

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	672	Press
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Dated	1-5-	1863
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42/43

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,

1st May 1863.

Read the following papers:—

- No. 5. From JAMES INNES MINCHIN, Esq., Magistrate of Kurnool; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Kurnool, 23rd March 1863, No. 6.

I have the honor to address the Government on the Order, No. 307 of the 25th February, in the Judicial Department, which reached me through the Superintendent of Police on the 12th instant.

2. In the letter of the Supreme Government, reviewing the charges of the Police in this Presidency, it is suggested that the Kurnool Horse should be disbanded, an inquiry being made whether its duties cannot be undertaken by a detachment of Regular Native Cavalry.

3. In the Government Order upon the above letter it is directed that the Kurnool Horse should be disbanded from the 1st May next, and the Inspector General of Police was directed to furnish a Statement of the gratuities and pensions which should be granted in accordance with Mr. Drummond's letter.

4. At the request of the Inspector General, I am now preparing an estimate of the necessary gratuities and pensions, which I trust I shall be able to submit in another week, and in the meanwhile I beg permission to lay before the Government some of the difficulties attending the proposed disbandment, the rights and true position of the Rissalla, and the fact that independently of those rights the security of this District, and of the whole of a most important frontier would be imperilled by the disbandment of the horse on the 1st May, or until previous measures be adopted for the duties performed by them being taken up by a regular Military Force.

5. When I first came to the District in 1860, my attention was called to the position of the Rissalla, and I then drew up a Memorandum founded on the District records, showing exactly the grounds of their formation, the rights and position granted to them by Government, and their general organization and sphere of usefulness.

6. I am most reluctant to trouble the Government with lengthy documents, but as a knowledge of the true position of the Rissalla is essential for forming a just decision on the present question of their disbandment, I trust that the submission of the Memorandum above referred to, copy of which is annexed, will not be considered superfluous.

7. I would here only refer to the letter of the Supreme Government, dated 6th January 1842, and the Order of the Madras Government, No. 45, dated 28th February 1842, which accorded a final sanction to the institution of the Rissalla. In the former, the Madras Government was authorized to give a sufficiently prospective notice of contemplated reductions, and when such reduction was carried into effect, to grant gratuities to the families of deceased Silladars, whose horses may be thrown out of employ. In fact a reduction, except in the case of casualties, was never contemplated. In its constitution a Silladar's place was not only for life, but hereditary, and it was only the hereditary claim, which after sufficiently prospective notice, was to be annulled by payment of a gratuity.

8. In the year 1861, the new Police were fully introduced into this District, and the reduction of the Rissalla came naturally under consideration.

9. The horse at that time consisted of six troops, two additional troops having been raised during the troubles of 1857.

10. The additional levy were clearly not possessed of the peculiar rights, and hereditary claims accorded to the original Rissalla, and as the circumstances of the time did not imperatively require their services, I concurred cordially with the Inspector General of Police as to the propriety of their disbandment, and in 1861 the measure was carried out.

11. I allude to this reduction because in the first place the totally different footing of these men with the original Members of the Rissalla was at that time universally acknowledged, and even their reduction was not carried out until their claims had been fairly considered, and the services of no man were dispensed with until a final settlement had been arrived at, and authority granted to me to pay each his gratuity on discharge.

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12. The position of the original Members of the Irregular Horse is totally different to that of the additional levy reduced in 1861, and I venture respectfully to submit to Government, that their disbandment without previous warning of any kind, none having yet been given even when the additional levy was reduced, would be in breach of the promise held forth in the letter of the Supreme Government of the 6th January 1842.

13. It may be stated that no Government can be bound to continue in its service, retainers of any kind for whose services it has no longer need, and that any promise of the above description affords only claims for more liberal consideration when the necessity for dispensing with such services has arisen.

14. I do not attempt to combat such an argument, but I venture to offer for the consideration of Government a proposal, by which a great and immediate reduction can be effected in the cost of the Rissalla, by which what may have been mistakenly regarded as the promises of Government will not be violated in the slightest degree, and which will be far less immediately costly than the total reduction of the Rissalla can possibly be.

15. The troopers in the Rissalla consist of two distinct bodies, Silladars and Bagheers, the latter being in fact substitutes for those who possess Assamias, and are unable to do a Trooper's duty. Eighty-six Assamias are held by the officers as a mark of distinction, and in all these cases the duty is performed by Bagheers.

16. There are other cases strictly in accordance with the rules laid down on this subject in the Government Order No. 753, dated 15th November 1849, in which the duty is performed by substitute, and in fact were an immediate reduction of the Horse to two Troops carried out, the whole reduction would fall upon Bagheers, men who do not possess the hereditary rights and claims of the Silladars of the Horse.

17. The question of the additional Officers would have to be considered, but I will not trouble the Government with any details concerning this scheme, which I offer as a suggestion, for effecting a large reduction of expense without the possibility of such objection as I fear will be urged in the case of total disbandment, by men in the position of the Rissalla.

18. If such a modified step were adopted, it would of course be necessary to purchase the whole of the Assamias reduced, but the expense of the measure would proportionately not be far greater than was incurred in reducing the additional levy in 1861.

19. I propose now to lay before Government the manner in which the existing Rissalla is employed; the mode in which I consider that, even after reduction to two Troops, the exigencies of the District might be met; and the measures which, in my opinion, the public security will imperatively call for, if the total disbandment of the Rissalla be finally determined on.

20. Of the four Troops of which the Rissalla now consists, one is employed on Police purposes, in the Kurnool, and one in the Bellary District. One Troop is stationed in the Talooks beyond the Nalla Mallas, with its head quarters at Cumbum, and the fourth Troop is in reserve at Kurnool.

21. The two Troops located at Kurnool and Cumbum are in fact performing the Military garrison duties of our frontier; the remaining two troops are employed on strictly Police functions. The Constabulary of this District were estimated below the average proportion on account of the assistance to be rendered by the Rissalla; it will rest with the Inspector General to increase his Police force to the necessary strength when that assistance is withdrawn, and he can doubtless do so far more economically than by using the Rissalla, "the cost of which has been an unwelcome addition to the Police Budget."

22. The two Troops of Irregular Horse, the continuance of which I would advocate, would be employed solely as a frontier Garrison, for of the necessity of such garrison, either of Irregular or Regular Troops, I do not entertain a doubt.

23. I am no alarmist, but I am acquainted with the feelings held towards our race by the whole population of the Hyderabad city about 120 miles distant from Kurnool, and I know that it requires the merest accident, the death of the present Minister, or any political disturbance, to cause an immediate outbreak of the Arab and Rohilla forces pent up in the Hyderabad city. Such an outbreak would be immediately quelled by the overwhelming military force at Secund-

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derabad, but the result would be the dispersal of predatory bands throughout the Nizam's territory and some of them would unquestionably find their way towards our frontier.

24. A band of this sort crossing the Kistna at the north-east corner of this District, would push along the Nalla Malla Hills till it debouched on the plains, and as far as the regular army is concerned would find no opposition nearer than Masulipatam or the Fort of Madras.

25. It is chimerical to suppose that the Police could afford security to the country in such a conjuncture. The small Police force scattered in the out-posts through the Markapoor and Cumbum Talooks would suffice, by rallying on head quarters to protect the Treasuries: but in the absence of regular Military, or of the Rissalla, there would be no force to take the field, and the whole villages of the plains would be left at the mercy of marauders.

26. The Police Reserve of this District is of course stationed at head quarters, and could be brought into play no sooner than the Military that might be despatched for a distance of one hundred miles from Kurnool.

27. Nor is the above an improbable contingency, consequent solely on political disturbances in the Nizam's country. The portion of his territory facing our north-east frontier is of the wildest description, the country is suited to harbour desperate men, and a band of such can always lie concealed in the jungles in that quarter, prepared to ford the Kistna at a favorable opportunity, and fall upon the villages that lie nearest to the range of Hills by which to effect their retreat.

28. It is in the present season, when the Kistna is fordable, that such dangers must always be guarded against: a little later than this time last year, the Talooks beyond the Nalla Mallas were for a long time in a panic on account of a body of men known to have prepared for such a design: but the presence of a Troop of Horse on each side of the Hill range enabled me to take proper measures for the general security, and the authorities of the Nizam, on my requisition, finally dispersed the body of men who were threatening an irruption.

29. With one Troop of the Rissalla stationed at Kurnool, and ready to be pushed up in a day to the north-east frontier, and another Troop employed beyond the Nalla Mallas, but ready at a day's notice to be assembled at the north-east point of that range of Hills, I could under all ordinary circumstances answer for the security of the District: if the whole Rissalla are disbanded I must apply for other measures.

30. In the first place the Military detachment formerly stationed at Cumbum, must at once be restored to it. I am no decrifier of the new Police. The Force in this District is well organized, and of good material: but the men are few in number, and over-worked, and in case of an irruption of Marauders such as above described, would be powerless for the protection of the country. On the withdrawal of the Rissalla from the Talooks beyond the Nalla Mallas, it is absolutely necessary that they be replaced by two Companies of the Regular Native Regiment stationed at Kurnool. I consider that for service of the particular nature required, two Companies of a Regular Native Corps are not more than equivalent to one Troop of Irregular Horse, and would beg to point out that until assistance could arrive from Kurnool, the Cumbum detachment would be the sole Military Force in the country between the Nizam's frontier and Madras.

