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Not to be folded or roughly handled

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

No. 31. Read the following letter from C. W. READE, Esq., Magistrate and Agent to the Governor; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vizagapatam, 25th April 1858, No. 21.

SIR,

Para. 1. I have the honor to report the following circumstances for the information of Government.

2. On the 2nd March, I received an application from the Zemindar of Bobily for a Purwanah or Pass, permitting certain members of his family to proceed on a pilgrimage or visit to Rajahmundry. On the 4th Idem the Pass was granted in the usual form, and further directing that all assistance should be rendered by the Native Authorities on the line of route by which the Zemindar's family were to travel. On the 15th March, a report from the Head of Police reached me marked A accompanying, stating that on the night of the 13th, there had been a demonstration in the town to oppose the approach of the Bobily Zemindar's family, but that no one was identified, though upwards of 1000 persons were said to have assembled themselves, in consequence of this report I suspended the Head of Police, and on the 15th March the newly appointed Head of Police sent me a further report enclosing 2 placards marked B and C which he stated had been discovered posted up in the town of Vizianagrum on the previous night. In reply to these reports I forwarded 3 Proclamations, copy of which marked D is enclosed, offering a reward of 300 Rupees for the discovery and conviction of the author or authors of each of the said placards. I also addressed the Rajah of Vizianagrum on the subject, requesting to know what had passed and drawing his attention to the placards in question. On the 27th the Head of Police reported that on the previous night 2 of my Proclamations had been torn down and over the place of one of them a paper had been posted, a translation of which marked E accompanies, and on the same date I received a letter from the Rajah, expressive of his deep distress and annoyance at what had happened, and desiring that the discovery of the guilty might be left to him, adding that he had issued a Proclamation, offering a reward of 1,000 Rupees for the apprehension of any who had instigated and promoted the movement, or were in any way concerned in the placards.

3. Consequent on matters assuming so serious an aspect, I at once determined to proceed to Vizianagrum in view to making every effort to discover those who had thus dared to set the laws and my authority at open defiance. I addressed to the Rajah the letter, copy of which is marked F. I also had prepared 6 Proclamations similar to those which had been destroyed, and on the morning of the 1st April, I reached Vizianagrum. On my arrival, I was greeted with information from the Head of Police that a third placard more violent and abusive than the previous ones had been found pasted upon the wall of a house in the town on the night of the 28th March, a translation of this placard is marked G. The Head of Police ought not to have lost a moment in forwarding this placard to me, but in explanation of the delay, he states that he had hoped to identify the hand-writing and to obtain information which might afford some clue to the authors of it. For the discovery of the authors of this Proclamation, I at once offered a reward of 1000 Rupees with a conditional pardon to any but the principals. I was also on the same day visited by the Rajah who evinced considerable anxiety and concern at all that was passing. I followed up my letter by closely questioning him as to the persons in his employ, distinguishing those in whom he had confidence and those whom he mistrusted, and he readily furnished me with such a list; the Rajah has also in his service in various subordinate posts as Sepoys and Peons, &c., about 70 other individuals, Natives of Hindostan, but I pass these by as persons of no note or influence while I have no reason to suppose the servants in whom he expressed the utmost confidence to be either traitors to that confidence or otherwise than perfectly loyal to the British Government, I therefore desire to disconnect them altogether with the recent events.

4. The Government will observe that the ostensible cause of this repeated manifestation of bad feeling and determined opposition to my authority has been solely the expected progress of the Bobily family through the Vizianagrum town, the event is alluded to in all the placards and on the first night to oppose such progress was the avowed object of the demonstration.

5. The Government will necessarily be aware of the ancient and bitter feuds existing between the respective families of the two Zemindars of Vizianagrum and Bobily, they are mat-

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ter of history, and while in the minds of the chiefs these feuds may no longer outwardly have existence and both Zemindars may in a measure be sincere in their desire as evinced before me to be reconciled, still this feeling is undoubtedly not generally shared in by their respective followers or clans-men, who there can be no doubt have always been very averse to any amalgamation of interests or of any approach to friendship between their respective chieftains, thus while I fully credit the assurances of the Rajah of Vizianagrum that he is in no way opposed to the passage through his ancestral town, of the family of his hereditary enemy and further that he would aid their passage to the best of his power, I am of opinion that his people think and feel differently, and under the false notion of patriotism they would not hesitate to risk the displeasure of their lord and master as well as incur the penalties of the law rather than submit to what in their ignorance and superstition they are pleased to designate as an insult and indignity to the family of their Zemindar.

