

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	732	Press
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Not to be folded or roughly handled

Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 8th June 1858.

Read the following papers.

No. 33. From J. D. ROBINSON, Esq., Special Commissioner, North Canara ; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated Camp Soopah, 16th May 1858, No. 287.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of 28th Ultimo, I have the honor to enclose for the information * Appendix A. and B. of Government, 2 demi-official letters* to my address from Captain Schneider and Mr. Binny, Head Assistant Magistrate, temporarily employed in these parts, giving an account of the only event of importance which has occurred since I last wrote, and explaining the present posture of affairs on the Soopah frontier.

2. From these letters Government will gather that the Dessayee Sirdars not finding the sympathy and support they expected on the Savanth Warry frontier, have once more returned to their old haunts on the Goa side of the Soopah border, and that an encounter recently took place at a village near the Belgaum frontier between a party of their more immediate adherents, and our troops, in which a Sirdar was killed, and 2 of the gang captured.

3. I record this little occurrence not so much to note the success which attended our operations, although that was considerable, as to call the attention of Government to the fact that the movements of the rebels were in this instance and in contrast to former experiences reported at once by the sole villager to whom they had been communicated and almost as soon as the gang had set foot within the Soopah border.

4. This gang it would appear found their way stealthily across the Beedy talook of the Belgaum district from the neighbourhood of Jambatee and were evidently making with much diffidence, and in doubt of the reception that awaited them from the villagers, a reconnoissance of a part of the country which at an earlier stage of operations had afforded other branches of the Bund cover and provision, and where they calculated probably in finding harbour and renewed support.

5. Betrayed and dispersed under the circumstances related by Mr. Binny, the fugitives will carry back the tale of their discomfiture to their companions on the other side of the border who will learn from this fresh failure that they can no longer with safety rely on the support and good faith of the villagers, and must if they would prolong the struggle confine themselves to the mountain fastnesses and strongholds of the frontier range.

6. The moral effect of this blow both immediate and remote can therefore be scarcely over-estimated.

7. My own impression is that the country is now thoroughly overawed, and can never again relapse into its former state of disorganisation and alarm.

8. The appearance of the monsoon has it is true compelled us to withdraw several of the smaller Military out-posts distributed through the country, and to concentrate our force on the frontier, and at the 3 more inland stations of Jugglebett, Hullial, and Yellapoor, but still I do not anticipate any bad consequence from a measure which in this climate became unavoidable, nor can I learn that any of the villages in the localities so evacuated have taken alarm at being thus left to their own resources.

9. In the mean time severe examples continue to be made under the Commission, and the provisions of Act XXVIII of 1857, are being vigorously carried out. Many notices have already been received and a considerable quantity of fire-arms and other weapons have been voluntarily surrendered both here and on the frontier.

10. This measure has as yet aroused no opposition or symptoms of unpopularity and promises so far as I can now judge to be carried out with tranquillity and success.

11. With a force of some 500 men in the country, resistance under any circumstances was not to have been anticipated and the people themselves however inwardly dissatisfied they may be, must feel that in abstaining to make use of their fire-arms in self-defence and on many occasions openly applying them to offensive purposes, they have brought upon themselves the just distrust of Government and have with good reason been placed within the scope of the Act to which they are required to submit.

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12. I have been favored with a copy of the Extract Minutes of Consultation, under date the 28th April 1858, in which Government profess their readiness on the requisition of the Magistrate to extend Act XXVIII of 1857, to other Talooks of North Canara, but desire first distinct information respecting the boundaries within which it is to be introduced.

13. To my former sentiments I still beg respectfully to adhere and am of opinion that the operation if the Act as at present in force is too confined to meet the purposes for which it has been introduced.

14. It should I consider be at once and while the country is occupied by the Military extended to the Hullial Puishcarree and Yellapoor talook, in both of which disaffection and disorder have in greater or less degree been manifested during this crisis.

15. The Sondah talook likewise has been a source of considerable uneasiness latterly, and in fact ever since the outbreak of the Bengal mutiny.

16. Many of the Potails and influential land-holders along the eastern frontier came under Police observation about this time last year, and were reported to be holding secret meetings and conducting themselves in a manner calculated to awaken considerable doubts respecting their real motives and loyalty.

17. Allied by family ties and the sympathies of clanship to their former chieftain the Sondah Rajah, it seems not unlikely they would take advantage of any opportunity offering a fair chance of success to reassert the seigniorial privileges and consequence they enjoyed under a former regime.

18. The recent visit of the representation of the Sondah family to the eastern frontier of the division may also have its significance, and although productive of no mischievous result as yet indicates the expediency of some such measure of security as the Act provides.

19. My former proposition embraced the Bilghy talook constituting the most southern portion of the Balaghat Division, but in including it my object was rather to lay down clear and intelligible geographical limits than to convey my opinion that any special grounds existed for bringing it under the operation of the Act.

20. When discussing this subject on a former occasion, I suggested that it might be expedient to bring Ankolah the most northern talook of the Payrughit Division within scope of the Act, and I am of opinion that there are considerations connected with its geographical position and the character of the population which call for a more perfect measure of security than the mere registration of Arms would provide.

