M.R.O. 1—52,600—18-11-50.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 819	Press Mis.
16-19	
Dated 13 - 6 -	1857

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1a

Lieutenant Governor

Memorandum

From the Agent to the Government of Nicaragua

Received 18th February 1853

The Agent to the Government of Nicaragua submits this memorandum to the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Minister of Her Britannic Majesty to inform His Excellency that he has received instructions from his Government to request that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be delivered to him a passport for the Honorable Mr. Squier, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Nicaragua and his family, and also for the Honorable Mr. Belknap, Secretary of Legation of the United States to the Republic of Nicaragua and his family, as they intend leaving Nicaragua for the United States on the 25th instant.

The undersigned, &c. &c. &c. avails himself of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

Foreign Office, January 24th 1853.

The Right Honorable Mr. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

of the management
of semi-barbarous
Principalities like
that of Jeypoor,
that everything
depends upon the
English Officer
employed and I
am not prepared
to initiate any
changes while
the trade continues
to be ~~the~~ my
Agent at
Vizagapatam

Madras
4 June 59

No part of the Madras
Territory more urgently
demands a thorough Reformation
than Jeypore the under the present imbecile Zemin-
dar - prey to the most
frightful disorder. The
news of establishing Police
Central Station

Practically however, very
little is known of the
police Establishment as
maintained in Jeypoor.
I prefer to that part of the
Zemindary that lies above
the Ghauts, although by
the terms of the permanent
Settlement the Government
have charged themselves
with the duty of preserving
the peace of the Country.
In the year 1855
disorders of all kinds
had reached such a height
in Jeypoor, that the Chief
Agent to the Governor of
Vizagapatam the Honble
Col Prendergast was
deputed to Jeypoor, the
principal object of his
mission being to ascertain
and report upon the
causes of the disorders

There is a Police Establishment
and their Agent being
appointed by the Maharajah
had hitherto deferred
Till then.

Col Prendergast could
only counsel him
in turn by counselling
such a Police Establishment as
deliver H.G. Bird
4/6/59

Col Prendergast
would be presented for
Our Assistance was to be
obtained at Jeypoor on his
Road Thereto. The Madras
Government approved the
scheme but the Supreme
Government interposed with
forbade its adoption. The
Government of India were
addressed again on the
subject in the year
1856 on account of the lam-
entable state of things
which continuing since Jeypoor
but they did not go into
intervention remarking that
"although it would probably
"be necessary to maintain
"peace by a military force in the
"affairs of the Zemindary
"and to suppress the crimes
"and robberies so rife in the

Rajah

Para: 55.

Georgarance be made
ore Assistant Magis-
trate, his orders and
decisions being subject
to the supervision and
control of the Agent.
Art: 6.— The establish-
ment of Police at
Varnaba between
Jeypoor and the Country
below the Ghauts with
the Madejole Peons
one every 12 or 15 Miles
There would be four
such stations with
the Jeypoor Peninsula
and two within the
Madejole from
below the Ghauts thus
are our Police Frontier
The Rajahs people
and Gilda Georgiance
have cheerfully agreed to
this

Para: 53.

To Court of Police with
enclosures — 3d May 1855.
Ditto Do — 18th July —
Do Do — 31st July —
Ditto Do — 15th Augt —
Do Do — 9th June 1856.
Ditto Do — 1st January 1857.
Mr Arnold's Letters
diverse attached.—

" Rajah's people and Gilda Georgiance
" to be amenable to the Police Courts,
" the Governor General in
" Council considering this arrange-
" ment to be engaged in pro-
" vided the understanding as to Rajah's
" requiring the support of
" a Military force to be
" limited as far as
" be required for that purpose.

The correspondence
with Rajah's people
dated 15th June 1855
and 18th July 1856 are published for
reference. Their several
Margins & Letters, contained
in Blue Cover, will be
Read within January
Court.

A. The Rules & Regu-
lations in this Branch
respectfully &c.

(sd) Hall. Chief Magistrate
Vizagapatam

Vizagapatam

this proposal, and I have offered unto the established a similar pension by the Parwanah given which may be done hereafter if necessary.

Para: 39.

3rd That Captain Elliot 38th Regt. N.I. be allowed to grant the Government Lands below the Ghauts

5.— Also Talooks in all Canara, since 1854/55 been under Government management for the purpose of liquidating the Rajah's debts but there are many demands against him still outstanding which the Balance of Revenue to this credit amounts to Rupees 99,410-1-9.—

6.— The average collections for the last three Faslies 1265-6-7 have been Rupees 63,000-odd Rupees this pension in the last paid being year 1267 being Rupees 64,068— Capt. Elliot offers to take the Talooks on a lease of 10 years from the beginning of Fasly 1269 or 1859-60 at Rupees 66,000 a year subject to the following stipulations, charges Reserve Rupees 16,000 per Annum annuities one 2,500 to Muddeas Dessayee of the Rajah and one Rs. 500 to a Vakeel— The charges of management estimated at Rs. 3,000 a year

No 82.

Vizagapatam District
Collectorate

Government Agents Canal Office
10th February 1837

From

C. M. Read Esqre
Agent to the Governor
Vizagapatam

To

H. Pigeon Esqre
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Sir

I have the honor to submit
to Government a Report on my Recent Inspection
of the Irrigation

Opinions differed as to the
best season for the work. Some considered
the hot months the best because then
Cattle would then be more free from dampness
and other inconveniences supposed to be pre-
judicial to health of those employed
amongst them. Captain Cleeve who had
much to superintend considered the
month of January best and this opinion
that there was little of it Sweeper, Cleaner
and Jamadar on the head Work, and

I

C. M. Read, Major

I agreed in this belief from my experience of every similar range of hills on the Western Coast of India, which at one time had almost as great a reputation for sickliness as the Hilly territory of Seyssan.

