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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

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Read the following papers :—

No. 84. From D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vizagapatam, 26th March 1864, No. 46.

I beg to submit the following account of my late Hill tour. I left this station on 12th December last, and returned on the 16th instant. Captain Tennant, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, accompanied me. We devoted upwards of two months to Jeypore. I endeavoured, last year, to give a general description of that country, and my present remarks will be consequently much briefer.

Khonds and Sowra Tracts.—2. I commenced with these. The incursions of the Sowra thieves into the low country about Gunapur have been sensibly checked by the establishment of the Police post at Jultairu, (paragraph 8 of my last report) especially after the seizure of one notorious Sirdar, whom I sentenced to transportation. A few Sowras in every village appear to combine cattle lifting with agriculture, and as they have a revolting custom which requires them to slaughter one hundred head of buffalos at the death of a chieftain, and similarly in proportion to the rank or circumstances of the deceased, there is always a considerable demand for these cattle. On this occasion, I ascended the Ghauts above Jultairu and got fairly into the midst of the Sowra country. Our progress was viewed with much wonder and alarm. With some difficulty, the headmen were induced to come forward and make our acquaintance, but the inhabitants in general perched themselves, like so many monkeys, on the tops of the surrounding rocks. Indeed the Hill Sowras are quite as shy and uncivilized as the Hill Khonds; but as they do not practice "Meriah," it was never thought necessary to penetrate their country. Half of it acknowledges the supremacy of Jeypore, the other half that of Purla Kimedy in Ganjam. I hope we shall be able by and bye to push up one or two Police stations in this quarter. Many of the low land Sowras have enlisted as Constables.

3. Leaving the Sowras, we visited each of the seven Khond Muttahs of Jeypore in succession. The disturbances of Ganjam were unfelt in the Khond districts of this Agency. We learnt nothing of infanticide or of 'Meriah;' and our Khonds seemed contented and prosperous enough. The new weekly fair at Godairy (paragraph 14 of my last report) has been a very great success. We established two additional Police posts; one at Dongasurada between Rayabiji and Bissemcuttack, and the other at Chandrapur or Bundarree: this last in view to opening up a communication with the Constabulary of Ganjam, at the instance of the Inspector General of Police.

Jungle Clearing.—4. The sum (Rupees 2000) sanctioned by Government for this purpose has been very well spent. Throughout the Hill Khond districts, the path, last year wide enough for a single traveller only, has been cleared to a track of from 35 to 40 feet in breadth. The high land Khonds took the contracts for their own villages at such easy rates, that a good deal remained available for clearing jungle elsewhere, *e. g.*, from Purvatipur to Gunapur, Purvatipur to Narayanapatnam, Parvatipur to Singapur, and from Gunapur to Ramanagudda and Durge. Great credit is due in this matter to the zeal and good management of Y. Narsing Rao, the Sub-Magistrate of

Gunapur, by whom the sum (Rupees 500) sanctioned by Government for Bungalows is also in course of being expended. The working season is from November to May.

Other Roads.—5. The order in the Judicial Department, No. 176 of 11th February ultimo, communicated to me the sanction of Government to the proposal I made to the Superintending Engineer that the sum of Rupees 12,500, then recently declared available for the line to Jeypore, by the Petta Ghaut, should be placed at my disposal. The Junior Assistant, Lieutenant Smith, has very cheerfully undertaken to superintend the construction of this road. The Company of Sappers formerly at Jeypore fortunately left behind them a large stock of pickaxes and mamooties, and under Lieutenant Smith's auspices I am in great hopes that something will at last be done towards opening up this important line of communication. If 10,000 Rupees annually could be spared me, for jungle clearing and road making in Jeypore, I have no doubt I could turn it to good account.