31. I am of opinion also that on the disbandment of the Rissalla, a portion of the Regular Cavalry Regiment stationed at Bellary, should be quartered permanently at Kurnool. The Infantry Regiment stationed at Kurnool, distant some fifty miles or more from the nearest point of the Nalla Malla range, is wanting in that rapid mobility, which the possibilities of service under the circumstances of this District might call for. The dangerous quarter of the frontier is the north-east point, some sixty miles distant from Kurnool: the garrison at Kurnool would always deter from any near approach to that town, while to the westward, the over-powering Military Force available in Bellary renders any danger of incursions improbable.

32. There is only one more point which it is necessary for me to bring forward, Government in their Order of the 23th February direct that the disbandment is to take effect on the 1st May next. I beg respectfully to point out that it is impossible that the measure can be carried out within that date.

33. In the first place, being responsible for the security of the District, I must protest against the withdrawal of a single Trooper from the Talooks beyond the Nalla Malla range, at

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the present season of the year, until the Troop on duty there is relieved by a Military Detachment posted at Oumbum.

34. In the next it is my duty to represent to Government that such a hurried dismissal cannot but be regarded by the Rissalla as an act of excessive harshness, and unmerited severity. These men are many of them old, all of them loyal servants of the State. I have no hesitation in attributing to the institution of the Rissalla, and to the influence of its members, the continuous loyalty of the Mussulman population of Kurnool, in spite of the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, and their contact with its fanatical inhabitants. The Rissalla have never considered themselves as mere Stipendiaries, liable to have their services dispensed with at a moment's notice, and free to take their horse and sword to any master who would pay them more liberally: they have always looked on themselves as life dependants on the State, for whom in return they would give that life if necessary. I trust that if the exigencies of Finance require that the services of such men should be dispensed with, that their honorable pride may be respected, and that they may not be cast adrift at a moment's notice, but feel on retirement that their fair claims have been considered, and a just settlement awarded.

35. Even to the additional levy of the Rissalla reduced in 1861, such consideration was shown. Those men were not reduced until the question of their gratuities had been settled, and when their reduction was carried out, the compensation due to each man was paid to him.

36. If the original members of the Rissalla, who have very different rights, and far more claims on Government consideration, are disbanded on the 1st May next, it will be impossible for a settlement of their claims to be previously arrived at; the scale of gratuities and pensions must be sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and cannot possibly come back from that authority within that date, and I trust therefore that the Government will in any case at least concede that the Rissalla should continue in service to the close of the month in which authority is granted to me for the disbursement of their gratuities.

37. I have forwarded a copy of this paper to the Inspector General of Police, in order that he may lay before Government any observations on the subject herein discussed, which he may consider necessary.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

No. 3.

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

Read the following letter from T. H. MADDOCK, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to R. CLERK, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Fort William, the 6th December 1841, No. 1,468.

Your Despatch of the 15th ultimo, on the subject of the reorganization of the Kurnool Horse has been received and laid before the Governor General in Council, and in reply I am directed to state for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Madras, that the proposition to grant to such of the former Kurnool Horsemen as may be discharged as inefficient, a gratuity of a year's pay is approved by the Governor General in Council. But with respect to the proposed employment of Captain Trower to reorganize the Corps and instruct the men in their duty, though His Lordship in Council has no objection to that measure as an arrangement of a mere temporary nature, he thinks that great caution is required, lest attempts should be made to alter the character of this body of men from an auxiliary of the Police of the country to the footing of a Military Corps. The Government of India has all along entertained some doubts of the expediency on the score of economy of maintaining the Kurnool Horse, and it is mainly as a competent Police Corps and with a view of reconciling to the new order of things, a portion of the population which has claims to the consideration of the Government, that the Governor General in Council is now disposed to sanction the heavy expense attending it, though with some doubt whether the rate of pay as fixed at Rupees 25 monthly is not higher than is necessary. 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

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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.

Ordered that a copy of the above letter be furnished for the information and guidance of the Commissioner at Kurnool, with reference to his communication of the 16th October last, No. 137.

(A true Extract and Copy.)

(Signed) R. CLERK,
Secretary to Government.

To the Assistant Commissioner at Kurnool.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) JAMES INNES MINCHIN,
Magistrate.

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.)

	Rupees.
* Each Troop to consist of	150
1 Jemadar...	100
1 Naib do...	150
3 Duffadars at 50...	150
3 Naib do. at 35...	1,200
48 Private Sowars at 25..	25
1 Trumpeter...	1,720
Four Troops as above..	6,920
ADD	300
1 Razadar or Commandant...	25
1 Nakarchi...	25
1 Suddr Moonshree...	50
4 Troop Mooladdies at 12½...	7,320
Total per month...	7,320

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.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) R. CLERK,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner at Kurnool.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) JAMES INNES MINCHIN,
Magistrate.

MEMO. ON RISSALLA.

When the Native State of Kurnool was assumed by the English Government in 1839, owing to the intrigues carried on by the Nawab, and the large Military preparations in which he ostentatiously indulged, it seems to have been generally acknowledged that the people of the State were in no way implicated, or in sympathy with the proceedings of their ruler, and the transfer of the authority direct to the paramount power was endeavoured to be effected with the least possible injury to the interests of individuals.

2. Liberal allowances were made to the relations and dependants of the late Nawab, and with the view of finding employment for the Native gentry in the Province, the first Commissioner Mr. Blane proposed that a body of Sowars, formerly in the pay of the Nawab should be enrolled in the service of the Government, to be Officered by members of the Motafarakat, as they were called, good Native families connected with, or dependants of, the Nawab.

3. The admirable measure fortunately received the sanction of the Supreme Government, on the express grounds of its affording employment to that respectable class of Natives, to whom the extinction of a Native Government generally closes every field for exertion and distinction.

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Such men are totally unfitted to take Civil employ under our administration, even if willing to do so, but the institution of the Rissalla in Kurnool afforded them an opening for which they were well qualified, and enlisted some of the most influential Pathan gentry of the Province in the interests of the English Government. Had the Irregular Horse been of no other service in preserving order in this and the neighbouring Districts, its institution would have been well repaid by the contented spirit which it created amongst the Mussulman population of a State, brought most recently under our rule in the Madras Presidency. The Rissalla has done excellent service in preserving order in this, and the neighbouring Districts of Cuddapah and Bellary, but I lay more stress on the political reasons which actuated the Government to sanction its original organization, as I am of opinion that those reasons still exist and should have more weight in determining the question of the future organization of the Rissalla than a mere consideration of their cost as compared with that of ordinary Mounted Police.

4. On the 6th January 1842 the Supreme Government sanctioned Mr. Blane's proposal for the formation of this body of horse. They were not to become a highly organized Military body, but were to be merely an auxiliary to the Police, the chief object of their embodiment as stated above being to afford employment for Natives of Kurnool after the recent annexation. Vacancies were only to be filled up with the sanction of the Local Government. Prospective notice was to be given in case of any contemplated reduction, which was apparently intended to be carried out only in case of casualties, by granting a gratuity not exceeding Rupees 200 to the family of a deceased Silladar whose horse might be thrown out of employ.

5. The above orders were so far modified that the sanction of Government was dispensed with for filling up vacancies, until notice should be given of any contemplated reduction in strength, and on this footing final sanction was granted on the 28th February 1842 for the formation of four Troops, each Troop to consist of 48 Sowars, 1 Trumpeter, 6 Non-Commissioned and 2 Commissioned Officers, besides a Native Commandant called the Rissaldar and an office establishment.

6. The horse was raised on the principle of the Hyderabad Irregulars: the Sowars being divided into two classes, Silladars, and Bhagheers.

7. Each Silladar supplies his own horse, accoutrement, arms, dress, and ammunition, on a pay of Rupees 25 per month, and this position has been considered so far hereditary, that on the death of a Silladar without an heir fit to do the duty, the Assamy as it is called is left as a Sowar. This arrangement was expressly sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings of the 15th November 1849, reviewing Captain Russell's report of the then existing system, when the practice of otherwise bequeathing or purchasing Assamies was forbidden, and the number of Assamies held by the Officers was ordered to be confined strictly to the allotted number.

8. The number of Assamies allowed to the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers was on the following scale:—

Rissaldar.....	10
Jemadar.....	6
Naib Jemadar.....	4
Daffadar.....	2
Naib Daffadar.....	1

9. In the case of all Assamies thus held either by Officers, or widows of deceased Silladars, as thus finally sanctioned by Government, the Sowar, performing the duty is called a Bhagheer, and receives a monthly pay of Rupees 8-5-4, or one-third of the pay of the Assamy, out of which he has to supply arms, dress, and ammunition. The remaining two-thirds of the pay goes to the owner of the Assamy who has to provide and maintain the horse and accoutrements.