21. On the propriety of extending the Act to this talook and the above specified portions of my own Division, Mr. Fisher will doubtless be consulted by Government.

22. To enable him in the meantime to make his own comments on my proposition and prepare an early answer to any reference on the subject, I have forwarded to him copy of the present communication.

23. Mr. Ballard has (the Government are aware) taken up his Commission, and Mr. Binny conducts for the time being the routine duties of the Division.

24. Mr. Ballard and myself have our respective establishments and ranges, but the cases are so closely interwoven one with the other and the difficulties of effecting arrests and procuring the attendance of witnesses are so great, owing to the near neighbourhood of the Goa territory that the trials do not progress with the despatch and regularity Government may expect, or we desire.

Appendix E. 25. I am in constant correspondence with the Goa* Government on this subject, but although their professions are cordial and courteous in the extreme, I have derived very little material assistance from them, and have come to the conclusion that we have little to look to from that quarter.

26. In proof how ready and safe an asylum political delinquency finds across the border, I need only point to the fact that the ring-leaders of this insurrection have notwithstanding the liberal rewards offered for their apprehension been able to maintain their position in the Goa territory for many consecutive weeks and to frustrate every exertion that has been made on this side to effect their capture and punishment.

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* Bombay Castle, May 7th 1858. No. 1276. Public Works Department.

27. To-day's post brought me copy of a letter* addressed by the Secretary to the Bombay Government, to that of Madras, urging the early construction of certain roads traversing this part of my division.

28. With the 1st and 3rd of these proposed communications, we have no immediate concern, although we shall be indirect gainers by their completion, but in the 2nd and 4th project we have a near and immediate interest. I had occasion recently when commenting on the distribution of the local and discretionary funds of the district for the current official year, to remark on the necessity of a liberal expenditure on works of this class in this neighbourhood, and earnestly trust that on the grounds of their Military and political utility the requisite sanction may be given and an executive agency organised for their early commencement and speedy completion.

29. In addition to our share in the 2 small but important projects suggested in Mr. Hart's letter, I would beg to call the earnest attention of Government, to the present state of the 2 branch lines from Hullial to Tinay Ghat and from Hullial to Sidasheghur via Daudally and Nusby Ghat.

30. Both are of the utmost importance as well on Military as commercial considerations, both have been partially traced and opened out, but both are rapidly deteriorating and will in a year or two be little better than the bullock tracks which they were intended to replace.

31. Mr. Fisher will, I am sure, confirm all I have here stated, as he is fully alive to the value of these communications and can advocate their construction from personal observation and a knowledge of the requirements of this part of the country.

32. Whilst on this subject I may mention that these 2 roads have already been the topic of correspondence between the Collector of Dharwar and myself in connection with a project of * Appendix C. and D. the Bombay Government, explained in the letters* of which I now beg leave to submit transcripts.

33. Under ordinary circumstances these observations would be foreign to the subject of this communication, but under the present aspect of affairs, Government will, I think, be prepared to allow that they find a natural and legitimate place in my letter.

34. The monsoon has again anticipated its ordinary time of commencement by a full fortnight, but finds us in a fair state of preparation.

35. The Madras Troops have moved into their winter quarters and have relieved the Bombay Field Force on the frontier.

36. The Cantonments are reported complete and provisions abundant, so that I am sanguine that the men will continue in their present good health, and spirits and find things as comfortable as it has been my earnest wish and endeavour to make them.

A.

MY DEAR ROBINSON,

I duly received yours, No. 64, of the 29th Ultimo, and was rejoiced to find you did not require any Detachment for Hullial. The fact is there is such a fuss made by the Head Quarters about having out Detachments at certain places, that I am glad to be rid of the only one you wanted.

When will you send back the 18 men from Kooveshy and Anamode, before long I suppose. What about the Ingolee Detachment, are you agreeable to its being sent in here. I must confess, I should be inclined to keep them on for a while as the place is an important one. The only thing is that they are complaining of sickness, having some 17 men laid up. The weather however promises to mend a little, and I trust that they will be able to hold on. I am going to send a Naigue party in that direction to hunt the Darsing hill again. But, I am forgetting to tell you, what I have been about, I left this on the 23rd to look about to the northward, a party of rebels having gone there, and after three days found myself with Souter off towards Warree called by an express to say the gang *without* their families had gone there. I had got to within a few miles of their supposed position, 15 miles north of Warree, where I received information of their having doubled back, they found no sympathy, no recruits and what was worse, we got information, they put us on the wrong scent by despatching a few scoundrels to burn down some empty huts in an opposite direction to their own course, and then made off, as hard as they could.

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Are they not knowing rascals, I am now here doing but little. Deepurani will not assist I think, but I have a Goanese Dessay who is willing to come to the front with 100 men, he is at dead enmity with Dipu, and has been brought to the point by a man most anxious to get a free pardon for some of the smaller fish. I mean those Phudnees people. I have promised, that I will do what he wants if he is successful. I have Major Auld's sanction to the carrying out this new scheme, and he has telegraphed to Bombay for Government sanction, I have great hopes of something being done, I think a fellow of the influence and standing in the country such as my friend possesses will have a great chance. He has much to gain. I don't mention names just yet, but will let you know all about the matter when it ripens. I suspect, I shall have to go to Goa to make the necessary arrangements with the Governor, but for this I will wait for an answer from Bombay by Telegram which will come in a day or two. I hope you are getting on in the Judicial Department, I am now a Commissioner for all parts.