3. I was prevented making my start in November last originally contemplated owing to the Gokgondah Rebellion then on which I have reported to Government, the Christmas holidays and the Pongul Feast soon after intervened, and at last I definitely determined on leaving for the Hills on the 20th of January.

4. Having my intention to have remained at Nundydroog and thence to make the start, but a scarcity of water amongst them there I left Bangalore which I had recently discovered, necessitated my going to Vellore, where I was detained upon important enquiries up to the very night of the 20th.

5. I had written to the Renters of Madagaleand Doyfroor some time previously intimating to them the proposed date of my Travelling and halting at the different places on the line of march with the respective distances

and they had each forwarded me every aid on the journey, and on this I depended. The carriage of all our supplies would greatly have increased our Baggage transport, which was unavoidably large even at best and for having supplies furnished at our different halting places this aid was awarded.

6. The party accompanying me consisted of Lieutenant Vertue the Civil Engineer who had already received Surveyors by the Purvattipoor route and whose interesting Report is before Government, also Captain Flint whom I shall have occasion to mention more particularly hereafter, and Lieutenant Patterson commandg the 2 Companies of Sepoys detached to escort the entire Detachment at the request of Tahsildar.

7. On Friday morning we left Pudupettah village about one o'clock P.M. distant from that of the Madagaleand about seven miles which we were enabled to accomplish by the time above stated, and encamped by the side and round the base of the Pass till seven A.M. the next morning from the bottom

to

to the summit or to the village of Munna-
galore where we breakfasted in 12 mea-
sured miles, the height here is 2700 feet.
and the Thermometer on arrival was 78°. wet
left Minnagaloor about 6 PM. for Co-
yemputt our halting place for the night,
distant about 8 miles which we reached
about sunset. Instead of every thing
being prepared for us and for our people
as the Zemindar had informed me, no
supplies of any kind were to be had and
upto the period of our quitting Coyemputt
none made their appearance, a neglect
which might have proved very seriously
to some of our party and was altogether
unpardonable. The Agent of the
Mudagolu Zemindar who met us at Jaulk
hand since been dismissed, the only fitting
punishment for such grievous negligence
and disobedience of their Masters orders.
Fortunately the Silundies had brought
with them two days provisions which
ordered by the Commandant and thus
considerably mitigated our deficiencies
arising from the scarcity of provisions.

5th Halted at Coyemputt on
the 22d and about noon on the following
day

Minnagaloor
Wright — 2700
Barom: 27:12
Therm: 78 middy

Coyemputt
Night — 2450
Barom: 27: 313
Therm: 72 night

day the 23rd we left the Mudagolu Zemin-
dary and entered that of the Rayloor
Zemindar. The boundary is at present
a village called Mondragudda about
12 miles from Coyemputt, and as marked
by a rivulet which has its source in a neigh
bouring hill and runs circuitously through
the village. Mondragudda had been deser-
ted by its halting place, some had
still nearly 10 miles to go.

The villagers we had purposed
to halt at for the night were called Curadu
20 miles distant from the spot
we had left, but notwithstanding repeated
threats of punishment of another kind Curadu
was so completely open plain country
ground — with a commanding prospect
all round and were exposed on from the
healthy position. Our Silundies were
therefore ordered to encamp close to this
village, but on reaching it they were met
by the inhabitants and by the Rayloor
Rayloors, and those latter in their wisdom
had arranged that we should encamp at
another place of their own selection 2
miles further on, and the Zemindar's
servants not to be withdrawn from his instructions
and

and that on approaching Curundah which was not till dark, we found neither Banker nor any of our people and there was no one to direct us to the changes of ground. Every one had fled at our approach and the village was literally deserted, men women and children having all vanished, and as the nights were very cold and the prospect of a bivouack without food or covering was any thing but agreeable, we urged our guide who we thought had misled us as well as the watcher or villager (Barker) who happened soon after to make his appearance and by sundry persuasions and threats we induced the latter person-age to shew us where our people had encamped.

It was near 9 PM. when we reached our Camp, but none of our servants or Baggage came up till past midnight. During the next day the rest of our people gradually came in, the appearance and comfortable log fire we made soon dried the We found ourselves in a most unpromising locality, but after the tedious and harassing march of the previous day, it was necessary to give our people a rest and

Curundah
Height — 5000 Feet
Baron. 27.85
Therm. 70. Deg.

Sergeant Hill
Height — 2840
Baron. 27.283
Therm 60. Deg.

Pandies Hill
Height — 2310.
Baron. 27.69
Therm. 70. Deg.

In consequence of the information and belief stated by the Chuprassie

and we therefore remained on the 28th and on the 29th again started for Sergeant Hill village & water off and there we halted until the 29th when we again moved on to a place called Pandies Hill consisted of a Bungalow and surrounded by Hills, distant 13 miles, where we halted the following day and marched into Jeypore on Saturday the 29th.

Deferred to Government as a part of the detailed Journal or narrative of our journey. Should we have occasion hereafter by ourselves or by our friends to refer to any of the events and occurrences which may have taken place during our trip. But as it contains some business which may be of a confidential nature to Government, we think it will be well to submit it for their information to Government to make what use of it they may think proper.

Thus the official narrative comes to an end of the detail of our journey both to and from Sergeant Hill. It will not be necessary to add any further account of the two routes. It would only be a needless repetition and this portion of the journal will be closed and we have occupied a permanent place and

Lieutenant Veitia's official journal.

13. We remained at anchor during the night at Sejphoor, put to sea at the morning of Wednesday the 9th February. On Monday the 31st January I received an express from the Rajah who came in state accompanied by his 2 sons and other of his principal and confidential attendants. He appeared strong and healthy though infirm when walking, and on commencing a conversation his intellectuality of mind soon displayed itself. His dress was a rich green velvet embroidered with Gold, and on his head he wore a turban of green muslin, also embroidered with a jewelled sort of peak from which depended a single emerald of no great size, but larger than the point of the precious stones which were about his person.