10. At the time when Captain Russell drew up his report in 1849, the monthly expenditure of an Assamy for keeping up his horse was calculated at Rupees 11-0-8 leaving, after payment to the Bhagheer a sum of Rupees 5-10 profit to the owner of the Assamy: owing to the present much enhanced prices of grain and fodder, it is doubtful whether a clear profit of Rupees 3-8 per month is left to repay the owner for the Capital expended in purchasing the horse and accoutrements, which in the case of the Native Officers on promotion are purchased from the heir of their predecessor at a standard price of Rupees 400. This it will be seen does not

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exceed the ordinary interest on the money, and except for the honor attached to the ownerships, it is doubtful whether the Officers, who have to supply Bhagheers at a fixed wage, obtain any profit by the possession of their Assamies.

11. Widows of deceased Silladars, who put in a relation to perform the Sowar's duties on a private arrangement of their own, do not pay one-third of the Silladar's allowance to their Bhagheer, and are unquestionably supported out of the profits of the Assamy, a system, which as stated by Captain Russell, is tantamount to a pension to a Silladar's family after his death.

12. The orders of Government for restricting as much as possible the number of Bhagheers, dated November 1849, was as explained in a further order dated 26th January 1855, intended only to apply to vacancies, on any of which occurring either among Officers holding Assamies, or among Bhagheers, the principles laid down in that order were to be strictly followed. The enclosed

report from Lieutenant Robinson, Commanding the Horse explains the existing state of things in this respect.

13. Almost from the first period of their organization, the Kurnool Horse have been employed on detached duties in the neighbouring Districts of Cuddapah and Bellary, where their presence has generally secured the desired end of putting a stop to the gang robberies, whose frequency in those localities called for their assistance to the District Police. The good conduct and quiet demeanour of the Sowars has constantly elicited the approbation of the Civil authorities to whose assistance they were detached, and I believe there is no instance on record of their ever having been guilty of extortion, or oppressive conduct towards the people whom they were sent to protect.

14. So much were their services valued in this manner, that greater calls were made for their assistance, than the then existing strength of the Rissalla could meet, and in their Proceedings of 2nd October 1855, the Government proposed to raise an additional 50 or 100 Sowars for this especial purpose, the expense to be met by a reduction in the establishment of Peons in the Cuddapah and Bellary Districts. It was found impossible however to carry out this measure, but on the 1st June 1857, in consequence of the critical state of the country at that period, 100 additional Sowars were raised, as sanctioned by Government, and together with 16 Non-commissioned Officers were added to the strength of the four existing Troops in the Rissalla.

15. Its existing Military efficiency will be gathered from the report of Lieutenant Robinson.

16. I am unable to find from the Records any information as to the terms on which Captain Russell enlisted the additional 116 Sowars brought on to the force in 1857. From Lieutenant Robinson's report it would not appear that any special arrangement was made on that occasion, or that these Sowars were led to believe that their employment was of a merely temporary nature.

17. From the system on which the Rissalla is established, as originally laid down by the Supreme Government, a reduction in the force can only be effected, after due notice, by not filling up casualties, and granting gratuities, not exceeding Rupees 200 to the families of deceased Silladars thrown out of employ. As regards the increase made in the force in 1857, no special notice can be requisite, and it appears to me that in equity Government would be perfectly justified in reducing those men if it be thought necessary, granting them fair gratuities, and purchasing their horses and equipments at a valuation. The cost of such reduction would be probably from Rupees 35,000 to Rupees 40,000, about Rupees 15,000 of which could be recovered by the sale of the horses, if not found suitable for Government use.

18. Any reduction beyond this or material alteration of the existing state of the Corps, I would deprecate on every ground. Such a measure would unquestionably cause much discontent, and any saving of expense that might be effected by reducing the pay of the Native Officers, would lower the respectability of the whole body, and do away entirely with the chief object with which it was founded, that of affording employment to the higher class of Native gentry of Kurnool.

19. I presume that the introduction of the new Police is intended to be followed by every possible reduction in Military expenditure, and that when once thoroughly organized, a Regular Regiment will be no longer stationed at Kurnool. It must be remembered however that this is

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a frontier District, the whole Northern boundary being divided from the Nizam's territory only by a river, which is fordable for many months in the year. During the troubled year of 1857, small bands of Rohillas did penetrate into our territory, and it must be expected that such attempts will be repeated on any future occasions of disturbance and loosened authority within the kingdom of the Nizam. I do not believe that any mere Police, however well organized, would be able unassisted to cope with these formidable Marauders. On the other hand though the Rissalla are not fitted for action in the jungles and hill ranges to which the Rohillas chiefly confine themselves, the knowledge of their presence prevents the Rohillas from leaving those fastnesses, and thus all the wealthier villages in the plains were unquestionably protected in 1857. I believe there is no doubt of the Military qualities of the Rissalla, and that if well led, should opportunity offer, they would be quite a match for any equal body of Rohillas. Many of them are in fact Rohillas, and in strength and courage they are far superior to the ordinary recruits of the regular Army.

20. With the Rissalla kept up at its present force, and a well organized body of Police capable of acting in concert in the Hill ranges, I believe that the safety of the District could

*This of course referred to the Rissalla at its then existing strength of six full troops.
23rd March 1863.*

J. I. M. be maintained, without any necessity for retaining a Regular Regiment in the Station, and on

this consideration I venture to urge the advisability of making as little alteration as possible in the existing force and organization of the Rissalla, the expense of which must be more than met by the abolition of Kurnool as a Military Station.

21. If the Rissalla be maintained at its present strength, a full troop would always be available for detachment duty in the Districts of Cuddapah and Bellary, where their services have hitherto been so highly appreciated, though arrangements should be made for their relief in such a manner as to keep up the Military efficiency of the whole body, which would in future constitute the local garrison of our frontier. Under such circumstances the command would be too onerous a charge to devolve, with all his other important duties, on the Superintendent of Police, and another Officer should be appointed thereto, subordinate to the Superintendent as regards Police duties, but independent in all that concerns the interior economy of the Corps.

22. As previously urged, I trust that the future constitution of the Rissalla may not be treated as a mere money question: in the contentment produced amongst an influential body of men by affording to them honorable service under the Government, the money expended in this manner, must be considered a judicious outlay. When at the same time, this benefit effected by fostering a local force, can be made the means of lowering the general Military expenditure, political expediency and true economy alike dictate the maintenance of that force on a footing of real efficiency, and the preservation of every thing conducive to the respectability of Officers and men.

KURNOOL,
MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
25th June 1860.

(Signed) JAMES INNIS MINCHIN,
Acting Magistrate.

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

No. 6. From W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Calicut, 18th April 1863, No. 998.
General Department.

** Dated 2nd April 1863, No. 21.*

I have the honor to forward the proposals* of the Magistrate of Kurnool in regard to the disbandment of the Horse there.

2. I have asked for further information before submitting my final report, which I shall do as soon as it is received.

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From JAMES INNIS MINCHIN, Esq., Magistrate of Kurnool; to W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police, Madras, dated on Circuit Yerrachelma, 2nd April 1863, No. 31.

In accordance with your request I have the honor to explain the arrangements, and to submit a Statement of the Pensions and Gratuities to be accorded on the disbandment of the Rissalla, as directed in the Government Order, No. 307, dated 25th February 1863.

2. The constitution of the force is well known to you, and it is unnecessary for me here to enter into details on that point. It will be sufficient to state, that the force being founded on the Native Irregular system, the horses and uniform, arms and accoutrements are provided on a species of contract, the ownership of an Assamy being a property, heritable, and in certain cases saleable, and bearing a well known and acknowledged value.

3. The Extra Assamies held by the Officers have all been purchased by them on promotion, from the heirs of the deceased officer to whom they succeeded: the Assamies held by riding Silladars have been strictly hereditary, and where the heir is unable to perform in person a Silladar's duty, the property is respected, the owner of the Assamy having to provide a substitute who receives a certain allowance, while a small maintenance is provided from the balance, after providing the horse and accoutrements, for the non-riding Silladar.

4. When the Rissalla was instituted, the only provision laid down for future reduction of the force, was a stipulation for destroying the hereditary nature of an Assamy, by ordering that, after due notice had been given by Government, casualties were not to be filled up, and a gratuity to be given to the heir of the deceased Silladar.

5. The reduction of the Rissalla, except gradually, on casualties occurring, was never contemplated, and as disbandment at once destroys the value of the Assamies, compensation for them is imperatively called for, independently of any grant of pension or gratuity for service.

6. The price of Assamies has changed much since the institution of the Rissalla: they were at first purchased for Rupees 1,000, that sum was reduced to Rupees 600, and for the last few years Rupees 400 has been the fixed price paid by officers on promotion for their extra Assamies, the only ones which it has been permitted to purchase.

7. Although therefore some of the officers have paid more than Rupees 400 for some of their extra Assamies, that sum may now be considered their fair standard of value, although as the horse is included in the property, and the owners have sometimes purchased expensive horses, there are instances in which Rupees 400 would not be a fair compensation.