6. It was this knowledge that had formerly led me before the present instance to press on the Rajah the necessity for closely watching his people, and I have frequently during the past year of excitement and mistrust roused him to vigilance in regard to them, but all having passed off quietly hitherto, I was prepared to attribute to him a power and influence over his people and followers greater than the test of the present occasion might seem to warrant, for passing events certainly indicate that in the one hereditary feud between his own and the family of Bobily, he is powerless to control the passions of the people, while the latter seem as determined to take matters into their own hands and to carry their point against the expressed wishes of their chief and in defiance of the laws and of local authority.

7. I cannot, however, believe that the inhabitants generally of the town of Vizianagrum would dare to place themselves in such direct antagonism with the powers that be unless influenced and backed by others of more note and consequence, such I know to be the prevailing opinion among all classes, and the consideration induces the inference that some of the Rajah's immediate adherents must be privy to what has passed and have certainly connived at it if they have not actually instigated the late movement; it was with this impression I wrote the letter I did, marked F, and subsequently called upon the Rajah for the particular information with which he so readily furnished me of the principal individuals about him.

8. I had previously been informed that one Chemboosingh an inhabitant of Benares and one Reddy Sunneasy a Brahmin of this part of the country, both in the pay of the Rajah, were concerned in the matter, and as the Rajah did not include them in the list of those in whom he expressed confidence, I mentioned their names to him when he at once disclaimed all responsibility regarding their conduct and gave me a few particulars respecting both, proving that in his own estimation they were persons of doubtful character.

9. Of course all this time I had not been inactive in measures to discover the prime movers in the matter, and I had other reliable sources of information from which I derived much that proved of value. On the 1st April I suddenly seized the Brahmin "Reddy Sunneasy" also one Coladah Appadoo and the Hindostanee man named "Chemboosingh," the latter holds some confidential employ under the Rajah, the two former I sent in at once to Vizagapatam under a military guard, and on the following day "Chemboosingh" and a 4th whom during the night I had caused to be apprehended.

10. His Lordship in Council will be aware that all this occurred just at the period when His Lordship's advent was expected at Vizagapatam, and I was consequently unable at the time to pursue my enquiries further, but after securing those whom I had reason to suspect were the principals in the movement, I made all necessary arrangements to guard against disturbance, and placed a military guard over the Police Cutcherry which is situated in the centre of the town. I left Vizianagrum on Saturday the 2nd to meet the Governor at Vizagapatam who was expected there the following day.

11. During the ensuing week nothing of note occurred, one placard however marked H was found stuck up on a house in the town, abusive rather of the Rajah than of the authorities, and declaring that His Highness was playing false, outwardly pretending to co-operate with me in the course I was adopting, but in reality aiding and abetting those who were acting in secret hostility to my authority, I believe the allegations made in this placard affecting the Rajah to be entirely false and malicious and by many the placard is thought to be the work of the Bobily

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people, but as all was quiet in the town and no further disturbance apprehended, I merely employed the interval in arranging for the advent of the Zemindar's son. I fixed the 22nd Instant at 6 A. M. as the date and hour he was to pass through with his retinue and on the morning of the 18th I drew up the accompanying Proclamation marked I, a translation of which into Telugoo was duly posted all over the town, giving the inhabitants by invitation the opportunity, if they desired it, of coming forward and openly stating any objections they might have to offer, meanwhile I received an anonymous address purporting to be signed by all the people of Vizianagrum, a translation of which will also be found among the accompanying papers marked J. This paper is couched in different language, and is altogether of a very different character to any of its predecessors, at the same time it clearly betrays the very strong feeling existing on the point contended for, and while it professes obedience to the orders of the authorities in the matter, the dislike of the parties to those orders is not attempted to be concealed.

12. I took the precaution of communicating with the Bobily Zemindar requiring him to instruct his people on no account whatever to resent or resist any obstruction by word or deed that might be offered by any concealed or other persons while the procession was passing through the streets, this was in reference to the expressed fears of the Zemindar that stones might be thrown or other insults be offered to his family, but from which I undertook to guarantee him provided his own people did not take the law into their own hands by acting on the defensive.

13. Provision was also made for furnishing supplies to the Bobily people and bazaars were temporarily established at their encamping ground outside the town.