State of Crime in Jeypore.—6. The Government will expect to learn the nature and extent of the crime that has come before us in this the first year of our administration of the entire Jeypore country. The following statement will show that there is a good deal of crime, and it discovers only what has occurred in a limited portion of the Zemindari for, owing to the insufficiency of the Police (presently to be noticed), there are still vast tracts of which we have little or no information. What goes on beyond our Police posts, it is impossible to say; but I hope it will be admitted that what has been taken up, has been taken up well and that law and order are by degrees in course of introduction.

7. And first, of the Gunapur taluqs and the Khond tracts. Here, as might have been expected (the administration of the five lower taluqs having been assumed in 1855 owing to the Jeypore disturbances of that year) crime is not nearly so rife as in Jeypore Proper. Looking over my calendars, I find that five culpable homicides have been prosecuted in my Court. In two, the accused were discharged; in two, transported for life; and in one, imprisoned for five years. The two cases in which the prisoners were transported for life came under the head of 'murder;' but the Indian Penal Code provides that life may be spared on a conviction of murder, and I believe few Judges will be found to pass the higher sentence, unless the murder is of a deliberate and premeditated character.

8. Turning to Jeypore Proper, there have occurred to our knowledge eleven culpable homicides. Two have been undiscovered; one is under trial; in a fourth the culprit immediately committed suicide; and in a fifth, the accused died in Jail before trial. The remaining five cases were prosecuted to conviction. In one of these, two Paiks of the Naurangpur Rajah deliberately engaged each other in a duel, broad sword in hand, by way of settling a long standing dispute between the women of their families regarding the use of a well. The duel took place in broad daylight in a thoroughfare of the town. The deceased drew first blood, and then had his head taken off with one swoop of his opponent's sword. The Indian Penal Code does not regard homicide by duelling as murder, and a sentence of transportation for life was passed in this case.

9. The four remaining homicides constituted two cases only, each prisoner being charged with a double murder. In the first of these cases the culprit was a

Paik of the Rajah of Jeypore. He suspected an intrigue between his wife and her own brother, and entering the latter's house, deliberately cut him down with his battle axe, and then slew his old father-in-law, who chanced to be in the room, in the same way. This murder took place in a house opposite to the Rajah's palace, whence the culprit had just returned from his turn of guard duty.

10. The second case was one where a young fellow murdered his child, wife and her little brother, who had been staying with him on a visit and whom he had been charged to take back to their own house. When the bodies were found in the jungle, the girl's ornaments were missing; and it is believed that the culprit first murdered the boy, and then robbed and ravished the girl. On his way down to my Court, he managed to escape, and finding his way to the temple of Jaganuath, there entered an order of *Bairagis*. He was tempted, however, to return home to take leave of his friends, and was then re-captured.

11. Both of these men were of course sentenced to death; and on the sentences being confirmed by the High Court, I issued warrants to Lieutenant Smith, for the execution of the first at Jeypore and of the second at Kotapad. A considerable crowd assembled at each occasion, and the lesson will not be lost. The Bairagi confessed his guilt on the scaffold, and at the same time exclaimed that he was now going to Bhagaván (Vishnu), but the majority of the by-standers, I am happy to state, do not appear to have shared his assurance on that head.

12. Another class of cases, marking the lawless character of the population as we found them, is the abduction of women, generally with intent to get them married against their will. Nine persons, concerned in two outrages of this kind were convicted before my Court, very soon after we entered the country. The punishment inflicted appears to have borne good fruit, for we have heard only of one case of the kind since.

13. The prevalence of still blacker crimes in Jeypore was suspected by the officers of the late Meriah Agency. I quote from my last report, paragraph 61:—"It "has been repeatedly stated by these officers that influential Hindus of Jeypore "secretly practice 'Meriah' and that there is even reason to believe that the present "Rajah, when he installed himself at his father's decease in 1860-61, sacrificed a "young girl of thirteen years of age at the shrine of the goddess Durga in the town of "Jeypore; further, these officers asserted that the Rajah and his Chiefs retain in "their service great number of professional robbers, called *Khongars*, whom they "employ within the Jeypore country and in the plains, on expeditions of rapine "and bloodshed."

