M.R.O. 1—82,400—22-11-60.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1129	Press Mis.
117-122	
Dated 11-7-	1863

36/37

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 11th July 1863.

Read the following papers:—

Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department.

(Dated 1st and 26th May 1863, Nos. 672 and 809.)

No. 117. Memorandum from the Magistrate of Kurnool; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 9th May 1863, No. 48.

In paragraph 2 of Government Proceedings, dated 1st May 1863, No. 672, the Inspector General is called upon to show the financial result that would follow the retention of two Troops of the Rissalla, as proposed in my letter of 23rd March, and payment of compensation for the Assamies reduced at the rates proposed respectively by the Inspector General and myself.

2. I therefore now submit in detail the mode in which I would propose that such a reduction should be carried out.

Each Troop of Rissalla consists of the following:—

	Rupees.
1 Jemadar...	150
1 Naib do...	100
3 Duffadars at 50...	150
3 Naib do. at 35...	105
48 Private Sowars at 25...	1,200
1 Trumpeter...	25
	1,730
Four Troops as above...	6,920
Add—	
1 Rissaldar or Commandant...	300
1 Nakarchi...	25
1 Sudder Moonshee...	25
4 Troop Mootsadies at 12½...	50
Total per mensem....	7,320

costing yearly Rupees 87,840, to which must be added the additional pay of four Supernumerary Naib Duffadars, doing duty as Silladars, which amounts to Rupees 480 a year, making a total cost of Rupees 88,320.

3. The strength of the two Troops I propose to retain, would be as follows:—

1 Rissaldar.
2 Jemadars.
2 Naib do.
6 Duffadars.
6 Naib Duffadars.
98 Troopers.
1 Nakarchi, kettle drum player,

being 5 Commissioned Officers, 12 Non-Commissioned Officers and 99 Silladars.

4. There are at present 9 Commissioned and 28 Non-Commissioned Officers and 83 Silladars.

5. It would be necessary therefore to pension 2 Jemadars, and 2 Naib Jemadars at the rates I have proposed; of the existing 12 Duffadars, the six seniors would remain in that grade, and the six juniors would become Naibs, continuing to draw their former pay. The 16 Naib Duffadars, inclusive of the present four Supernumeraries, would become Troopers, but continue to draw their present pay, until absorbed on promotion with the 83 existing Silladars, the 99 places in the two Troops would be exactly filled up.

6. The yearly cost of the two Troops to be retained would amount to Rupees 45,420, to which must be added extra pay of sixteen Supernumerary Naib Duffadars, Rupees 1,920, and of six Supernumerary Duffadars Rupees 1,080, making a total annual cost of Rupees 48,420.

7. The financial saving that would be effected, would amount therefore to Rupees 39,900 a year.

8. I proceed now to show the cost of the payment of compensation entailed by this measure.

9. It would be necessary to purchase the 86 extra Assamies, now held by the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, and the 25 Assamies held by Be-nowkar Silladars, making 111 Assamies at Rupees 400 each, Rupees 44,400.

10. I do not propose that in this case the extra price paid for horses should be given; but I would allow each man the option of redeeming his horse at Rupees 200, half the compensation accorded for the Assamy.

11. When not thus redeemed, the 111 horses and accoutrements will become the property of the Government, and the proceeds of their sale will be an offset to the other expenses of the measure.

12. Gratuities will have to be paid to the 110 Bargheers, at the rate proposed by me in my former letter, Rupees 6,575.

13. I do not propose to continue the Moonshees, to whom gratuities would have to be paid amounting to Rupees 787-8.

14. For the reasons stated in paragraphs 23 to 26 of my letter of 2nd April, gratuities, amounting to Rupees 4,200, should be given to the 21 Be-nowkar Silladars, enumerated in the list of Rissalla then submitted.

15. Should it be considered unnecessary to retain the services of the Rissaldar or Native Commandant, when the force is reduced to two Troops, I would suggest the propriety of offering him half pay to induce his retirement. He is perfectly fit for active duty; but even after retirement his great local influence would be entirely at the service of Government, and it may be considered a wise economy to secure his willing retirement at the cost of a liberal pension.

16. I have now explained in detail the mode in which my proposed reduction of the Rissalla to two Troops would be carried out. The measure would effect a serious financial saving, and the cost of it, in grant of full gratuities and compensation, would come to little more than the amount of saving that would be effected in the first year.

17. Above all, the rights of every man in the Rissalla would be respected, and it would be impossible for any to urge that the promises of Government held out to them by former Officers were not faithfully fulfilled.

18. I am of opinion that where it is possible that any measure may be so construed as to bring any accusation against the Government faith, that no financial or Departmental considerations have any weight in the balance. However preferable it might be on such grounds to abolish the Rissalla, I cannot but urge that what has been believed to be a Government promise towards this body, should be scrupulously respected.

19. I have only to add that if these two Troops be continued, and left as suggested by me in my letter to Government of the 23rd March, solely for employment in the Kurnool District, I would confidently maintain the security of the country with which I am entrusted, without other Military aid.

20. If it be thought advisable on its revised constitution to give to the Rissalla notice of future reduction, the body might be reduced hereafter on the occurrence of casualties, (by payment of gratuity to the family of a deceased Silladar,) to a single Troop, for service in Kurnool, and the Military protection of the Cumbum and Markapur Talooks must then be again undertaken by the former detachment of the Regular Army.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
11th July 1863.

21. And this brings in to the last point to which it is necessary for me to refer.

22. In paragraph 3 of the Government Proceedings my opinion is called for as to whether in the event of the entire Rissalla being disbanded, and 50 Mounted Police being organized, it will be necessary to post a Detachment of Infantry at Cumbum, and whether any Regular Cavalry will be required in Kurnool. The advisability in this case, being suggested of dispensing with Mounted Police altogether, and providing for the Military protection of the frontier by such Military force as may be deemed requisite.

23. I am not aware of the exact manner in which the Inspector General proposes to employ the 50 Mounted Police. I believe they are intended for general work in the two Districts of Bellary and Kurnool, and in that case their presence will be of very little avail for the protection of the frontier. Their existence would in no way lessen the necessity for restoring the former Military Detachment to Cumbum, though were a sufficient number of them always disposable in this District, they might be used on the emergency, for which I consider the presence of two Troops of Regular Cavalry so advisable in Kurnool.

24. There is no doubt that 50 Mounted Police would materially improve the maintenance of order, and repression of violent crime in the Districts where they would be employed; considering, however, that those duties might render them wholly unavailable when required by the Magistrate on the emergency of an inroad from foreign marauders, I should of course feel far more confident of the security of the District were a small body of Regular Cavalry available for service in Kurnool.

25. I am therefore not of opinion, that the adoption of the Inspector General's proposition, for the organization of 50 Mounted Police, will provide for the security of this District, and if the disbandment of the Rissalla be determined on, I would strongly advocate that the Police be confined to their legitimate duties of maintaining internal order, and that protection from external aggression be entrusted to a proper Military force.

26. I have the honor to forward the opinion of all the local Officers, who concur with me in considering that the restoration of the Military Detachment to Cumbum is absolutely necessary for the safety of those Talooks upon the disbandment of the Rissalla.

(Signed) JAMES INNES MINCHIN,
Magistrate.

From J. R. ARBUTHNOTT, Esq., Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool; to JAMES INNES MINCHIN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, dated Yerrachelmah, 7th May 1863, No. 26.

In accordance with your verbal request, I have the honor to lay before you in writing my strong protest against the policy of leaving Markapur and Cumbum utterly denuded of any properly constituted Military force.

2. As you are aware, the northern parts of Markapur are peculiarly exposed to attack from the Rohillas, and I am of opinion that from the distance and the difficult nature of the intervening country no help could be summoned from Kurnool in time to prevent a threatened incursion, or even to have a chance of successfully pursuing a body of plunderers, so rapid in their movements, as the Rohillas are known to be.

3. I take this opportunity of drawing your attention to the fact that up to the present time, Cumbum has always been more or less strongly garrisoned, and that the Military protection hitherto considered necessary, has been withdrawn so gradually, that its various reductions have never been of sufficient importance to demand a discussion on the subject.

4. I am of opinion that owing to the broken and rugged nature of the country, its security would be best insured by the presence of a Detachment of Infantry.

5. I think that as a general rule they would be able to march with greater rapidity than horsemen, who could in many cases be obliged to make detours, for which the speed of their horses could hardly compensate, and there is no doubt but that in a District studded with rocky hills, Cavalry in the event of a pursuit would be almost useless.

6. The Police of course are capable of affording valuable assistance, but I do not think there are a sufficient number of men fairly available as a Military body, to defend the District from Rohilla invasion; in truth the Police have their own important duties to perform, and withdrawing them wholesale from these would be to protect a portion of the community from foreign aggression, at the expense of leaving a much larger number to the tender mercies of the resident criminal population.

7. I have discussed this matter fully with Lieutenant Reid the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and he concurs with me in the views I now express on the subject.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) JAMES INNES MINCHIN,
Magistrate.

From Captain H. S. ROBINSON, Superintendent of Police, Kurnool; to JAMES INNES MINCHIN, Esq., Magistrate of Kurnool, dated Camp Vonkaram, 9th May 1863.

Having been called upon by you to give my opinion as to the advisability or therwise of leaving the Talooks of Cumbum and Doopad to the entire protection of the foot Constabulary alone, I have the honor to state as follows:—

That in my opinion in the event of those Talooks being left without Military protection of either Horse or Foot that the small number of foot Police scattered over those large Talooks would be totally helpless in resisting an invasion of Rohillas or marauders from across the Kistna. They would be cut up in detail, the Talooks gutted, and the marauders would have returned safely before help from any of the nearest military stations could possibly arrive. I fully concur with you in thinking that the safety of the District can be well entrusted to the two Troops of Rissalla proposed by you to be kept up entirely for its protection, and that if this measure be carried out the re-introduction of Military Detachments into the District will be obviated.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) JAMES INNES MINCHIN,
Magistrate.

No. 118. From W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Coonoor, 23rd May 1863, No. 1,500.

Account Department.

In continuation of my letter, dated 18th April 1863, No. 998, I venture now to review the measures which the Magistrate of Kurnool proposes for carrying out the disbandment of the Kurnool Horse, now 230 of all ranks.

2. They are as follows under the head of—

I.—Compensation.

1st. In consideration of loss of service, value of Horse (at 200 Rupees each,) accoutrements, &c., to each member of the Corps (230) 400 Rupees donation; at a total cost of...	Rupees	92,000 0 0
2ndly. Additional compensation for Horses above the value of 200 Rupees; say.....	„	6,000 0 0
3rdly. Liabilities of the Remount Fund.....	„	1,840 0 0
4thly. Value of Lines, &c., at.....	„	20,000 0 0
5thly. Value of new cloth, &c., at...	„	4,700 0 0
	Rupees...	1,24,540 0 0

II.—Gratuity of one month's pay, (Rupees 8-5-4) to each *Bargheer* (110) and *Moonshee* or Troop Clerk (5); at a cost of... ..	Rupees	7,362 0 0
III.—Gratuity of 200 Rupees each to 21 persons—who, incapable of serving themselves have been allowed a certain appointment *(Assamie)* as a life provision;—a *Bargheer*, or substitute, performing the duty—at a cost of.....	„	4,200 0 0
IV.—Yearly pensions, irrespective of length of service, at the following rates:—		
1stly. To *Silladars* or Troopers (83) at 60 Rupees per year; commutable to gratuity 300 Rupees.....	Rupees	4,980 0 0
2ndly. To *Duffadars* (12) and *Naib Duffadars* (16) at 120 Rupees and 84 Rupees per year; commutable to gratuity of 600 and 400 Rupees respectively.....	„	2,786 0 0
3rdly. To *Jemadars* (4) (consolidated monthly pay 150 Rupees) and *Naib Jemadars* (4) (100 Rupees pay) Rupees 600 and 420 per year respectively...	„	4,080 0 0
4thly. To Rissaldar (1) (consolidated monthly pay 300 Rupees) at Rupees 150 per month...	„	1,800 0 0

3. The following is a summary of the Magistrate's recommendations:—

CASH PAYMENTS.

Compensations...	Rupees	1,24,500
Personal gratuities to 136 persons...	„	11,562
	Total	1,36,062

PENSIONS.

Annual pensions to 120 individuals of all ranks.....	Rupees	13,614

4. I venture to remark on the different points above enumerated.

I.—COMPENSATION.

1st. *For loss of service, &c.*—5. The Magistrate has named 400 Rupees as the compensation to be paid in consideration of loss of service, value of horse (at 200 Rupees each,) &c., to each member of the Corps (Assamie;) now 230 strong. He frames this estimate of the loss incurred by each, on the present market value—amongst members of the Corps themselves—of the appointments (Assamie) which are held by the Native Officers.

6. This money value has arisen, from the model of the *Nizam's* Irregular Cavalry having been adopted, in organizing the Kurnool Horse by Captain Trower, an Officer of the *Nizam's* Irregular Cavalry to whom the duty was entrusted. The Supreme Government remarked at the time on the proposal of the Madras Government to employ an Officer of this description. "Although "His Lordship in Council has no objection to "the measure as an arrangement of a mere "temporary nature, he thinks great caution is "required lest attempts be made to alter the character of this body, from an auxiliary of the "Police of the country, to the footing of a Military Corps." The system adopted in Native States was, however, introduced into the organization of the Kurnool Horse, and naturally led to much abuse. In 1849 the Madras Government observed on the practice of persons holding *Assamie*. "It is obvious that whatever may be "the rule in the *Nizam's* Irregular Cavalry on this point, it cannot be considered as a precedent "for the *Rissala* at Kurnool. In the one case, the object of the Local Government is to raise a "Corps by a species of individual contractor in any way by which efficient men can be induced "to enlist. In the other case, there can be no necessity for such encouragement. The *Silladar* "is not a contractor, and the object of this Government is to maintain in efficiency a "fixed number of men who shall be of families belonging to Kurnool." The Government

From Government of India, No. 1,458, E. M. C., dated 6th January 1842, No. 3, S. D.