14. The threatening attitude assumed by persons unknown and the repeated threats personally addressed to myself necessitated more than ordinary precautions in order to ensure with certainty the safe conduct of the party, and however sanguine I might myself have felt as to the result, I did not consider it right to ignore military assistance without which it would have been impossible to calculate on the consequence. I therefore called upon the Commanding Officer of the 31st Regiment L. I., at Vizianagrum, to be under arms with 400 men on the morning of Thursday the 22nd, at 6 A. M., the hour and date appointed for the passage of the procession, and these Companies were accordingly stationed at different intervals in the street through which the procession passed, while the Police and the Rajah's people occupied other posts between the Military, and were so placed to watch events and to repress any attempt at opposition or disturbance.

15. I had previously strictly required that the procession should not enter the town later than 6, and true to time they appeared precisely at that hour, and by 7 A. M., had completed the passage of the street and had passed the Rajah's Fort, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour subsequently, they were encamped according to arrangement, upwards of 2 miles beyond the precincts of the town, and in the evening they had proceeded 8 miles further on their way.

16. Thus has ended in perfect quiet and order this long looked for event, an event which however trifling it may seem to European eyes, is viewed, I believe, of very vast importance by every one in the Zemindary both of Vizianagrum and Bobily, and that the local authorities and Government have also hitherto so viewed it, is shewn by the fact that this procession had heretofore been prohibited for fear of bloodshed and of a general riot.

17. The principle involved appears to me an obvious one, and it was this principle which I have contended for and have happily been able successfully to carry out. The Town of Vizianagrum is an open public thoroughfare, and the error of allowing a family feud between two neighbouring landholders to interfere with the liberties and rights of each other and their respective dependents, both being subjects of the same Sovereign power admits, I think, of no question, this principle had till now been conceded to a false policy as, I conceive, which at the present day, could find neither sympathy nor support, and I have reason to know that my explanation on this point to the Rajah as well as to his head men was eventually fully comprehended, with persons of their education and birth, of course, reason had its due weight while the machinations of the ignorant and superstitious could only be met by those measures of repression and precaution which it devolved on me to adopt in furtherance of the public peace, and I trust the Government will approve of the policy I have pursued and of the way I have enforced it. I believe that the event of the 22nd will lay the foundation of a new era in the history of the two

Zemindaries, this is the general impression, and in my belief it has already paved the way for that reconciliation and better state of things which it is so desirable should subsist between the two most influential and wealthy Zemindars in the district.

18. I enclose for the information of Government, copies of two letters addressed by me to the Rajah of Vizianagrum and to the Rajah of Bobili, on the denouncement of the affair, also the Vizianagrum Rajah's reply which to me is in every way satisfactory, for there is little doubt that the Rajah's feelings had been greatly worked upon by many about him, and his letter argues that he resisted those influences in deference to the counsel and advice which throughout he so willingly received from me.

19. In conclusion, I would solicit of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the expression of His Lordship's gratification and sense at the valuable and active co-operation rendered by the Rajah of Vizianagrum, in aid of my authority, in connection with this unpleasant affair.

A.

To C. W. READE, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.

Arzee addressed by B. Seviah, Head of Police of Vizianagrum.