14. We have met with no instances of this state of things. As to the Khongars, a Khongar is nothing in the world but a *Kaulgar* or village watchman. That these people in many parts of India are little better than a community of thieves, is pretty well known, and what was the true nature of the system in Jeypore was very clearly brought to light in a case which was committed to my Court. It was simply this: before we entered the country, the entire Police and Magisterial authority of a taluq was lodged in the Revenue Ameen or Renter. Whenever a theft occurred and the property was of sufficient importance to warrant the trouble and expense, the traveller or householder, as the case might be, resorted at once to the Ameen, who (if sufficiently

feed by the complainant) forthwith sent for the head Khongar of the quarter, and desired him to recover the goods, wherever they might be. The Khongar generally knew very well where to lay his hand on the property, and would come back with such portion of it, as the urgency of the Ameen's order seemed to require, while the zeal of that functionary of course varied in each case, according to the extent of the gratification the complainant seemed disposed to give. This is the Khongar system of Jeypore in its length and breadth, as was proved at the trial above referred to, where I had the assistance of a most intelligent Native Jury. Wherever a taluq is taken up by the Police, the system of course falls down of itself. As for the Khongars, they willingly enlist in our Village Constabulary, and are proving themselves both intelligent and fearless.

15. Small and great, the offences that have met us in Jeypore Proper during the calendar year 1863 are 130, of which 111 have been detected, and of the property stolen upwards of two-thirds has been recovered. Nearly the whole of the Magisterial work has fallen on Lieutenant Smith, owing to the great mortality and constant sickness amongst the Subordinate Magistrates* and their Staff sent up from the plains of Vizagapatam. The Government has now at my earnest request a second time preferred, suspended the operation of the Examination Rules in Jeypore, and by selecting Uriya Brahmins and others who can live in the country, or who, at any rate, show no fear of it, volunteering for the service, I trust our future administration may be carried on without material impediment from the causes just adverted to.

* Now four, viz., Jeypore, Aurad. Naurangpur and Mahudeyputti.

16. I cannot conclude this portion of my subject without expressing my hope that the Government will see proper to raise Lieutenant Smith's position and salary. He is called the "Junior Assistant" and receives a consolidated salary of Rupees 556-5-4 per mensem. I do not think the title a suitable one, nor the salary commensurate with the nature of his duties. I would suggest that he be styled "Special Assistant" or "Special Assistant for Jeypore" and that his pay be raised to 800 Rupees. I understand that that is the salary assigned to the officer of the corresponding grade in the Ganjam Agency. I have no means of drawing any comparison between the functions of the two offices; but I have no hesitation in saying that Lieutenant Smith is very greatly underpaid. When his salary was fixed, we had no experience whatever of Jeypore. We knew only that it was a country of jungle and jungle fever, and on those accounts, perhaps, the pay was raised slightly above that of a Junior Assistant in the plains. I trust enough has now been written about Jeypore to show the arduous and responsible nature of the duty which falls on the only European Magistrate, resident in the district, a district which contains 8000† square miles, at present very feebly occupied by the Police, and full of elements of disorder and anxiety. Truth to say, we are working out in Jeypore an experiment which has never been tried before. Eighty years of independent native misrule have been succeeded at once, without compromise and without any exhibition of Military or Semi-Military force, by an administration which aims at the same completeness as prevails in our oldest Provinces. Not a shadow of their ancient authority remains to the Rajah of Jeypore and his Chiefs. In the tributary Mehals of Cuttack, in the wilder districts on the South-west frontier of Bengal, and nearer to us still, in the Zemindaries of the Central Provinces which march into Jeypore, a far different policy has always been pursued; and it cannot be doubted, whatever the result in efficiency of administration in the end, that the officers who have to work our system have incomparably the harder task to perform. That we have met in Jeypore with no open menace, and with no higher degree of passive resistance than was reasonably to be expected, is due *first* to the fact that we commenced our reforms by restoring to the Rajah the five taluqs of Gunapur, of which we assumed the management during the Jeypore disturbances of 1855-56. This at once assured him and his followers that our object was not annexation. It is due, secondly, perhaps, to the success of last year's tour, in the course of which every chieftain of note was visited, and a knowledge of the nature and difficulties of the country acquired; but it is due, lastly, and principally, to the fortitude and temper with which the Junior Assistant (Lieutenant Smith), and the Assistant Superintendent of Police (Captain Galbraith) have met all the difficulties of a new and isolated position in the midst of much sickness, discomfort and privation.