Sejphoor Feb. Neigh— 1813. Baron. 28:3

Therm: 81. Aft.

14. After the formal embraces peculiar to that Hill Rajah he told me his age was 56. He then immediately commenced to speak of his hopes to the State, and of himself and his Father before him had manifested their fidelity years particularly in the Pindaree campaigns, connected with which he told me

&c

Lieut.

he had seen Mr. Russell the then Commissioner and to whom he had also offered the services of himself and his people in the cause of the Government. He also mentioned that when the French were at war with us in this Country and when they took up the cause of the Rajah of Nagpoor against the neighbouring Zemindar of Kolaby in opposition to Government which commenced just 100 years back and mentioned on Orme's history, that Government the then Rajah had declined to join in the affair because he was favorable to the British Power, and that from the earliest time of our Rule, he counted that his family had ever identified themselves with our Fortunes. Specified that his devotion and loyalty had never been doubted and that Sir Evan Nepean would ever bear faithful testimony to the attachment to His Majesty whenever held at Court during the Embassy to China. He was deaf and I was unable with extreme difficulty that anything could be communicated to him, and then rather by signs than by words. One man in particular had greater facility than the rest of rendering intelligible to the Rajah all that was said

Capt. &c &c &c Resident.

and, but the task of conversation under such circumstances appeared hopeless so far as any result could be looked for. Coryah was the Rajah's language, Mandarin was mine, and every thing that passed could only be made known by gestures and signs, one half of which in all probability the Rajah did not properly understand. It was not till after the second day of my arrival that I learnt to my surprize that the Rajah could neither read nor write his mother tongue.

15. It was melancholy to see a man in his position, the representative of an ancient Race, and who before our Rule must have exercised absolute sovereignty over this fine territory, in so pitiable a condition, so totally uneducated and with an uninspired intellect! He kept my hand closely between his own during our interview occasionally indulging in a meaningless laugh. As being the first visit I did not of course look for any positive business, the real object of my visit, but it was clear to me by his opening discourse on his loyalty, that he was in a measure prepared for an communication of the particulars

mentioned which had led me to Sagger and their becoming more apparent each day until my hint at Reform in the Administration of the Country was favourably and warmly espoused by himself and by every one about him, tolerably indicative as I read it of the necessity for some interference.

16. The Rajah's sons (second marriage) — the eldest and heir is about 24 years of age, the other the youngest is about 16. After arranging for a return visit the next afternoon the two boys took their leave. The Rajah was attended by some of his Elephants the finest I have ever seen, and superior to any possessed either by the Rajah of Nagpore or by the Nizam of Hyderabad. Lieutenant Rowland and Captain Whitehill joined at the entertainment and the two Companies of Sebundies were drawn up at the entrance of the Hall under command of Lieutenant Cabrie to receive the Rajah, presenting Arms both on his arrival and departure, an attention which appeared greatly to please the old Gentleman and he gracefully acknowledged the compliment by bowing right and left as he passed

Captain Macleod

perfect between themselves and which he
entended in doing on foot and not in his
Tongan

17. The next day at the appointed
hour I proceeded down to the Rajah's house
which is situated in the main-street of
the Town. On entering the Court he passed
and met me embracing me with both
arms as before. No sooner was this part
of the ceremony over than he again began
to expatiate on his loyalty and how both
he and his Ancestors had preserved the
Peace of his Country and had on all occa-
sions delivered up those who had shown
hostility to the governing powers. In short
it was perfectly useless and absurd in them
of people and in a state of open Barbar-
ism to attempt any discussion on any subject
much less on the state of his Country, the
time was not of particular and the circum-
stances were against it, as besides the almost
impossibility of making myself understood
through the only channel of communication
available greatly disheartened me and I
began to fear that all my further results
from my expedition was concerned and I
might not well not have attempted it.

My

My time being short, I thought it right
however to make some allusion to certain
murders committed in the South of Sooloo
that had recently come within my knowledge
and which were then undergoing investigation
by one of my Assistants, and in a casual
way I asked the Rajah if he would desire
any aid from Government to assist him
in inspecting and detecting crimes of that
nature; all this he seemed excited and
asked what he had done to Government
and what disloyalty he had ever manifested
that they should think it necessary to interfere
in his management. He of course
did not forget to comprehend what I had
said nor easily was it possible to
make him do so. I therefore at once
changed the subject and in good effect
he pretended ignorance by the announcement
that a letter had been received from the
Rajah Muda in the harbour of Dunduk on
the N.W. part of Mindanao stating that a large body of armed people
were assembling near Buayan preparatory
to an attack on Sooloo they had already threat-
ened with death any who should accept the
proffered

frontier into their limits. The Rajah asked me what he should do and whether he could act against these people, and further if any were killed, whether he would be held answerable. I replied I would consider what should be done and inform him the following day after understanding fully the particulars of the intelligence which had reached him, and this I subsequently did. We soon after parted and I thenceforth despaired of effecting any thing through the Rajah himself, and I almost debated in my own mind how I could initiate some of the projects I had in view.

18. The Government will gather from the despatches narratives that the people at some places on our route had loudly complained of the grievances of all redress for any of their grievances, and theft and other minor crimes, though not as frequent as one might have expected in a country where there was no sort of police, were still represented to be committed with impunity.