Yester-evening having heard that several people, both young and old, who are of no note or renown, had thronged together in great masses with bamboo sticks in their hands, and were strolling about the streets of the town, Suntapetta, Hookoompetta, and other places of Vizianagrum, I deputed my Duffadar and some peons to Hookoompetta and thereabouts, while I myself with some peons proceeded along the town, with a view to ascertain the truth of the report. On enquiry, the crowd seemed to comprise people of insignificant characters. On being questioned as to what their object was in moving about in that manner, some answered that they do so to enjoy the breeze, and others said, "what do you care about us?" But all this while they held themselves aloof from me so as to prevent my recognising them, and then dispersed in different directions. Afterwards about 9 or 10 o'clock in the night, a large body of men, young and old, gathered together, and some being in front of the Fort gate, and others before the house of Dautooloory people, continued to utter wild cries, accompanied with clappings of hands. When I went and asked them what all that meant, they made use of contemptuous language towards me, (but always kept themselves at a distance from me as I proceeded along,) and said "we are the Mahanad people, it is said that Bobilli people would come, we are come to see them, what do you care about us, you had better be off straight." Thus they made an idle speech. At the same time when His Highness the Maharajah sent a party of Sebundies and tried to quiet them, they (the crowd) gave the same answers and used disrespectful language, consequently it was not possible for the Sebundies either, to disperse them. Whereupon as it was quite a late hour in the night, and tctally dark, and as there was a great number of people convened, I feared that if I had recourse to violent measures, it would give rise to great confusion, and therefore I told them calmly that no body would pass by that road, and that it was not proper that they should create such disturbance. For some time they disregarded me, but afterwards the crowds dispersed and departed in different directions. That night I caused the Tanah peons and others to patrol carefully, and made every other arrangement I could. However, the said people committed no other disturbance than what has been stated above. It is not known who those people are. I suspect that some wicked people caused all this row, thinking that Bobilli people would pass by that road. The number of the said crowd exceeds hundreds, and it was not at all in the power not only of my establishment, but of the Maharajah also to subdue the riot in question, consequently I report the circumstances for your information. Since 10 o'clock last night, the crowds have not as yet shewn their appearance. I shall continue to send an immediate report of every circumstance that might transpire hereafter. I beg leave to represent that Mr. Morris arrived here last night and I proceeded to his quarters this morning to report the said circumstances, but it being Sunday, I could not see him. I believe if that gentleman were to remain here until the disturbance subsides, his presence would tend to overawe the inhabitants. I beg you will be pleased to bestow a thought on this head.

(Signed) B. SEVIAH,
Head of Police.

Vizianagrum, 14th March 1858.

B.
PROCLAMATION.

If any body were to open this, we shall cause one hundred strokes with a slipper to be given him.

As the Bobili people will set out on the 2nd and come over here on the 5th of this (Telugu) month, the Mahanad of the Vizianagrum Samustanum, who are the possessors of all good qualities and renown, do hereby inform the public as follows:—

Let us the people of the four castes, which compose the "Mahanad," be prepared for the time when the Bobili Zemindar arrives, to assault him with slippers, stones, and clubs; and thus reflect glory on our ancestors. Be it known that failing to do this is equivalent to killing and eating a cow at Benares. Besides, we have heard that this fellow of a Police who has been receiving a bribe, and others, viz., Rayapareddy Narraidoo, Lunka Chintakayah and Caripay Mackajee, have been using abusive language against us the "Mahanad." They are inhabitants of our country, and yet if they do so, it is just like devouring their own children. They are as yet ignorant of the power of the "Mahanad," and if they continue to do as they have, we shall make it known to them. It is a glory to all those who at all times pay implicit obedience to the mandates of the "Mahanad," but should any prove disobedient, we shall either clandestinely or publicly shew him the way to the regions of Yamoodoo, (god of death).

Cutcherry of the Mahanad.

C.
PROCLAMATION.

Whoever takes this out will be as guilty as if he had violated the chasity of his own mother.

As the Bobili people will set out on the 2nd and come over on the 5th of this (Telugu) month, all people should be prepared for that time and assault them with slippers and stones. We shall cause a reward of 116 Rupees to be given to those who do so, whoever does not join the "Mahanad," will not only be considered as guilty as if he had violated the chasity of his own mother, but this slipper shall be his reward. Besides, the "Mahanad" will first of all punish such a person. It is understood that Vizianamrauze (the Rajah) will give his Hindoostanee people to assist the Bobili people, therefore the Hindoostanee people should be first thrashed. It seems that this Police and his followers, Rayapareddy, Narraidoo, Lunka Chintakayah, and Carepay Muckajee have been using abusive language against the "Mahanad." We have been given to understand that they have received a bribe from the Bobili people, therefore if they should prove hostile to us, they shall suffer first. They should know that if they actuated by patriotism, should join the Mahanad, they shall live some time longer.

Office of the Mahanad of the Vizianagrum Samastanum.

(Signed) "MAHANAD."

D.
PROCLAMATION.

The Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, in the District of Vizianagrum, does hereby notify for general information, that,

The Head of Police of Vizianagrum has submitted to the Hoozoor, two placards which were posted at Vizianagrum, with a view to incite the inhabitants towards molesting the son of the Bobili Zemindar, when he passes through the town, and as the publication of such placards can only tend to disturb the peace of the country, the authors of those papers are deserving of punishment. Consequently it is resolved that a reward of Rs. 300 for each placard shall be bestowed on any parties who apprehend or give information as may lead to the conviction of the authors of the said two placards.

