauze Gooroo but no name is given	499 1 -	150 - -	Signed by Kurnam	This and another village called Chakrapoorum are entered in the Kham Chittahs.
		1217	"	Do — Do —	527 11 10	150 - -		
		1218	"	Do — Do —	422 14 -	150 " "		
	Do for fusly	1220	"	Jageer of Rauze Gooroo	405 5 9	100 " "	Signed by Curnum	There is a separate Chittah for this and Chakrapore Villages.
	Do for fusly	1221	"	Do — Do —	91 10 8	120 " "	Signed M. Tummeraaze ameen-	No Chittah is forthcoming but there is Tucktah-
	Do from 1222 to 1224 fuslies	1222	"	Awarna of Juggunnat Swamy	387 " "	150 " "	Signed by Curnum	This and another village called Chukrapoorum are entered in the Kham Chittahs
		1223	"	Do — Do —	374 8 "	150 " "		
		1224	"	Do — Do —	151 1 "	150 " "		
	Do for fusly	1225	"	Rauze Gooroo —	114 10 8	120 " "	Do — Do	There is a separate account for Chacrapore-
	Do Do of Tucktah	1225	"	Jageer of Raj Gooroo -	91 10 8	120 " -	Signed by Malapoodee-tummeraaze ameen-	

3

Boodiky Mokassa

Enjoyed as a Mokassa

Head under which the Village is shewn.	Description of the accounts in the records		Full assessment realized by the Zemindar								
	Name of the accounts	Fusly		Name of the Mokasadar	Value Gross of the Village -			Cuttoobady		Names of the Officers who signed the different accounts -	Remarks.
As per Sufty ameens Kham accounts &ca	Do for fusly 1226 to 1228	1226	"	This village is entered as Mokassa but no name is given	471	3	6	240	" "	Signed by Kurnam and the Sucktah contains the signature of the Ameen Parav=Koorem Venkatrau but no Cuttoobadee is entered in it.	
		1227	"		407	9	1	240	" "		
		1228	"		496	12	"	240	" "		
	Do a separate account for fusly	1226	"	Goorachund Goosayee	503	7	7	270	" "	Do by Curnum and ameen Peddersoo Ha=woomun mah -	
	Do for fusly	1227	"	Do Do	468	3	"	240	" "	Do by Curnam & ameen Ponna=mamiah -	There is a remark to the effect it is under the enjoyment of Razoo Gooroo Goorachund Goosayee -
	Do for fusly	1229	"	Rauze Gooroo but no name is given - - - -	677	13	8	300	" "	Do by Curnum & Ameen I. Lutchmanara=sima Row	
	Do Do	1231	"	Do but no name is given -	456	13	10	200	" "	Do by Curnum and ameen G. Juggana=darow -	
	Do Do	1232	"	This village is entered under the Head of aggraharum &ca	334	2	11	"	" "	Do by ameen M. Veeran=mah -	Chittah is not forthcoming but there is a Sucktah -
	Do Do	1233	"	"	327	5	1	"	" "	Do by ameen G. Rungiah -	Chittah is not forthcoming but there is a Sucktah -
	Do Do from 1234 to 1236	1234	679-12-	Jerayaty - - - - - -	"	" "		"	" "	Do by Curnam & ameen C. Jagganadum -	This village is entered in the Kham Chitta among under the Rauze Gooroo in a Cuttoobady Rs 200 Moostager Harikristna Panegrahy -
		1235	706-8-								
		1236	960-								

Copy Ramasamy

Boodiky Mokassa
Enjoyed as a Mokassa

Head under which the village is shewn—	Description of the accounts in the records: Name of the accounts—	Fusly	Full assessment realized by the Zemindar	Name of the Mokasadar	Value Gross of the Village		Cuttoobady		Names of the Officers who signed the different accounts—	Remarks.
	Do for fusly	1239	500	— " —	"	" "	"	" "	Do by Curnam	
	Do for fusly	1240	600	This village is entered under the agraharam head—	"	" "	"	" "	Do by Curnam and Ameen C. Vencatachellum	Moostager Burta-chendroo—
	Do Do	1241	615	— " —	"	" "	"	" "	Do by Ameen A. Soobiah—	Do Heurry Kristna Panagrahy—
As per Mookasa account	According to the Munro account	1226	"	Veneda Kristna Goosayee's Grand son Goorachand Goosaye—	501	4 "	300	" "	A. Chelmiah Ameen —	This Village was granted by Juggennad Deo—
Jammawbundy account	Fusly 1244 1835 the 31st Jany	1244	663-11-"	— " —	"	" "	"	" "	Signed by the Collector Mr Stevenson & Head Sheristadar	This village is entered under Jeroyaty—
Accounts.	Yearly demand Collection account	1253	"	Neelambara adckarsi	"	"	"		Signed by Rachoor Nursia Ameen	
Demand Collection	Do Do	1254	"	Neelambara adakary Collected by sale of produce—	" "	" " " "	250 50	" " " "	Do by C. Toombiah Ameen—	
	Do Do	1255	500	— " —	"	" "	"	" "	Do by Do	This Village is entered under Jerayaty head No 60.
	Do Do	1262	"	Nurlundoss	"	" "	250	" "	Do by Coormiah Ameen—	
As per Yearly—	Do Do	1263	"	Neelamber adckary	"	" "	250	" "	Do by G. Juggunnadum Ameen—	
		1265	"	Narothamadoss — according to the Receipts	"	" "	250	" "	Do	