Your sincerely,

(Signed) F. SCHNEIDER.

Camp Soopah, 13th May 1858.

B.

MY DEAR ROBINSON,

As requested, I give you the account of the dour of the 8th as follows: I arrived at Jugglebett from Tinay on horse-back about 11½ A. M., on the 8th. Ballard having preceded me by a short time. I found Leggatt, Cox, Caulfield and Bird of the 35th, and Ballard preparing for a dour after a party of the Bund said to be about 4½ miles distant from Jugglebett. The first information given was that of a man of Koombaly village who had come in reporting that a younger brother of his had been seized before day light that morning by the Bund, and taken away into the jungle surrounding the village. The younger brother shortly afterwards appeared, and said that he had been seized and ordered by a gang of 10 or 12 to shew them a convenient spot in the jungle where they could cook and hide, and had been questioned by them as to the disposition, number, and movements of the Troops at Jugglebett, and that after having shewn them a good place, they allowed him to go. He stated his willingness to take us to the very spot where they were, accordingly a party of 25 rank and file 35th Regiment accompanied by Leggatt, Cox, Caulfield and Bird with Ballard and myself left Jugglebett about 12 P. M., for the spot. The distance turned out to be some 7 or 8 miles, and about 1 mile from the spot we halted to make arrangements for an attack, as the guide gave us to understand that the jungle in which they were was open on all sides, and an open Mydan intervened, it was arranged that the force divided into 3, should form 2 flanking parties, each to proceed and surround the jungle and prevent escape under Cox and Caulfield respectively, whilst the 3rd party under Leggatt and Bird accompanied by Ballard and myself should proceed at once to the spot where the enemy was, and attack them. The guide who was with myself and Ballard shewed great reluctance to proceed when we had entered the jungle and stopped altogether when we came out of an open Koomried hill side, at the bottom of which was a deep dell or nullah overgrown with bamboos on the edge of a jungle covered hill, and had to be forced on. All European portion of the party followed by the Sepoys ran down the open hill as fast as we could; on arrival at the foot of the hill, and on scrambling up the steep bank between the foot of the hill and the nullah, the guide pointed over the bank and made a rapid retreat. I ran up, and in the bed of the nullah saw 2 men through the tangled brake raising from the ground and picking up their guns, one was lying down, and some 2 or 3 others were retreating slowly up the hill in our front. I shouted in Hindoostani "Kone hye" and fired my double gun at a man I could but indistinctly see running off. Ballard who was to my left also fired much about the same time. I ran up the opposite bank and there about 40 yards distant saw 4 or 5 men making off, one of whom I fired at and dropped with my 2nd barrel. Leggatt and Bird who were a little to my right, and had just joined me fired several shots. Leggatt hitting the man I had wounded again. Having only my double gun, and the peon who was carrying a Hivildar's musket for me having fallen a good deal to the rear in our hurried attack, I was unable to follow up the enemy at once, and when I could get a weapon had a very long shot at

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one of the rebels. The wounded man after deliberately aiming and firing at us from the ground scrambled forward some 40 or 50 yards and was shot by a Sepoy in the head whilst under a bush where he had crawled to. They all returned our fire first very warmly, and several shots came into the thicket close to us and threw up the earth in front of us. The man whom I first hit and brought down turned out to be a Sirdar of the gang named Mahepuly Row, formerly a Belgaum frontier Peon of Doodwall, and with him was found a percussion Government musket and pouch filled with cartridges and caps. In the meantime the flanking parties had not been idle, having made 2 prisoners, one of whom was captured after a desperate struggle with a Sepoy who had his musket cut into very deeply by the prisoner's tulwar and was rescued by Caulfield, felling the rebel with his double gun, breaking the same to pieces. The 2nd prisoner had fired one shot through the pugdy of a Sepoy and was in the act of loading I believe, when seized. Ballard wounded a man and Caulfield hit another badly who got away and appears to have been another Sirdar, from the statement of the prisoners who identified the arms found when he fell. 2 others are said to have been hit, 6 muskets, 6 swords, a quantity of ammunition pouches, powder horns, their clothes, cooking vessels found, and 2 belts of the Belgaum frontier Police were found, and this capture must be a severe loss to them. I consider the No. to have been 8 or 10, but the prisoners state they were 18, and that they were a party detached by Humenth Savanth from Jamboty when on his return to Saverday from his dour to the Warree country, and that they had been directed to find out the number and movements of the troops about Jugglebett, that they had left the main body some 12 days previously and had only crossed the frontier from the Belgaum district the night previous to the day they were attacked and had travelled through the jungles from Jamboty.

There were no casualties on our side. One Sepoy alone having his fingers slightly cut but not sufficiently severe to incapacitate him for duty.

Believe me, &c.,

(Signed) E. D. BINNY.

Dharwar, 1st April 1858.

C.