† I exclude Gunapur and the high land Khond tracts, which give 3000 more.

Insufficiency of the Police arrangement for the Hills.—17. In his report* to Government, the Inspector General has informed His Excellency in Council that the result of the year's working is that the Police has been "fully established;" that the administration of Criminal Justice in the Magisterial and Sessions Courts of the Agency has been "thoroughly effective;" and that all that remains to be done for these Hills is to institute competent Civil Judicatories. His concluding words are as follows:—"I have spoken to the Agent "on the subject of the administration of Civil Justice in Jeypore. It may *not per-* "*haps be quite within my province* to urge this point, but *I am satisfied* that no country "more urgently requires the means of obtaining justice, as between man and man, "than Jeypore, and I would respectfully recommend that no time be lost in placing "two or three qualified Moonsiffs in the country under the Agency for the adminis- "tration of Justice. The country has been thoroughly undertaken by the Govern- "ment, and the arrangements should be made complete." And I have been desired in the Proceedings of Government marginally noted, to give my opinion on this suggestion.

* 26th January 1864, No. 221.

Judicial No. 215 of 19th February 1864.

18. When an officer believes he has the confidence of Government, and has done his best to earn it, he is apt to feel pained when any third party, however distinguished in his own distinct line of the Public service, intrudes between him and the authority to whom he is responsible; and when it is remembered that within two short years my exertions in the cause of Judicial reform have elicited, on one occasion, the very strong notice indicated in the margin, and have led on another occasion, to the fall of that ancient system which so long oppressed mankind in this District. I shall perhaps be pardoned for saying that I feel somewhat dejected at the attempt publicly made by the

5. "The state of affairs which Mr. Carmichael on his "assuming charge found to exist in the Subordinate Court of "Chicacole, must have of course existed without the know- "ledge of the late Sudder Court. The obvious reference is "that the Court had no sufficient means of informing them- "selves of the state of the subordinate tribunals—or of "promptly detecting and remedying defects and abuses. The "Governor in Council resolves to recommend to the early "consideration of the High Court, the adoption of some effi- "cient system of check for the more effectual supervision "and control of the lower Courts."

Inspector General of Mofussil Police to stimulate my zeal in a direction in which it has never languished.

19. I am not indeed aware that Mr. Robinson has ever visited Jeypore or any portion of the Vizagapatam Hills, and I shall show by the following plain narrative that there is enough to engage our united attention for some time to come in "fully establishing" a Constabulary in that portion of the district. I make no apology for this presentment. The Madras General Police Act was avowedly passed, to render the Constabulary a more efficient instrument in the hands of the Magistrate, and when the head of the force is in error about actual results and is therefore led to adopt too favorable a tone in his reports, it is the clear duty of the Magistrate to bring it to notice.

20. *First.*—In January 1863, I was informed that the Constabulary were ready to take up the five Gunapur taluqs of Jeypore. A notice was accordingly issued in the Gazette, and the Government Ameen directed to dispense with the services of his Police Peons, whose action would be no longer legal. I traversed the country again in January 1864, and find that two of the five taluqs, Alamanda and Narayanapatnam, have never been occupied: not a single post in either of them; not a single Policeman, in fact, between Purvatipur and Mahideoputti, 15 miles from Jeypore.