8. In buying up the Assamies the horses and accoutrements would become the property of Government; I propose therefore in order to make a perfectly fair scheme of compensation, that Rupees 200 be considered the price of each horse, and that the owner of each Assamy have the option of redeeming his horse at that price, or of receiving for his horse any additional sum beyond Rupees 200, which it may appear from the Rissalla books that he has paid for it.

9. The price in addition to the Rupees 400 for an Assamy which it will thus be necessary to pay, will be very trifling, but the arrangement will prevent the possibility of loss in any case on account of a more valuable horse than ordinary having been provided, and should I think be conceded.

10. There is a Remount Fund organized by the Rissalla to assist the owners of Assamies in purchasing horses, to which on its unexpected abolition, some assistance should be accorded.

11. The Fund has been maintained by a subscription of one Rupee monthly from each owner of an Assamy, and has consequently a regular Revenue of Rupees 230 a month. It has been conducted on the principle of a Mutual Assurance Society, the sum of Rupees 115 being paid from it to every owner of an Assamy to assist in replacing a horse, when a casualty occurs. This assistance is granted strictly according to rotation, and when the casualties do not exceed two a month amongst the horses, the Fund can fully meet its liabilities. There have unfortunately been more than the average casualties amongst the horses in the last few years, and the Fund owe at present the usual assistance to twenty owners of Assamies, who have had to replace their chargers. Were the Rissalla retained in employ, these men would obtain their Rupees 115 each within the course of ten months, and I think that on the abolition of the Rissalla, and consequently of the Remount Fund, Government should take on itself the just liabilities of the latter.

12. If the Fund be closed on the 30th April, there will be 16 men to whom the donation of Rupees 110 will be due, and every additional month for which the force may be continued will lessen the liability for two horses.

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13. There is now on hand new cloth for uniform, and boots for the whole Rissalla, which have not yet been issued. The value has been set down by the Rissaldar at Rupees 4,700, which has been absolutely disbursed for the articles and would have been recovered from the men after issue.

14. These articles must now be paid for by the Government, but can probably be disposed of at the cost price, the cloth being of the best description, imported direct from the manufacturers in England.

15. The only further property for which compensation should be given are the Rissalla lines, consisting of stabling for 230 horses, the quarter guard, and houses belonging to the Silladars and Officers. These lines have been constructed solely at the expense of the Rissalla, for Regimental purposes, and have been roughly valued by the Rissaldar at Rupees 20,000. I would propose that they should be purchased by the Government after fair valuation by the District Engineer.

16. The houses belonging to the Officers and men have been purchased by them from their predecessors, and the stabling is in the same manner private property: the quarter guard alone is common Regimental property, and its value would be divided rateably amongst the owners of Assamies.

17. The Rissalla lines would be useful to Government, and would accommodate a wing of a Regular Cavalry Regiment, besides providing small Bungalows that might be rented by the Officers.

18. I have now gone through all the items of compensation that must be accorded on disbandment of a force constituted as the Rissalla has been, which I will here summarise before proceeding to the question of gratuities and pensions that will be also necessary.

Compensation for 230 Assamies at Rupees 400 each.	92,000
Estimated additional compensation for horses of increased value.	6,000
Liabilities of the Remount Fund.	1,840
Value of new cloth and boots not issued.	4,700
Estimated value of lines.	20,000
	1,24,540

19. I proceed now to the question of gratuities and pensions, and will commence with that class about which there is the least difficulty.

20. The Bagheers or Troopers who perform duties in the case of the extra Assamies held by the Officers, and for non-riding Silladars, have no hereditary rights, and their position and claims on reduction are exactly similar to ordinary regular Troops.

21. I propose therefore for these men, a donation of one month's pay for each year's service, up to twelve years, fixing the maximum gratuity at a year's pay. Their pay being Rupees 8-5-4 monthly, the total cost of the gratuities to this class, amounting to 110 in number, is Rupees 6,575.

22. There are five Moonshes, who also possess no hereditary rights, and as their length of service would not entitle them to pension under the ordinary rules, I propose for them gratuities on the same scale as to the Bagheers, the cost of which amounts to Rupees 787-8.

23. Of the 110 Bagheers, 85 are performing duty for the extra Assamies held by Officers, one of these Assamies being at present vacant owing to the death of a Bagheer since the Government Order of February 25th 1863, No. 307, whose place has not been filled up. The remaining 25 Bagheers are doing duty for non-riding Silladars, and where these latter are heirs of former Silladars, I think that in accordance with the order of the Supreme Government, dated 6th December 1841, No. 1,458, a fair gratuity on disbandment should be accorded to them.

24. It is true that these persons will receive the value of their Assamies, under the terms of compensation proposed by me, an arrangement not contemplated in the Government Order above referred to, under which they were to receive a gratuity not exceeding Rupees 200, and would have to dispose of their horse and accoutrements privately to the best advantage. It must be remembered however that those terms were to be accorded after due previous notice of reduction given by the Government, and in the case of casualties occurring after such notice.

25. The non-riding or Renonkar Silladars whose claims I now bring forward have, according to the established rule and precedent of the Rissalla, received the Assamy for their support, either on account of old age, or in the case of heirs, as their hereditary property, and would have

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been maintained by it for life, or in case of sons, until able themselves to perform the duty, had the Rissalla been continued.

26. I propose therefore a gratuity of Rupees 200 to each of these persons, 21 in number, at a cost of Rupees 4,200.

27. I come now to the case of the Silladars. Their hereditary rights having been always acknowledged, their position is totally different from that of regular troops, and their claims are distinct altogether from any conferred by mere length of service. The hereditary right could have been annulled by due notice of reduction, but it is clear that the abolition of a Silladar's place during his life time was never contemplated when the institution of the Rissalla was sanctioned. The present disbandment therefore inflicts as great a loss on a Silladar of one month's standing, as on one of twenty years, and each appears to me to be entitled to a like compensation.

28. On the abolition of a life service of this nature, it appears to me that pension is due of right in every case, utterly independent of length of service; I consider therefore that each Silladar should receive a pension of Rupees 5 monthly, commutable at his choice into a gratuity of a year's pay, or Rupees 300 on disbandment.

29. I would treat the Non-Commissioned Officers, Duffadars, and Naibs on the same principle, granting them pensions of Rupees 10 and Rupees 7 respectively, commutable into a gratuity of a year's pay, Rupees 600, and Rupees 420 paid down on disbandment.

30. The proper number of Naib Duffadars for the force is 12, but there are still 4 supernumeraries out of those belonging to the extra levy reduced in 1861, and on disbandment these additional men should receive the pension or gratuity of the rank which they have continued to hold as supernumeraries.

31. I come now to the Commissioned Officers, for all of whom I recommend moderate pensions: for the four Naib Jemadars, whose pay is Rupees 100 monthly, a pension of Rupees 35, and for the four Jemadars whose pay is Rupees 150, a pension of Rupees 50. It will be seen that all these gentlemen have served either from the date of, or within a few months of the institution of the Rissalla.

32. In conclusion I wish to bring prominently to the consideration of Government, the case of the Rissaldar Kalai Khan. The pay of this Officer is Rupees 300 a month, and his two predecessors in the command have, on retirement, received a pension of Rupees 100.

33. Rissaldar Kalai Khan is a perfect specimen of a Native Officer; he is now 55 years old, and but for the intended disbandment would have been fit for many years of active service. I consider him therefore for this, if for no other claims, entitled to more favorable consideration than his predecessors, whose length of service in the Rissalla was of course less than his own.

34. Kalai Khan belongs to one of the most influential families in Kurnool. His grandfather was Dewan of the Nawab of Kurnool who accompanied the Soobah Moozaffer Jung into the Carnatic in 1750, when they both fell in battle at Royachoty. His father was a leading Officer, and accompanied the Nawab's contingent when he followed his Ally the Nizam at the commencement of this century in the campaign against the Mahrattas.

35. Previous to the assumption of the Kurnool territory, Kalai Khan was in Military employ under the Nizam, and when the Rissalla were organized it was on the special request of the Commissioner Mr. Blane, that he gave up that service, and entered the Kurnool horse as Naib Jemadar. He has therefore served in it from the commencement as a Commissioned Officer, and his great influence both in the town and District of Kurnool, as well as in the horse has always been exerted for good, and in behalf of the English Government. During the year 1857, his conduct and example were invaluable; and to his personal guardianship was entrusted the family of the then Acting Commissioner.

36. Throughout his years of service he has been employed frequently on confidential duties, as well as in the repression of crime in the Districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, and bears the highest testimonials of the services rendered by him, from the authorities there. I trust that considering the importance of the work that has been entrusted to him, and the admirable manner in which it has always been performed, that Government will award to this most deserving Officer a pension of Rupees 150, being half his pay as Rissaldar, for the active duties of which he would have been perfectly fitted for some years further, had disbandment not been determined upon.