MY DEAR SIR,

The Government of Bombay have appointed a Commission composed of the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, Captain Anderson, the Executive Engineer, Lieutenant Playfair, Dr. Forbes and myself, to report upon the best approaches from the Dharwar districts to the ports of Sedashegur and Goa and the nearest point to us at which the Kalanudy is navigable. The state of the country between Dharwar and the western coast has for the present put a stop to our proceedings, but we mean to carry out the objects of the Commission as soon as the country returns to its former quiet. I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you will have the goodness to let me know when you think the districts under you are sufficiently settled to admit of our proceeding on our expedition, and by your furnishing us with any information you may possess likely to guide us in forming correct judgments.

May I ask for information in regard to all your present and proposed roads and how you think they can best be made to fit on to roads from Dharwar all along our frontier? At present we have roads of sorts leading from Dharwar to Hullial, from Hooblee direct to Yellapoor, from Hooblee to Sirey and Coompta, from Bunkapoor to Mulghi and from Sumshigi to the Sirey high road. I am inclined to think that we ought to have a road opened out directly from Hooblee to Hullial from whence I imagine you have or soon will have good roads leading to Sedashegur, and the nearest navigable point on the Kalanudy. We ought also to have a road from Bunkapoor to cross the Sirey road and join yours leading to Yellapoor, and I dare say you will be able to suggest other roads that should lead from these districts into yours.

Perhaps you will be good enough to instruct the local officers and heads of villages on our route to facilitate our proceedings and inquiries by furnishing us with all the information in their power in regard to the resources of this neighbourhood as respects water, forage, products, capabilities of the country, its commerce and commercial routes.

If you will be good enough to supply me with information in regard to the best lines of

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roads and the impediments to roads, especially between Hullial and Sedasheghur and the Kalanudy, our labors will be much facilitated and lightened.

To J. D. ROBINSON, Esq.

Believe me, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. OGILVY,

D.

Camp Soopah, 18th April 1858.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have your's of the 1st, in which you ask me some questions relative to the communications existing and proposed between your frontier, and the Goa, and North Canara seaboard, I have my hands so full at this moment, and am besides so far separated from my current records, that I am afraid I must ask you to wait for a more leisurely time when I will gladly give you every information in my power, bearing on a subject so material to the welfare and further development of our respective charges. I ask for time with the fewer scruples as the monsoon will overtake us before the state of the country will be sufficiently tranquil to admit of your prosecuting your researches with advantage.

Beginning however from the most northern point, I may tell you that we have

- 1st. A direct road between Hullial and Tinay, only partially constructed and wholly unbridged.
- 2nd. Do. from Hullial to Mullapoor the head of the Kalanudy navigation via Don-dally Patally and the Unshy and Singawary ghat. This not fully traced and wholly unbridged.
- 3rd. Do. from Hullial via Bagawathy and Suttihalla to Yellapoor where it joins the main line from Kirwaty via Arbyle to Tuddry and Coomptah. This likewise unbridged but in fair working order.
- 4th. Do. Main line from Hooblee to Coast via Kirwatty, Yellapoor, Arbyle, &c., with branches from Huragooty to Tuddry and Mierjan Ferry (5 miles from Coompta) respectively. This is bridged throughout, and has this year owing to the closing of the Moondgode, Sircy and Devamany line, been the sole outlet for carts from the cotton growing districts.
- 5th. The Moondgode branch via Sidlagoondy to Yellapoor where it joins the main Arbyle line partially bridged and open to wheel traffic.
- 6th. From Yellapoor to the head of the Kalanudy navigation (southern bank) a new ghat which leaves the Arbyle line near Edagonjee, and finds its way over Kygee to the low country has been partially traced, and is a most important work, in fact this and the Unshy or Singawarry ghat before described are in my opinion the two most desirable projects in the way of communications which we have in North Canara, and would immediately give to Sedasheghur the commercial vitality which it now lacks from its present inaccessibility.
- 7th. The Moondgode and Sircy main line with tributaries from Sumshigi and Bunwassy (these too not bridged but practicable to wheels) branching off at Amrahally, by the Melcoona ghat (unbridged but in excellent order) and leading direct to Coomptah and the Devamany ghat meeting the head of the Tuddry navigation at Kuthgul. This latter ghat now being metalled. The line by Devamany bridged throughout.
- 8th. The Seddapoor and Bilghy road constructed, but not bridged as far as Bilghy, and now continued by a cattle track much frequented down the old Hossu ghat which enters the Melcoona line shortly after passing the river at the foot of that ghat.
- 9th. This road should be connected from Bilghy with the head of the Talagoopa Falls and Mullamanay ghat leading down to old Guersappa, the head of the Shirawathy navigation.
- This road merely projected.
- 10th. Cross line from Sedasheghur to the Falls where it meets the Talagoopah and Mullamanay road. In good order, but unbridged.

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11th and last. The Talagoopah and Mullamanay road, partially bridged and until the stoppage of Public Works order under further construction and improvement. Such is a brief list of our communications wholly and partially completed. Hereafter when I have more leisure, I will gladly answer any further questions you may put to me on this subject.