21. *Secondly.*—When the small instalment of 150 Village watchmen, out of the number I had recommended, was sanctioned by Government in the middle of last year, Mr. Robinson justly thought it of such importance that he telegraphed the news. I was consulted as to the distribution of these men, and suggested 100 for Jeypore Proper, and 50 for Gunapur and the Khond tracts. Of these 50, not one had been appointed when I visited the country on the present occasion.

22. *Thirdly.*—Captain Galbraith states, that he has 150 men in Jeypore, besides 37 recruits, and that he can now get as many Hillmen as he wants. It cannot be too strongly asserted that when once the Hillmen came in as recruits, half and more than half the battle is won. The total force assigned in the Police Allocation list to Jeypore Proper is 320 men; so that if we know the time it takes to make a recruit a Constable, we know when the country will be properly occupied. But what are we to say, when we find, in the face of Captain Galbraith's statement that he can secure recruits at Jeypore, that the entire force of the district was lately brought up to its full strength, by recruiting in the Coast taluqs. By this means the proper occupation of the country has been indefinately postponed.

23. *Fourthly.*—When I was at Jeypore the other day, a letter reached me from the Principal Assistant at Nursipatam, reporting the prevalence of a strong rumour in his neighbourhood that the Hill Muttadars of Golgonda (whose turbulent character it is needless to do more than allude to) were preparing to make an incursion into the low country, and burn the villages, which is the way these Golgonda insurrections always commence. Reports of this kind are easily raised, but there were two reasons which led me to give some credence to it. Some time ago I accidently discovered that these Muttadars were in the habit of levying all kinds of fees and tithes at the weekly markets, and of selling licenses to vend opium, tobacco and the like. This they were ordered to give up, and much at the same time the practice of allowing Nagad Máf or a certain discount in their payments of rent was discontinued.* There were thus two causes of resentment; and there occurred besides an indication which should never be disregarded, viz., the credit given to the rumours by the people. The peaceful inhabitants of the plains so thoroughly believed the danger, that they began burying their brass vessels and other property and putting them in wells. Other symptoms presented themselves, and I deemed it advisable to leave the large unknown taluqs of Malkangiri† which I told Government I should traverse unvisited, and to proceed direct from Jeypore to Nursipatam, in company with Captain Tennant. The Nursipatam station was meanwhile re-inforced.

* Approved by Government in the Revenue Department.

† Of Jeypore.
Proceedings of Government, No. 1828, dated 25th November 1863.

24. On our arrival at Nursipatam on the 7th March we were relieved to find much of the previous alarm dispelled. The re-inforcements had re-assured the people, and the Muttadars whose names had been prominently mentioned hastened to wait on me and to make protestations of loyalty.

25. Now there are, large and small, ten Hill Muttahs of Golgonda. The country marches with Jeypore on the north, with the Rampah country of Rajamundry on the south and extends westerly nearly to the Godaveri. What goes on there, nobody knows. There are two or three Police posts thrown out from Nursipatam, but none in the Hill Muttahs. Mr. Robinson is ignorant of this state of things; indeed he believes it to be quite the reverse, for I lately saw, by accident, a report of his to Government, in which he gave the Vizagapatam Constabulary the credit of patrolling the Golgonda Hills.

26. There is not a single Policeman from the town of Jeypore to the extreme South-west boundary of the Zemindari moat on the Saveri, a distance‡ of miles. It was my intention this year to have gone with Captain Tennant through this extensive country placing Police posts as we went along, and to have returned, executing the same duty, through the Golgonda Hills. No Police, however, were available at Jeypore for the Malkangeri posts. At those we propose to occupy in Golgonda, Captain Tennant will now locate his men. He left Nursipatam for this duty on the 12th instant, and I regret to state, proceeded alone, for owing to the effects of a recent attack of fever contracted at Jeypore, I was unable to accompany him.