E. M. C., No. 753, J. D., dated 15th November 1843, paragraph 3.

1 Risaldar	at	10—10
4 Jemadars	„	6—21
4 Naib Jemadars	„	4—16
12 Duffadars	„	2—24
12 Naib Duffadars	„	1—12
		86

assigned the scale of *Assamie* to be held by Native Officers as per margin.* The rest were to be free riding *Silladars*. It was likewise ruled that "Assamie should neither be bequeathed "nor purchased; as the practice is quite contrary to the "principle on which the Corps was raised." However the practice continued. And under a Government which pays regularly these appointments become highly remunerative privileges to the Native Officer.

One thousand Rupees was once their value. They now change hands on promotion of a Native Officer, at the rate of 400 Rupees each. This sum the Magistrate would now grant to each man to be disbanded.

7. It is my duty to remind Government that the Supreme Government, when reluctantly sanctioning the organization of the Corps, evidently comtemplated its progressive reduction and ultimate extinction. And "authorized "when reduction is carried into effect, the grant of gratuities not exceeding Rupees 200, to the "families of deceased *Silladars* whose horses may thus be thrown out of employ."

From Government of India, No. 1,458, dated 6th January 1842, No. 3, S. D.

8. It may be urged that this sum, Rupees 200, together with the personal gratuity, pension, or the like to the living incumbent, to be hereafter considered, is the true measure of compensation to be granted. I would, however, support the Magistrate's more liberal claim on behalf of the Kurnool Horsemen, for 400 Rupees each, in consideration of the sudden discharge and other obvious inconveniences to which these respectable servants of Government are now put. The whole, 92,000 Rupees, does not exceed one year's pay of the Corps. I trust the Government will accede to this recommendation; the more so as I cannot recommend to their favorable consideration the other miscellaneous items of compensation named by the Magistrate. The sum of (400) four hundred Rupees must be considered in full of all demand. The trooper of this Cavalry Corps will withdraw himself, horse, &c., from the service in consideration of this compensation.

2nd. Additional compensation for horses about the average value of Rupees 200.—9. The Magistrate further recommends that, taking 200 Rupees as the average value of each horse—to be included in the 400 Rupees above discussed—additional compensation should be given to men who have horses of higher value than 200 Rupees. I do not see good ground for admitting such a claim; Rupees 200 is a high average valuation for the description of horse now maintained by the Kurnool Horsemen. On the disbandment of the extra levy (of 114 Troopers) in 1861, the Remount Fund bought back at 100 Rupees each,—a fair price—114 horses for which Government had given 230 Rupees each. The Remount Fund only allows 115 Rupees per horse. By assuming 200 Rupees as the average value of the horse to be thrown on the hands of the trooper, the Corps is amply remunerated.

Compensation for Lines, &c.—10. An Irregular Horseman finds everything for a consolidated pay; he is not entitled to compensation for the shelter provided for his steed. On the other hand it is urged that the Lines were built by order of the Commanding Officer. The troopers have doubtless derived the advantage of the good shelter in the longer lives of their horses. Houses clearly cannot be thrown on the hands of Government. They will be easily disposed of, or they will continue as comfortable residences for the disbanded troopers. The consolidated compensation must cover all.

Remount Fund.—11. The Magistrate lays stress on the importance of accepting the liabilities of the Remount Fund, to which each trooper subscribes one Rupee *per mensem*, and in consideration draws 115 Rupees when from casualty or otherwise he has to provide a fresh horse. The liabilities amount to about 1,860 Rupees to 16 troopers. He points out in a Memorandum that "the loss will not fall on the body of the *Rissalah*; but on a few luckless individuals already "in debt for the purchase of the horses"—who will not now get the benefit of their subscription to the Service Fund. It would be an act of grace in the Government to accept the liability.

Cloth, &c., purchased.—12. The cloth will nearly realize its value. It will be taken by the Clothing Fund of the General Police, and need not appear in the statements of this present arrangement.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
11*th July* 1863.

II.—Gratuities.

13. As there is precedent for recommending the grant of gratuity of one month's pay for each year spent in the service to each Horseman, including likewise troop Clerks (Moonshees), this point requires no further discussion, but the Magistrate confines the grant of gratuity to the class of troopers called *Bargheers* only. As hereafter to be explained the personal grant to *Silladars*, not eligible for pension under the Service Rules, must be rated on the same basis.

III.—Gratuity to 21 (Be-navukari) individual not serving.

14. The Magistrate proposes an additional gratuity of 200 Rupees each to 21 persons,—chiefly the widows of deceased troopers,—incapable of serving, but now holding appointments (*Assamie*), the emoluments of which they draw while substitutes (*Barhgeers*) ride. I am unable to recommend this arrangement; it were equivalent to raising the strength of the Corps from the sanctioned number of 230 to 251. Besides I observe that in the case of Davood Khan an ex-*Duffadar* who retired in 1851, and of Beelum Bee, the persons recommended would actually receive 1,200 and 800 Rupees (the compensation of 3 and 2 *Assamie* respectively) under the head of compensation, in addition to this gratuity of 200 Rupees. The cases of (*Be-navukari*) non-riding *Assamie* can and must all be adjusted within the compensation provided for the sanctioned strength of the Corps. The local Officers in adjusting the individual distribution of the compensation can make an equitable arrangement about such claims. They will receive the value (400 Rupees) of the appointments (Assamie) held by them, while the *Bargheer* or rider will draw the personal gratuity.

IV.—Annual Pensions.

15. Under the head of pensions the Magistrate claims pension for 120 persons, *Silladars* and Native Officers of the Corps—irrespective of length of service and Pension Rules—at a cost of Rupees 13,614. He lays great stress on alleged hereditary rights. Were his views on this point correct, the Pension establishment would be so largely burdened, that I have given to the papers relating to the organization of the Corps, the most anxious consideration. I am wholly unable to trace any hereditary title on which to base an exceptional consideration, or exemption from the Pension Rules, in regard to any class of the Kurnool Horsemen.

16. A part of the Cavalry of the recently dispossessed Nawab of Kurnool was re-organized in 1811 with a view to employment, as an Auxiliary Police, of a number of his Mahomedan Military followers, who at the time had no other means of livelihood. The sanction of the Supreme Government to this arrangement was granted with reluctance, and with an obvious intention, that the Corps should be allowed gradually to die out by not filling up vacancies as they occurred. Special provisoes were added, "that Government will not pledge itself to the perpetual employment of such a body of men," and that "the supply of vacancies should depend on individual character and claims, "and the state of the District at the time such vacancies occur." A special reference was directed to be made to Government before filling up any vacancy; and all that was conceded was that the local Government might meet the Commissioner's "views by giving a sufficiently prospective notice of contemplated reduction and "also authorize when reduction is carried into effect the grant of gratuities not exceeding 200 "Rupees to the family of deceased *Silladars* whose horses may be thus thrown out of employ." In short, a permanence such as should form a basis of hereditary claims, was not only not assured, but anxiety is evinced, throughout the correspondence, that the Corps should be allowed to die out. Hence individuals joining the Corps did so on the understanding, that their employment was entirely contingent on the requirement of the public service, &c. The Madras Government further ruled "*Assamie* in the Kurnool Horse should neither be bequeathed nor purchased. The practice is quite contrary to the principle upon which the Corps was raised, and the evil has already been apparent."

From Government of India, dated 23rd August 1841, No. 979, S. D. and E. M. C., dated 21st September 1841, No. 118.

From Government of India, No. 1,458, E. M. C., dated 6th January 1842, No. 3, S. D.

E. M. C., dated 15th November 1849, No. 750.

17. All that can, therefore, be urged is, that gradual extinction on the occurrence of deaths and casualties only, was intended, and that sufficiently prospective notice of contemplated "reduction" was to be given. These considerations are I think sufficiently met by the compensation of 400 Rupees, and the personal gratuities now recommended. They, however, clearly strengthen the claim for the higher rate of compensation, now recommended by the Magistrate and myself.

18. Hereditary right or claim to exemption from the ordinary Pension Rules by any class of the Kurnool Horsemen must, therefore, be abandoned as a basis of any privileged adjustments. The distinction between *Bargheers* and *Silladars* may have affected the internal economy of the Corps so long as Government were pleased to maintain it; but in the matter under consideration they have no place. I did not urge this view when treating in 1861, of the additional levies of 1857. The Magistrate placed his views on record; but, as the position of the original levy was not under discussion, I refrained from expression of an opinion.

Revised Estimates.—19. The ordinary Pension Rules of the service have been applied to the revised estimates herewith submitted.

I.—Further Gratuities.

1*st. To Silladars.*—20. Forty-two *Silladars* who have not completed the period of service, required to entitle them to pension, will receive, in common with and at the same rate as the seventy-four short service *Bargheers* a gratuity of one month's pay (Rupees 8-5-4) for each year's service, not exceeding on the whole 12 months' pay.

2*nd. To Duffadars, &c.*—21. Three *Duffadars* and five *Naib Duffadars* have likewise not served the full time for pension. Their gratuities have been taken at one-third of their consolidated pay. Five of these eight respectable Non-Commissioned Officers have completed 11 year's service and upwards.

II.—Yearly Pensions.

22. Forty-one Silladars and thirty-six Bargheers remain to be disposed of, who from length of service are eligible for pension. Pay proper of a trooper as calculated in paying *(Barghcers)* is Rupees 8-5-4. The Magistrate recommends a pension of 5 Rupees per mensem; a Trooper's pension in a Regular Cavalry Corps is 4 Rupees per mensem. I have adopted in my estimate the Magistrate's rate as the more liberal. The difference will be Rupees 924 a year in favor of the Kurnool Horsemen.

41 Silladars.
36 Bargheers.

2nd. Native Officers.—23. The men of the superior ranks shown in the margin are eligible for pension. The Magistrate recommends pensions varying from one-third to one-fifth of the consolidated pay. There are precedents of one-third (in one instance one-half) having been sanctioned as pension.

11 Naib Duffadars.
9 Duffadars.
4 Naib Jemadars.
4 Jemadars.
1 Rissaldar.

24. The Magistrate has not been able to furnish me with data from which to calculate pay proper, as distinguished from Horse allowance, &c., of the grades. But I think that to take one-half of the consolidated allowance as pay proper and one-half as allowance for horses, marching, equipage, &c., would not be an inequitable division. I would then recommend half such pay proper or one-fourth of the consolidated pay as a moderate pension for these old and respected Officers. If the Government grant one-third of the consolidated pay it will amount to Rupees 7,340. Both rates are shown in the margin. My estimate is framed on the lower and I think sufficient rate.

	At ⅓rd.	At ¼th.
4 Jemadars.....	2,430	1,800
4 Naib Jemadars..	1,800	1,200
9 Duffadars	1,000	1,350
11 Naib Duffadars..	1,540	1,155
	7,340	5,505

3rd. To Rissaldars.—25. On two occasions the *Rissaldar* of this body has been pensioned on one hundred Rupees per mensem, or one-third of the consolidated pay of the office. I see no reason to make any change in this rate. Kalin Khan is as deserving as his predecessors; but I am not prepared to accept any recommendation based on his conduct during the panic season of 1857. He has been Rissaldar for two years only.

26. The following is a summary of the revised arrangement as above proposed by me.

Cash Payments.

Compensation... ....Rupees	92,000 0 0
Gratuities..... .... "	6,822 8 0
Total Rupees	98,822 8 0

N. B.—This amount exceeds but little one year's pay (94,000) *of the Corps.*

Pensions.

Yearly pension to 106 persons, Rupees 11,325.

27. I anticipate no embarrassment from the disbandment of this body of Irregular Horse. There is abundance of profitable employment in the Kurnool District at this time. Encouragement will be held out, and every eligible man will be either at once entertained in the Constabulary, or will be shortly absorbed. Such was the case with the recent reductions, most of whom are now employed in the General Police.

28. The cost of the measures required to supply such Police duty, as has been performed by the Kurnool Horsemen is shown in the margin. This is provided in the Budget of 1863-64. The details are shown in the accompanying Memorandum. With reference to the Order of Government, dated 1st May 1863, No. 672, I beg strongly to recommend the employment of the small and inexpensive body of Mounted Police estimated for; as I consider that they would be most useful on the frontier for Police duties which no regular troops—Cavalry or Infantry, can perform. The measure will provide employment for some of the disbanded troopers, and the re-enlistment on the same condition as the General Constabulary will relieve the estimate for payment of gratuities and pensions without embarrassing Government in future.

Increase of Constabulary, &c.	Rs.
3 Parties of Foot Constabulary..... ...	3,078
50 Mounted Constables with Inspector, &c.... ..	21,492
Total Rupees	24,570

29. I have carefully considered the Magistrate's letter, under date 23rd March 1863, No. 6, I am unable to agree with him in his estimate of the dangers which threaten the peace of his province. For I can assure Government that no District of the Madras Presidency is safer or more orderly, more free from crime and less threatened with internal disorder than Kurnool. It contains a peculiarly peaceable agricultural population with abundant employment for all laboring hands and ready markets. The town of Kurnool has a full Regiment of Infantry stationed in it. I need scarcely state that the circumstances of such a District could never have justified the *raising* of such a body as the Kurnool Horse had it not been desirable to subsidize men who might have proved troublesome in the early stages of our occupation. This consideration no longer exists; and there is nothing in the District that now calls for the continued maintenance of a body of Irregular Horse. The recently transferred (from Cuddapah) Taluqs of Doopad and Cumbum, although they have in them more crime of the same character, as that prevailing in Cuddapah, present no feature calling for exceptional treatment.

30. Apprehension of raids by predatory *Rohillahs* from the *Nizam's* country is then the only ground on which an argument for the maintenance for such a body of Irregular Horse or any part of it, is sought to be based. Without asserting that the views of the local Officers in regard to the possibility of an occasional raid of a small body of predatory *Rohillahs* are without foundation, I am satisfied that a small body of Mounted Police, supported as they will be, should necessity occur, by the General Police and Military at Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah, will sufficiently provide for any reasonable anticipations of this kind, and will maintain sufficient *prestige* to check any mounted marauders that are likely to cross the river. I know of no circumstances affecting the Kurnool District which render it more exposed to so very unusual an occurrence as a raid of these lawless men, than any other part of the border; stretching as it does from Rajahmundry (or even further north) along the frontier of the Godavery, Kistna, (Guntoor) and Bellary Districts, as far as the Bombay frontier. In other Districts a very limited number of

armed Constabulary located along the frontier suffices to give confidence, and I am sanguine of being able to earn the reasonable trust of the able and vigorous Magistracy of Kurnool for the proposed additional provision of the Police of the District, so soon as that anxious feeling has subsided which is naturally aroused amidst local influences by so unpopular a measure as the reduction of Government expenditure in the town of Kurnool by nearly three quarter of a *lakh* of Rupees, and disbandment of 200 Irregular Cavalry who were partially used as local Police.