Of commercial statistics I cannot here speak, as I am separated from my records, and the subject is one of such importance that I should wish to give it closer consideration than I have either the means or time now to do. All these roads intersect a country abounding in natural resources, and with our forest wealth now yearly developing, cannot be too early and too thoroughly improved and multiplied.

Your interest in the welfare and further development of this part of our administration is grave and immediate, and I only wish I had time to enter more fully into particulars in which you have so near a concern. When your next call for statistics comes, I hope I shall be in a position to acquit myself to your better satisfaction.

Public Works may be said to be at a stand still with us since the stoppage order, but we have upwards of 2 lacs I am informed for expenditure next season.

Your's, &c.,

(Signed) J. D. ROBINSON.

To T. OGILVY, Esq., Collector of Dharwar.

E.

No. 288.

Camp Soopah, 17th May 1858.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR GENERAL, PORTUGUESE INDIA.

MOST EXCELLENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,

Adverting to former correspondence and more particularly to my letter of the 21st Ultimo, enclosing list of certain fugitive delinquents in effecting whose apprehension I had then the honor to solicit your co-operation and valuable assistance, I once more take the liberty of transmitting a fresh Nominal Roll modified and arranged with reference to evidence and information subsequently obtained and earnestly request you will do me the favor to promote by every means in your power the identification and capture of the individuals therein named.

Your Excellency will observe that rewards of various amounts are offered for the capture of some 6 or 7 of the more desperate delinquents, but should the amount in some cases appear too small, I am prepared to remunerate any successful service connected with their capture on a more liberal scale.

In the case of Gunabah Shenvy, the reward has been fixed and specially sanctioned by Government, and should in my opinion amply suffice to bring that miscreant to justice.

I am sending with this a party of Police under 2 Duffadars, accompanied by a Shanbogue and Petail, who can identify the majority of the persons named in my list, and who having family and other relations in the Goa territory, should be able to afford your Police much valuable assistance in tracing out and securing these fugitives.

Should any arrests be effected through your kind assistance and under the arrangements now made, and it should appear to Your Excellency that the guard now sent does not suffice for the safe escort of the prisoners, I have the honor to request you will courteously permit a party of your Police or Regulars to accompany them to this place, when with Your Excellency's consent I should be prepared to disburse to them any batta or other allowance which you might think them fairly entitled to.

I regret to inform Your Excellency that the efforts of my Police within your frontier, have been singularly unsuccessful, and of the numerous fugitives against whom warrants have been issued since this Commission began to be held, very few indeed have been arrested.

This observation is not made in any censorious or invidious spirit, for the Police on both sides of the border have, I am fully prepared to allow, peculiar difficulties to contend with, but to exonerate myself from any appearance of excessive importunity or obtrusiveness, and to prove to Your Excellency how greatly I am dependant on your cordial co-operation and active exertions in this matter.

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Thanking you for the courtesy and readiness with which you have hitherto seconded me, and assuring you of my distinguished consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. D. ROBINSON,
Special Commissioner.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) J. D. ROBINSON,
Special Commissioner.

No. 33A. From W. FISHER, Esq., Magistrate of Canara; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St George, dated Mangalore, 27th May 1858, No. 40.

SIR,

Having just received copy of Mr. Robinson's letter of the 16th Instant, (No. 287,) to your address with its accompaniments, I hasten at once to lay before Government my views on the matters therein treated of, all of which are worthy of immediate and earnest attention.

2. From the accompanying transcript of a letter addressed by me to Mr. Robinson, the Government will see that I have only deferred applying for authority to extend the provisions of Act XXVIII of 1857 to other Talooks, until I had the means of judging of the manner in which its provisions were received and executed in Soopah, where the means of compelling obedience were ample, and at hand.

3. Mr. Robinson's statements convince me that the Talooks of Yellapoor and Sondah may now be rendered subject to the Act with safety, and with the promise that the provisions of the Act will be carried out thoroughly and without difficulty.

4. I was not aware that any symptoms of disaffection had been apparent in the Yellapoor Talook, or that any of the Sondah Potails had been found holding secret meetings, but this took place during my absence last year; and as no overt act was committed, and no proceedings were taken against any of the parties, the facts now stated never came to my knowledge, or I should probably have taken more stringent measures regarding the Sondah Rajah, whose sudden visit I by no means liked, and on whose proceedings I have kept a constant watch since he has been in the District.

5. On the question of the limits within which Act XXVIII of 1857 ought to be put in force, I would propose for the present to confine its operation to the Talooks of Yellapoor and Sondah, of which we hold, what I may term, Military possession. This proposition is made on the grounds that the disarming of these Talooks is of more consequence than that of any below the Ghauts, both from their geographical position, and the character of the population; whilst they are held or are within reach, even during the monsoon of a Military force sufficient to overawe them.

6. I think, however, that prudence dictated the course hitherto taken, and that the submission of Soopah, if not its non-exhibition of any feeling hostile to the measures taken, will mark the progress of similar steps both in Yellapoor and Sondah. Where a lead either for good or evil is so readily followed, as is the case in this country, the satisfactory state of things in Soopah with reference to the disarming of the population, is a matter of no small importance. After the monsoon, I shall probably be glad, with the sanction of Government, to avail myself further of the powers which the Act in question will place in my hands.