‡ Report by Captain Basevi, (Trigonometrical Survey)

NOTE.—I annex extract of a letter from Captain Tennant on his return to Nursipatam. "I have posted men at Gudem, "Lamsinghi and Koijur, we have a considerable extent of "country between the Rajahmundry and Rumpah frontier "and Koijur without a Policeman. Beyond Gudem towards Malkangiri there must be a Police and there is an "extensive tract of country between Paderu and Gudem "which also should be Policed." It is clear we must apply for an increase to the District forces.

27. In what I have said above, I am very far from desiring to reflect on the officers of the Vizagapatam force. Men more zealous are not to be found. It must be remembered, that the District is nearly twice the size of any other in the Presidency, and by consequence of an enormous area,§ by far the greater portion of this is Hill. Hill work is dreaded and

§ 155 Miles.

shirked by every native of the plains; fever thins the ranks of the force; great numbers hang on only in a state of chronic sickness; the reliefs entail constant changes and disarrangements, and lastly by some unhappy mistake the recruiting of an acclimitized force has been strangled at its hopeful birth. To admit the difficulties of one's position and to plead them in extenuation of deficiencies and defeats, is a course which will always ensure sympathy; but to ignore both the one and the other, to claim the victory when the battle is only just begun will end in very different results. The triumphant tone of Mr. Robinson's despatch is attributable partly to the constitution of his vigorous and aspiring mind; he intends so ardently to achieve success in the Police occupations of these Hills that he is glad to persuade himself that he has already achieved it; but it must be also attributable to some want of system in the preparation of the reports that come before him from his subordinates. It is obvious that he would not have turned aside to propose large reforms in another Department, had he been fully acquainted with the real status of his own, for his honesty is quite as great as his zeal.

28. There are two measures for the benefit of the Police force in this district which I confidently commend to special notice. The first is to pass every man of the force before a Medical Committee. Numbers of old broken-down Sibandy men, Kacheri Peons and others were taken on easily at the first who are no longer fitted to bear the burthen and heat of the day. If these are cleared off, there will be numerous vacancies, which should all be reserved for men from the Hills. The second measure is the appointment of an additional Assistant Superintendent, to be posted at Nursipatam, to relieve the Superintendent of all the work west of Vizagapatam. Without constant periodical visitations from a European Superior (which is at present impracticable) a Police out-post very soon becomes demoralized. Singapur, Bissemcuttack, Durgi, and other stations which Major Buck and I established in our last tour in the wild country beyond the Gunapur taluqs were unvisited till I came round to them again in my present annual tour. In such circumstances, one of two things happens, either the Zemindar (or Ameen) doubles the men's salaries and practically takes them into his own service, or the Constables proceed to commit all kinds of extortion on the simple Hill folk. We have had evidence during the last year of the existence of both irregularities.

29. But to reply definitely to the suggestion made by the Inspector General of Mofussil Police, I am of opinion that to establish Moonsiff's Courts in Jeypore Proper, or to take the minor step of investing the Sub-Magistrates with Judicial functions, is altogether uncalled for. What kind of country is this Jeypore? A wild rugged inhospitable Hill Zemindari, separated from the coast by stupendous chains of Ghaut, and surrounded on the other side by neighbours still more uncivilized, than itself; a country inhabited by numerous and distinct tribes of Koles, Gonds, Khonds, Maeries and others; a country where nobody but a few Uriya Brahmins can read or write; where the entire traffic is carried on by barter at the weekly fairs and through large tracts of which coin is entirely unknown; a country intersected by belts of heavy jungle, the lair of savage beasts and of scarce less savage men; a country where every man carries a sword, a battle axe or a spear; is this a country which we can hope to assimilate in

Vide Captain Glasford's report on Buster.

a day to those portions of the Vizagapatam district visited by Mr. Robinson and import into it a train of Vakeels, the Procedure Code and the Stamp Law?