19. On my return I found that Rajah's sons were not present, and the next day I had not the opportunity of conversing with either of them, but the eldest

[illegible]

eldest seemed an intelligent young man though by no means given to habits of deep thought, which would not be very strange seeing that he was still unmarried, while his father was jealous of any interference on his part with the affairs of his Government, and the principal advisers of the Rajah were evidently interested in the same direction and they no doubt administered to the old people's fears and further encouraged his views in order the more easily to carry on their own schemes, for though the administration was ostensibly in the Rajah's name, he was clearly physically and mentally unfitted for anything of the kind and every thing that was done was done by of their doing. I therefore wrote to the elder Son requesting him to pay me a visit and it was fortunate I did so. He was able to converse with him freely and confidentially in Hindustani and I urged on him the utter necessity of removing himself from his present ruinous state of things and his coming responsibilities and how needful it was that he should be in every way prepared for them. I begged of him to look upon me as his best friend and

advisor

[illegible]

adviser and that all I had in mind was his
good, and the good of those who would
hereafter become as it were his immediate
subjects. He seemed to feel what I said.
I also prest on him the necessity of immer-
sing Telugoo which nearly every one about
his Father and about himself spoke, and
explained to him how hopeless the task of preserving
his interests and freeing himself from an
intrigue if he were ignorant of the language
with which his chief adviser were familiar,
and in as delicate a way as I could, I
dwelt on the painful spectacle of his poor
Father who seemed to me to be in the hands
of a set of people, who had one thought most
their own aggrandizement no matter at
what sacrifice, whether of the reputation or
pocket of their Master and his Family.
He expressed himself utterly powerless to
move in the management of the Luminary
affairs and he let me to believe that since
the Rajah was actually paramount and
although seemingly so imbecile, yet that
he had a will of his own and in very obsti-
nate ones too, and that in reality he knew all
that was going on and consented on nothing
taking place without his knowledge &c &c

course this may be the cause to a certain extent, and from the great obsequiousness displayed by every one whom in the presence of the Rajah and especially when addressing him, I dare say it is partially true that he does exercise direct control, but it can be only so far as they let him, for how could it be otherwise when the Rajah can converse freely with his own tongue, and can only be communicated with by means of signs and gestures and that too mainly by by one individual, the eldest & simply ridiculous, however Pedda Doragarooo the eldest of my admitted that he had not been sufficiently alive to his own future trust and responsibility, and he expressed great gratitude for the trouble I had taken for nearly 2 hours to impress on him all I had done, and he promised he would at once master the Telugoo language, adding that if I would give him written instructions he would make them his guide thereafter.

That he must disconnect himself from every thing by first attending most for two or three subsequently, in order to learn further particulars and to consult me

one variety of matters. He submitted that his Father would dispose by designing people about him, but this he could not if he had power to remedy it all I could do therefore was to urge on him that still greater necessity there was for exerting himself now, in order to avoid a similar fate when he came into power. He quite assented, and on his last visit which was of his own seeking and late in the very evening before I left, he was most earnest in the expressions of his desire to qualify himself as the successor of his Father, and he repeated his request that I would send him written heads of instructions for his guidance, in regard to the hereafter management and administration of the Zemindary.

21. There were 2 prominent points which I discussed with the eldest Son and I will here touch on each separately, one related to the great want felt by all the Natives as I believe of some system of protective and detective Police, the other had reference to the future management of the four Talookas of the Zemindary situated below the Ghauts, and which for the last 3 years have been under

Canauee's management direct for the Rajah by the Governor's Agent.

22. The Police at the most important of these two, and I must necessarily be somewhat diffused in what follows

23. By the 11th Article of the Sanaud granted by the Government of the day to the present Rajah's Father so far back as 1803, it is stipulated that the British Government shall establish and exercise all Police authority and control within the Zemindary, in fact it is the same conditions that are to be found in every similar document granted to other Zemindars, and in the same Article it is expressly stated that the cost of this Police shall be borne by the Government. But to this day no Police has ever been established on the Western Country either above or below the Ghauts, and no interference of any kind has been had with the Zemindar with his people. Crimes and misdemeanours of every kind have been perpetrated among them with impunity, and the assumed particular character of the Inhabitants as well as the thickly wooded

the

the Magistrate or any other about him with a shadow of authority on the absence of a suitable and regular Police Establishment, it is only surprizing that crime has not been carried much greater than it is, and that the evil passions of mankind have been kept within such bounds. It speaks well both for the people and for the Magistracy, and embraces that hold upon them and their services and attachment to him or their Chiefs, which usually attached one upon the other, and thus secures the observance of those laws and institutions which are the safeguard of the Nation. A comparison of the state of crime & of such more practicable would probably demonstrate the fact, that offences of all kinds were much more frequent and less severely punished than now, and that the evil passions of mankind have been kept within such bounds. It appears to me that both for the people and for the Magistracy it embraces that hold upon them and their services and attachment to him or their Chiefs, which usually attached one upon the other, and thus secures the observance of those laws and institutions which are the safeguard of the Nation. A comparison of the state of crime & of such more practicable would probably demonstrate the fact, that offences of all kinds were much more frequent and less severely punished than now, and that the evil passions of mankind have been kept within such bounds. It appears to me that both for the people and for the Magistracy it embraces

28. I shall proceed to observe, as connected with the subject of the Police, that we have no regular Jail for the confinement of Prisoners, the consequence is that we are frequently in danger of losing a prisoner in this unprotected condition, while the means are

the character of the people, Government have allowed matters to take their course, and till lately they have never manifested the smallest disposition to interfere with the existing state of things. In fact, it has been the custom ordinarily when under pressure of grievances any have sought redress by a journey to Viziapatam and to apply to assist the inability of the Chiefs to grant it, and thus it being the people have contrived to carry forward and have learnt to bear with patience and forbearance every description of infringement or oppression against which no remedy was then publicly proclaimed as open to them.