37. I have now gone through the whole arrangements which appear to me called for on this most regrettable occasion. It cannot be denied that the measure, even when palliated to

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some extent by the steps I propose, will be a terrible blow to a most deserving body of men. Like the generality of their caste and profession the members of the Rissalla have ever lived liberally, and I fear that the majority of them are in debt to a certain extent, enough so I fear to swallow up in most cases the amount of compensation that will be paid to them for their Assamias, the value of which is now destroyed. Reduction will reduce the great body of them from comparative affluence to beggary, as the small gratuity or pension I propose will in future be their sole means of subsistence. I trust that the younger men amongst them will find military employment under the Nizam, now that all avenue for such is shut out to them under our own Government. It is this possible opening that makes me trust that many of the Silladars and Non-Commissioned Officers will accept the small gratuity I propose, rather than vegetate on a paltry pittance, insufficient in itself to support life with the high prices of every necessary now ruling in Kurnool.

38. In conclusion I have only one point further to bring to the notice of Government. Although the Rissalla have been brought within the general Police Force of this Presidency, their original rights and position were in no way altered, and the gratuities and pensions to be awarded on their disbandment must be considered political, and not as belonging to the Police Budget. The reasons of their institution were strictly political, and its object has been completely realised. I have already stated that I consider the reasons which urged their formation to exist in unabated force, while the usefulness of the Rissalla continues equally unquestionable.

39. I cannot but view the disbandment of such a body with the deepest regret, and I trust that the Government will feel that the services of men with such claims, and in so peculiar a position cannot be dispensed with, without as full a compensation being granted as circumstances will admit, and that the terms of disbandment proposed by me are in no way more liberal than justice absolutely requires.

No. 7. ORDER THEREON, 1st May 1863, No. 672.

Before passing final orders regarding the disbandment of the Kurnool Horse, the Governor in Council will await the receipt of the further report promised by the Inspector General of Police, which should be furnished with as little delay as possible.

2. Mr. Robinson will show in his report the estimated financial result of each of the following measures:—

1st.—The retention of two Troops as proposed by the Magistrate in his letter of the 23rd March, and payment of compensation for the Assamias reduced.

(a.) At the rates proposed by Mr. Minchint.

(b.) At the rates which the Inspector General considers sufficient.

2nd.—The disbandment of the entire force and organization of a body of fifty Mounted Police under two Inspectors, involving the grant of compensation, pension and gratuities.

(a.) At the rates named by the Magistrate.

(b.) At the rates named by the Inspector General.

3. The Inspector General will state, whether, in the event of the latter measure being adopted, it will be necessary to post a Detachment of Infantry at Cumbum; and whether any Regular Cavalry will be required in Kurnool, in addition to the fifty Mounted Police. In the latter case, it would possibly be better, looking at the question merely with reference to financial and Police considerations, to dispense with Mounted Police altogether, and to provide for the Military protection of the Frontier by such Military force as may be deemed requisite, leaving the maintenance of order and repression of crime in the District to the ordinary Police. The Inspector General will obtain the opinion of the Magistrate on this point. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will at the same time be requested to state whether the Detachment of Native Infantry formerly posted at Cumbum can be replaced there, and whether a Detachment from the Cavalry Regiment at Bellary can be stationed at Kurnool, specifying in each case the additional cost which the arrangement will involve. In order that this information may be furnished without loss of time the Magistrate of Kurnool will at once furnish the Officer Commanding the Ceded Districts with a statement of the amount of accommodation which will be available at Kurnool for a Detachment of Native Cavalry in the event of the entire Rissalla being disbanded.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

of any grant of pension or gratuity for service.

6. The price of Assamias has since the institution of the Rissalla: they were at first purchased for Rs. 1000, that sum was reduced to Rs. 600 and for the last few years Rs. 400 has been the fixed price paid by officers on promotion for their extra Assamias, the only ones in which it has been permitted to purchase.

7. Although therefore some of the officers have paid more than Rs. 400 for some of their extra Assamias, that sum may now be considered their fair standard of value, although as the horse is included in the property, and the owners have sometimes purchased expensive horses, there are instances in which Rs. 400. would not be a fair compensation.

8. In buying up the Assamias the horses and accoutrements would become the property of Government. I propose therefore in order to make a perfectly fair scheme of compensation that Rs. 200 be considered the price

19. I proceed now to the question of gratuities and pensions, and will commence with that class about which there is the least difficulty.

20. The Bagheers, or Troopers who perform duties in the case of the extra Apanies held by the Officers, and for non-riding Lilladars, have no hereditary rights, and their position and claims on reduction are exactly similar to ordinary regular troops.

21. I propose therefore for these men, a donation of one month's pay for each year's service up to twelve years, fixing the maximum gratuity at a year's pay. Their pay being Rs 8-5-4 monthly, the total cost of the gratuities to this class, amounting to 110 in number, is Rs 15750.

22. There are five moonshers, who also possess no hereditary rights, and as their length of service would not entitle them to pension under the ordinary rules, I propose for them gratuities on the same scale as to the Bagheers, the cost of which

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amounts to Rs 787-8-0. V. 9. 23. Of the 110 Bagheers, 85 are performing duty for the extra Apanies held by Officers, one of these Apanies being at present vacant owing to the death of a Bagheer since the Government's Order of February 25th 1863, No 307, whose place has not been filled up. The remaining 25 Bagheers are doing duty for non-riding Lilladars, and when these latter are heirs of former Lilladars, I think that in accordance with the order of the Supreme Government, dated 6th December 1841, No 458, a fair gratuity on disbandment should be accorded to them.

24. It is true that these persons will receive the value of their Apanies under the terms of compensation proposed by me, an arrangement not contemplated in the Government Order above referred to, under which they were to receive a gratuity not exceeding Rs 200 and would have to dispose of their horse & accoutrements privately to the best advantage. It must be remembered however that

These

those terms were to be awarded after due previous notice of reduction given by the Government, and in the case of casualties occurring after such notice.

25. The non-commissioned or Benouhar Lilladars whose claims I now bring forward have according to the established rule and precedent of the Pishalla received the grant for their support, either on account of old age or in the case of heirs, as their hereditary property, and would have been maintained by it for life, or in case of sons, until able themselves to perform the duty, had the Pishalla been continued.

26. I propose therefore a gratuity of Rs 200. to each of these persons 21 in number, at a cost of Rs 4200.

27. I come now to the case of the Lilladars. Their hereditary rights having been always acknowledged, their position is totally different from that of regular troops, and their claims are distinct altogether from any conferred by mere length of service. The hereditary right could have been annulled by due notice of reduction, but it is clear that the abolition of a Lilladar's place

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during his life time was never contemplated when the institution of the Pishalla was sanctioned. The present disbandment therefore inflicts a great loss on a Lilladar of one month's standing, as on one of twenty years and each appears to me to be entitled to a like compensation.

28. In the abolition of a life service of this nature, it appears to me that a Pension is due of right in every case, utterly independent of length of service. I consider therefore that each Lilladar should receive a pension of Rs 5 monthly commutable at his choice into a gratuity of a year's pay, or Rs 300 on disbandment.

29. I would treat the non-commissioned Officers, Buffadars, and Haibs on the same principle, granting them pensions of Rs 10. & Rs 7 respectively, commutable into a gratuity of a year's pay, Rs 600 and Rs 420 paid down on disbandment.

30. The proper number of Haib Buffadars for the force is 12, but there are still 4 super numeraries out of those belonging to the system levy reduced in 1851, and on disbandment these additional men should receive the pension or gratuity of the rank which they have

continued

continued to hold as supernumeraries.

31. I come now to the Commissioned Officers, for all of whom I recommend moderate Pensions: for the four Bail Jivindas, whose pay is Rs. 100. monthly, a pension of Rs. 35, and for the four Jemadar whose pay is Rs. 150, a pension of Rs. 50. It will be seen that all these gentlemen have served either from the date of or within a few months of the institution of the Pipsalla.

32. In conclusion I wish to bring prominently to the consideration of Government, the case of the Pipsalla Kalai Khan. The pay of this officer is Rs. 300. a month and his two predecessors in the command have on retirement received a pension of Rs. 100.

33. Pipsalla Kalai Khan is a perfect specimen of a Native Officer. He is now 55 years old, and but for the intended disbandment would have been fit for many years of active service. I consider him therefore for this, if for no other, claims entitled to more favorable consideration than his predecessors,

whose

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whose length of service in the Pipsalla was of course less than his own.

34. Kalai Khan belongs to one of the most influential families in Kurmool. His grand father was Dewan of the Nawab of Kurmool who accompanied the Lord of Moghaffer Jung into the Carnatic in 1750, when they both fell in battle at Dyanakoty. His father was a leading Officer, and accompanied the Nawab's contingent when he followed his ally the Nizam at the commencement of this century in the campaign against the Marathas.

35. Previous to the absorption of the Kurmool Territory, Kalai Khan was in military employ under the Nizam, and when the Pipsalla were organized it was on the special request of the Commissioner Mr. Khan, that he gave up that service, and entered the Kurmool horse as Bail Jemadar. He has therefore served in it from the commencement as a Commissioned Officer, and his great influence both in the town

and District of Karnool, as well as in
the force. has always been exerted
for good, and in behalf of the
English Government. During the year
1857 his conduct and example were
invaluable, and to his personal
guardianship was entrusted the
family of the then Acting Commissioner.
36. Throughout his years of service
he has been employed frequently on
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the repression of crime in the Districts
of Bellary and Luddapet, and bears
the highest testimonials of the services
rendered by him, from the Authorities
there. I trust that considering the
importance of the work that has
been entrusted to him, and the
admirable manner in which it
has always been performed, that
Government will award to this most
deserving officer a pension of Rs. 150,
being half his pay as Pipsalla, for
the active duties of which he
would have been perfectly fitted
for some years further, had disband-
ment not been determined upon.