Marked C. and appended to Mr Robinson's letter to Chief Secretary (No. 287.)

7. I now turn to the letter of the Bombay Government, and the correspondence with the Collector of Dharwar regarding the improvement of our communications between the southern Mahratta country, and the port of Sedashigur.

8. The 2nd and 4th propositions of the Bombay Government are, as Mr. Robinson observes, those with which we have most concern.

9. With one of these projects only, am I personally acquainted, No. 2, and, for the formation of this road from our frontier to Jugglebett our present distribution of local funds provides. The other line I am not acquainted with, but on Mr. Robinson's recommendation I can at once provide money from the same source.

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10. The communications already in progress between Hullial and Mullapoor via the Anshi Ghaut and between Hullial and Tinney, have for the last two years, I think, I may say, remained untouched.

11. On one occasion plans and estimates by Captain Walker were returned as too late for insertion in the Budget. A second year was lost, I have heard, because the plans were not pasted on cloth, but they will all be found in the Chief Engineer's Office. In the full expectation that the importance of these communications had been recognised, and that the Budget of 1856-57 would give us the means of carrying out what had been so happily commenced, I placed Rupees 5000 of the District funds at Captain Walker's disposal in February 1856, in order that we might not lose the season, although existing sanctions had been expended, as the able superintendence of Captain Walker and the energetic working out of his plans by Lieutenant Law would otherwise have been partly thrown away, by the stoppage of supplies, at a stage of proceedings when much of their labour would have been destroyed by the coming monsoon, if the work had not been carried on with vigor. Subsequently non-entry in the Budget, want of Officers, and finally restricted expenditure, all combined not only to stop progress, but to deteriorate the work already done.

12. For the year on which we have now entered, expenditure on the various circuits one of which includes these half opened lines of road, has been cut down to one half of the sanction, but an earnest appeal has been made by Lieutenant Goddard for the full amounts, and has I need hardly say been warmly seconded by me. Now however that circumstances have brought the state of communications in Soopah to the prominent notice of Government, I trust that they will be pleased to make a special case of the particular lines I have mentioned, and with reference to their value as Military communications, sanction the estimates now lying in the Chief Engineer's Office, and direct that the plans originally sent in may be produced, and the works carried on without delay.

D 13. As regards communications between the Dharwar country and the port of Sedashigur, I trust I may here be allowed to say a few words.

14. The roads to Mullapoor from Hullial via the Anshi Ghaut, and from Hoobly and Yellapoor via the Kygah Ghaut, (only a trace at present) will probably prove the best lines that cart traffic can take between the cotton growing districts and the coast. If Sedashigur however is ever to be what nature and position so singularly fit it for, if the cotton of western India is there to find the means of direct conveyance to Europe, the communication with the interior must be something superior to any cart road we can construct, and the means of transit much more rapid than that in use on the best roads in India. The great object is I think to ship the crop of the year, before it is deteriorated by remaining in the country during the monsoon months: and if the construction of a port accessible in all weather is intended, a comprehensive plan for rapid and cheap communication with the interior of the cotton districts, should at the same time have a place in the general scheme for encouraging the growth and export of this valuable fibre, of which the formation of Beiteole harbour is a portion.

15. The Bombay Government having ordered a Commission for the purpose of reporting on this subject, I beg to propose to Government that the District Engineer, and such other Officers as may be deemed most fitted for the task, may be associated with the Bombay Commission, so that if possible a scheme may be evolved, to which the means and energies of both Governments may be applied, and the measures which are so important to the interests of both, be taken into consideration by the Governments of India with the promptitude which the united claims of both Governments, must command.

16 We have already made great mistakes and spent money, if not uselessly, with but partial benefit to the people and the country, because each work stands as it were by itself, and is no part of any general system. Certainly any communications are better than none, and so far we have done well; but we have made roads likely to be shortly superseded by water (rivers) communication, which ought to have had our first consideration, and we have run a line along the coast constantly interrupted by obstacles only to be overcome at an expense which would more than pay for a canal the whole length of the land, if indeed there are not many beyond our skill as well as our means. Impressed with the impropriety and expensiveness of narrow views and partial undertakings, I take this opportunity to advocate on this occasion the greatest deliberation and the most comprehensive plans.

Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 3th June 1858.

17. There are advocates I know both for water communications and for steam, and to one or the other we must no doubt eventually come: and as I think that the peculiar features of the country at the back of Sedashigur and I particularly allude to the banks of the Sedashigur river itself, afford almost as singular natural facilities for communication with the interior as Car-war Head and Beitcole Cove do for the construction of a harbour. I cannot but express a hope that Government will direct, should they see fit to name a Commission, or point out to the Bombay Government, should they not approve of my proposition, that the banks of the black river from Tutteehullah to the point at which it makes its exit through the wall of the ghauts, should be carefully examined with a view to obtaining one long incline for a railway from the table land above the ghauts to the navigable head of the river, or to Beitcole itself, as may be hereafter determined on.