Ganjam District
Collector's Office,
Chetterpore 2d October 1858

(Signed) G. S. Forbes
Collector—

(True Copy)

J. Hurrell
Ag Sub Secretary

Copy Ramasamy

Enclosures in Board's
Official Memorandum
to the Ag Chief Secretary
to Government R.D dated
23d September 1878 No 1162

No. 106-

Extract from the **Proceedings** of the **Board** of **Revenue**, dated 10th January 1859.

Read letter from the Collector of Ganjam, dated 2nd October 1858, No. 179.

(In Con. 27th December 1858, No. 4675.)

The accounts from Fusly 1195, A. D. 1785-86, to 1210, A. D. 1800-1, on which the permanent settlement was based clearly shew that the village of Bodeky was originally granted for the support of Gungamatha Muttum in Juggernaut subject to a quit-rent of Rupees 120. In these accounts the grant is entered in the name of Adecary Madoo Soodanadas the recognized Agent of that institution. In those of a subsequent period it appears in the names of his successors. The value of the village having been deducted from the assets of the Estate the Zemindar's claim is untenable, and in case of a failure in the succession or other default the village would revert to Government and not to the Zemindar. So long as there is a successor the lapse cannot be viewed as an escheat, for as far as accounts go the village is a Muttum endowment and not a personal grant. Viewing the case in that light the Board, under the provisions of Sec. II and III of Reg. VII of 1817, direct the restoration of the village to Narasimadoss Agent of the Muttum who is apparently the son of Neelambaradoss the last holder.

From Collr. 25th Nov. in Con. 22nd Dec. 1857, p. 3.

From Actg. Collr. 25th Nov. in Con. 22nd Dec. 1857, p. 3.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

To

G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Ganjam.

No. 1

To

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para. 1. I have the honor to report for the information of the Board that I have accepted the resignation of Linguum Letchmasee translator in this office consequent on the part which I am led to conclude he took in the Bordeky case.

2. The 6th, 7th and 8th paras of Mr Thornhill's letter to Government dated 8 May last to which I would request a reference will put the Board in possession of the grounds on which I was led to call on Linguum Letchmasee (and two others whose case will hereafter be reported on) to exculpate themselves from the suspicion which the depositions of the Zemindars Confidential servants throw on them.

3. Translations of these depositions are herewith enclosed together with the defence put in by Linguum Letch-

Lutchmopee and a Memorandum in which I have explained the grounds on which I reject the defence.

4. Two other petitions of Lingum Lutchmopee one to Mr. Thornhill and one to myself are also forwarded in order that the Board may have full means of estimating the justice or otherwise of my conclusion.

I also enclose 2 original letters and a Memorandum addressed by Mr. W. Knox to his brother on the Boodeky case and having special reference to Lingum Lutchmopee ⁖ — ⁖ See particularly the letter marked ?

5. These private letters were left in my hands by Mr. T. J. Knox with the other papers belonging to the case and I have thought myself justified in laying them before the Board as they refer to public matters and contain Mr. Knox's opinion of the translator's character.

6. I have proceeded against this

this man with great reluctance as he is a well educated, intelligent and useful public Servant but my memorandum on the defence to which I beg the Board's attention will explain the grounds on which I go and why I take no steps under Regulation IX of 1822.

I have &ca.

Ganjam District
Collector's Office
Chetterpore
17th November 1858.

(Sigd/ G. S. Forbes
Collector

/True Copy/
A. Church
Ag. Sub Secretary

W. H. Lewlocker
C. Hashenbury.

Enclosure in Board's
Official Memorandum
to the Dy Chief Secretary
to Government P. D.
dated 23rd September 1878
No 1162.

No. 4762.

EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS of the BOARD of REVENUE, dated 24th December 1858.

Read letter from the Collector of Ganjam, dated 17th November 1858, No.— with enclosures, reporting his having accepted the resignation of Lingum Lutchmajee in connection with the Boodeky case.

(In Con. 24th December 1858, No. 5362.)

To Ganjam 26th July 1858. Demi-official not recorded.