Office of the Agent to the Governor, Vizaga- }
patam, 20th March 1858.

(Signed) C. W. READE,
Agent to the Governor.

E.
PLACARD.

Be the wife of him who reads this, polluted by the Circar's elephant called Himmutgajum, and the wife of him who after reading tears this, be polluted by the Mahanad people. May the

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same fate attend those who read this, as also the wives of those who would not read this. This is in return to the Proclamation issued by the Company.

Written by Madamabully Vijaramdoo.

F.

MY DEAR RAJAH,

It seems to me that matters are assuming a serious aspect in Vizianagrum. My proclamations, 2 of them at least, have been displaced and over them a paper containing insolent and offensive matter has been posted. It seems to me that in the late demonstration, the ringleaders must be known to some of your people. Their pretended ignorance is mere pretence. They profess (I mean the people) to have made the demonstration out of feelings of loyalty towards you as their chief, they thus to the public mind identify you with the part they have taken and although it may be quite true as I well know it to be, that your sympathies and feelings are all the other way, still while it is so, it has a strange appearance that none of your people are able to point out any who took part in the recent movement. It is clear to me that this must be all nonsense, and it is of great importance that the spirit of opposition which still prevails should be put down with a strong arm, and that the inhabitants of Vizianagrum be at once taught a severe lesson, and that they will not be allowed to over-ride the law or to violate the orders of authority with impunity, you have asked me to leave matters to you and you have expressed yourself able to cope with the difficulty and to discover the guilty, and fully believing your assurances I am quite willing for your own credit's sake that those concerned should be brought to justice by your means. I admit it would look better and afford incontestable proof that you would shield no one who dared to set at defiance your own avowed wishes and the express orders of the Magistrate; matters have now assumed a different aspect altogether, and the plot it may be supposed thickens in place of lessens. by so outrageous an act as the destruction of my proclamations within a few hours of their being posted, and the substituting an offensive and violent placard. I have therefore resolved to come out to Vizianagrum and settle the matter and come to some understanding with the people of the town. I am prepared to take any responsibility and to visit with instant and the severest penalties even with death, any who dare to persist in open resistance of my authority and endeavours to preserve the public peace. Your course in my judgment is to remove at once some of your principal men, unless within 24 hours the names of the ringleaders in the original emeute and subsequently are given up. You must be firm as your name with the Government is of more consequence to you than the ephemeral praise or applause of your dependants who have not evidently their master's welfare at heart in taking part, or in conniving at proceedings so detrimental and injurious to his best interests. I have as you know removed the Head of Police and I rely on your co-operating with me by removing as just now suggested, those of your dependants whom from their acquaintance with the towns-people and with their feelings, must know where and with whom in particular the late affair had its origin. I shall again put up proclamations and will you kindly post 2 pairs of horses for me, one at Chittivulsah and one half-way between it and Vizianagrum for Thursday morning when I shall be over early, by 9 at latest, I hope as there is a moon. I shall treat the delinquents as political offenders and be very summary in my trial and sentence of them under my special powers as Commissioner. I write this in some haste and shall hope to see you. Please have the Cutcherry ready for me, I will live there altogether during the day or two I may remain. I will bring one servant that is all I shall require. I feel it a duty at once to put a stop to the state of feeling manifested and apparently existing in minds of many in the town, and my presence may have this effect.

Waltair, 29th March 1858.

Believe me, as ever,

Yours sincere friend,

(Signed) CHARLES W. READE,
Agent to the Governor.

G.

Translation of a placard found stuck upon the wall of a house at Santapetta, in Vizianagrum, on the night of the 28th March 1858, in a feigned hand-writing.

Proclamation of the "Mahanad." All peoples should understand this! Happy be our friends and we hereby order our enemies.

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It is come to the notice of the Mahanad that some casteless jackasses of Police peons are saying that they would lay hold of any body and give evidence against them. If they do so, we will cut his throat as well as his private parts and put them in his mouth, and also urine in it. In failure of this, our mustachios are like the hair on the private parts of his wife. Moreover we shall burn the house of the person who gives evidence against us within eight days after his doing so. Again if we fail in this, we should be considered as if we had committed incest with our own mothers. One of us may be put in confinement, but (here a very indecent expression occurs) they cannot confine us all. Know this well, we are ready to sacrifice our lives. You will see our power hereafter. You may praise us when we at any opportunity shoot *Reade* who is assisting in this affair with a matchlock through and through his arm pits. It is the like of him only that we aim at, but why in the mean time should the poor asses of Peons, Duffadars, and this Police trouble themselves. Do not so. If we don't act as we have stated, what are our honor and lives for than being placed in our private parts. We will not let *Reade* go back to Europe with the bribe money he has taken from the Bobbili fellow. If the Police prove impudent, this pike will lead him to his grave.