31. I observe that the Government has requested the Commander-in-Chief and Magistrate to afford certain information on the subject of garrisoning the District of Kurnool. It will not, I trust, be considered presumptuous in me to remark that this District is *well held* at present in a Military point of view; and that the Police, moderately strengthened as above estimated, will find all the moral support it immediately requires from the Military arm, and could be readily reinforced, were such necessity to occur, without further permanent Military occupation. Kurnool District is in a better position in this respect and less exposed by nature, than either of the frontier Districts of Godavery or Kistna; where rich border towns and villages present a more enticing and accessible prey to such lawless robbers from the *Nizam's* territory than the wild *Taluq* of Doopad. The Regiment at Kurnool is supported by a powerful force of all arms at Bellary and is backed by a Regiment at Cuddapah. No body of predatory marauders would venture to proceed far down the Mallamalla (Doopad, Cumbum, and Budwail) valley, with the Kurnool and Cuddapah forces on their flank and the Regiment at Masulipatam and armed Constabulary of Kistna District in their rear. With a small body of Mounted Police in the *Taluqs* of Doopad and Cumbum there can, I think, be no object in replacing a Military Detachment at Cumbum. It can be done in a few days should real necessity appear. With reference, however, to the Magistrate's anxieties in regard to this part of his District, I would place the head-quarters of the Mounted Police at Cumbum for the present.

32. In accordance with the order of Government I submit an estimate for retaining two Troops of the *Rissalla* as recommended by the Magistrate. It amounts to 46,000 Rupees per year. For this of course there is no provision in the Budget. His recommendation is for *garrison* purposes only, and independent apparently of Police considerations. For Police I am, I understand, to make further arrangements at, of course, additional cost. As above stated, I am satisfied that there is nothing in the present condition or reasonable prospects of this peaceful District which calls for the employment of a garrisoning force of two squadrons of Irregular Cavalry. I fear further, that the Magistrate's proposition involves so wide a departure from the basis on which the organization of the Kurnool Horse was originally sanctioned,—not on "the footing of a Military Corps;" but as "a competent Police Corps and with a view to reconcile to a "new order of things a portion of that population"—that difficulties will present themselves in regard to this practical increase of Native Troops. Their local character will destroy their usefulness. I conceive that the contingencies sketched in paragraph 23, &c., of the Magistrate's letter will be for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief and Government, when the appearances are more real and dangers more imminent than at present.

33. I have no materials by me for calculating, as directed by Government, the exact cost of disbanding two Troops only of the Irregular Horse. It will depend on the number of persons in each troop who may be eligible for pension, and the length of service of those to whom gratuity would have to be paid. But taken at the average of the whole Corps, the amount would approximately be as follows:—

Compensation.....	Rupees	46,000	0	0
Gratuities.....	„	5,211	4	0
Total Rupees...		51,211	4	0
Pensions.....	Rupees	4,582	0	0

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
11*th July* 1863.

34. I need scarcely add that the apparent saving under the head of compensation will only be a charge deferred—and so in part of the other items—while maintaining two Troops on their present objectionable footing, embarrassing claims and asserted rights will be perpetuated without sufficient object, and a military body will be created of an entirely local character and of very limited usefulness.

35. If, however, two troops of this Irregular Cavalry are to be maintained for garrison purposes, as recommended by the Magistrate, *I most earnestly beg* that they may be at once transferred to the Commander-in-Chief and not retained in the Civil Department. He will relieve the Civil Police Budget from a Military garrison charge. He will inspect and ensure the efficiency of this garrison in a manner that neither the Magistrate nor I can possibly do; and he will take steps to place a Cavalry Officer in special charge of the force. Without these measures useful efficiency and real command cannot be persistently maintained or exercised; for squadrons of Irregular Cavalry cannot be effectively disciplined, properly commanded, or usefully handled by a Superintendent of Civil Police. No association of duties in one man could be less fitting or more distracting or improper. Further, troops of Irregular Native Cavalry and Military bodies having an organization such as that recommended by the Magistrate are not and never can be useful Civil Policemen. Almost the whole of the men would be appointed by the Native Officers, a condition in itself illegal under Section 4, Act XXIV of 1859, and inevitably leading to evil results and obvious improprieties. The whole culminates in a Native Commandant (*Rissaldar*) who practically commands and stands between the Civil Superintendent of Police and his men. This constitution may be suited to certain stages of oriental Military organization, but such a body is useless, if not worse for the service of the public as a Civil Police in a Regulation Province. Any attempt to unite in the same men, functions and duties which differ so widely in principle, spirit, and object, as those of an Irregular Cavalry trooper and an ordinary Civil Constable, mounted or foot, inevitably has a most detrimental effect on the tone and discipline both of the Police and Irregular Cavalry bodies involved. The Kurnool Horse is no exception. I therefore most earnestly trust that the Government will allow the change to be complete as regards the Kurnool Horse, or be pleased to transfer to the Military Department any residue of the Corps that it may be deemed expedient to maintain for local garrison purposes of the District.

Estimate of Pensions proposed to be granted on disbandment of the Kurnool Horse, prepared in accordance with Government Order, No. 672, dated 1st May 1863, Judicial Department.

No.	Rank.	Year of Enlistment.	Recommended by Mr. Minchin, Magistrate. Rate.	Per month.	Per annum.	Remarks.	Recommended by the Inspector General of Madras Police. No.	Rate.	Per month.	Per annum.	Remarks.
1	Rissaldar...	1841	150 0 0	150 0 0	1,800 0 0	.....	1	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,200 0 0	
4	Jemadars..... ...	1841	50 0 0	200 0 0	2,400 0 0	.....	4	37 8 0	150 0 0	1,800 0 0	
4	Naib Jemadars...	1841 & 1842	35 0 0	140 0 0	1,680 0 0	.....	4	25 0 0	100 0 0	1,200 0 0	
3	Duffadars.....	1841	10 0 0	90 0 0	1,080 0 0	.....	9	12 8 0	112 8 0	1,350 0 0	
5		1842									Recommended for gratuity, Rupees 400.
1		1846									Do. Rupees 100.
2	Duffadars.....	1851	10 0 0	20 0 0	240 0 0	.....					
1	Duffadar...	1857	10 0 0	10 0 0	120 0 0	.....					
3	Naib Duffadars...	1841	7 0 0	77 0 0	924 0 0	.....	11	8 12 0	96 4 0	1,155 0 0	
6		1842									
1		1844									Do. Rupees 280.
1		1845									Do. Rupees 140.
2	Naib Duffadars..	1848	7 0 0	11 0 0	168 0 0	.....					Do. Rupees 140.
1	Naib Duffadar...	1851	7 0 0	7 0 0	84 0 0	.....					
2	Naib Duffadars..	1857	7 0 0	14 0 0	168 0 0	.....					
14	Silladars...	1841	5 0 0	385 0 0	2,460 0 0	.....	77	5 0 0	385 0 0	4,620 0 0	Including 36 long service Bargheers.
15	Silladars...	1842									
1	Silladar...	1844									
4	Silladars..	1845									
5	Silladars...	1846									
2	Silladars...	1847									
42	Silladars... ...	1849-1851-1852 1853-1854-1855 1856-1857-1858 1859-1861 & 1862	5 0 0	210 0 0	2,520 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Recommended for gratuity, Rupees 2,000.
110	Bargheers... ...	1841 to 1862	.....	.....	.....	Gratuities recommended... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. Rupees 2,975.
5	Moonshees... ..	1841 to 1860	.....	.....	.....	Gratuities recommended... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. Rupees 787-8-0.
150		Total Rupees...	.....	1,137 0 0	13,644 0 0	Total Rupees...	106	0 0 0	943 12 0	11,325 0 0	

(Signed) W. ROBINSON, *Inspector General of Madras Police.*

B.

Estimate of Gratuity proposed to be granted on disbandment of the Kurnool Horse prepared in accordance with the Government Order, No. 672, dated 1st May 1863, Judicial Department.

No.	Rank.	Year of Enlistment.	No. of months.	Recommended by the Magistrate and Inspector General of Mofussil Police. Rate. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
2	Duffadars...	1851	12	16	10	8	400	0	0	500	0	0	
1	Do.....	1857	6	16	10	8	100	0	0				
2	Naib Duffadars...	1848	12	11	10	0	280	0	0				
1	Do.....	1851	12	11	10	8	140	0	0				
2	Do.....	1857	6	11	10	8	140	0	0				
1	Silladar.....	1849	12	8	5	4	100	0	0	560	0	0	
2	Do.....	1851	12	8	5	4	200	0	0				
3	Do.....	1852	11	8	5	4	275	0	0				
3	Do.....	1853	10	8	5	4	250	0	0				
2	Do.....	1854	9	8	5	4	150	0	0				
6	Do.....	1855	8	8	5	4	400	0	0				
1	Do.....	1856	7	8	5	4	58	5	4				
4	Do.....	1857	6	8	5	4	200	0	0				
3	Do.....	1858	5	8	5	4	125	0	0				
3	Do.....	1859	4	8	5	4	100	0	0				
3	Do.....	1861	2	8	5	4	50	0	0				
11	Do.....	1862	1	8	5	4	91	10	8				
1	Bargheer.....	1849	12	8	5	4	100	0	0	2,000	0	0	
1	Do.....	1850	12	8	5	4	100	0	0				
3	Do.....	1852	11	8	5	4	275	0	0				
2	Do.....	1853	10	8	5	4	166	10	8				
2	Do.....	1854	9	8	5	4	150	0	0				
5	Do.....	1855	8	8	5	4	333	5	4				
3	Do.....	1856	7	8	5	4	175	0	0				
19	Do.....	1857	6	8	5	4	950	0	0				
6	Do.....	1858	5	8	5	4	250	0	0				
4	Do.....	1859	4	8	5	4	133	5	4				
13	Do.....	1861	2	8	5	4	216	10	8				
15	Do.....	1862	1	8	5	4	125	0	0				
1	Sudder Moonshee.	1845	12	25	0	0	300	0	0	2,975	0	0	
1	Moonshee.....	1841	12	12	8	0	150	0	0				
1	Do.....	1845	12	12	8	0	150	0	0				
1	Do.....	1850	12	12	8	0	150	0	0				
1	Do.....	1860	3	12	8	0	37	8	0				
	Total Gratuity Rupees....									6,822	8	0	
										787	8	0	

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Inspector General of Madras Police.

C.

MEMORANDUM.

Foot Constabulary, 3 Police Parties.

		Rate.	Cost per month.	Cost per annum.
3	Head Constables... ... ... @	20 0 0	60 0 0	720 0 0
3	Deputy Constables... ... ...@	10 8 0	31 1 8	378 0 0
15	1st Class Constables..... ... ... @	7 0 0	105 0 0	1,260 0 0
12	2nd Class Constables.. ... ...@	6 0 0	72 0 0	864 0 0
12	3rd Class Constables... ... ... @	5 4 0	63 0 0	756 0 0
45			Total Rupees...	3,978 0 0

Mounted Constabulary.

		Rate.	Cost per month.	Cost per annum.
1	European Inspector, 1st Class.... ... ...@	215 0 0	215 0 0	2,580 0 0
1	Native Inspector, 2nd Class... ... ... @	165 0 0	165 0 0	1,980 0 0
2	Mounted Head Constables... ... ...@	48 0 0	96 0 0	1,152 0 0
2	Do. Deputy Head Constables.. ... ... @	33 8 0	67 0 0	804 0 0
50	Do. Constables... ... ...@	24 0 0	1,200 0 0	14,400 0 0
2	Do. Constables or Trumpeters.. ... ... @	24 0 0	48 0 0	576 0 0
58			Total Rupees...	21,192 0 0
			Total of Foot Constabulary...	3,978 0 0
103			Grand Total Rupees...	25,470 0 0

Foot Constabulary.

Forty-five Constables, &c., are required to occupy the Stations at which Horsemen are now posted. The Constabulary was rated on a low calculation in consideration of the relief afforded by the much more expensive body already on hand, and which had to be turned to use.

Mounted Constabulary.

I have estimated for two Inspectors, as one should be at head-quarters, and one on Frontier Patrol. Horsemen require more than ordinary supervision to check those habits which Native *Sowars* are peculiarly prone. The other grades are estimated at rates now prevailing in the Kurnool Horse less the cost of clothing, which will be issued as in the case of other Constables. They will provide their own horses, &c.

Duffadars..... ...	50
Naib Duffadars...	35
Troopers.....	25

(Signed) W. ROBINSON,
Inspector General of Madras Police.

D.

Estimate of Kurnool Horse reduced to two Troops prepared according to instructions contained in Government Order, No. 672, dated 1st May 1863, Judicial Department.

	Rate.	Cost per Month.	Cost per Annum.
1 Rissaldar.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	3,600 0 0
2 Jemadars.....	150 0 0	300 0 0	3,600 0 0
2 Naib Jemadars.....	100 0 0	200 0 0	2,400 0 0
6 Duffadars.....	50 0 0	300 0 0	3,600 0 0
6 Naib Duffadars.....	35 0 0	210 0 0	2,520 0 0
96 Sowars.....	25 0 0	2,400 0 0	28,800 0 0
3 Trumpeters.....	25 0 0	75 0 0	900 0 0
1 Sudder Moonshee...	25 0 0	25 0 0	300 0 0
2 Moonshees...	12 8 0	25 0 0	300 0 0
Total...	... ...	3,835 0 0	46,020 0 0

ROBINSON,
Inspector General of Madras Police.

Memorandum from the Magistrate of Kurnool; to the Inspector General of Madras Police, Madras, dated 30th April 1863, No. 45.

Having received from the Inspector General a paper in which he has raised certain doubts as to the fairness of the claims for compensation on the disbandment of the Rissalla, put forward by me, before answering seriatim the objections that have been urged, I will briefly recapitulate the position in which the Rissalla have stood, the rights granted on their institution, and the manner in which those rights have been hitherto always respected.

2. Their institution was proposed by Mr. Blane, the first Commissioner of Kurnool, for a purely political purpose, and in order to insure the object he contemplated, the chief point urged by him on the Government was that their constitution should be such as to ensure their stability.