29. Even this I think may produce necessary have incurred no slight responsibility in causing to engage Government the adoption of remedial measures. By the very terms on which this and all other Zemindaries have been conferred to the Proprietors, security to life and property is distinctly guaranteed by the sovereign power, and whenever it seems to be that in the face of this guarantee the people of Jeypore have been left entirely neglected, while no steps have been taken to remedy

ever at hand to extend to them the same
redress and remedy against wrongs engaged
by their fellow subjects in their neighbouring
Leeward Islands.

26th. Ostensibly the reputed climate of the Hills and the suppressed nature of the people, have been the obstacles to the introduction of laws and Regulations existing elsewhere for the punishment of offenders and for the protection of the injured. In my belief those obstacles have been greatly and unduly exaggerated. My enquiries satisfy me on both those points. As regard to climate, there are no Hill stations entirely free from endemic diseases but not necessarily so, nor does such disease prevail throughout the year. The people of the Country in appearance are as healthy as in other parts, and there are scarcely any indications in support of the reputation which the Hills have acquired, a reputation not grounded on any fair or really practical tests such as could be relied on, as certain evidence on which to form fixed conclusions, but simply on isolated cases of individuals who have avoided them without adopting the usual

ordinary precautions, and in defiance of the obvious and well understood necessity of attention to clothing and diet. As an instance I will only mention Lieut. Vertue the active and able Engineer of that District and one of my companions on my recent expedition. He visited Seyghur last year in April, and on his return he was attacked with a bad fever and one of his people died, but he most latterly he walked the entire distance, sometimes 2 marches a day, that he preached his people, and with them was much exposed, that he sometimes went without his ordinary meals and more over ate many things that were forbidden, yet the consequence of these indiscretions are placed to the account of the Hills, and they bear the blame that properly belongs to the individual. I should also mention that Lieut. Vertue was a stranger to that part of the country, was ill provided with tents and was not seasoned to the climate in any part of the world. My own belief is that the Hills throughout the year possess very fine bracing climate, and as much for health as pleasure which is considerably

lower than the surrounding Country, but in other parts both South and West of Joppa, and under ordinary care and the avoidance of unnecessary exposure by night or by day, I do my conviction, that a European would live and thrive on those Hills in perfect safety and certainly on far greater enjoyment of physical excellence than is available to him on the plains.

27 Enquiries every where and from all classes and all were agreed that the 3 months of December, January and February were the best, and some included March as a part of the season when Convalescents were perfectly safe for the people from the low Country to be on the Hills and it may be said that even apart from, pneumonia, the season in which an human made convalescence must be particularly healthy since both ourselves and our people were in the occasional subjected to considerable hospitality, an evil of which many were being kept and had to sleep out on the Jungles with no other clothing than the garments they wore, and yet to that moment not one of our numerous party had been a victim to disease. The value of shelter for sleeping

which a Tabernacle had originated at Jerusalem, where the disease was very prevalent when they left, but it never spread, and had these cases been treated at the outset these men would probably have recovered, and in this matter a deep responsibility lies at the door of my Official Apothecary whose removal I have applied for in consequence.

28 Thus the opinion formed by the Government of India and echoed by that of Madras denouncing the character of the Joppa Country as pestilential, is very far from correct. Some parts may be so, but for the most part and some even may be unhealthier than others, but for my part if Government gave me the selection, I would gladly make Abdeh (the site of Head Quarters within the low Country) a reconsideration might be given, and I may add that my private opinion is quite unbiassed by the prejudice of others have been greatly removed by the result of our present trip, so that I do hope that the high hills of Abdeh may no longer be put forward as an excuse for neglect by the wants of the people of that lovely part

part of the District. Several of my Establishment must regret their foolish prejudices which led them to believe that their death was more certain by going than their life was by remaining, to form a belief that the disaffections dread of these Mills taken possession of the minds of all in this District, and Government would perhaps hardly credit it when I state, that Mr Abbott that who was Collector here for 16 years never ventured without 20 or 30 miles of the Ghauts, so alarmed was he and his Establishment at the very name of these Mills. If therefore my recent visit has had the one effect of disabusing this prejudice, it will have accomplished no slight good in my opinion.

29. The next obstacle to the Establishment of a Police, I presume to have been both the suspicious character of the people, for it has been observed by the Government of India that they were not disposed to risk a protracted and sanguinary warfare with the people of these Districts.

30. From the subtle Nature of the people and from the ingenuity I made, I can conceive no people disinclined for warriors and less disposed by nature to wield the sword or enter into hostilities of any kind. The majority of the Ryots or tillers of the soil are Canarese Coolies by Caste and Calling, and in and around Seringapatam and the immediate Districts and are not so well as the agriculture in general and are not every man allowed professional the latter implement of self-defence, but I believe the inhabitants generally to be utterly incapable of being roused to efforts beyond what the natural facilities afford by their Native Simplicity may enable them to commit. They are most simple and inoffensive habits and any one might march through the Country with 100 men carrying destruction and devastation everywhere with success. Of course it will be said I am not competent to give such opinion, but I am not without experience. I think that the main block in and what the perception market can effect, and 100 men with the latter would have no difficulty even in these Districts in marching victoriously from one end of Seringapatam to the other, were the real cattle for

31.

I am aware I should on
entering upon the Rank in great confusion, I
even did so from my first experience of
them in the Canada insurrection in 1837,
when on horseback with a brace of Pistols
I suddenly came upon upwards of 2000
infuriated men or less armed, all of whom
I feared and fail to flight and it would
have been well for those or other causes
had all Confederacy been less efficient
of either more powerful and less confident and
that of a parcel of simple Natives whose
use of the Quarterstaff as of the Bow
and Cleaver is not unlikely to become their
best instruments, and from the acquaintance
I now have with all the people of these
Hill states, I am very confident that
the disturbances in 1848 and following years
would have been speedily suppressed,
and at a little cost of money and blood.
what was the proximate cause in the first
place? The great and thorough the ut-
terly exaggerated notion of the power
and prowess of these people, which encour-
aged the people to form themselves already
confident and unable to cope with the energy
of the Rank.