18. All the four great rivers of North Canara, present in their passage over or through the ghauts peculiar characteristics. Each has worn away for ages the edge over which it pours into the plains below the ghauts, until its first abrupt descent to their level takes place some ten or twenty miles from the actual line of ghauts over which the cataract once rolled. Hence from the point at which the falls of these rivers commence, to the wall of the ghauts, their course now runs through a fosse the sides of which rise some 1500 feet above the bed of the stream flowing through it.

19. The main features of all these indentations are similar, but beginning with the Guersoppah river and proceeding northward, it will be found that the falls of each are less high and abrupt than those of its neighbour, until the falls on the Guersoppah river with a clear drop of 900 feet are represented at Futtihullah on the black river by a very broken though rapid descent partaking more of the character of a continuation of rapids than of distinct falls.

20. It is from this point, in the immediate vicinity of Hoobly, and the Dharwar cotton fields, that I think the sides of the fosse should be explored, as likely to afford in a course of probably more than 20 miles an incline that will solve the difficulty of establishing direct railway communication between the interior and the coast.

From W. FISHER, Esq., Magistrate of Canara; to J. D. ROBINSON, Esq., Joint Magistrate of Canara, dated Mangalore, 20th May 1858.

SIR,

With reference to extending the provisions of Act XXVIII of 1857 to further portions of North Canara, I have the honor to request that you will report as early as circumstances will admit of your doing so, on the effect produced by putting it in operation in Soopah, where I consider it will be well to see the state of feeling on this subject before we begin to disarm other neighbourhoods, where we are not so well prepared to force immediate compliance, if opposed. I anticipate neither active or passive resistance, but think that we should be prepared for both.

No. 34. ORDER THEREON, No. 732; dated 4th June 1858.

In the above letter, the Magistrate of Canara supports the proposal made by the Joint Magistrate and Special Commissioner Mr. J. D. Robinson, that the provisions of Sections I to VI and XXVI, Act XXVIII 1857, be extended to the Yellapore and Soondah Talooks of his District.

2. On the assurance of the Magistrate and Special Commissioner that these Talooks may now be rendered subject to the Act with safety, that its provisions may there be carried out thoroughly and without difficulty, as the Talooks are held or are within reach even during the monsoon of a Military force sufficient to overawe them, and adverting to the good effect which is stated to have followed the enforcing of these Sections of the Act in the Talook of Soopah, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council authorizes their extension to Yellapore and Soondah. The authorities will act in the matter with great caution, and will be fully prepared for any contingency that may arise.

3. Paras. 7 to 20 will be transferred to the Department Public Works, where they will receive early attention.

Ordered that the following Notification be published in the Fort Saint George Gazette.

(Here enter Notification.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

33-33-1834

Sanction that the
provisions of Section 1
to VI and XXVII Act
XXVIII 1857 (Amended) be
extended to the Malabar
and Cochin Districts
of the District of Canara.

Ady. to Gov. 8th June
June 1858
No 102
Extract from the Minutes
of Government
dated 15th June 1858.

The extension of Act
XXVIII of 1857 to other
Talooks.

Section 1 to VI
of the Act
are in force
throughout the
District.

No 40.

Magistrate's Cutcherry
Mangalore,
27th May 1858.

From

W. Fisher Esq^r

Magistrate of Canara

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

Having just received copy of
Mr. Robinson's letter of the 16th Instant (N^o 287)
to your address with its accompaniments, I hasten
at once to lay before Government my views on the
matters therein treated of, all of which are worthy
of immediate and earnest attention.

2. From the accompanying transcript
of a letter addressed by me to Mr. Robinson, the
Government will see that I have only deferred
applying for authority to extend the provisions
of Act XXVIII of 1857 to other Talooks, until I had
the means of judging of the manner in which
its provisions were received and executed in Sopash,
where the means of compelling obedience were

ample

ample, and at hand.

3. Mr. Robinson's statements convince me that the Talooks of Yellapoor and Soudah may now be rendered subject to the Act with safety, and with the promise that the provisions of the Act will be carried out thoroughly and without difficulty.

4. I was not aware that any symptoms of disaffection had been apparent in the Yellapoor Talook, or that any of the Soudah Pottails had been found holding secret meetings, but this took place during my absence last year, and as no overt act was committed, and no proceedings were taken against any of the parties, the facts now stated never came to my knowledge, or I should probably have taken more stringent measures regarding the Soudah Rajah, whose sudden visit I by no means liked, and on whose proceedings I have kept a constant watch since he has been in the District.

5. On the question of the limits within which Act ~~XXVIII~~ of 1857 ought to be put in force, I would propose for the present to confine its operation to the Talooks of Yellapoor and Soudah,
f

8
Hms.

Mr. Robinson's letter is in circulation -

Sections 1 to VI & VII - Act XXVIII
1857 having been put in force in the Soudah
Talook of North Canara - the rest of the
Act was shortly after its passing put in
force throughout the Indian Presidency -
it is now proposed to extend them to
the Talooks of Yellapoor & Soudah -

It is worthy of note that the late
encounter in the Southern Marathah Country
has been attributed to the ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~area~~ ^{area}.
- ~~same~~ ^{same} taken for searching for arms -

As however it appears that the proposed
provisions of the Act have been carried
out without difficulty in Sootah - as both
the Magistrate and Joint Magistrate
advocate this extension to the two other
Talooks and consider that here
full means at their command for
enforcing it - the application may
perhaps be acceded to - the authorities
being warned to proceed with caution
and to be fully prepared to put down
any opposition.