3. It was in reply to his representations, that after some demur on the ground of the expense involved, with reluctance on that ground, but with consequent fulness of deliberation, the Supreme Government sanctioned the institution of the Rissalla on the conditions and for the express object proposed by Mr. Blane.

4. In this paper, dated 6th January 1842, No. 3, formally sanctioning Mr. Blane's proposal, the stability of the Rissalla was insured, by the guarantee of the Supreme Government, not that they should not be disbanded, but that their number even should not be reduced, without due previous warning being given by the Madras Government. After such warning it was intended that reductions should take place solely on casualties occurring, which were no longer to be filled up, and the amount of gratuity to be then accorded to the family of the *deceased* Silladar was laid down.

5. That the Madras Government accepted the above view, is evident from their Order, dated 28th February 1842, No. 45, making over to the Commanding Officer the power to fill up vacancies according to rule, *until notice of reduction should be given.*

6. Upon that footing the Rissalla continued, until on the introduction of the Police into District in 1860, it was included in the Police Force of the Presidency.

7. On that occasion the true position, and rights claimed by the original Rissalla were brought prominently to notice by myself,* those rights far from being negatived, were in effect acknowledged by the Inspector General in his letter addressed to Government, dated 6th March 1861,† and in sanctioning my proposals for compensation to the additional levy of the Rissalla on their reduction, the totally different position of the original force, on which I laid such stress, was not attempted to be controverted either by the Inspector General or the Government.

* Letter to Inspector General, dated 22nd February 1861, No. 20, paragraphs 13, 14, forwarded to Government with letter from the Inspector General, dated 6th March 1861.

† Paragraph 3. I will not trouble the Government on this occasion by going into the rights and privileges of the original body of the Kurnool Horse; suffice it to say that none of those rights and privileges were guaranteed to the exceptional levy of 1857.

* * * *

Paragraph 9. The Officers of this additional levy‡ were taken from the original Force and therefore hold the rights and privileges attaching to such original enlistment. They cannot consequently be disbanded undere the same conditions as those who have no such privileges.

‡ 8 Duffadars.
8 Naib do.
16 Total.

8. I need hardly point out that on that occasion no notice of prospective reduction was given by the Government, nor was the advisability of such a course suggested by the Inspector General.

9. In June 1861, Mr. Temple, who visited this Presidency and Secunderabad with the object of introducing financial reforms, past a few days in Kurnool, and the reduction of the Rissalla naturally came under his consideration. I placed in his hands a copy of the Memorandum I had drawn up, explanatory of the position of the force, and that gentleman considering their acknowledged usefulness, their marked efficiency, to which he himself bore ample testimony, and the expense that would be entailed by the reduction of men in possession of guaranteed rights, informed me that his whole influence would be exerted with the Supreme Government, for the continuance of the force to its full extent.

10. I have no doubt that Mr. Temple's opinion on this subject will be found on the records of the Finance Department, and the result was that any previous intention to reduce the Rissalla was abandoned, and no notice of prospective reduction was even then issued to the force.

11. Aware, as the men of course became, that their position and continuance as a force had come more that once under deliberation, and that after full discussion no notice of future reduction had been issued, their former confidence in what was considered by them a Government guarantee of their stability remained unshaken, until the information reached them, that without previous notice of any kind, they were not merely to be reduced, but totally disbanded on account of financial considerations.

12. Under such circumstances, I am convinced that the Government would desire that at least a fair compensation should be granted for rights broken solely on account of financial pressure, while at the same time consideration has convinced me more than ever of the real moderation of the proposals made by me in the above intent.

13. I proceed now to notice in detail the objections that have presented themselves to the Inspector General.

14. In paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, the Inspector General asserts that the practice of inheritance and purchase was a simple abuse allowed to spring up in opposition to the distinct Orders of Government, enunciated in Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 753, dated 15th November 1849. I append a full copy of that order to the present papers, and beg to point out that the practice of purchase and bequeathment therein objected to, were of a totally different kind to those since in force, and always permitted.

15. An improper practice of the general sale of Assamies, as a personal property, had then sprung up, the result of which, as shown in paragraph 8 of the Government Order, would have been finally to reduce every Silladar to the position of a Bagheer ; this practice was forbidden, and has never since been permitted.

16. The only purchase of Assamies practised since that period has been in the case of the extra Assamies held by Officers, according to the rate laid down in that Order, paragraph 4, and on all promotions, the extra Assamies have been purchased, recently at the rate of Rupees 400, from the promoted Officer's predecessor.

17. The right to bequeath an Assamy forbidden in this order, was a right of bequeathment beyond the owner's family, in the case of failure of heirs. The mode in which the Assamy should be disposed of, for the benefit of the owner's family, was distinctly laid down in paragraph 6, and the directions recorded in the whole of this order have been ever since carried out to the letter.

18. The Bagheers who perform the duties for the extra Assamies of the Officers, and in the cases of Benoakar Silladars permitted under the above order, are regularly enrolled members of the force, appointed by the Commanding Officer to perform a Trooper's duty, and in no way dependant on the owners of the Assamies.

19. In paragraph 5 the Inspector General alludes to the rate of gratuity laid down by the Supreme Government, not exceeding Rupees 200, to the families of deceased Silladars, as the guide for compensation under present circumstances.

20. It must be remarked that the gratuity was not to the Silladar on the abolition of his post, but to his family, if the Government determined on the abolition at his death. It was conceded that such abolition even on the occurrence of casualties, was not to take place without due prospective warning, and the gratuity to be recorded was in fact a compensation to the family for the abrogation of their hereditary claims.

21. In paragraphs 6 and 7 the Inspector General suggests doubts as to the equity of my proposal that the Government should purchase the horses and accoutrements of the Rissalla.

22. My proposal was that Government should pay Rupees 400 as compensation for each Assamy, receiving the horse and accoutrements; that of this sum Rupees 200 should be considered the price of the horse, and that the owner of each Assamy might have the option of redeeming his horse at that price, or that he should receive the small sum originally paid by him in excess of that price for his horse, as proved by the books of the Rissalla.

23. Of the general equity of the principle that Government should relieve the members of the Rissalla from the great loss that would fall upon them by having to dispose of 220 horses in a market where the local demand was destroyed by their own abolition, I think there can be no question. The men have always purchased good serviceable horses for Government duty, and so lately as 1861, on the reduction of the extra levy, the opportunity was taken to cast every doubtful horse, in the original force, and at least sixty men re-mounted themselves on that occasion.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
11th July 1863.

24. If, on their present disbandment, all these horses are cast on the men's hands, forced as they would be from their inability to pay for their keep, to dispose of them at any price, I should not be exaggerating the probable loss to each man, at from 100 to 150 Rupees. Government are in a position to obtain a fairer price, by sending the horses to better markets; but in any case, whatever loss may be thus incurred, I am confident that Government would rather meet it, than place a body of faithful servants in a position so ruinous to their interests.

25. With regard to the extra price which I propose should be given in cases, where men have paid originally more than Rupees 200 for their horse, the Inspector General fears that this would be said to be acting on the principle of "Heads I win, Tails you lose." I confess that I cannot see how the members of the Rissalla can be said to win under any circumstances, on their disbandment. My proposition was made to insure any man from loss in the price of a horse, purchased by him solely for the service of Government, and which service is suddenly declared to be no longer required. In my estimate, I have set down the possible cost of paying this extra price, at Rupees 6,000 : I believe it would prove in reality far less than this, and the item appears to me too small to be objected to, when its grant would prevent the possibility of loss in any instance.

26. In paragraph 8 the Inspector General doubts the equity of charging to Government the liabilities of the Remount Fund. This fund has under general circumstances been perfectly self-supporting; heavy casualties occurring in 1861, (no less than 12 horses having died within two months in the Troop employed in the Bellary District,) pressed heavily on its resources, and there are now consequently 16 men to whom the usual assistance is due, but has not been granted. Had the Rissalla continued, the fund would certainly have recovered itself in two or three years; if its present liabilities, caused by the sudden abolition of the force, are not accepted by Government, the loss will not fall on the body of the Rissalla, but on a few luckless individuals, already in debt for the purchase of their horses, and whom this repudiation would ruin.

27. The amount at stake is small; if the Rissalla be continued until the end of June, it will be less than Rupees 1,400, and to object to such an item of compensation, appears to me, to use the language of Edmund Burke, to be an attempt, with the use of every cutting and of every fretting tool, to rasp and scrape an empizical alimentary powder from the marrowless bones of this skeleton establishment.

28. In paragraphs 10 to 13 the Inspector General discusses my proposition for the purchase of the Rissalla lines.

29. A detailed estimate of the value of the lines, both at the rates of work in Kurnool, when they were constructed, and at present, has been called for from the District Engineer. The books of the Rissalla do not show the actual cost of construction, as no such accounts were kept. The objection put forward in paragraph 12 of the Inspector General's Memorandum does not appear to me to be tenable.

30. The lines, including the stabling and houses, were built on the orders of the Commanding Officer and Commissioner of Kurnool, on the institution of the force. The Rissalla had no option in the matter. The erection of the lines was considered necessary for the discipline of the force, and no man can now sleep away from them except with permission. The erection of the stables was considered necessary for the efficiency of the horses, and was a compulsory measure. They were built for Government purposes, at the private cost of the men, and being now made useless by a Government measure, the men are undoubtedly entitled to compensation for the expense incurred.

31. The real contributors have in very few instances died, and where they have done so, their heirs now fill their places, and have inherited their claims.

32. The compensation for the Quarter Guard would be divided rateably amongst all the owners of Assamies, at whose joint expense it was built; the value of the stables belonging to each Troop, will be divided amongst the owners of Assamies in that Troop; the value of the houses of the Non-Commissioned Officers, contiguous to the stabling would of course be paid to each owner, who had either built or purchased the same from his predecessor.

33. The houses belonging to the Commissioned Officers, although in the lines, are separate from the stables. Like the rest of the lines they were built by the original Officers on order, and have been purchased by their successors. I believe that in the Bengal Presidency, where Officers have built houses in a station afterwards abandoned, compensation is granted to them. On this precedent I made my proposal for the purchase of these houses. This is the only portion of my scheme to the sanction of which I do not attach much importance. The value of house property has risen so greatly in Kurnool, that I am not sure whether the Commissioned Officers would not make a better bargain by selling their property to the public, than by accepting from Government the valuation fixed by the District Engineer. If the Goverment take the houses I am confident they will not lose by the transaction.

34. In paragraph 17 the Inspector General casts doubts as to there being any real distinction between Silladars and Bagheers. Such distinction is so inherent in the constitution of an irregular Cavalry force, that I should not have thought it could be questioned. The distinction is even greater than existed between the Silladars of the original Kurnool Horse, and those of the additional levy of 1857, a difference which, as I have already shown, has been fully acknowledged by the Inspector General, and in no way questioned by the Government.

35. A Silladar in the Kurnool Horse had not only a personal provision; he had also the certainty that his place would descend to his son, when age might render him no longer fit for duty, and that if he had no son, a provision would be made from it for the support of his widow at his death. Such arrangements, expressly sanctioned by Government, were as stated by Captain Russell in his report, dated 30th August 1849, tantamount to a pension to the family on a Silladar's decease.

36. Such a position was, in fact, hereditary in the fullest sense of the term, until such time as due notice of prospective reduction should be made by Government. From that time only the hereditary rights would cease, reductions might be effected at each casualty, and a gratuity given to the family. From such a position guaranteed by Government sanction, the Silladar is suddenly thrown down by a sudden, and totally unexpected order for disbandment. The Inspector General asks me to supply precedent for my proposals for gratuity and pension. In truth the case is without precedent, and I can only depend on the known justice of the Government, compelled by financial considerations to take a step of unquestionable harshness, to qualify its compulsory rigour by what might otherwise be considered, exceptional liberality.

37. I have recommended a gratuity of twelve months' pay at Rupees 25 to every Silladar. The Inspector General considers that the pay proper of a Silladar should be rated at one-third of what he received, such being the acknowledged remuneration of a Bagheer. The idea of pay proper to a Silladar, as distinguished from his horse allowance, has never yet been raised, and it would appear as a most niggardly proceeding to create such a distinction now, for the sole purpose of decreasing the gratuity.

38. The same remark applies to the pay of the Non-Commissioned and Commissioned Officers. In any case, the amount to be deducted as horse allowance must be the same for all grades, and could in no instance exceed Rupees 15 monthly. I dissent in *toto* to the fairness of any such deduction, and am confident that in a case so essentially calling for liberality, the Government will reject such niggardly cheese paring.

39. With regard to the objection raised in paragraph 19, to the grant of any gratuity to the families of deceased Silladars, beyond compensation for the Assamy, I have nothing to add to

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
11*th July* 1863.

what was represented by me on this subject in paragraphs 24 to 26 of my letter, of the 2nd April 1863, No. 31.

40. In paragraph 24, I am requested in communication with the Deputy Inspector General and Superintendent of Police, to frame an estimate for the formation of a body of 50 mounted Police of all ranks, and two Inspectors to be selected from the Rissalla. In a telegram on the subject it is explained that the consolidated pay is to include the horse, and all expenses.

41. I am of opinion, that with the present high prices, it would be impossible to procure an efficient mounted Policeman, providing his own horse, with the expense of keeping and renewing the same, at a less rate than that paid to the Rissalla, Rupees 25 monthly per man. The pay of Non-Commissioned Officers is a question of petty detail; the two Inspectors would be Native Commissioned Officers under a different name. The cost of such a body would therefore be equal to that of one Troop of the Rissalla, and this measure would be in effect to continue one Troop, making it known that all hereditary rights would cease, and in fact giving to them the notice of prospective reduction in case of casualties.

42. In my letter to Government of 23rd March 1863, No. 6, I pointed out that by continuing two Troops of the Rissalla, and employing them as pointed out by me, not only would the security of the District be preserved, but what has perhaps been erroneously considered the pledges of Government would not be violated. I cannot see how the continuation of one Troop would effect either object.

43. If the mounted Police are to be used, as is I believe intended, in the two Districts of Bellary and Kurnool, the amount disposable for that purpose will be totally inadequate for the protection of the Kurnool frontier, and especially of the Talooks of Cumbum and Markapur, from marauders entering from the Nizam's territory. The employment of these men as an auxiliary to the District Police, would greatly add to the efficiency of the whole, and increase the internal security of the country; scattered as they would be over a large range of territory, they would be useless to protect from external aggression.