H.

PROCLAMATION.

1. Some of our Mahanad people gave in to the attempt made by the Maharajah to prevent the Bobbili people from passing by the Fort gate at Vizianagrum, by this much trouble and dishonor will not fail to follow.

2. The Maharajah agreed before the Agent's Court, to the Bobbili people passing by the said road, but some of the "Mahanad" having acted in opposition to this, the Maharajah has yielded to the "Mahanad" in private, there is nothing more dishonorable than this.

3. It is honorable for the great to face their enemies in public. We cannot admit the Maharajah making concessions with the Bobbili people in public, and preparing himself to conspire against it in private. The Bobbili people will not flinch to create quarrels, and if they bring complaints, the Maharajah does not hold himself ready to defend them, nor do we believe that any of the Mahanad people can publicly avow opposition or stand the trouble and expence attending thereto.

4. There is nothing more despicable than the Maharauze attempting to gain victory over the Bobbili people through the "Mahanad," and the Mahanad placing reliance on his words. The late Pedda Vizeram Maharauze obtained the assistance of the French and openly made war with and gained victory over the Bobbili people. There is no limit either to that honor or to the inconsiderateness of the present Rajah.

5. We asked one of the influential people attending on the Maharajah whether the Maharajah will grant us a document in private, holding himself responsible to undergo the trouble and expence if the Bobbili people were to bring suits against us, but he answered that the Maharajah will be displeased if a document be sought for. Therefore oh! ye Mahanad people, make not any attempt unless the document is granted. If you do, you will reap the fruit thereof.

6. The dunkah and other honorary distinctions belong to the Zemindars and to none else. There is no Mahanad in our country, but in fact relying on the words of the Maharajah, we are acting as if there is a Mahanad. We fear how matters might turn out when the authorities make enquiries, therefore securing a document is indispensably requisite.

7. It is understood the Bobbili people have been making enquiries as to who the conspirators are in the present case. In a case where several are the conspirators, if the Bobbili people were to make only a few of them defendants, those few will suffer while the rest are secure. Therefore upon every consideration it is not proper that we should let go the Maharajah.

I.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has become known to the Governor's Agent that many persons, inhabitants of Vizianagrum and the neighbourhood, are opposed to any member of the family of the Zemindar of Bobily passing through this town, the ostensible causes put forth being a denial so to pass, and further that in previous occasions Government have interfered to prevent their passage in deference to the wishes of the Vizianagrum people. Both these alleged causes are perfectly fallacious, and exist only in the imaginations of those with whom they have originated.

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The Maharajah of Vizianagrum whose interests in thus acting, these people profess to uphold, disclaims all sympathy with either of the said two causes, as well as with the present movement of the oppositionists. Under his seal and signature he has long since voluntarily acquiesced in the right and he now has informed the Governor's Agent that on his part there is not the remotest objection to any of the Bobily family passing through the Cusbah town of his ancient territory.

Disputes between the families of Vizianagrum and Bobily are of very ancient date, but since the establishment of the British Government, so far as those disputes have interfered with the rights and privileges which both clans equally enjoy under that Government, they have never for one moment been recognized. Both Zemindars are anxious for personal reconciliation and arrangements are in progress to bring about so happy an event. While this is the case, for the dependants and professed adherents of either party to set at defiance the laws, and to oppose the wishes of their chief cannot be tolerated. Such acts can only proceed from the ignorant and mischievously disposed. The Bobily people and the Zemindar's family in particular have as great a right to pass through Vizianagrum as any one else, and any opposition to such right, grounded on the existence of ancient feuds under the circumstances above stated, cannot for a moment be listened to. It has neither the sanction of common sense or reason, but should any person after reading this Proclamation still be unconvinced, or feel a disposition to oppose authority, they are invited at once to appear before the Governor's Agent and state their objections. Meanwhile it is hereby notified for public information, that on Thursday morning the 22nd Instant, certain members of the family of the Bobili Zemindar will pass through the town of Vizianagrum in procession with the consent and approval of the Governor's Agent as well as in perfect concurrence with the wishes of the Maharajah. All persons are therefore warned that any one offering obstruction, passive or active, to any forming part of such procession, will be immediately apprehended and summarily punished with the severest penalties permitted by the laws.