30. *Contingent expenses of Tour.*—These have amounted to Rupees 562 for which sanction is requested, viz., presents to Khonds and Headmen Rupees 329-14-0, bearers for the Hospital Doolies, &c., Rupees 232-2-0. This year we had considerable sickness, and some of the patients we sent back from the camp have died. Captain Tennant is preparing a map* of the Jeypore country with a statement of the distances of our route and a general description of the same. The heights of the different localities, taken by the Aneroid Barometer, have also been noted. The whole will be submitted to Government in due course.

* We had the services of a Guide and two Lascars with a Perambulator from the Quarter Master General's Department.

31. *Concluding Remarks.*—The charge of the administration of Jeypore is so heavy and is likely each year so to grow on our hands, that I must ask the Government to relieve me of a portion of my duties in another direction. I would propose to retain under the Agency, the Jeypore country, the Hill Muttas of Golgonda, and such portions of the estates called 'Hill Zemindaries' as lie actually above the Ghauts; and to transfer all the rest to the Civil and Session Court of Vizagapatam. This arrangement has the assent of Mr. Collett, the Judge, and as it will entail no additional cost to the State, but will result probably in a saving, I trust that no time will be lost in carrying it out.

32. It is not only that my present Judicial work in the Agency tracts below the Ghauts is heavy, but it meets me on my return from a long, anxious, toilsome march of three and four months' duration, and though I have no arrears, I find that the continued discharge of this branch of my labors, superadded to the very considerable Session work that is sent to me from Jeypore, besides threatening serious injury to my health, leaves me without due leisure for those duties of general control, and supervision of all Departments, Revenue, Magisterial and Police, which belong to the head of a district.

No. 85. From W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 6th July 1864.

I have the honor to submit the report of Captain Tennant, on his tour through the Jeypore country during the earlier months of this year.

2. He accompanied the Agent, and with him visited many of the important stations and Police posts in that *Zemindari*, both below and above the *Ghauts*.

3. I have been in personal communication with Captain Tennant, and the Government has the report of the Agent before it. The result arrived at by these officers in the course of their tour seems to be, that while a good deal has been done, with a view to occupying the country, a great deal still remains to be done, before the Police occupation can be considered complete or safe.

4. The visit of the Agent and Deputy Inspector General enabled them to give a good deal of instruction to the local officers in regard to recruiting the force from local material and supervising and inspecting it efficiently: and during the cold

months progress has been made in establishing the Village Police and extending the occupation by the Constabulary. Captain Tennant writes hopefully of the prospects. The reports of the Agent and Captain Tennant show the importance and value of these periodical visits of inspection.

5. But it will be observed that Captain Tennant points out that the country is not and cannot really be effectually occupied by the number of men allowed for Jeypore. In this view the Agent earnestly concurs. The force cannot possibly be augmented from the general Police of Vizagapatam or of any other district, reduced as these recently have been to the very lowest limit.

6. The Jeypore country, as stated in former reports, present peculiar difficulties. We have a population somewhat addicted to lawless crime, which from time immemorial has been for all practical purposes, quite beyond the reach of Government, and enjoyed immunity from all measures required for the maintenance of law and order. The country is full of petty chiefs surrounded by *Paiks* and armed retainers. Such conditions present elements from which disorder, though in no wise now anticipated, might arise: and the country requires to be firmly held.

7. The present sanctioned establishment consists of 320 men, to a country comprising at least 9000 square miles, inhabited by a sparse yet stalwart and powerful population. It is obvious that one Policeman to 300 square miles does not adequately provide for the maintenance of law and order in such a country. And it must be borne in mind that in consequence of the insalubrious climate a certain percentage of these men are always *hors de combat*. The distances are great and roads are wanting; points of very great importance in considering the efficiency of Police occupation of a country. Many of the posts already occupied are inadequately manned, and additional Police posts are required in several parts of the country; but there is not a man to send to them. The Gudem and Malkengiri tracts, which intervene between Jeypore and Rumpah, have no Police.