44. There is nothing further in the Inspector General's Memorandum calling for observation from me. I thank him for placing it before me, and enabling me to answer objections some of which might have occurred to higher authorities. I have only finally to remark that I trust I shall not be considered as a prejudiced advocate of the Rissalla. Appointed to the head of the District at a time when the continuance of the Force was certain to come under discussion, my first duty was to become acquainted with its constitution. A careful study of the Records in the office showed me the grounds for the asserted rights, which the Rissalla claimed: I have always consistently brought them forward, and from the first expressed my opinion that those rights could not be ignored without a violation of Government promises, if not expressed, at least implied. As a servant of the Government I am jealous of its honour, and susceptible for its good name. I feel that I should have grossly neglected my duty, if I had not brought plainly before the Government, my fears as to what was involved in the unexpected order that the Rissalla were discontinued; it was equally my duty to point out the measures of compensation necessary to do away with the evil consequences of a step, which I feared could not be re-called. The necessary measures of compensation have been the subject of constant reflection from the time I received the first notice of disbandment. I have advanced nothing lightly, nothing which I do not believe to be simply just. I have carefully avoided any extravagance of demand, and have weighed scrupulously the claims put forward, with the necessity for care in bestowing Government funds. After full consideration of the objections raised by the Inspector General, I am confirmed in opinion as to the moderation of my scheme, which I trust will receive in its entirety the support of the Madras Government.

(Signed) JAMES INNES MINCHIN.
Magistrate.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

No. 3.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 6th January 1842.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India.

* * *

Such a modification of the present allowances of the Motafarakat as may be expedient and will not involve an increase of the aggregate expense will be approved by this Government. But considering the object for which this Force is retained, namely, to avoid the risk of throwing out of employ men who have no means of livelihood, but their service, the Governor General in Council is hardly prepared to sanction the filling up vacancies that may occur without reference to Government. But this reference will be made of course to the Government of Madras which is hereby empowered to meet Mr. Blane's views, by giving a sufficiently prospective notice of contemplated reductions, and also to authorize when a reduction is carried into effect, the grant of gratuities not exceeding Rupees 200 to the families of deceased Silladars whose horses may be thus thrown out of employ.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th December 1841.

(Signed) S. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* * *

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

No. 45.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 28th February 1842.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Here enter 7th February 1842.)

Under the authority conveyed in the above letter, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions, in accordance with the proposal contained in Mr. Blane's letter of the 12th ultimo, the division of the Kurnool Horse into four Troops,* with a Commandant, &c., as shown in the margin; and authorizes vacancies therein being filled up without the previous sanction of Government until notice shall have been given of any contemplated reduction in the strength of that Corps.

		RS.
* Each Troop to consist of		
1 Jemadar...		150
1 Naib do..		100
3 Duffadars at 50		150
3 Naib do. at 35		105
48 Private Sowars at 25...		1,200
1 Trumpeter...		25
		1,730
Four Troops as above		4
		6,920
ADD—		
1 Risaldar or Commandant		300
1 Nakarchi...		25
1 Sudder Moonshee		25
4 Troop Meetasadies at 12½		50
Total per mensem...		7,320

(A True Extract.)

(Signed) R. CLERK,
Secretary to Government.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) JAMES INNES MINCHIN,
Magistrate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 753.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 15th November 1849.

Read the following letter from the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Kurnool.

(Here enter 2nd October 1849, No. 15.)

Paragraph 1. The above letter with its enclosure have afforded to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council full and satisfactory information as to the organization and present condition of the Kurnool Horse.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
11*th July* 1863.

2. The point upon which it seems most necessary for Government to advert is as to the holding of Assamies.

3. It is obvious that whatever may be the rule in the Nizam's Irregular Cavalry on this point, it cannot be considered a precedent for the Rissalla at Kurnool. In the one case the object of the local Government is to raise a Corps by a species of individual "Contract" or in any way by which efficient men can be induced to enlist. In the other case, there is no necessity for any such encouragement. The Silladar is not a "Contractor" and the object of this Government is to maintain in efficiency a fixed number of men who shall be of families belonging to Kurnool.

4. As to the *number* of Assamies to be held, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council desires that the following scale be adhered to in future:—

Rissaldar.....	10
Jemadar.....	6
Naib do.....	4
Duffadar.....	2
Naib do.....	1

but it is his intention to allow those who now hold in excess of the above number to retain their present Assamies till casualties or retirements occur, and it is to be distinctly understood that when the present surplus is absorbed no one in the Corps but the Officers above mentioned are to hold Assamies at all.

5. Assamies in the Kurnool Horse should neither be bequeathed nor purchased, the practice is quite contrary to the principle on which the Corps was raised and the evil of it has already been apparent in the case of Himmut Khan.

6. With regard to persons not actually in the Corps holding Assamies, the Right Honorable the Governor considers this practice of Be-nowkur Silladars highly objectionable. At the same time there are peculiar cases in which it may be admitted; such as in the instance of a Silladar disabled by sickness or old age, or a Silladar leaving a widow without children or a son, brother, nephew or grandson not of age for service. In such cases it will remain with the Officer in charge to make such arrangements as will be a relief to the family, and secure the services of proper Sowars without a disproportionate increase of Bagheers.

7. It also appears necessary (keeping in view the object of Government in organizing this Rissalla) that no Bagheer should be retained without the full approval of the Commanding Officer, and that no man be entertained who does not belong to the town or District of Kurnool.

8. In preparing Rules in accordance with the above instructions, the Agent, and Lieutenant Russell will fully explain to the Officers and men of the Rissalla, that it is the desire of Government to secure not only the efficiency but the respectability and "Izzut" of this Corps, and they must themselves see that an indiscriminate right to persons not in the Rissalla to hold Assamies, as being bought or bequeathed, must eventually end in every Sowar being a Bagheer, in which case a person newly appointed an Officer will be deprived of his right altogether. They will also observe that provision is made for those peculiar circumstances which may be expected to arise.

9. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is interested in the welfare of this Corps and is happy to record the satisfaction he has experienced in observing the faithful manner in which Hyder Khan Mundozy the Rissaldar, the Officers and men have performed their duty when called upon, and the propriety which has marked their conduct since the time they came under the protection of the Honorable Company. He trusts they will use every exertion to keep up the character they have acquired.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, at Kurnool.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) JAMES INNES MINCHIN,
Magistrate.

No. 119. From W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 8th June 1863, No. 1,121.

General Department.

I have the honor to acknowledge G. O., No. 1,097, dated 22nd May 1863, on the subject of the Kurnool Horse.

2. I venture to observe that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief probably saw the body on the Parade ground at Kurnool. I had myself been recently at the Station and pressed the fitness of special exertion to make a good appearance before His Excellency.

3. But I venture with great deference to express a doubt as to any general usefulness of this body of Horse. They have never seen or done any distinguished service.

4. Under the instruction of the Government I sent a Detachment of the Kurnool Horse into North Canara to do duty under the Superintendent of Police and Magistrate during the time of local disturbances in that District in 1859. They were not useful, and at the request of the local Officers, were remanded to head-quarters.

5. A Detachment was moved into North Arcot to aid in the suppression of Gang Robbery with the same result.

6. A Detachment was in Cuddapah but the Magistrate and Police Officers readily dispensed with their services which were not prized.

7. Other Officers, not locally or personally attached to the Irregular Horse—as are the present Magistrate of Kurnool and their late Commanding Officer, now Superintendent of Police—who have come in contact with them within my experience have not recently expressed the same sentiments in regard to their discipline and usefulness.

8. I am satisfied that the Native Officers, &c., can be no cause of uneasiness when returned to civil life, nor do I think that the policy of maintaining an expensive body to order and subsidise possible malcontents requires any longer to be followed in Kurnool.

9. I need scarcely add that I quite agree with His Excellency as to the inexpediency of breaking up either a Cavalry or Infantry Corps in order to garrison more fully this quiet and peaceful District. I do not consider such measures at all called for under the circumstances of the District, either in regard to frontier marauders or internal disturbances.

No. 120. MINUTE by the Honorable T. PYCROFT, dated 16th June 1863.

The questions discussed in the above papers in connection with the disbandment of the Kurnool Irregular Horse are;

First.—The compensation to be granted to the Officers and men of the Corps on various grounds, and the gratuities and pensions to be allowed them.

Secondly.—The measures to be taken for securing the peace of the country, in the event of the Kurnool Horse being disbanded, wholly or in part.

2. In respect to the compensation to be granted, the Magistrate recommends:

		Rupees.
1.	That the 230 Assamies now pertaining to the force be purchased by Government at the present ruling price of Rupees 400 for each Assamie or for the whole...	92,000
2.	In the above price the value of the horses, which will have to be given up to Government, is assumed at Rupees 200 each, but some will have cost more than that sum. Mr. Minchin recommends that in such cases the excess of the actual price, as shown by the Rissallah books, above Rupees 200 be made good by Government; the extra charge will not exceed...	6,000
3.	Liabilities of the Remount Fund...	1,840
4.	Value of new cloth and boots not issued...	4,700
5.	Estimated value of lines...	20,000
	Total...	1,24,540

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
11th July 1863.

3. The Inspector General of Police agrees to the first of the above items, Rupees 92,000. Indeed, when it is considered that by the orders of the Government of India, 6th January 1842, the gratuities payable to families of deceased Silladars whose Assamies had lapsed on their death, after due notice of prospective reduction had been given, might be Rupees 200, and that the family retained the horse—the grant of Rupees 400 for his Assamie to an Officer or Trooper on the sudden disbandment of his Corps, and on his surrendering his horse to Government, cannot but be considered reasonable. In fact Rupees 400 is the sum which of late years has usually been paid for each Assamie bought from his predecessor by a Native Officer on promotion, and for each of which he would have to keep a Bagheer. But the value of an Assamie to a riding Silladar would be much more, as he would retain the whole allowance, usually about eight Rupees a month, which the Officer would pay to the Bagheer.

Mr. Robinson however considers that this payment should be in full of all compensation. He would take over the clothing item No. 4, Rupees 4,700—but would not admit the three other items.

4. I do not perceive the necessity for giving additional compensation on account of horses bought at a price above Rupees 200. This is a mere assumed standard of price, and probably above the actual average. If Government increase the purchase money of the Assamie when the cost of the horse exceeds Rupees 200, they might fairly claim a deduction when the price had been lower. The men might however have the option of retaining any of their horses, if they would, in lieu of receiving the standard price of Rupees 200.

5. *Liabilities of the Remount Fund.*—These are the sums due to subscribers who on the loss of their horses were entitled to the fixed rate of Rupees 115 per horse towards the purchase of others, but could not draw it because the fund, from the heavy demands unexpectedly made upon it of late, had become temporarily insolvent. Mr. Robinson although he has not admitted this item says "it would be an act of grace in the Government, to accept this liability." I would accept it. The loss would otherwise fall very heavily on the few men whom it would affect. From the Magistrate's Memorandum of 30th April 1863, paragraph 27, it seems that if the Rissallah be continued to the end of June, as it is like to be, the amount will be less than Rupees 1,100.

From Inspector General, 23rd May 1863.

6. The lines include stabling for the horses and houses for the men. The only argument in favor of the Government taking them over is that they are said to have been built on the orders of the Commanding Officer and Commissioner of Kurnool on the institution of the force. Still, as remarked by Mr. Robinson, an irregular horseman has to find every thing for his horse, stabling included, and the men of the Rissallah have no doubt reaped the advantage of the lines in the good effect upon their horses. They have also had the enjoyment of the houses, and they must have had houses somewhere. It does not appear to me that the Government can be required take either stabling or houses. The men can of course sell the materials—but if it would add to to the value of the property, I would give the ground (probably worth little intrinsically) forming the sites of the stables or houses, rent free, and on free-hold tenure and leave it to the men to dispose of them as they saw fit. I observe that Mr. Minchin says that the value of house property has risen greatly in Kurnool.

7. The total amount of compensation proposed by the Magistrate under all heads is as above shown, Rupees 1,24,540. The Inspector General would give Rupees 96,700.* I would add the liabilities of the Remount Fund, Rupees 1,840, according to Mr. Minchin's letter of 2nd April last, and I would deal with the lines as above stated.

	Rupees.
* Assamies...	92,000
Clothing...	4,700

Gratuities.—8. The Magistrate proposes that the Bagheers or Troopers who perform duties in the case of extra Assamies held by the Officers and for non-riding Silladars, shall receive donations of one month's pay, Rupees 8-5-4, for each year of service up to 12 years.

There are 110 Bagheers. The Inspector General would give gratuities to 74 of them who have not served such a period as under ordinary rules would entitle them to pension. The remaining 36 he would admit to pension. He would deal in the same manner with the Silladars, giving them gratuities or pensions according to the length of their service. Mr. Minchin on the contrary considers that no Bagheers are entitled to *pension*, but that all Silladars are so, how short soever their terms of service may have been, and this brings me to the consideration of the reasons for which the Rissallah was formed and the rights of those belonging to it.

9. The Kurnool Irregular Horse had their origin in a body of Sowars kept up by the last Nawaub of that territory. On his deposition it was proposed to re-organize the Corps. The Government of India "entertained some doubts of the expediency on the score of economy of maintaining the Kurnool Horse," but sanctioned it "mainly as a competent Police Corps, and with a view to reconciling to the new order of things a portion of the population which had claims on the consideration of Government." "The object for which this force was retained was to avoid the risk of throwing out of employ men who had no means of livelihood but their service." The establishment of such a body as a permanent institution was not compatible with such an object, but it was provided that "a sufficiently prospective notice should be given of contemplated reductions, and when such reduction was carried into effect, gratuities not exceeding Rupees 200 might be given to the families of deceased Silladars whose horses might thus be thrown out of employ."

From Government of India, 6th December 1841.

10. Mr. Minchin lays stress upon the Assamies being hereditary. They were hereditary to this extent, that unless due notice of reduction were given, the Assamie of a Silladar would, on his death, descend to his heir; but the notice might be given at any time, and the heir would then on lapse receive only a gratuity not exceeding Rupees 200.