32.

Will not the people of the
Lowlands do well resist any interference
in the management of the Country by
an attempt to establish a Palace? I
believe there is not an individual, but
would hail the event with rejoicing.
It is the Rajah himself and the princi-
pal people about him who are affected
to Egypt however from a different mo-
tive, the Rajah from every political mo-
tive, that the prestige of his name should
not cease. To this day he has been
looked upon as the sole Ruler of the
territory and established
on that ground by the existence of a Counter
authority greater than
his own, he would not resist the entire
abolition of the Palace and its associations
and retire about at last independence
and dignity and be not impressed with
the conviction that at no very distant
day he will be forced to do so. The
common people, that is the Yeomen must have
hailed with joy the freedom they have
obtained from the operation of our code of Laws and
Regulations embodied in other Commu-
nications, that the Rajah's pretensions have
ceased

reasons, and are deserving of every sympathy and consideration consistent of course with a regard to those higher interests which the Government are bound to look to and watch over. On the other hand, the motives of the people about home are those self-evident ones arising from a dislike to have their power and Authority, as at present exercised, in any degree lessened. The presidence of a Head of Police for England at Bayfoor would rob those better persons, who are the Rajahs chief instruments, of a power of punishment and fear of ill-doers with which they have so long been tacitly invested, and one can easily imagine therein ground for oppression and corruption which their power is capable of being made to touch hereby, and how it would tell as between the rich and the poor. Had an enclosure been brought before me while at Bayfoor, but like other complaints, I was forewarned to act or interfere. It had occurred some months before and on the exercise of his prerogative the Rajah had imposed imprisonment and a fine on one of his own creditors, having summoned

the man guilty of procedure from without, had begged the liquidation of her debts. But I could do nothing, and to him as to all others who applied to me, I simply told that my visit was for prospective police, and that I had come to state my opinions as to the best state of amelioration with reference to the future and not to the past, regarding which I could offer them no redress. But the circumstance is stronger proof that goes on, while the report was made to me the day of my arrival and confirmed afterwards by others, that all on the Town had been warned of the encouragement of preferring complaints or in further ventilation of the necessity there is for giving some attention at all events to the state of those at home — more to the needy but and who are thus held in bondage, and of the holding of their property. Observing a Native, but of his privileges and responsibility, whom I knew as a Politician, that one of his chief complaints was of their non-settled and personal security.

I

53.

I talked much with the Rajah's eldest Son on this subject and I submitted to him my schemes for a remedy, but the very word Police, the very idea of our people being sent to and the Rajah was distasteful, though of course he did not deny the necessity there existed for some immediate improvement, and he likewise professed his perfect readiness to co-operate with me or to act under my instructions and by my advice. I then suggested that he might be made an Official Magistrate, his orders and decisions being subject to my supervision and control. All this he was much pleased, and to my surprize he caught the idea readily and said he would learn any Rules I might send him to guide him in his estimate of crimes and of the mode of dealing with them, and further, that he would always establish an Office, and daily administer justice under the directions I might give him. I was pleased at his so readily entering into the plan and the more I have considered it since, the more I think

it good if the Government should only sanction the arrangement. I am of opinion it would go very far towards remedying the present unsatisfactory State of affairs in the Country, while it would have a most important and beneficial effect in endearing us to Pedda Berryjarungé's subjects of kindness and of self-reliance, and thus when he succeeds his Father, he would have acquired an acquaintance with the mode of useful improvement, and be attached and grateful to us for the first lessons of responsibility and dignity he is destined to fulfil.

The interchange appears novel, but I hope the Government will not deem it inexpedient, for in my humble opinion it would be and arrangement fraught with most valuable results and this is the general opinion of all. It would at once give to the hereditary Chiefs a legitimate power and authority now exercised by others uncontrolled and chiefly exercising unlawfully. It would enable me to exercise a wholesome influence over the Chiefs and the people through the Chief

Chiefs[2] who are eligible for the Office[2] noble
it would offer no inconsiderable security
against oppression and injustice which at
present no such guarantee exists and a
system and form of procedure would be
gradually introduced that no time would
lend favour with all classes and thus pave
the way for any subsequent changes events
might suggest, and which could then be
instituted without offence or innovation. It
would make the eldest sons useful and
honorable members of society instead of
leading that dissipated life it is lamented
be more done, and he would acquire both dig-
nity and force of character, a remarks which
cannot be overrated in view of the position
in prospect for him.

35. Another great want in con-
nection with the subject of Police in the
ward of Tanahe here and there are to
be respons communication and to general Pe-
titioners from different parts of the District
to the Head Quarters. I have frequently
experienced this and the delay thereby
caused is very great. At another time and
I wish to be read a letter from Kagnatan
to Sepoy and in the ensuing months

[2]

[illegible]

VI

instead of weekly, bound for a distance all inter-
course between the Hills and plains may be
said to cease, no one will pass from above to
below and no one can pass from below to above.
The remedy I have proposed for this and
which has been most readily acceded to by
the Rajahs elders I am and by his principal
advisers is this, to establish at every Ports
mile or the villages I have named in my
memorandum to the Rajah, a Station or
large hut with a Sepoy and 2 Peons, at
present on Dhuli guard. There would be
four such stations within the Sepoys be-
tween and one within that of the Bandgeh
and from below the Ghauts there
are no such Police. By this ar-
rangement communication between Sepoy
and Station will at once be facilitated,
and indeed the two places will be brought
into comparative proximity and no delay
in the event of Disturbance or in forwarding
despatches will hereafter occur, the most
of these combinations under company unsup-
ported should be getting done away there
from the upper Ghauts. The Rajahs
people and Native Sepoys generally
agreed

agreed to that proposition and offered even
to establish a similar line by the Purrelle-
pore Ghaut which can be done hereafter if
necessary; but the other line at the mouth
of Sedulore and the most in need of the aid
and protection that proposed, and the entire
plan will require the sanction of Govern-
ment for its immediate organization.