The Board have already recorded their opinion that for reasons stated a formal trial under Regulation IX of 1822 of the Public Servants implicated in this case was inexpedient. Preliminary enquiries had been previously made and the facts of the case had been sufficiently elicited to enable the local Authorities to judge how far guilt was to be imputed to the Collector's Servants. On the information thus obtained some of the Servants were dismissed and some suspended. In addition to these Mr. Lushington, the former Collector suspended L. Lutchmajee, regarding whom reference is now made, but Mr. T. Knox, the Acting Collector subsequently restored him to office. Mr. Forbes, the present Collector, in the letter recorded above states that he entertains no doubt of the complicity of this individual and that he has accordingly accepted his resignation.

To Collr. 22d Sept. 1858. Demi-Official not recorded.

2. The Board are of opinion that Mr. Forbes has assigned sufficient reason for the course he has adopted. They have perused with attention L. Lutchmajee's address to the Collector in which he has set forth his defence at great length as well as his Petition to themselves, but they are unable to discover any grounds for calling in question the conclusions which the Collector has formed and which are fully stated in that Officer's Memorandum to L. Lutchmajee. The perusal of these papers has shewn them, that L. Lutchmajee, from the education he has received is capable as observed by the Collector of being a very useful servant to the State and they regret th hat they should be called upon to confirm the Collector's Proceedings in his case. Th able in the state of the Ganjam Cutcherry where falsification of records is stated to b it necessary that the Collector should not retain in employment persons from ounds for withdrawing his confidence.

3. The Board are willing to ther opportunity of proving himself an useful public servant and they yment in another District. But they leave this point to the local Office

)

To

In Con. 10th February 1859, No. 514.

From G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of GANJAM,

dated Berhampore, 1st February 1859, No. 16.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 24th December last No. 4762, approving my disposal of the case of L. Lutchmajee late a Translator in my Office, I have the honor to request the permission of the Board to employ this individual in some inferior post in this District affording no field for intrigue in order that he may continue the work assigned him in connection with the Sourah language which he is employed in reducing to a written language.

No. 722.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th February 1859.

Read letter from the Collector of Ganjam, dated 1st February 1859, No. 16.

(In Con. 10th February 1859, No. 514.)

The Board permit the Collector to re-employ L. Lutchmajee, lately dismissed, in the position, and for the purpose mentioned in the above letter.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Sub Secretary.

To
G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Ganjam.

Judicial

Back no 16-18

21.5.58

Go 665 Judl

21.5.58

Registered No. 168 Strictly private and Confidential

73 88

HONABLE EAST IND COMPANY'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

Messages, (not exceeding 16 words,) can be sent any distance not exceeding 400 Miles, at a charge of 1R
Ditto. . . . . Ditto. . . . . Ditto 800 " " 2 "
Ditto. . . . . Ditto. . . . . Ditto 1,200 " " 3 "
Ditto. . . . . Ditto. . . . . Ditto 1,600 " " 4 "
Ditto. . . No charge made for delivery within half a mile of the office; a charge of 4 annas a mile for distances beyond that.

Message from Chutterpore
May 12 – 1858
From G. Thornhill

To Madras
To Chief Secretary

Number of words 62 Service Prepaid, Repetition Price

Twenty public servants including sub sheristadar accused by Zemeendar and his servants in Gormdy's case to suspend — all would stop work. Their places where vacant ought to be filled by strangers. The presence of an Officer competent to deal with the case much needed. 2 letters on the ~~sub~~ subject sent on 9th and 10th Instant. Instructions requested legal value of evidence doubtful.

Answer – private & confidential
Do not suspend these ser-
servants unless on
strong grounds – and
then not more of them
than is absolutely

[illegible] Parker
Assistant on duty E. T. Office

Electric Telegraph Office
MADRAS.
The 13 of May 1858.

No inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this Paper

N. B—Please enter time of delivery

Despatched

2

128

75

petition in the usual way by post

JP

This had better be considered in Council tomorrow.

A

The difficulty in dealing
with the accusations of the Servants
is great — that they received [illegible]
since there is no proof — the men
who accuse them should [illegible] get it proved
the Governor & whom they have to
ask for the proof — & they do so by
alleging such payments — when it is useless
all we can do is to see that they [illegible]
their duties It appears to me that

the servants who have [illegible]
2 [illegible] to have been [illegible]
2 had an allowing the ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
been visited with the [illegible].
Have been punished & there
ale the most least two weeks
[illegible] the [illegible] for the [illegible]
been ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible], as
set out from [illegible] 5 of the
Thornhill's letter

WH

Memo.