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37. I have now gone through the
whole arrangements which appear
to me called for on this most regrettable
occasion. It cannot be denied that
the measure, even when palliated to
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the value of which is now destroyed.
Reduction will reduce the great body
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to beggary, as the small gratuity or
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itself to support life with the high
prices of every necessary now ruling
in Burmah.

35. In conclusion, I have only one
point further to bring to the notice
of Government. Although the Dyakalla
have been brought within the
general Police Force of this Presidency,
their original rights and position
were in no way altered, and the
gratuities and Pensions to be awarded
on their disbandment must be
considered Political, and not as
belonging to the Police Budget. The
reasons of their institution were
strictly political, and its object
has been completely realised. I have
already stated that I consider the
reasons which urged their formation
to exist in unabated force, while
the usefulness of the Dyakallas
continues equally unquestionable.

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Cometarius Khan	1 st December 1858	Baynes
Regan Khan	1 st June 1859	Do
Thomson Beg	1 st May 1862	Do
Shoo dah	1 st June 1859	Do
Shenushui Beg	10 th March 1858	Do
Shader Shedian	5 th September 1840	Do
Shut Komed	1 st December 1841	Do
Shack Quood	30 th March 1842	Do
Shinza Khan	15 th December 1859	Do
Shad Bahootien	2 nd July 1858	Do
Shahrood dah	21 st September 1855	Do
Shiff Khan	10 th March 1842	Do
Cometarius Khan	9 th April 1852	Do
Gotam Nigpal Khan	1 st June 1859	Do
Cometius dah	19 th June 1858	Do
Shooltal Khan	11 th March 1840	Do
Comuric	8 th December 1857	Do

Brought forward 1766-10-8
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Do 6	Do	50
Do 1	Do	5-5-4
Do 6	Do	50
Do 5	Do	41-10-8
Do 12	Do	100
Do 12	Do	100
Do 12	Do	100
Do 4	Do	31-5-4
Do 5	Do	41-10-8
Gratuity of 8 months pay	66-10-8	
Do 12	Do	100
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Do 12	Do	100
Do 9	Do	75

Shack Oday	2 nd Dec 1845	Do
Indictably	1 st June 1859	Do
Shahatad Khan	14 th May 1858	Do
Shahrood Khan	1 st April 1855	Do
Shinza Khan	Do	Do
Shenushui Khan	1 st March 1859	Do
Shiff dah	3 rd June 1856	Do
Shader Khan	1 st June 1859	Do
Shenushui Khan	Do	Do
Shack Khan	Do	Do
Shenushui Khan	17 th October 1859	Do
Shut Khan	28 th February 1842	Do
Shenushui Khan	19 th January 1842	Do
Shenushui dah	1 st April 1862	Do
Shut Komed	1 st May 1846	Do
Shahrood Khan	1 st January 1854	Do
Shenushui Khan	23 rd July 1861	Do

Do 12	Do	100
Do 6	Do	50
Do 5	Do	41-10-8
Do 8	Do	86-10-8
Do 8	Do	66-10-8
Do 6	Do	50
Do 7	Do	55-5-4
Do 6	Do	50
Do 6	Do	50
Do 6	Do	50
Do 4	Do	31-5-4
Do 12	Do	100
Do 12	Do	100
Do 1	Do	8-5-4
Do 12	Do	100
Do 9	Do	75
Do 2	Do	16-10-8
Cometarius	379-50-8	

Dillamankhan _____ 1st April 1862 Bay her
 Dugal Khan _____ 2nd January 1844 _____
 Mahabadi Khan _____ 2nd June 1862 _____
 Jagir Khan _____ 1st June 1857 _____
 Churkader _____ _____
 Proostaga Khan _____ _____
 Jannully Khan _____ 1st July 1852 _____
 Mahomed & Saury _____ 4th August 1862 _____
 Ghurk Boodun _____ 1st January 1847 _____
 Kigani Prohiderm _____ 1st December 1852 _____
 Mahomed Khan _____ 11th October 1861 _____
 Ghurk Beg _____ 18th February 1862 _____
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 Dugal Khan _____ 24th Dec. 1849 _____
 Mahabadi Khan _____ 3rd Dec. 1847 _____
 Jagir Khan _____ 20th Dec. 1861 _____
 Churkader _____ 4th July 1861 _____
 Proostaga Khan _____ 14th January 1855 _____
 Jannully Khan _____ 1st December 1861 _____
 Mahomed & Saury _____ 19th January 1842 _____
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 Mahomed Khan _____ 30th Dec. _____
 Ghurk Beg _____ 23rd April 1846 _____
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 Ghurk & Khan _____ 25th July 1861 _____
 Mahomed Khan _____ 1st April 1855 _____

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 Jannully Khan _____ 12 _____ 100 _____
 Mahomed & Saury _____ 12 _____ 100 _____
 Ghurk Boodun _____ 12 _____ 100 _____
 Kigani Prohiderm _____ 1 _____ 8-5-4 _____
 Mahomed Khan _____ 2 _____ 16-10-8 _____
 Ghurk Beg _____ 2 _____ 16-10-8 _____
 Jann ding _____ 8 _____ 66-10-8 _____
 Ghurk & Khan _____ 8 _____ 66-10-8 _____
 Mahomed Khan _____ 8 _____ 66-10-8 _____

Agnes Thuermer	18 December 1841	Da	18 December 1841
Elizabeth Thuermer	10 March 1842	Da	20 th Dec 1855
Harriet Thuermer	14 September 1851	Da	20 June 1861
William Thuermer	10 April 1849	Da	1 st January 1854
David Thuermer	7 October 1852	Da	1 st January 1860
Elizabeth Thuermer	19 September 1851	Da	1 st April 1862
Timothy Thuermer	13 October 1852	Da	27 April 1855
Willy Thuermer	1 st July 1859	Da	1 st July 1859
Emma Thuermer	14 June 1859	Da	1 st June 1859
Harriet Thuermer	20 November 1841	Da	20 November 1841
Willy Thuermer	21 st Da	Da	21 st Da
Harriet Thuermer	25 Da	Da	25 Da
David Thuermer	Da	Da	Da
Elizabeth Thuermer	Da	Da	Da
David Thuermer	Da	Da	Da

Persons of M.S. - m

John Thuermer	19 December 1841	Da	1 st April 1861
Agnes Thuermer	29 Da	Da	29 December 1841
David Thuermer	10 March 1842	Da	1 st March 1860
Elizabeth Thuermer	7 January 1842	Da	6 May 1858
Elizabeth Thuermer	29 Da	Da	1 st July 1859
William Thuermer	30 March 1842	Da	30 March 1842
David Thuermer	19 February 1852	Da	19 February 1852
Elizabeth Thuermer	1 st November 1854	Da	1 st January 1860
Elizabeth Thuermer	14 January 1855	Da	1 st August 1862
Elizabeth Thuermer	1 st February 1855	Da	1 st January 1855
Agnes Thuermer	1 st April 1855	Da	1 st March 1862
Elizabeth Thuermer	1 st June 1859	Da	1 st June 1859
Harriet Thuermer	1 st July 1859	Da	1 st July 1859
David Thuermer	29 January 1862	Da	29 January 1862
Agnes Thuermer	1 st March 1862	Da	1 st March 1862

gratuity of \$2000 at
choice.