11. The payment to the Kurnool Silladar, was then partly of the nature of a provision, and partly that of wages for service. It partook of the character both of a service and subsistence grant. The service may be discontinued when no longer required, and with it so much of the payment as was in requital of that service—but the claim to provision still remains.

12. It is probable indeed that few of those who belonged to the Corps at its commencement are still in it, and such as may be so would be entitled to pensions from mere length of service. The object of the formation of the Corps so far as it was of a Political character has also ceased to be. Still the "sufficiently prospective notice of contemplated reductions"—or indeed any notice—has not been given. The present Silladars might therefore calculate on retaining their position for their lives and on a gratuity not exceeding Rupees 200 being then paid to their heirs—and Rupees 400 is barely an adequate compensation for the loss of their position and of the horse into the bargain. It is indeed not much more than their heirs would have been entitled to had their Assamies, on due notice given, been continued for their lives and then lapsed.

13. Forty-two Silladars, three Duffadars, and five Naib Duffadars of the Corps have not served in it for such a period as would entitle them to pension under the ordinary rules. Mr. Robinson proposes toaward them gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service, not exceeding twelve. Mr. Minchin would admit them all to pension.

14. Considering what has been already said of the nature of the Kurnool Horse, the objects for which they were kept up, and the expectations which the men have been led to entertain, I should be reluctant to deal with them as proposed by the Inspector General. I would offer to as many of the 50 Troopers and Non-Commissioned Officers above alluded to as may be fit for it, service in the small body of Mounted Police which is to be raised in lieu of them or in the general body of the Police. Those who, being fit for such service would not accept it, might receive the proposed gratuities. Those who were not qualified or for whom employment could not be found should be pensioned.

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month – which the officer
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10. The Government, however,
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11 The third item is
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12. The Governor in Council is prepared to take the Cloth and Boots not [illegible] on the

fourth item, at a cost of Rs. 4,700.

13. In regard to the fifth item, viz: the Estimated value of the lines, Rs 20,000, including stables for the horses and houses for the men; the only argument advanced in favor of the Government taking them over is, that they are said to have been built on the orders of the Commanding Officer and Commissioner of Kurnool on the institution of the Force. Still, as remarked by Mr. Robinson, an Irregular horseman has to find everything for his horse, stabling included; and the men of the Risalla have, no doubt, reaped the advantage of the lines in the good effect upon their horses. They have also had the enjoyment of the

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The Governor in Council is not prepared to take the lines. The men can sell the materials; and if it will add to the value of the property, the Government will give the ground forming the sites of the stables and houses rent free and on free-hold tenure, and leave it to the men to dispose of them as they see fit.

14. The total amount of Compensation which the Governor in Council recommends for the sanction of the Supreme Government, is as follows:—

Assamies	Rs. 92,000
Clothing	4700
Liabilities of the Remount Fund not Exceeding	1840
	Rs. 98,540

15. In regard to Gratuities and Pensions, the Majority proposes that the Bagheers or Troopers who perform duties in the Case of Assamies held by the Officers and for non-riding Silladars, shall receive donations of one month's pay—Rs. 5-4—for each year of service up to 12 years. There are 110 Bagheers—the Inspector General would give gratuities to 74 of them who have not served such a period as, under ordinary rules, would entitle them to pension. The remaining 36 he would admit to pension. He would deal in the same manner with the Silladars, giving them gratuities or pensions, according to the length of their service. Mr. Minchin, on the contrary,

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From Govt of India
6th Decr 1841.

Police Corps, and with a view to reconcile to the new order of things, a portion of the population which have claims on the consideration of Government." The object for which this force was retained was, to avoid the risk of throwing out of employment who had no means of livelihood but their service. The Establishment of such a body as a permanent institution was not compatible with such an object, but it was provided that "a sufficiently prospective notice should be given of contemplated reductions, and when such reduction was carried into effect, gratuities not exceeding Rs.200 might be given to the families of deceased Silladars whose losses might thus be thrown out of employ."

17.

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18. The payment to the Kurnool Sillidar was then partly of the nature of a provision, and partly that of wages for service. It partook of the character both of a service and subsistence grant. The service may be discontinued when no longer required, and, with it, so much of the payment as was in requital of that service,

service, but the claim to provision still remains.

19. It is probable, indeed, that few of those who belong to the Corps at its commencement are still in it, and such as may be so would be entitled to pension from mere length of service. The object of the formation of the Corps, so far as it was of a political character, has also ceased to be. Still, the "sufficiently prospective notice of contemplated reduction" or, indeed, any notice has not been given. The present Sillidars might therefore calculate on retaining their position for their lives, and on a gratuity not exceeding Rs 200 being then paid to their heirs; and Rs 400 is barely an adequate compensation for the loss of their position and of the horse into the bargain.

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It is indeed, not much more than their heirs would have been entitled to, had their Assamies, on due notice given, been continued for their lives and then lapsed.

20. Forty two Silladars, three Dufadars, and five Naik Dufadars of the Corps have not served in it for such a period as would entitle them to pension under the ordinary rules. Mr Robinson proposes to award them gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for Each year of service, not exceeding twelve – Mr Minchin would admit them all to pension.

21. Considering what has been already paid of the nature of the Kurnool Horse, the objects for which the Corps was kept up, and the

the Expectations which the men have been led to entertain, the Governor in Council would be reluctant to deal with them as proposed by the Inspector General. He would offer to as many of the 50 Troopers and Non-commissioned Officers above alluded to, as may be fit for it, service in the small body of Mounted Police which is to be raised in lieu of them, or in the general body of the Police. Those who, being fit for such service, would not accept it, might receive the proposed gratuities. Those who were not qualified, or for whom employment could not be found, should be pensioned.

22. The Government do not understand the Inspector General when he says that no

families

No Authorities to be made between Villagers and Peasants as regards the Provision to be made for them on the Creation of the Police Force. The Superintendents of the Subdistricts of the Villages are, they respectively, Members of the Police Force, appointed by the Commandant of the Province to perform a Journey once in every Month at least, and it is only in Case of Urgent Want that they can be considered as entitled to Relief from Provision, but not to Pay, or Emolument. Their Report is to be made to the Commandant of the Province. Their Duty is to patrol.

23. As to the Rate of Provision for each of the Villagers or Peasants, Men, Women and Children, they are agreed: They would for the Present be content with Half a Pound of Bread per Diem, which does not seem to the Commissioners

Read in the Hospitals 30th April 1808

Present Council more than Sufficient Grounds to think that the Peasants for the Support of themselves, their Families and Cattle will not require more than Half a Pound of Bread per Diem, and that the Difficulties and Expence of procuring Provisions for the Villagers, and the Peasants, and their Cattle, will be very much lessened by the Establishment of the Police Force. The Subdistricts of the Villages are, they respectively, Members of the Police Force, appointed by the Commandant of the Province to perform a Journey once in every Month at least, and it is only in Case of Urgent Want that they can be considered as entitled to Relief from Provision, but not to Pay, or Emolument. Their Report is to be made to the Commandant of the Province. Their Duty is to patrol.

Mr Mentelin's scale	Mr Rehmann's Scale	
Rat. per Day	Total Maximum	Rat. Total pr. Each annum
Ai	Ai	Ai
4 Grenadiers — 30	2400	37-8 1800
4 Artl. Do — 35	1680	25-- 1200
(a) 9 Villagers — 10	1080	2-8 1350
(b) 11 Artl. Do — 7	924	8-12 1155
	6084	
Deduct	3303	
	379	

(a) (b) Villagers, Men, Women and Children Villagers Artillery Men

Remd. by the Hospitals 30th April 1808

Naib Jemadars. On the whole, there is an Excess of Rs. 579 per annum according to Mr. Minchin's Scale. The Expenses of Native Officers do not increase ratiably with their rank, so as to make one uniform per-centage of deduction on that account applicable. The Government would, therefore, adopt Mr. Minchin's Scale.

24. The Governor in Council sees no reason for giving Rissaldar Khalian Khan a higher rate of pension than that enjoyed by his predecessor, or Rs. 100 per Mensem.

25. The Governor in Council concurs with the Inspector General that no sufficient Grounds exist for granting Gratuities

Gratuities of Rs. 200 each to 21 Benowkar Sesamidars to whom reference is made in paragraph 14 of his letter of the 23d May. Deducting this sum of Rs. 4,200, and Rs. 600 from the pensions proposed for the Rissaldar, the Governor in Council resolves to recommend the pensions and gratuities proposed by the Magistrate, viz. Pensions Rs. 13,044 per annum Gratuities Rs. 7362 — for the sanction of the Government of India.

26. In making these proposals, the Governor in Council deems it proper to observe that the present appears to him to be eminently a case in which the Government should act with liberality. The appointments in the Risalla

Gratuities &c

Kurnool parlake much
of the nature of political
pensions. The Corps is dis-
-banded, from no fault
of its own, but on finan-
-cial Considerations. The
reduction could not have
been expected nor prepared
for, and, as shewn by
the Magistrate, must under
any circumstances press very
hardly upon the men.
No precedent will be esta-
-blished, if, on this occasion
the ordinary Pension Rules
be somewhat departed
from; for the Corps is
sui generis, and there
is no force at all resembling
it in this Presidency.
The amount of compensation
will not much exceed the
cost of the Corps for a
single year. The pensions
Now

From Magistrate
22 April 1863. para. 37.

* Rs 8,040

recommended, supposing
them to be drawn in full
and that none of the men
find other government
employ, will be only about
15 per cent, or the full
pay of the Corps, and
will gradually fall in.
Taking them and the Cost
of the proposed additional
Police levy (Rs 22,570)
together, there will still be
an annual saving on the
present charge on account
of the Kurnool Horse,
of Rs 50,226, or half a
lac of Rupees yearly.

27 The payments now
recommended on account
of compensation, gratuities,
and pensions to the Kurnool
Horse should, in the
opinion of the Governor
in Council, be treated,
not

not as Police, but
Political charges, and,
as such, should be debited
to the head of "Allowance,
and Assignments under
Treaties and Engagements."

To
The Inspector General of Hospitals
Police
The Magistrate of Kurnool
The Military Department
The Accountant General
The Civil Paymaster.
The Civil Pension Department

dispd 14

Judl. 1063 Pol. Dept.
No. 1123.
Pol. & Genl.

Judl. 1111 Judl. 1063
Pol. 1123 Pol. 1124

Judicial Department.
No. 1124.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India.

Judicial Department.

Sir,

With reference to
paras 5 of my letter of
the 21st March last,
No. 183, stating that
orders had been issued
for the dismissal
of the Sirmoor Horse,
I am directed by the
Governor in Council to
submit for the consider-
ation of the Hon'ble the
President in Council,
the annexed copies of
correspondence which
has passed on the sub-
ject, and to request that

the

Bro. of Govt 1st May 1813, No. 872
— — 26th — — No. 869.
— — 11th July — — No. 1123

Fort St George
11th July 1803

may be communicated by telegraph.

the Sanction of the Government of India may be given for the payment of compensation, gratuities and pensions to the Officers and men of the Nimrod Horse, at the rates noted in the margin, and for adding these charges to the Budget head of "Allowance and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements."

Compensation – Rs 98,542
Gratuities — – 7,362.
Pensions — – 1306 per Annum

The grounds on which these payments are recommended, are fully stated in the enclosed Proceedings of this date.

2 As the Nimrod Horse cannot be disbanded until the Government are in a position to make these payments, I am to request that the orders of the Government of India may

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 11th July 1863.

15. I do not understand the Inspector General when he says that no distinction is to be made between Silladars and Bagheers as regards the provision to be made for them on the breaking up of the force. The Bagheers are the substitutes of the Silladars. They are regularly enrolled members of the force appointed by the Commanding Officer to perform a Trooper's duty and it is only in that point that they can be considered as entitled to any provision, but not I think to more than to gratuities.

Memorandum by Magistrate, 30th April, paragraph 18.

16. As to the rate of pension for such of the *Silladars* as are to be pensioned, Messrs. Robinson and Minchin are agreed. They would give Rupees 5 per mensem which does not seem to me more than enough. In regard to the pension for the superior ranks Mr. Minchin would calculate it at certain proportions, varying from one-third to one-fifth of the full or consolidated pay. Mr. Robinson would take one-half of the consolidated allowance as pay proper—the other half being for the expense of horses marching and equipage—and would fix the pensions all round at one-half of the pay proper or one-fourth of the consolidated pay. The difference between these two scales is as shown in the margin. Mr. Robinson's rates are more favorable than those of Mr. Minchin as regards the Duffadars and Naib Duffadars, less so as regards those of the Jemadars and Naib Jemadars. On the whole there is an excess of Rupees 579 per annum according to Mr. Minchin's scale. The expenses of Native Officers do not increase rateably with their rank, so as to make one uniform percentage of deduction on that account applicable. I would adopt Mr. Minchin's scale.

	Mr. Minchin's Scale.		Mr. Robinson's Scale.	
	Rate for each.	Total per annum.	Rate for each.	Total per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4 Jemadars... ...	50	2,400	37-8	1,800
4 Naib do	35	1,680	25-0	1,200
(a) 9 Duffadars... ...	10	1,080	12-8	1,350
(b) 11 Naib do.	7	924	8 -12	1,155
	..	6,084	...	5,505
Deduct..	...	5,505	...	
Excess cost of Mr. Minchin's scale above that of Mr. Robinson. ..	...	579	...	

(a) (b) —Besides these there are three Duffadars and five Naib Duffadars who according to Mr. Minchin's proposal would be pensioned, but according to Mr. Robinson would receive gratuity only.—If pensioned however they would draw more at Mr. Robinson's rates, Rupees 12½ and Rupees 8¼ respectively, than at those of Mr. Minchin, Rupees 10 and 7.

17. I do not see reason for giving Rissaldar Kalian Khan a higher rate of pension than that enjoyed by his predecessors or Rupees 100 per mensem.

18. The pensions proposed by Mr. Minchin amount in the aggregate to Rupees 13,644. Deducting Rupees 600 on account of the Rissaldar's pension, there remains Rupees 13,044. Mr. Robinson's pensions would amount to Rupees 11,325, difference Rupees 1,719 a year.

19. The gratuities recommended by Mr. Minchin amount to Rupees 11,562, but this includes Rupees 4,200 gratuities of Rupees 200 each to 21 Benoukur Assamiedars which I think with Mr. Robinson should not be granted. Deducting this, we have Rupees 7,362, Mr. Robinson would give Rupees 6,822-8 or Rupees 540 less.