Saturday before this letter came
hand – it was received yesterday
ot a Telegraphic message from
n Thornhill which I affix – with
y answer –

It seemed to me out of the
uestion to proceed coming on Wilson
– Jewd. Thought proper to accuse –
pecially as Mr Thornhill was being
ly so soon to be relieved –

I do not quite understand
f what quality these proceedings
an been taken. – When at Chitter.
[illegible] Mr Tracy told me that he

had intended committing the principal parties to the Criminal Court at Chicacole - but was deter-red by the consideration that the case might possibly break down - from collusion between the accused and the Court Servants - and that its failure would have a bad effect - He therefore meant simply to dis-miss them or to recommend them to the Board of Revenue for dismissal -

The offences appear to me clearly to fall under the first & fourth classes specified in Sect 11. Reg IX. 1822 - punishable therefore by the Collr: or if of a grave complexion as these clearly are committable to the Criminal Court -

One man seems to have been dis-missed by Mr: Knox already -

Capt: Smith I conclude was employed by Mr: Lushington to con-duct the case under his orders - he being himself incapacitated by illness - As Capt: C is not a Revenue Officer he could not act under Reg IX. 1822 - The transactions charged receipt of bribes & interpolation of records occurred at Chutterpore which (I believe) is in the Collectorate under the Agency tracts -

Why Capt: Smith has taken off the

parties to Russel conduct I do not understand —

But whether the case is to be dis-posed of under Reg. IX - 1822 or not it must I conceive to fall under the cognizance of the Board of Revenue not of the Govt — and that even though it be considered a matter connected with the Agency — See the Agency Rules XXVI – ~~VII – XXVIII~~ Rev Bd C.O. Appendix Page 570 —

I do not perceive what is now to be done – but for Mr T Knox or a civilian to complete the inquiry and to take any measures that may be required under the orders of the Bd. of Revenue who might be told to report the result

to get further information —

The Zemindar will of course say any thing to save himself and probably his statements are in the main true — They must however admit of verification by the production of papers — correspondence between himself & his Vakeel — and entries in his accounts — Little is said about this in Mr Thornhill's letter — which however is only a general report.

JP

17/5/58.

Since the above was written I have learnt that the Translator and other servants detained

by Captn Smith at Russelcondah
have petitioned the Sudr
alleging that they are put to
peine dure et forte by the
Asst. Agent — The Judges
have sent a telegraphic
message to the Agent pointing
out to him that if the offence
be merely bribery it is
bailable — if Forgery it is
at his discretion to accept
bail if he pleases —

They have also called
for explanation on the
statements made in the
who might be told to report it to

H

12

0

1

Nil

158

Judicial Department

83

No. 665

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Dated 21st May 1858.—

Read the following letters from the Principal Asst. Collr. and Agent in Ganjam in charge of the District:—

(Here enter 8th & 10th May 1858. No.)

The above letters re[late] to the case of certain native public servants in the Ganjam District, charged with corrupt and fraudulent actions in connection with the village of Boodelly in the Moherry Talook.—

2.— The charges were first investigated by the late Acting Collector Mr. W. Knox who dismissed one servant and suspended five others. Subsequently Mr. J. D. Lushington dismissed or suspended another — The

Agt.

Ass^t. Agent Captain Smith with M^r. Lushington's concurrence offered a pardon to the Zemindar of Chinna Kimedy for his share in the transaction on condition of his making a full disclosure himself and inducing his servants to do the same – The Zemindar thereon and his servants have made statements to the effect that large sums have been expended as bribes to several of the Cutcherry servants – The inquiry was conducted by the Ass^t. Agent in consequence of the Agent being prevented by illness from undertaking it and Captain Smith, for what reasons the Government do not understand, has taken all the accused parties with him to Nersselandah. –

The

146
85

3. The acts charged are the falsification of the Revenue records, and receipt of bribes which clearly fall under the fourth and first clauses of offences specified in Section II Reg: IX. 1823 – It does not however appear whether it was the intention of M^r. Knox, and after him of M^r. Lushington, to proceed against the servants under that regulation – or simply to confine themselves to the dismissal of such of them as might appear guilty from the public service – Whichever be the case, the matter is not one with which it is in the Province of the Government to deal – If Reg: IX. 1822 is to be resorted to the course to be followed is clearly laid

down in that Regulation — If the parties are to be dismissed their cases with full explanation should be submitted to the Board of Revenue. —

4. — Mr. T. J. Knox immediately on his joining the District will complete so much of the inquiry as may yet be unfinished — and will then act in the manner directed in the preceding para. —

JP

Assist. Agent in Ganjam. —

Revenue Depart. with copies of papers. —

Desp^d. 28th [illegible] 11 Copy

H. G. Doll

In Dr to Cons: 25 May

Judicial 1858 Debts

No. 665.

Extract Minis: Cons:

of 21st May 1858.

16 @ 18.

M. G. Doll