36. I should just now propose
any other changes in Sagpore. I think
it advisable to the present Augmt that during
this Season no further innovations be introduced
after the willingness of this eldest son and of
his principal advisers to adopt the measures
some of which I have given a brief sketch
in the preceding paragraphs, and I am of
opinion that if the Government will en-
gage the appointment of Pedda Venkapanaig
as a Magistrate subject to my and will
communicate such appointment to him at
the same time expressing their pleasure
that he should have removed a person to
fill so honorable and important a post,
I think it will have a most beneficial
effect on the young man and I will have
it carefully translated into Nagpoty and

Company.

al one dark on to Sagpore. This appointment
together with the Establishment of the Courts
as above mentioned will I am sanguine pro-
duce a most salutary change throughout
the Country, and a great step will have been
gained towards the Reforms which may
gradually follow.

37. I ought to have mentioned that
no objection was offered to the settlement of a
European Officer at Sagpore. The Rajah
evidently like his Ministers would be exposed
to jealousy if an Officer were
stationed on his Capital, and no doubt it
would tend to the good of the Country. I
am led to the belief however that Government would
be prepared to incur the expence of such an ar-
rangement, I therefore refrain from making
any proposition of the kind, it can
of course be considered at any future period
when the Indian Exchequer is less embar-
rassed, more suitable what

I have proposed will I think prove
a most valuable initiatory measure on the
Northern of the Wardah Valley.

38. Upon concluding this part of
my Report, it may not be altogether out
of place to request my presence to make some
observations

allusion to the Meriah sacrifices. The Meriah as I believe supposed still to be practised in these Hill tracts. Whether it is so further North among the races of Khonds where the practice was originally found to obtain, I cannot with certainty speak, but it may confidently be stated that throughout the Zeypore territory it is and has been long unknown, and from all the enquiries I made, my belief is that Meriah is almost if not entirely obsolete elsewhere. Such must stated to me to be the fact, but of course correct returns and information can alone be had from the Officers of the Agency expressly established for the suppression of this crime. Those acquainted with the condition of that part of the Country have however assured me that Meriah is declined, and that the annual expenditure for the Agency in gratuity money throughout may. I mention the circumstances because if my impression be true, the present financial embarrassment of the Country would seem to point to the abolition or reduction of this pecuniary as an obvious measure of economy, if not one imperatively required by the circumstances of the case that originally called the Agency into existence and Dismissed

that with very slight additional Establishments both here and in Ganjam, all could be done by the local Authorities of those Districts which is now effected under the present costly arrangement.

3. I now come to that part of my Report having reference to Captain Flint.

In November 1858, I received from Captain Flint a letter expressing his desire to visit the Tributaries of Zeypore below the Ghauts now under my management. I enclosed a copy of this letter marked A, and a copy of my reply B. In December I received a communication from the Rajah's translation of which is annexed C, and to this I simply answered, that the question should be settled on my then prospective visit to Zeypore.

4. You will recollect that Captain Flint last year applied to visit the Goleyndah Talook, but I disapproved his proposal and the Board and Government finally rejected it. Captain Flint's present wish to visit the lower Talooks of Zeypore is I think determined by considerations of a very different character. Professing to have no other object than to see the Rajah, he will probably endeavour to obtain from him a recognition of his claims to the Talooks, and will be disappointed if he does not succeed in doing so. I have therefore declined to sanction his visit, and I trust that my decision will meet with the approval of Government.

5. I have now to bring to the notice of Government the services of Captain Maclean, Assistant Agent, who has been employed in the Hill tracts for the last two years. Captain Maclean has been indefatigable in the performance of his duties, and has displayed much tact and judgment in his intercourse with the Hill people. He has also been very successful in the suppression of Meriah sacrifices, and has rescued many victims from impending death. Captain Maclean has also been very active in the suppression of female infanticide, and has succeeded in obtaining the release of many children who were destined to be murdered. Captain Maclean has also been very successful in the suppression of the practice of selling children for the purpose of sacrifice. Captain Maclean has also been very successful in the suppression of the practice of selling children for the purpose of sacrifice.

and to his eldest son Tekeniseokon when he spoke to me about it. The latter was greatly desirous of the arrangement as stating at least he told me on account of difficulties and as a means of getting rid of a certain expectation which each and all his brothers would have to benefit their pockets for the time being at the expense of the people.

12. These 5 Talooks in 1854. 55 under an arrangement made by my predecessor were taken under Government management by and with the consent of the Rajah for a period of 3 years at the expiration of which it was stipulated they were to be given up. The object was to enable to liquidate the Rajah's debts and thus to save to him what has been done, but there are still numerous claimants whose aggregate demands far exceed the available profits, which I have difficulty to get from the Rajah may last of lastly to the collusion and connivance in respect of many of these claims and that the majority are still unsatisfied and that on balance against the Rajah's credit of Rupees 90,450: 10 -

13 The particulars of the management of these 5 Talooks for the last 3 years I shall submit in a statement marked D. From which it will be seen that there has been a gradual and annual increase in each

Year

year. But the cost of management which has been one of the charges has been considerable. The Rajah now applies for the restoration of these Talooks to himself and I know not on what grounds they can be withheld, unless the probable necessity for the non payment of the Sezzaw Peshcush, but this of course would never be anticipated. Supposing the Government agree to the management, I confess I should tremble for the Rajah's interests, if this rich part of the Country fell into the hands of the people who are now ready to grasp at it. It is likely the Rajah would be defrauded — of his left. He is naturally timid and professes like all of his class, and so long as his immediate wants are gratified he has no care for money, that he would probably make over these Talooks to our enemies Malays on a lease which would be the ruin both of the people and of the Country itself. This opened the opinion of Pehlu Dayyam, and I am fully shared in by several of the confidential attendants about the Rajah, and both I must be view the plan of trusting the Country to Captains Flint and Low and only means of securing that valuable

part

part of the Sayeer in heritance from the hands of the spoiler, and I confess I am myself so disposed to view it, and am of opinion that if as Captain Flint informs me the Rajah has assented to his proposal, it will be of infinite advantage to the Rajah and to the Country at large.