20. Below is shown the aggregate expense of Mr. Minchin's and Mr. Robinson's recommendations in regard to pensions and gratuities and that of the modified scheme which I would suggest.

	Gratuities.	Pensions per annum.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
By Mr. Minchin.	11,562-0-0	13,644-0-0
„ „ Robinson.	6,822-8-0	11,325-0-0
As above proposed...	7,362-0-0	13,044-0-0

21. In making these proposals I cannot but add that the present seems to me eminently a case in which the Government should act with liberality. The appointments in the Rissallah partake much of the nature of Political pensions. The Corps is disbanded from no fault of its own, but on financial considerations. The reduction could not have been expected nor prepared for, and as shown by the Magistrate must under any circumstances press very hardly upon the men. No precedent will be established, if on this occasion the ordinary Pension Rules be somewhat departed from, for the Corps is *sui generis* and there is no force at all resembling it in this Presidency. The amount of compensation will not much exceed the cost* of the Corps for a single year. The pensions at my scale, supposing them to be drawn in full and that none of the men find other Government employment, will be only about 15 per cent. on the full pay of the Corps and will gradually fall in. Taking them and the cost of the proposed additional Police levy (Rupees 24,570) together, there will still be an annual saving on the present charge on account of the Kurnool Horse of Rupees 50,226 or half a lac of Rupees yearly.

From Magistrate, 2nd April 1863, paragraph 37.

* Rupees 87,840.

22. It may be a question whether this compensation and gratuities and pensions should not be regarded as Political charges, and as such be debited to the head "Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements."

23. As respects the future arrangements for preserving the peace of the country, I am not in favor of keeping up two Troops of the present Horse as suggested by Mr. Minchin. If it is to go, it had better go *in toto* at once. The cost of the two Troops according to the Magistrate's estimate would be Rupees 48,420, or nearly double the expense of the additional Police levy proposed by the Inspector General. I would sanction that levy which has been provided for in the Budget, and would accept Mr. Robinson's assurance that the Police of Kurnool and the Ceded Districts thus reinforced would be of sufficient strength for all the duty legitimately pertaining to it. To guard the country against the raids or incursions of Rohillahs from the Hyderabad territory is no part of such duty—and if provision for that purpose should prove to be necessary it must be made by the requisite arrangement of the Troops of the Regular Army, whether by locating parties of Cavalry and Infantry at Kurnool and Cumbum, or by such other means as may seem advisable.

Memorandum 9th May 1863.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT.

MINUTE by the Honorable the PRESIDENT, dated——July 1863.

I concur with Mr. Pycroft. I think that we should behave liberally to a set of men whom we have raised and maintained and whom we now turn adrift to suit our own convenience. I am decidedly of opinion that the Corps ought to be broken up—it has done all the service which we had a right to expect from it and it is now but an expensive and indifferent Police Force.

(Signed) W. DENISON.

No. 121. ORDER THEREON, 11th July 1863, No. 1,123.

The Government of India, in a letter dated the 4th February last, referring to the Police charges in this Presidency, suggested, among other items capable of reduction, that the Kurnool Horse, which is maintained at a cost of Rupees 94,800 per annum, might be dispensed with; its duties being taken, if necessary, by a Detachment of Native Regular Cavalry. It was at the same time intimated that the Supreme Government would be prepared "to consider favorably "any recommendation which the Government of Madras might think proper to make for the "grant of gratuities or, in special cases (such as advanced age united with long and meritorious "service), of pensions on reduction."

35

8. In respect to the Compensation to be granted, the Magistrate recommends,

	Rs
1. That the 230 Assamies now pertaining to the Force be purchased by Government at the present fluctuating price of Rs 400 for each Assamee, or for the whole	92,000
2. In the above price the value of the horses which will have to be given up to Government is assumed at Rs 200 each; but some will have cost more than that sum. Mr. Minchin recommends that in such cases the ~~special~~ excess of the actual price, as shown by the Rissalla Books, above Rs 200, be made good by Government. The extra charge will not exceed	6,000
3. Liabilities of the Remount Fund	1,840
4. Value of new Cloth and Boots not issued	4,700
5. Estimated Value of Lines	20,000
Total	1,24,540

9. The Inspector General of Police agrees to the first of the above items, Rs 92,000. The Governor in Council considers it reasonable. Under the order of the Government of India, 6th January 1842, the gratuities payable to the families

families of deceased Silladars whose Assamies had lapsed on their death, after due notice of prospective reduction had been given, were to be Rs. 200, the family retaining the horse. It cannot, therefore, be deemed unduly liberal that each Officer or trooper should be paid Rs. 400, on the sudden disbandment of the Corps, and on his surrendering his horse to Government. Rupees 400 is the sum which, of late years, has usually been paid for each Assamee bought from his predecessor by a Native Officer on promotion, and for each of which he would have to keep a Bagheer. But the value of one Assamee to a riding Silladar would be much more, as he would retain

2. The Orders of the Government of India rendering it necessary that the entire Police charges of the Presidency, including the Presidency Town Police, should be reduced to Rupees 39,00,000; the Governor in Council decided that the Kurnool Horse must be disbanded. The Inspector General of Police was instructed to carry out the measure in communication with the Magistrate of Kurnool, and to furnish a statement of the pensions and gratuities which should be given. He was also directed to give his opinion, in communication with the Magistrate, as to the expediency of stationing a Regiment or Detachment of Native Cavalry at Kurnool.

3. The Magistrate, on being informed of these instructions, addressed Government on the subject, urging the inexpediency of disbanding the Kurnool Horse until arrangements had been made for their duties being taken up by a regular Military force. He recommended that two Troops should be retained for the protection of the frontier. Mr. Minchin dwelt at some length on the claims of the Kurnool Rissalla to the consideration of Government, both on the ground of the services rendered by it and with reference to the peculiar circumstances under which it was raised.

4. The Magistrate's representations led the Government to call for information as to the financial result of retaining two Troops and of disbanding the entire Rissalla, organizing, in its stead, a body of fifty Mounted Police. The Inspector General of Police was directed to state whether, in the event of the latter measure being adopted, it would be necessary to post a Detachment of Infantry at Cumbum, and whether any Regular Cavalry would be required at Kurnool in addition to the fifty Mounted Police. The opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was also requested as to whether the Detachment of Native Infantry formerly posted at Cumbum could be replaced there, and whether a Detachment from the Cavalry Regiment at Bellary could be stationed at Kurnool.

5. The replies to these references are contained in the papers above recorded. The Inspector General of Police deprecates the retention of any portion of the Rissalla, and expresses his conviction that the ordinary Police, aided by 50 Mounted Policemen, whom he proposes to station in the Talooks of Doopad and Cumbum, and backed by the Regiment of Native Infantry now stationed at Kurnool, will amply suffice to ensure the peace of the District. The Commander-in-Chief objects to posting Detachments of Infantry and Cavalry at Cumbum and Kurnool as being prejudicial to the discipline of the Regiments from which the Detachments may be taken, and recommends the retention of the Kurnool Horse. The Magistrate advocates the retention of two Troops of the Rissalla, and considers that, if the entire Rissalla be disbanded, the organization of a body of 50 Mounted Police would not be sufficient to provide for the security of the District; and that, in this case, protection from external aggression should be entrusted to a proper Military force, the proposed body of Mounted Policemen being dispensed with.

6. On full consideration of all that have been urged in the papers before him, the Governor in Council adheres to the opinion that the whole of the Kurnool Horse should be dispensed with. The cost of maintaining two Troops, as proposed by the Magistrate, would amount to Rupees 48,420 per annum or nearly double the expense of the additional levy of 50 Mounted Policemen recommended by the Inspector General. He resolves to sanction that levy which, it is observed, has been provided for in the Budget; and accepts Mr. Robinson's assurance that the Police of Kurnool, thus re-inforced, will be of sufficient strength for all duty legitimately pertaining to it. To guard the country against the raids or incursions of Rohillas from the Hyderabad territory, is no part of such duty; and if provision for that purpose should prove to be necessary, it must be made by the requisite arrangement of the Troops of the Regular Army, by locating Detachments of Cavalry or Infantry at Kurnool and Cumbum, or by such other means as may seem advisable to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The regular Military force at the disposal of the Madras Government is large enough to admit of any dispositions that may be requisite for this purpose; and the Governor in Council would, therefore, not be warranted in retaining, in addition to it, an Irregular Corps at a cost far exceeding that of the ordinary Police.

7. But while he deems it necessary on financial grounds that the whole of the Kurnool Horse should be disbanded, the Governor in Council is prepared to treat the claims of the Corps

in a liberal spirit and with a due regard to the circumstances under which it was raised. He proceeds to dispose of the recommendations which have been made by the Magistrate and by the Inspector General of Police for granting compensation, pension, and gratuities to the Officers and men.

8. In respect to the compensation to be granted, the Magistrate recommends :—

		Rupees.
1.	That the 230 Assamies now pertaining to the Force be purchased by Government at the present ruling price of Rupees 400 for each Assamie, or for the whole...	92,000
2.	In the above price the value of the horses which will have to be given up to Government, is assumed at Rupees 200 each ; but some will have cost more than that sum. Mr. Minchin recommends that in such cases the excess of the actual price, as shown by the Rissalla books, above Rupees 200, be made good by Government. The extra charge will not exceed...	6,000
3.	Liabilities of the Remount Fund...	1,840
4.	Value of new Cloth and Boots not issued...	4,700
5.	Estimated value of Lines...	20,000
	Total...	1,21,540

9. The Inspector General of Police agrees to the first of the above items, Rupees 92,000. The Governor in Council considers it reasonable. Under the orders of the Government of India, 6th January 1842, the gratuities payable to the families of deceased Silladars whose Assamies had lapsed on their death, after due notice of prospective reduction had been given, were to be Rupees 200, the family retaining the horse. It cannot, therefore, be deemed unduly liberal that each Officer or Trooper should be paid Rupees 400, on the sudden disbandment of the Corps, and on his surrendering his horse to Government. Rupees 400 is the sum which, of late years, has usually been paid for each Assamie bought from his predecessor by a Native Officer on promotion, and for each of which he would have to keep a Bagheer. But the value of one Assamie to a riding Silladar would be much more, as he would retain the whole allowance, usually about 8 Rupees a month, which the Officer would pay to the Bagheer.

10. The Government, however, see no necessity for giving additional compensation on account of horses bought at a price above Rupees 200. This is a mere assumed standard of price, and is probably above the average. The men can be given the option of retaining any of their horses in lieu of receiving the price of Rupees 200.

11. The third item is "Liabilities of the Remount Fund." These are the sums due to subscribers who, on the loss of their horses, were entitled to the fixed rate of Rupees 115 per horse towards the purchase of others, but could not draw it, because the fund, from the heavy demands unexpectedly made upon it of late, had become temporarily insolvent. The Inspector General of Police, although he has not admitted this item, says, "it would be an act of grace in "the Government to accept this liability." The Governor in Council is of opinion that it should be accepted. The loss would otherwise fall very heavily on the few men whom it would affect. As the disbandment of the Rissalla can hardly be carried out before the end of July, the amount will be considerably less than that stated by the Magistrate, viz , Rupees 1,840.

12. The Governor in Council is prepared to take the cloth and boots not issued, which forms the fourth item, at a cost of Rupees 4,700.

13. In regard to the fifth item, viz., the estimated value of the lines, Rupees 20,000, including stables for the horses and houses for the men; the only argument advanced in favor of the Government taking them over is, that they are said to have been built on the orders of the Commanding Officer and Commissioner of Kurnool on the institution of the Force. Still, as remarked by Mr. Robinson, an Irregular Horseman has to find every thing for his horse, stabling included; and the men of the Rissalla have, no doubt, reaped the advantage of the lines in the good effect upon their horses. They have also had the enjoyment of the houses, and they must have had houses somewhere. The Governor in Council is not prepared to take the lines. The men can sell the materials; and if it will add to the value of the property, the Government will give

for all duty legitimately pertaining to it. To guard the Country against the raids or incursions of Rohillas from the Hyderabad territory, is no part of such duty; and if provision for that purpose should prove to be necessary, it must be made by the requisite arrangement of the troops of the Regular Army; whether by locating detachments of Cavalry or Infantry at Kurnool and Cumbum, or by such other means as may seem advisable to His Excellency the Commander in Chief. The regular Military force at the disposal of the Madras Government is large enough to admit of any dispositions that may be requisite for this purpose; and the Governor in

in Council would, therefore, not be warranted in retaining, in addition to it, an Irregular Corps at a cost far exceeding that of the ordinary Police.

7. But while he deems it necessary on financial grounds that the whole of the Kurnool Horse should be disbanded, the Governor in Council is prepared to treat the claims of the Corps in a liberal spirit and with a due regard to the Circumstances under which it was raised. He proceeds to dispose of the recommendations which have been made by the Magistrate and by the Inspector General of Police for granting compensation, pension, and gratuities to the Officers and men.

the ground forming the sites of the stables and houses rent free and on freehold tenure, and leave it to the men to dispose of them as they see fit.

14. The total amount of compensation which the Governor in Council resolves to recommend for the sanction of the Supreme Government, is as follows:—

Assamies.....	Rupees	92.000
Clothing.....	,,	4,700
Liabilities of the Remount Fund not exceeding.....	,,	1,840
	Rupees...	98,540

15. In regard to gratuities and pensions, the Magistrate proposes that the Bagheers or Troopers who perform duties in the case of extra Assamies held by the Officers and for non-riding Silladars, shall receive donations of one month's pay, Rupees 8-5-4, for each year of service up to 12 years. There are 110 Bagheers. The Inspector General would give gratuities to 74 of them who have not served such a period as, under ordinary rules, would entitle them to pension. The remaining 36 he would admit to pension. He would deal in the same manner with the Silladars, giving them gratuties or pensions, according to the length of their service. Mr. Minchin, on the contrary, considers that no Bagheers are entitled to *pension*, but that all Silladars are so, how short soever their terms of service may have been; and this brings the Government to the consideration of the reasons for which the Rissalla was formed, and the rights of those belonging to it.