(Signed) CHAS. W. READE,

Agent to the Governor.

Vizianagrum, 18th April 1858.

J.

To Maharajestry, the Governor's Agent of the Vizagapatam Zillah.

Arzee addressed by all the inhabitants of Vizianagrum, who are also blameless people.

Both yourself and the Maharajah have come to the resolution of bringing the Bobily people through Vizianagrum. As your order is obeyed by all, there is no obstruction to your orders taking effect. Though the Bobili people never passed by that road, they made out documents as if there exists such a custom upon which the Circar (Maharajah) conceded to it, but both the Government and the Court of Directors did not give their sanction to the same, because it effects the peace of the people; you also gave a similar order at first. With a view to arouse your anger upon us, the Bobily people sent arzees as well as posted placards as if they were addressed by us, using bad language and threatening you who are a Government Officer. You took it in the light that unless this opposition to authority is effectually checked in its beginning, it will turn out into a mutiny, and you are accordingly taking much trouble on that account, a Mahanad exists in every country and the Government support its privileges. The Bobily people judged that you will not get enraged at us and thus eventually tend to the attainment of their object, unless threatening languages is addressed, and accordingly planned their machination. The Bobily people are not only at enmity with us, but are also at enmity with the people at Palcondah, Saloor, Chicacole and Rajahmundry, consequently they could not stir from their place but remain prisoners within its precincts. Though it may be considered a gracious act to liberate them, still it is a great mistake to get into passion without diving into the origin of the placards as well as to subject several people to trouble through the authority with which you are vested. If you are convinced of the truth of this at a more distant period, you will then be sorry for having done all this, and yet cannot set to rights what is already done. You are dispensing justice to all, so we appeal to yourself for justice. Messrs. John Smith, Gardiner, Arbuthnot, Smollett and Robertson who became acquainted with the character of the Bobily people by the record did not give credit to their representations. All that they represent is always harmful, though it may appear good in the beginning. Of this you will be convinced hereafter. We are harmless people, al-

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

ways looking for the interests of the Government, of yourself and of the Maharajah. We pray that you will find out the authors of the placards, take into consideration the orders of Government and of the Court of Directors and prevent the Bobily people from coming in procession with "Dunkah" to which they are not entitled by mamool. We trust that you will protect the just, as you are in the position of parent to the people, we pray that you will exonerate us from the suspicion in which you hold us, and protect us. We sent this Arzee by tappal, fearing to present it personally.

12th April 1858.

No. 101. Vizagapatam District, Vizianagrum Govt.

Agent's Circuit Office, 20th April 1858.

K.

To Lieutenant Colonel GORDON, 31st Regiment N. L., Vizianagrum.

SIR,

It is arranged that the family of the Zemindar of Bobily pass through the town of Vizianagrum in procession on Thursday morning next the 22nd Instant, at 6 A. M., and as I have reason to expect opposition on the part of certain of the inhabitants which might lead to a general disturbance between the respective parties, I have deemed it necessary to take such measures of precaution as shall at once put an effectual check to any emeute, and in furtherance of this, I have the honor to request that the Regiment under your command or as many as are available for duty may be marched into the town at 5 A. M., on the morning in question, the particular localities where they are to be stationed and all other details connected with the duty expected of them can be arranged between us in the course of to-morrow.

I think not less than 400 men will be required and their arms will of course be loaded ready to act on any emergency.

(Signed) CHAS. W. READE,

Agent to the Governor.

L.

Vizianagrum, 23rd April 1858.

To His Highness the Rajah of Vizianagrum.

SIR,

It gives me pleasure to place on record the satisfaction which I yesterday experienced in the perfect quiet that prevailed during the passage of the Bobili Zemindar's retinue through the town of Vizianagrum.

I was not myself apprehensive of any other result, still after the threats that had been addressed to me personally, and the various placards which had appeared indicating a determination to set at defiance my authority and to oppose the progress of the Bobili procession, it was impossible wholly to divest oneself of the impression that there might possibly be some disturbance.