Autumn day	4 July 1855	Allanai	4 May 1862
Removal	4 Dec 1861	Da	4 July 1861
George Reg	11 October 1861	Da	11 October 1861
Removal	20 May 1855	Da	20 May 1858
Removal return	20 November 1841	Da	19 August 1861
George break	1 April 1861	Da	1 April 1861
Great blizzard	10 March 1842	Da	1 April 1862
Godwin & Hake	1 April 1845	Da	1 June 1862
Removal	25 November 1841	Da	25 November 1861
Removal	Da	Da	25 November 1841
Removal	27 February 1842	Da	1 April 1861
Removal & Hake	10 March 1842	Da	9 April 1862
Removal	25 November 1841	Da	17 January 1862
Removal	4 October 1845	Da	1 October 1845
Removal	1 May 1846	Da	4 May 1846
Great ally	1 June 1846	Da	1 June 1846

Removal of 1845

Removal	4 June 1846	Da	4 April 1849
Removal	4 October 1849	Da	1 October 1849
Removal	4 January 1853	Da	1 January 1853
Removal	10 December 1851	Da	12 December 1852
Removal	4 January 1856	Da	1 January 1856
Removal	4 June 1857	Da	4 March 1860
Removal	1 October 1857	Da	1 October 1857
Removal	4 January 1858	Da	1 January 1858
Removal	4 July 1859	Da	1 July 1859
Removal	4 March 1862	Da	4 March 1862
Removal	4 February 1862	Da	4 February 1862
Removal	4 October 1862	Da	4 October 1862
Removal	30 March 1842	Da	1 April 1862
Removal	14 January 1849	Da	18 August 1862
Removal	30 September 1855	Da	30 September 1855

Removal of 1855, 20
Chase

[illegible]

The views of the
 quality of the
 choice —

Chief Commissioner	2 ^d February 1840	Q	18 August 1862
Asst. Secy	1 st March 1862	Q	4 th March 1862
Richardson	20 th December 1852	Q	1 st February 1862
Portsmouth Bay	20 th December 1841	Q	30 th July 1858
Reverie River	1 st April 1862	Q	17 th April 1862
Richardson	20 th June 1842	Q	20 th August 1861
Richardson	22 nd May 1858	Q	22 nd May 1858
Richardson	10 th March 1842	Q	4 th November 1855
Richardson	1 st April 1842	Q	4 th April 1842
Richardson	1 st December 1844	Q	1 st December 1844
Richardson	9 th March 1845	Q	25 th July 1848
Richardson	15 th July 1845	Q	2 nd August 1854
Richardson	18 th September 1846	Q	10 th September 1846
Richardson	18 th September 1846	Q	9 th September 1858
Richardson	1 st March 1862	Q	4 th March 1862
Richardson	23 rd April 1855	Q	23 rd April 1855

Provisions of B. S. — on
gratitude of B. S. as
choice. —

Statement of Pensions and gratuities to be accorded on the disbandment of the Several Regiments

Force.

Name.

Date of Discharge and date of promotion.

Grants.

11 June 1861

11 June 1861

Pension of Rs 50--

Pension of Rs 55--

Pension of Rs 100--

at gratuity of Rs 120
choice. per choice

Pension of Rs 400 a
gratuity of Rs 400 a
choice

Regt. Khan Jagat	18 th Dec	Armed	1 st December 1859
Munabhan Jagat	27 th Dec	Do	1 st January 1858
Regt. Khan ally	14 th Dec	Do	30 th July 1858
Regt. Khan Langie	21 st Dec	Do	14 th June 1860
Regt. Khan ally	20 th Dec	Armed	27 th July 1858
Regt. Munabhan Baidie	29 th December 1841	Do	28 th June 1859
Regt. Munabhan	23 rd December 1841	Do	1 st July 1859
Regt. Khan Langie	8 th June 1842	Do	20 th June 1860
Regt. Khan ally	20 th December 1841	Do	21 st January 1859
Regt. Khan Langie	20 th Dec 1842	Do	1 st January 1858
Regt. Khan ally	23 rd December 1841	Do	1 st June 1859
Regt. Munabhan	19 th January 1842	Do	Do
Regt. Khan ally	1 st July 1851	Do	1 st December 1859
Regt. Khan ally	3 rd March 1842	Do	28 th June 1859
Regt. Khan ally	10 th Dec	Do	1 st September 1859
Regt. Khan ally	20 th January 1842	Do	10 th October 1859
Regt. Khan ally	10 th June 1846	Do	1 st March 1862
Regt. Khan ally	1 st June 1859	Do	Do
Regt. Khan ally	5 th August 1851	Do	1 st October 1862
Regt. Khan ally	30 th March 1842	Do	1 st June 1859
Regt. Khan ally	11 th January 1851	Do	Do
Regt. Khan ally	29 th December 1841	Do	Do
Regt. Khan ally	23 rd July 1845	Do	Do
Regt. Khan ally	1 st June 1859	Do	1 st December 1859
Regt. Khan ally	5 th January 1848	Do	1 st June 1859
Regt. Khan ally	18 th October 1848	Do	1 st December 1859

Enclosure in a letter
From

The Magistrate of
Rurnool

The Inspector General
of Police

Madras

Dated 2nd April 1863.

Statement of Pensions
and gratuities to be
accorded on the disband-
ment of the Rurnool
Irregular Horse.

740
Office of the Inspector General
of Police
Calcut 18 April 1863.

His official memorandum

I doubt whether the Govt
will admit asserted claims and rights
based on inheritance and purchase of
appointments in Rurnool Horse.

2. The practices which have been
allowed by officers to spring up were
distinctly declared to be subversive
of the principles of the constitution of the
Corps in P. M. C. No. 753. dated 15. November
1849. J. D. in which Government also
pointed out the obvious distinction that
exists between the circumstances of an
Irregular Cavalry Corps of a Native
State

State and the Kurnool Horse. These exceptions permitted were distinctly laid down.

3. The views of the Government of India enunciated in their letter No. 1458 vide P.M.C. dated 6 January 1842 are clearly in the same spirit.

4. It seems doubtful therefore whether the State has in any way been a party to claims as of inheritance and purchase or will admit their weight or justice in considering the amount of compensation to be granted.

5. Will the Supreme Government assent to a charge of 400 Rupees per man as compensation when at the time of reluctantly constituting the Corps that Government

P.M.C. dated 6 Jan'y
1842 No. 3. S. D.

Government authorized with reference to prospective reductions. The grant of Gratuities not exceeding 200 Rupees to the families of the deceased soldiers whose horses may thus be thrown out of employment only. I fear they will say that the regulated value of an appointment cannot exceed 200 Rupees. The intention of the Supreme Government probably was not that the horse should be purchased. The 200 Rupees were to be given as general compensation. The horse was to remain the property of the family or owner. If this be the case arrangement for the purchase of horses would perhaps be disallowed.

Yours

7. You propose 200 Rupees as the minimum for all horses but would grant full price for all whose value is above 200 Rupees. I fear it would be said that this is 'Heads' I win Tails' you lose.' I think that if the excess as per Books is to be admitted the Government would require the Books to be the arbiter in regard to the price of less valuable horses, of which there are no doubt some. However as above stated. I conceive that the Trooper should get a lump sum as compensation and be allowed to withdraw his horse from the service.

8. I fear the equity of charging the Government with the liabilities

of

200
of the Remount Fund will be questioned. The Government has paid for these horses from month to month in the form of consolidated pay and may demur to pay again for the purchase of the horses at the rate of 115 Rupees each.

9. I should hope the charge for new cloth will be admitted.

10. The accurate and detailed Estimate of the Cost of the Stables and Quarter Guard has been called for. It should be based on actual expenses of construction incurred as ascertained from the Books of the Kurnul Horse and the state of the deterioration as now exhibited.

It

11. It will be right to know exactly how this Club Property is to be distributed if the charge be admitted. The real contributors have died in many instances.

12. It will be right to be prepared to meet an objection that may be urged with justice, that the Government arranged to pay for a Horseman fully equipped and serviceable at a certain rate, and therefore has nothing to do with the way he provided for the shelter of his charges. The valuable charges of the Regular Cavalry Corps are picking out in a very inexpensive manner.

The

270
13. The grounds for claiming purchase of private horses had better be stated. I think each valuation must be separately shown.

14. The claims which might thus clearly be made out would be:
Compensation to 230 horses
men at 200 R. each --- 46000
Value of cloths &c. --- 4700
50700

to be enhanced by any grant given in consideration of value of stable &c.

15. Precedent will support no claim for a gratuity of one month's pay for each year's service (not reckoning on the whole any year's salary to all disbanded Horsemen Clerks &c.)

This

16. This for 114 men will amount to Rupees 7362-8-

108 Barchees.

2. Santanangra

4. Dnumoken.

114.

17. I fail to find any authoritative recognition by Government of a difference in the classes of Horsemen or of higher claims, privileges, hereditary rights, &c. on the part of Sillabars over those of Barchees. I think it possible that it may be considered right to rate all horsemen alike as regards the personal compensation &c.

18. This would give a change. (at the average rate of the above 108 Barchees) of Rupees 4980 for 833 Sillabars instead of 4980 pensions commutable to a gratuity of 24900 Rupees. Do you think my fears unfounded?

I doubt

19. I doubt whether the Government or Supreme Government will allow any addition beyond the fixed establishment of 330 Horsemen where therefore the heirs of deceased Sillabars have ~~been~~ ^{been} allowed to hold the place of a horse man and draw the pay while another rides, the rider must draw the personal allowances and the person who has been admitted as non riding Sillabar should, if the horse has been found by him draw the Compensation - or other equitable adjustment must be made between them within the sum allowed as compensation for the individual post of Horseman -

Great

20. Great reluctance will be
exhibited to increase the Pensions
Establishment. It appears that
more information will be required
as to the scale on which pay proper
(deducting the amount required for
the horse) of all officers and their
staffs may be calculated for
Pension.

21. The pay of the private Horseman
is taken at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the consolidated pay.
At the same rate those of Staffs
and their staffs would be Rupees
16-10-8 and Rupees 11-10-8 respectively.
Or if taken at half the consolidated
pay would be Rupees 28 and
Rupees 17-8-0 respectively. It
would

22. It would be desirable to fix this point.
Short service men (under 16 years),
would under Army rules, be allowed
a gratuity at the rate of one month's
pay for each year of service. Men
whose length of service would in the
Native Army render them eligible
for pension, should be allowed pension
at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the pay proper as has been
admitted on former occasions. Would
you kindly have an estimate prepared
accordingly in case it should be
considered desirable to follow
precedent.