16. The Kurnool Irregular Horse had their origin in a body of Sowars kept up by the last Nawaub of that territory. On his deposition, it was proposed to re-organize the Corps. The Government of India "entertained some doubts of the expediency, on the score of economy, of maintaining the Kurnool Horse;" but sanctioned it "mainly, as a competent Police Corps, and with a view to reconcile to the new order of things, a portion of the population which have claims on the consideration of Government." "The object for which this force was retained was, to avoid the risk of throwing out of employ men who had no means of livelihood but their service." The establishment of such a body as a permanent institution was not compatible with such an object; but it was provided that "a sufficiently prospective notice should be given of contemplated reductions, and when such reduction was carried into effect, gratuities not exceeding Rupees 200 might be given to the families of deceased Silladars whose horses might thus be thrown out of employ."

From Government of India, 6th December 1841.

17. Mr. Minchin lays stress upon the Assamies being hereditary. They were hereditary to this extent, that unless due notice of reduction were given, the Assamie of a Silladar would, on his death, descend to his heir; but the notice might be given at any time, and the heir would then, on lapse, receive only a gratuity not exceeding Rupees 200.

18. The payment to the Kurnool Silladar was then partly of the nature of a provision, and partly that of wages for service. It partook of the character both of a service and subsistence grant. The service may be discontinued when no longer required, and, with it, so much of the payment as was in requital of that service; but the claim to provision still remains.

19. It is probable, indeed, that few of those who belong to the Corps at its commencement are still in it, and such as may be so would be entitled to pensions from mere length of service. The object of the formation of the Corps, so far as it was of a political character, has also ceased to be. Still, the "sufficiently prospective notice of contemplated reductions"—or, indeed, any notice—has not been given. The present Silladars might therefore calculate on retaining their position for their lives, and on a gratuity not exceeding Rupees 200 being then paid to their heirs; and Rupees 400 is barely an adequate compensation for the loss of their position, and of the horse into the bargain. It is, indeed, not much more than their heirs would have been entitled to, had their Assamies, on due notice given, been continued for their lives and then lapsed.

20. Forty-two Silladars, three Duffadars, and five Naib Duffadars of the Corps have not served in it for such a period as would entitle them to pension under the ordinary rules. Mr. Robinson proposes to award them gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service, not exceeding twelve. Mr. Minchin would admit them all to pension.

21. Considering what has been already said of the nature of the Kurnool Horse, the objects for which the Corps was kept up, and the expectations which the men have been led to entertain, the Governor in Council would be reluctant to deal with them as proposed by the Inspector General. He would offer to as many of the 50 troopers and Non-Commissioned Officers above alluded to as may be fit for it, service in the small body of Mounted Police which is to be raised in lieu of them, or in the general body of the Police. Those who, being fit for such service, would not accept it, might receive the proposed gratuities. Those who were not qualified, or for whom employment could not be found, should be pensioned.

22. The Government do not understand the Inspector General when he says that no distinction is to be made between Silladars and Bagheers as regards the provision to be made for them on the breaking up of the Force. The Bagheers are the substitutes of the Silladars. They are regularly enrolled members of the Force, appointed by the Commanding Officer to perform a trooper's duty; and it is only in that point that they can be considered as entitled to any provision, but not, the Government think, to more than to gratuities.

Memorandum by the Magistrate, 30th April, paragraph 18.

23. As to the rate of pension for such of the *Silladars* as are to be pensioned, Messrs. Robinson and Minchin are agreed. They would give Rupees 5 per mensem, which does not seem to the Governor in Council more than enough. In regard to the pension for the superior ranks, Mr. Minchin would calculate it at certain proportions, varying from one-third to one-fifth of the full or consolidated pay. Mr. Robinson would take one-half of the consolidated allowance as pay proper, the other half being for the expense of horses, marching, and equipage; and would fix the pensions all round at one-half of the pay proper, or one-fourth of the consolidated pay. The difference between these two scales is as shown in the margin. Mr. Robinson's rates are far more favorable than those of Mr. Minchin as regards the Duffadars and Naib Duffadars, less so as regards those of the Jemadars and Naib Jemadars. On the whole, there is an excess of Rupees 579 per annum according to Mr. Minchin's scale. The expenses of Native Officers do not increase rateably with their rank, so as to make one uniform percentage of deduction on that account applicable. The Government would, therefore, adopt Mr. Minchin's scale.

	Mr. Minchin's scale.		Mr. Robinson's scale.	
	Rate for each.	Total per annum.	Rate for each.	Total per annum.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
4 Jemadars...	50	2,400	37 8	1,800
4 Naib do.	35	1,680	25 0	1,200
(a) 9 Duffadars...	10	1,080	12 8	1,350
(b.) 11 Naib do.	7	924	8 12	1,155
		6,084		5,505
Deduct...		5,505		
Excess cost of Mr. Minchin's scale above that of Mr. Robinson.		579		

(a.) (b.) Besides these, there are three Duffadars and five Naib Duffadars who, according to Mr. Minchin's proposal, would be pensioned; but, according to Mr. Robinson, would receive gratuity only. If pensioned, however, they would draw more at Mr. Robinson's rates, Rupees 12½ and Rupees 8½ respectively, than at those of Mr. Minchin, Rupees 10 and 7.

24. The Governor in Council sees no reason for giving Rissaldar Kalian Khan a higher rate of pension than that enjoyed by his predecessor, or Rupees 100 per mensem.

25. The Governor in Council concurs with the Inspector General that no sufficient grounds exist for granting gratuities of Rupees 200 each to 21 Benowkar Assamidars, to whom reference is made in paragraph 14 of his letter of the 23rd May. Deducting this sum of Rupees 4,200, and Rupees 600 from the pension proposed for the Rissaldar, the Governor in Council resolves to recommend the pensions and gratuities proposed by the Magistrate, viz:—

Pensions, Rupees 13,014 per annum.

Gratuities, Rupees 7,362—

for the sanction of the Government of India.

8.

and Kurnool as being prejudicial to the discipline of the Regiments from which the detachments may be taken, and recommends the retention of the Kurnool Horse. The Magistrate advocates the retention of two troops of the Rissalla, and considers that, if the entire Rissalla be disbanded, the organization of a body of 50 mounted Police would not be sufficient to provide for the security of the District; and that, in this case, protection from external aggression should be entrusted to a proper military force, the proposed body of mounted policemen being dispensed with.

6. On full consideration of all that have been urged in the papers before him, the Governor in Council adheres to the opinion that the whole of the Kurnool Horse should be dispensed with. The Cost of maintaining two troops, as proposed by the Magistrate would amount to Rupees 48420 per annum or nearly double the expense of the additional levy of 50 mounted Policemen recommended by the Inspector General. He resolves to sanction that levy which, it is observed, has been provided for in the Budget; and accepts Mr. Robinson's assurance that the Police of Kurnool, thus reinforced, will be of sufficient strength for

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 11th July 1863.

26. In making these proposals, the Governor in Council deems it proper to observe that the present appears to him to be eminently a case in which the Government should act with liberality. The appointments in the Rissalla partake much of the nature of political pensions. The Corps is disbanded, from no fault of its own, but on financial considerations. The reduction could not have been expected nor prepared for, and, as shown by the Magistrate, must under any circumstances press very hardly upon the men. No precedent will be established, if, on this occasion, the ordinary Pension Rules be somewhat departed from; for the Corps is *sui generis* and there is no force at all resembling it in this Presidency. The amount of compensation will not much exceed the cost* of the Corps for a single year. The pensions now recommended, supposing them to be drawn in full and that none of the men find other Government employ, will be only about 15 per cent. or the full pay of the Corps, and will gradually fall in. Taking them and the cost of the proposed additional Police levy (Rupees 24,570) together, there will still be an annual saving on the present charge on account of the Kurnool Horse, of Rupees 50,226, or half a lac of Rupees yearly.

From Magistrate, 2nd April 1863, paragraph 37.

* Rupees 67,840.

27. The payments now recommended on account of compensation, gratuities and pensions to the Kurnool Horse should, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be treated, not as Police, but political charges, and, as such, should be debited to the head of "Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements."

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

No. 122. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Fort Saint George, 11th July 1863, No. 1,124.

With reference to paragraph 5 of my letter of the 26th March last, No. 483, stating that orders had been issued for the disbandment of the Kurnool Horse, I am directed by the Governor in Council to submit for the consideration of the Honorable the President in Council, the annexed copies of correspondence which has passed on the subject, and to request that the sanction of the Government of India may be given for the payment of compensation, gratuities and pensions to the Officers and men of the Kurnool Horse, at the rates noted in the margin, and for adding these charges to the Budget head of "Allowance and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements." The grounds on which these payments are recommended, are fully stated in the enclosed Proceedings of this date.

Proceedings of Government, 1st May 1863, No. 672.
" 26th " " " 809.
" July " " "

Compensation..... Rs. 98,542
Gratuities..... " 7,362
Pensions..... " 13,044 per mensem.

2. As the Kurnool Horse cannot be disbanded until the Government are in a position to make these payments, I am to request that the orders of the Government of India may be communicated by telegraph.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. T. McMoorty.

whether a detachment from the

retaining two troops and
of disbanding the entire
Risala, organizing, in
its stead, a body of fifty
Mounted police. The
Inspector General of Police
was directed to state whether
in the Event of the latter
measure being adopted, it
would be necessary to post
a detachment of Infantry
at Cumbum, and whether
any Regular Cavalry would
be required at Kurnool
in addition to the fifty
Mounted Police. The
opinion of His Excellency
the Commander in Chief
was also requested as
to whether the detachment
of Native Infantry formerly
posted at Cumbum could
be replaced there, and
whether a detachment from

the

for

the Cavalry Regiment at Bellary could be stationed at Kurnool.

5. The replies to these references are contained in the papers above recorded. The Inspector General of Police deprecates the retention of any portion of the Russalla, and expresses his conviction that the ordinary Police, aided by 500 Mounted Policemen, whom he proposes to station in the Talooks of Doopád and Kumbum, and backed by the Regiment of Native Infantry now stationed at Kurnool, will amply suffice to insure the peace of the District. The Commander in Chief objects to posting detachments of Infantry and Cavalry at Cumbum and

Minute.

From Magistrate of Kurnool. 23d March, 2d & 30 April and 9th May 1863.

From Inspecton General of Police, 23d May 1863.

The questions discussed in the above papers in connection with the disbandment of the Kurnool Irregulars are;

First - the compensation to be granted to the Officers and men of the Corps on various grounds, and the gratuities and pensions to be allowed them. -

Secondly. - the measures to be taken for securing the peace of the Country in the event of the Kurnool Horse being disbanded wholly or in part.

In

I cannot with Mr Dyce Sombre think that we should behave liberally to a set of men whom we have raised & maintained so long & now turn adrift to earn their own livelihood - I am decidedly of opinion that the Corps ought to be broken up. & have done all the service which we had a right to expect from it & it is now but an expensive & evil Regiment to keep.

2 In respect to the commutation to be granted the Magistrate recommends

1 That the 250 Assamees now pertaining to the Force be purchased by Govt. at the present ruling price of Rs 200 each Assamee or for the entire ——— R 52,000.

2. On the above price Rs 200 each of the Horses, which will have to be given up to Govt, is assumed at Rs 200 each - but some will have cost more than that sum - Mr Maxwell recommends that in such cases the opinion of the actual price - as shown in Regimental Books - above Rs 200 be accepted by Govt, the extra charge will not exceed ——— 6000

3. Liabilities of the Regimental fund ——— 1810

4 Value of unissued Cavalry Clothing not issued - 4700.

5. Estimated value of Horses ——— 20000

Total 1,24,540

3. The Inspector General of Police agrees to the first of the above items, Rs 52,000. Indeed, when it is considered that by the orders of the Govt of India, 6 months the gratuities payable to families of deceased Silladars whose Assamees had lapsed

be reduced to Rs 39,000,
the Governor in Council
decided that the Kurnool
Horse must be disbanded.
The Inspector General of
Police was instructed to
carry out the measure in
communication with the
Magistrate of Kurnool,
and to furnish a state-
-ment of the pensions and
gratuities which should be
be given. He was also
directed to give his opinion
in Communication with
the Magistrate, as to the
expediency of stationing a
Regiment or detachment
of Native Cavalry at Kurnool.

3. The Magistrate, on
being informed of these
instructions, addressed
Government on the

Subject

subject, urging the inexpediency of disbanding the Kurnool Horse until arrangements had been made for their duties being taken up by a regular military force. He recommended that two troops should be retained for the protection of the frontier. Mr Minchin dwelt at some length on the claims of the Kurnool Rissalas to the consideration of Government, both on the ground of the services rendered by it and with reference to the peculiar circumstances under which it was raised.

4. The Magistrate's representations led the Government to call for information as to the financial result of retaining

lapsed on their death, after due notice of prospective reduction had been given might be Rs 200- and that the family retained the horse - the grant of Rs 400 for his Asseamee to an officer or Trooper on the sudden disbandment of his Corps, and on his surrendering his horse to Govt - cannot but be considered reasonable. In fact Rs 400 is the sum which of late years has usually been paid for each Asseamee bought from his predecessor by a Native Officer on promotion - and for each of which he would have to keep a Bagheer - But the value of an Asseamee to a riding Silladar would be much more - as he would retain the whole allowance - viz. about Rs 50 a month which the Officer would pay to the Bagheer.

Mr

Mr Robinson however considers that this payment should be in full of all compensation. He would take over the clothing item Rs. 4,700 - but would not admit the three other items.

4. I do not perceive the necessity for giving additional compensation on account of horses bought at a price above Rs 200. This is a mere assumed standard of price, and probably above the actual average. If Govt increase the gratuities money of the Cavalry when the cost of the horse exceeds Rs 200, they might fairly claim a deduction when the price had been lower. The men might however have the option of retaining any of their horses, if they would, in lieu of receiving the standard price of Rs 200.

Judicial Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following papers:-

Proceedings of Govt, Jud. Dept. M.E. 1st May 1863. No 672
" Do Do Do 26th May 1863. No 809
Memo. from the Magte of Kurnool 9th May 1863 No 48
Letters from the Inspector Genl of Madras Cavalry 23rd May 1863 No 1500, 8th June 1863 No 1424
Minute by the Honorable T. Bycroft 16th June 1863.

Order thereon 11th July 1863 No 1123.

The Government of India, in a letter dated the 21st February last, referring to the Police charges of this Presidency, suggested, among other items capable of reduction, that the Kurnool Horse, which is maintained at a cost of Rupees 94,800 per annum, might