2. I have throughout separated yourself and your principal Officers from the hostile movement to which I refer, and notwithstanding the endeavours maliciously made to force on my mind the belief, that while outwardly co-operating with me, your feelings were in reality on the other side, the course you have pursued from the evening when the first demonstration was made, up to the passing of the procession, has put so decided a negative on the idea, that I feel it is in main to your valuable aid in the cause of peace, order and common sense, that the event of yesterday passed off as it did, and when making my report to Government on the subject, it will afford me great pleasure to bear this testimony to your hearty co-operation in support of my authority, and without which, I might have been greatly embarrassed in carrying out all my arrangements to preserve the peace of the town, and indeed of the whole of this part of the country at a juncture of no inconsiderable importance.

(Signed) CHARLES W. READE,

Agent to the Governor.

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

M.

To H. H. the Zemindar of Bobbili.

SIR,

I am obliged to you for your kind enquiries after my health. I am now better. I am thankful to say your Vakeel who will deliver this to you, will inform you of your son having passed through the town in perfect quiet and safety. I never contemplated any other result, and the Rajah here is too highminded and too superior to allow such foolish and petty prejudices as may animate his adherents, to operate with him or to feel or manifest the remotest dislike or opposition to any member of your family passing through his hereditary town and territory at any time you may wish. I am very glad it is all over, and in future when you or any of your family come, there will be no occasion for any measures, such as those which I this day have adopted and which I had recourse to, simply because of the threats held out to me as the representative of the Government, and because of the apparent determination on the part of some mischievous and ignorant person to set themselves above the laws and openly to defy my authority. I congratulate you on the success which has attended this day's proceedings, which is as gratifying to the Rajah of Vizianagrum, as it may prove to yourself

Vizianagrum, }
22nd April 1858. }

(Signed) C. W. READE,
Agent to the Governor.

N.

Fort Vizianagrum, 25th April 1858.

To C. W. READE, Esq., Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, &c., &c., &c., Vizagapatam.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 104, of date the 23rd Instant, and to express to yourself the great pleasure its contents have given me. No one can feel more happy than I do that the recent crisis has passed without the smallest attempt at a breach of the public peace. Like yourself, I did not seriously apprehend any grave disturbance, but still the events of the past few weeks were such as to justify a little anxiety on my part, especially as it was apparently the policy of the scoundrels at the bottom of the plot to implicate myself and throw doubt upon my loyalty and good faith.

I feel highly gratified by the terms in which you have been pleased to speak of my co-operation with you and earnest endeavours to preserve the peace, and beg to assure you that it will always be, as it has always been, my aim and my pride to make every effort to secure the welfare of the people of my district and the esteem and approval of the Government. Though you are pleased to ascribe so much of the success of the recent measures, to my co-operation, I cannot omit reminding you that that success was due mainly to yourself, as your own advice and suggestions contributed in a great measure to the value of my co-operation. In this, as in so many other instances, I have to thank you for counsels and advice, having in view the welfare of myself and people; advice, which I shall ever be proud to receive and to adopt.

(Signed) H. H.

H. H. Maha Rajah of Vizianagrum.

(True Copies and Translations.)

(Signed) CHARLES W. READE,

Agent to the Governor.

No. 32.

ORDER THEREON, No. 672; dated 22nd May 1858.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council quite approves the proceedings of the Agent in regard to the passage of the Zemindar of Bobbili through the Town of Vizianagrum, and considers them to have been marked with much firmness and judgment.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is likewise much gratified by the conduct of the Rajah of Vizianagrum on the occasion. Although the Rajah may himself be too enlightened to entertain such narrow prejudices, there can be no doubt that the required concession must have severely tried the feeling of his dependents and retainers. He seems throughout to have acted a highly honorable part and to have behaved with the best faith. The Agent will be pleased to convey to the Rajah these sentiments.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Judicial Department.

N^o. 672

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Dated 22nd May 1858.

*Read the following letter from
the Agent to the Governor of
Fort St. George in Vizagapatam*

Here enter 25th April 1858. No. 21.

*The Right Honorable the
Governor in Council quite
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acted a highly honorable
part and to have behaved
with the best faith. The
Agent will ~~will~~ be pleased
to convey to the Rajah these
sentiments.

J.P.

Copy to the Agent, at
Vizagapatam, *Dispt. 27th*

Chundab. Petha. & Co.
7-10-1858
Barrow

Debit of 10/10/1858
Petha

Chundab. Petha. & Co.
1858. Department.

No. 6/2.

Extract Mins. Cons.

Dated 22 May 1858.

1911