23. Length of service would
entitle to pension the Sepoys and
their staffs to pension. The
only question will be the rate of
pay

200
pay proper in which it is to be
applied. I have great doubts whether
1/3 of the Consolidated pay on which
horses are to be maintained
and kept effective would be
considered a just claim unless we
can find a precedent.
I observe that you doubt
the usefulness of mounted Police
and consider regular Cavalry
 requisite for Karnul. I should
however request you in communication
with the Deputy Inspector General
and Superintendent of Police to frame
an estimate for such a body of selected
and efficient men from the Karnul
Horses

Horse. To be fifty strong of all
ranks with 2 Inspectors. And show
the saving to be effected in the
arrangement proposed.

/Signed/ W. Robinson
Inspector General
of Police.

To J. J. Michini Esquire
Magistrate of
Kurnool

True Copy

W. Robinson
all W

Calicut 18.4.63

My Dear Minchin

I send you some notes on the
Horse disbandment letter I send
them as I am sure that these are
nothing like discussing and ventilating
the matter well before putting the
proposal where it will be horribly
sifted by crab financiers. They will
and it on liberality with a mere
reference to precedent and voucher-
fellows the bonds of whose mercies
are like tin penny nails!

I have therefore given them
the appearance of the 'opposition' in

order

order that our position may be
strengthened by your logic. Kindly
concentrate my estimates and strengthen
your argument and point out papers
in support of your positions.

Your letter goes as a
preliminary step to Government
and I send it without privately
a copy of the enclosure.

Yours sincerely
Signed / Fr. Robinson

Kindly reply sharp to Madras
True Copy
Fr. Robinson

My dear Sir,

We have not received
back all the papers regarding the
Kharab Khaw from Mr Robinson
yet. The only paper received
yesterday of 23rd March of
Mr Kharab has returned
by our Office last evening.

Yours sincerely
A. Ramachandran
30th May/13

In R.R.
A. Ramachandran
+ M

On Her Majesty's Service only.

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government,

Fort St. George.

MRS

A. Ramasamy Mudda
R. S. R.

Memorandum.
For Orders.

Read the following papers:-

Letter from the Magistrate of Kurnool. (Mem entered 23^d March 1863. N. 6.)
Letter from the Inspector
General of Municipal
Police. (Mem entered 18th April 1863. N. 498.)

The foregoing letters have
reference to the proposed
disbandment of the Kurnool
Horse. The Magistrate,
in his letter of the 23^d
March, deprecates the
measure as being politically
inexpedient, and involving
a heavy immediate charge
in the form of compensation
to the Officers and Men of
The Kurnool Horse, as well
as in Pensions and gratuities.
In his letter to the Inspector
General of Police dated 2^d
April, he estimates the
amount

Amount of compensation
 & Purses 124,540 as entered
 in the margin, gratuities
 to be paid to Baghiers &
 corresponding Zilladars at
 Rs 11562-8, and pensions
 at Rs 1137 per mensem.
 The arrangement, according
 to Mr. Minchin's Estimate,
 will thus involve an im-
 mediate disbursement in
 compensation and gratuities
 of Rs 136,102, and an
 addition to the Pension
 Establishment of Rs 1137
 per mensem.

2. The Inspector General
 would reduce the amount
 of compensation to Purses
 50,700 plus the value of
 stables &c, reducing the
 amount of compensation
 to Purses 200 for each
 man, and rejecting certain
 other

Compensation for 230	Rs
Baghiers @ Rs 400 each	92,000
Estimated additional com- pensation for horses of mere and value	6,000
Liabilities of the Pension Fund	1846
Value of new cloth and boots not issued	1,700
Estimated value of fines	20,000
	<u>Rs 121,546</u>

other items entered by the
 Magistrate. The gratuities
 he would fix at Rs 7362-8-
 * Rs 4980 = Rs 12342-8-
 According to his Estimate,
 the immediate payment in
 compensation and gratuities
 would be reduced in round
 numbers to Rs 7,500. He
 would also reduce the pen-
 sion charge considerably, but
 the amount is not stated.
 According to his view, the
 charge on this account would
 probably not exceed Rs 600
 per mensem.

The ground upon which
 the Officers and Men of the
 Pissala are considered to be
 entitled to compensation,
 is, that an appointment to
 in the Pissala, or Assami
 as it is called, has been
 hitherto treated as heritable
 and, in certain cases, as
 saleable

salable property, bearing
a well-known and acknow-
ledged value. Mr Minchin
fixes Rs 400 as the value,
that being the price which
cattaly has been paid for
the Extra Aesarnies Mound
& Mpin which are the
only ones now salable.

Mr Robinson
reduces this sum to Rs
200 on the ground that
the latter was the sum
fixed by the Government
of India when sanctioning
the formation of the
Risala in 1842 as the
highest amount of gra-
tuity to be given to the
families of deceased
Gilladars "whose horses
may then be thrown out
of employment." If the
disbandment of the entire
Risala be proceeded with,
it

382
it will have to be determined
which of these sums shall
be adopted as the proper
amount of compensation.

Mr Minchin deprecates
the entire disbandment
of the Risala. He recom-
mends that two troops should
be retained for the purpose
of guarding the frontier,
the other two troops being
~~disbanded~~^{disbanded}, which, he observes,
might be effected without
interfering with any mili-
tary rights, inasmuch
as the reduction would fall
entirely on the Baghiers,
or men employed as
substitutes by persons
who possess Aesarnies,
but are unable themselves
to perform a trooper's
duty. He states that if
the whole Risala be
disbanded, it will be
necessary to replace
the

The detachment of Native
Infantry formerly stationed
at Lumbum, and to station
a detachment of Regular
Cavalry at Kurnool.

Mr Robinson, in
his semi-official Memo-
randum, a copy of which
accompanies his letter of
the 18th Instant, concern-
ing the entire disband-
ment of the Pissala as
already ordered, suggests
the formation of a body
of 50 Mounted Police
to be recruited from the
disbanded Pissala. He
promises a further report
in which the cost of this
measure and his final
recommendations, in regard
to compensation, gratuities
and pensions will be
stated.

Nothing can be done

until this report is received.
But, in the meanwhile,
it may be well to call
for the information noted
in the accompanying
draft, in order to ensure
the matter being laid before
Government for decision
in a clear form.

W.R.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following papers:-

Letter from the Magistrate } (Here enter 23rd March 1863 N^o 997)
of Kurnool

Letter from the Inspector } (Here enter 18th April 1863 N^o 998)
General of Kurnool
Police.

Order thereon 1st May
April 1863. N^o 672

Before passing final
orders regarding the disband-
ment of the Kurnool Horse,
the Governor in Council
will await the receipt of
the further report promised
by the Inspector General
of Police, which should
be furnished with a little
delay as possible.

2. Mr Robinson will
show in his report the

SM
File

Let 15/10/04
Am 15/10/04
2995-

Estimated financial result
of each of the following
measures:-

1st - The retention of two
troops as proposed by the
Magistrate in his letter
of the 23^d March, and
payment of compensation
for the horses' return.

- (a) at the rates proposed
by Mr. Minchin
- (b) at the rates which the
Inspector General con-
siders sufficient.

2^d - The disbandment of
the entire force and organi-
zation of a body of 50
Mounted Police under two
Inspectors, involving the
payment of compensation,
pension and gratuities.

- (a) at the rates named
by the Magistrate.
- (b) at the rates named
by the Inspector General.

3. The Inspector General
will state, whether, in the
event of the latter measure
being adopted, it will be
necessary to post a detach-
ment of infantry at
Gumburn; and whether
any Regular Cavalry will
be required in Kurnool,
in addition to the 50
mounted Police. In the
latter case, it would
possibly be better, looking
at the question merely with
reference to financial
and police considerations,
to dispense with mounted
Police altogether, and to
provide for the military
protection of the frontier
by such military force
as may be deemed requisite,
leaving the maintenance
of order and repression of

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

of crime in the District
to the ordinary Police.

The Inspector General will
obtain the opinion of the
Magistrate on this point
his meeting the Commis-
sioner in Chief with at the
same time is reported,
to state whether the
detachment of Native
Infantry formerly posted
at Cannore can
be replaced there
and whether a detachment
from the Cavalry
Regiment at Bellary
can be stationed at
Cannore, providing
in each case the
arrangement will
involve no other ^{part of} this
information may be fur-
nished without loss of
time the heads of Cannore
will be over furnished the Officer
Commanding the Central District
with a statement of the number
of accommodation which
the Inspector General of Hospitals
Police - and the Magistrate of the District -

will be available at Cannore
for a detachment of Native
Cavalry in the event of
the Native Rifles being
disbanded.

C/A

The Magistrate of Cannore
instituting a postman - despatch 4/5/63

Geo. May

Ind. at 1865. Department.

No. 572

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

10,083

0-07