Cases 7 to 10 and 11 must be referred
for consideration to the Dep. P.W. -

200
We are learning by painful experience
the paramount importance of keeping
or putting in order all communications
valuable in a military or Political
point of view - but I should fear
that nothing could now be done to
the Canara branch or roads until
after the Monsoon -

J.P.

3/6/50.

As the Magistrate & Asst. M.
are impatient in being able to carry out
the act without difficulty - I did not object
calling their attention to the necessity of
caution - as I think the country should be
warned - ^{gradually} ~~to~~ its opportunities of -

Mr. Justice's remarks in para 16 are

my court. money is constantly running away
in consequence of having no ink signed
from before.

W

Sagun in the above.
What is the commission for the
line of land between Dhawar & the
Coast to which Mr Fisher refers? I anticipate
good results from an examination of the
valley of the Kala Studdie ppe

W

C 3 June
R 4 "

Notification.

Fort St George 4th June 1858.

W

The Governor in Council
does hereby extend the provi-
sions of Sections III, IV, V, VI
and XXVI of Act XXVIII of
1854 to the Yellapore and
Saundak Talooks of the Dis-
trict of Canara and he does
hereby direct that within
fifteen days from the pub-
lication of this order, every
person resident within those
limits shall give notice in
writing to the Joint Magis-
trate for the district of
Canara, of any fire arms,
bayonet, sword, spear, spear-
head, or dagger, of any
description whatever, which
shall be in his possession

W

or

Inscribed
4th June 1858

or shall be in his premises
in the possession of his retainers or servants, and
shall surrender the same
to the Joint Magistrate
or apply for a license for
its retention. Such notice
must specify the number
and description of
Arms so possessed, and
also in the case of Arms
possessed by retainers or
servants, the names of
such retainers or servants,
and in what capacities
they are respectively em-
ployed. —

The arrangements
for receiving notices and
granting certificates, under
Sections I, to III of the Act
will be published by the
Joint Magistrate and the
attention of all parties

10.
is called to the penalties
prescribed respectively in
Sections II and I for wil-
ful neglect to give notice,
or for carrying Arms with-
out Certificate. They are
informed that no parties
will be exempted from
a compliance with these
provisions, except those
specified in Section II of
the Act, and to the extent
therein specified. —

Parties resident with-
in the limits of the said
Talooks are in like manner
to give notice of all Arms
of the description above
specified which shall
at any subsequent time
come into their posses-
sion, or into the possession
of any of their retainers
or servants. —

The

The Governor in Council further extends the provisions of Section XXII of the Act to the said Talooks of Yellapore and Soudah in the district of Canara. All parties having in their possession any cannon, howitzer, or mortar, are required to surrender the same, or to apply for a licence to retain possession thereof - and if any person shall manufacture, use or have in his possession any cannon, howitzer or mortar, without such licence, he shall be liable on conviction, to the penalties prescribed by the said Section.

By Order.

H. M.
Chief Secretary.

H. M.

11
Judicial Department
No. 32.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Dated the 4th June 1858.

Read letter from the J. D. Robinson Esq. J. Com.
M. Canara - 16 May 1858.

Read the following
letter from the Magistrate
of Canara.
[Here enter 27th May 58 No. 40]

At
H. M.
Will
In the above letter the Magistrate of Canara supports the proposal made by the Joint Magistrate and Special Commissioner Mr. J. D. Robinson that the provisions of Sec: I to VI and XXVI, Act XXVIII. 1857, be extended to the Yellapore and Soudah Talooks of his District.

2 On the assurance of the Magistrate and Special Commissioner that these Talooks may now be rendered subject to the Act with safety.
that

that its provisions may there
be carried out thoroughly
and without difficulty as
the Talooks are held or are
within reach even during
the monsoon of a military
force sufficient to overawe
them and adverting to the
good effect which is stated to
have followed the enforcing
of these sections of the Act in
the Talook of Loopah, the
Right Honble the Governor
in Council authorized
their extension to Bellapore
and Gondah. The authorities
will act in the matter with
great caution and will be
fully prepared for any con-
tingency that may arise.

3 Paras 7 to 20 will be
transferred to the Deptth
Pub. Works where they will
receive early attention.

Ordered

120
Ordered that the
following notification be
published in the Fort
Saint George Gazette
(then enter notification)

J.P.

Copy to Magistrate of Coimbatore } Disp^d 14th
" Joint Magistrate & Special }
" Commr. of Gth } Disp^d 11th
" P.W. Dept. }
" Notification to the Carillo Press 4/6

J. Palmer

Andrew Patton to Aug.²
J. S. Phelps Aug. 13 y 1858
Paris 204

John W. Love, Sr.
1858

Ms. A. 9. 2. 2.

Street Mond. Jan

24. June 1858.

Sept 1351.
" " 383/59.

33, 43, 53, 63, 73