44. Of course any arrangement of the kind is dependent on the acquiescence of Government to resign the 5 Talooks, and this is a question for them to determine, and on their decision hang the future interests of Captain Flint.

45. As already stated, I do not see on what grounds or show of reason the Government can succeed in reclaiming possession of this part of the Territory, and therefore I could not advise the continuance of the management under me, while such continuance would seem opposed both to the policy and to the views of the Government of India, and although Captain Flint's prosperation is a wholly distinct transaction, still the one cannot take place without the other and thus Captain Flint's plans are made dependent on the pleasure of Government.

46. I do not think it necessary to

say more on this subject. I have not seen the proposed original agreement or lease to be granted by the Rajah but Captain Flint has promised me a translation, meanwhile I enclose a copy of the Cudalapah counter document to be executed by himself, and which, at the counter foot of the original lease, and from this instrument it appears that Captain Flint has agreed to give the entire Profits of the present Fusly year for a period of 10 years, giving all charges of collection hitherto falling on the Rajah and which at once throws a sum of Rupees upwards 5,000 to the Rajah's credit, in excess of the amount heretofore realized under Government management.

47. I hope the Government may be disposed to view this measure in a favorable light. I am of opinion that Captain Flint is likely to be the only sufferer and that he incurs a considerable risk in the undertaking, but he is most anxious to become a settler in India, and his agreeable manners towards the people point him out as a most eligible Landlord, and his presence will undoubtedly greatly

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greatly strengthen my own hands in the part of the District where he purposes to reside, and will greatly contribute to the peace of the Country and to keeping down all feuds and animosities between contending parties — which are particularly rife in those Districts, and if I'm acquainted with the views of Government I would add my recommendation that Captain Elliot be made an Honorary Assistant Magistrate without any Salary, he should not be hereafter ordered upon that management. He is competent I think by his experience in the Country as well as by character for that part, which I need not dwell on, his assistance such appointment would prove to myself on a remote part of my District, seldom visited by Europeans, and where the knowledge by the people of Captain Elliots powers, would operate most beneficially and prevent many feuds and orders. I do not know whether it be proper to suggest to him any specific duties, but merely to avail myself of his services as the occasion may arise for calling them into requisition.

18. I have ever been most favourable to European settlers, and shall endeavour to be my mind ever [illegible]

and although I cannot understand an Officer in Captain Elliots position adopting the course he proposes, yet he of course knows his own affairs best, while I entirely feel that the step must conduce to the advantage of every other interest, and I would venture to hope that it may prove as beneficial to his own.

19. Subject to the sanction of Government for the delivery of the Salaams and to their approval of the measure, the leave to Captain Elliot is to commence from the 1st July next or the beginning of the ensuing Fiscal year.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obed.t Servt

Edward Ravenscroft
Agent to the Governor

16th January 1859 Answered

Judicial 1859

Revenue Department

From

The Agent
to the Governor in
Vizagapatam

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George

dated 18th February 1859

Read

Dept. 9th April 1859.

No 582

Enclosures to

No 634

Submits his Report
on his Circuit from the
6th Ultimo January

Judicial Department

Board of Revenue Vizagapatam

Fort St George Vizag 18 Feby 1859 —

Recorded the Board's Proceedings — 4 Mar 59

Judicial Do — 1 do —

Sir Thomas Pycroft Esqr

The first Report in Vizagapatam
to Ganjam in the same
Agency of January & Febry
last —

2 — The Government
Journal prepared to
which reference is
to be made in the
Letter from the Board
of Revenue dated
18th Feby 1859 —
Recorded Vizagapatam
Revenue Consultations
of the 4th March 1859 —

Albemarle September, 1813

Sir

Your letter of the 1st inst. has been duly received and the proposition therein made by Lieutenant Colonel Fleurieu on the part of the French Government to purchase Mr Rives's collection of documents relative to the French Revolution, has been duly considered. I am sensible of the liberality which dictated the proposition, and of the motives which induced Mr Rives to communicate it to me. But, that he may understand my views of the subject, I must explain them to him. Those documents were collected by me, during my residence in France, for the purpose of forming a history of that revolution. Having relinquished the object, I have no further use for them, and am willing to dispose of them to any person who will pay me what they cost me. But I am unwilling to sell them to the French Government, because I am unwilling to aid in the publication of any work which may be unfavorable to the character of my country. I have no objection to any honorable use which may be made of them, but I am unwilling to be instrumental to the publication of any work which may misrepresent the character of my country. I have no objection to any honorable use which may be made of them, but I am unwilling to be instrumental to the publication of any work which may misrepresent the character of my country.

Col. Lepine Fleury &c. &c. &c.

Minutes of Council

Minutes of Examination

Depositions

Affidavits

Observations that the Contents
of what follows were
taken from a Survey of
the Woods Reported upon
this Year to Inspect into the
Quantities of Timber now
Growing upon Lands
Granted to Captain Phillips for Masts
for His Majesty's Navy and
the other Particulars of the
Inspection Remainder Objections
Claims Decisions &c.
Rough Draft in Pages
Quarto Sheet for Reading
Hasted Gentlemen must decline
Mast &c.

1049