8. I have carefully considered with Captain Tennant, who has likewise been in communication with the Agent on the subject, the dispositions most urgently required. And I beg that the Government will be pleased to sanction the addition of 2 Inspectors and 150 men to the Police of Vizagapatam district, for employment in Jeypore and the Hill tracts of Golgondah, Gudem and Malkengiri, and to strengthen posts where the Police is inadequate. In paragraphs 12 and 62 of his letter Captain Tennant submits estimates for 165 men.

9. For the present I beg to recommend that I be permitted to devote to this purpose some portion of the savings that accrue on the Budget throughout the year, in consequence of casualties occurring in various districts. The expense will be Rupees 17,136 as shown in the margin.

JEYPORE ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

2 Inspectors,	150	each	300
10 Head,	20	,, ...	200
10 Deputy,	10½	,, ...	105
43 1st Constables,	7	,, ...	301
87 2nd Constables,	6	,, ...	522
152			1428
			12
			17,136

10. Captain Tennant tells us how cruel are the devastations of Tigers in the Hill tracts: and Major Shaw Stewart, R.E., while on duty in Jeypore reckoned that

200 persons had been destroyed within a circle of 10 miles around his camp by these savage brutes.

11. My best thanks are due to Captain Galbraith for the ability and judgment with which he has managed his duty under circumstances of hardship and difficulty. Lieutenant Smith, Assistant Agent, has throughout given his cordial support and useful aid in effecting the occupation of the country.

From Captain T. E. TENNANT, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range; to W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Police, Madras, dated Madras, 28th May 1864.

I do myself the honor to submit the following report on my tour, with the Agent to the Governor, through the Hill tracts of the Vizagapatam District; with appendices.

2. I joined the Agent's camp at Palcondah in December, and returned to Vizagapatam on the 28th March 1864.

3. My weekly diaries have kept you informed of the daily incidents of our tour.

4. The Deputy Quarter Master General kindly placed a Guide and two Lascars at the Agent's disposal. Appended is a detailed statement of the route, showing the distances as measured with a Perambulator, the heights calculated by one of Dent's Aneroid Barometers and the bearings determined with a Pocket Sextant.

5. On leaving Palcondah, we passed through the Sitampetah Ghaut into Purla Kimedy, and reached Gunnapuram by the 1st January 1864.

6. At Gunnapuram the Agent heard many complaints of the Sowrah tribes; and it was determined that we should proceed to Jultairu, a Police station at the foot of the Hill passes leading to the Sowrah country, and from thence make an incursion into the Sowrah Hills.

7. Starting from Gunnapuram on the 3rd January, we marched through a wild jungly country to Jultairu and found our tents pitched near the Police station. It was bitterly cold at night, notwithstanding the large watch-fires around the camp. The next morning on opening my tent I noticed that the ground was covered with a thick mist, which did not disappear until the sun had risen many hours.

8. About noon, several tribes of the neighbouring Sowrahs arrived, and paid their respects to the Agent; who after distributing presents of cloth, beads, &c., dismissed them to their villages. We then left Jultairu for Tolanah, a Sowrah village situated at the top of a steep and stony pass. The Sowrahs of this Mutah displayed much timidity, and the inhabitants of the village of Putahsinghi, celebrated for their thievish propensities, could not be induced to visit our camp, or hold any intercourse with us.

9. Police are already located on the Ganjam frontier of these Hills; and the presence of the Police guard 25 men, at Callicotte has effectually checked the raids of the Sowrahs into Purla Kimedy. There has however been a proportional increase of crime on the Vizagapatam side. Eighty (80) burglaries were committed by the Sowrahs in Gunnapuram, during the last 12 months.

10. The Sowrahs are very expert thieves; they do not habitually rob in gangs; but sneak down the passes, and commit a burglary by digging a hole in a wall at night. They carry off every moveable article in the house; taking the cloth from beneath a sleeper or the jewel from off a woman's ears, without disturbing the inmates. If discovered they do not hesitate to use their knife or axe, and will cut down the person who shows resistance.

11. Last year the Agent and Superintendent of Police stationed a party of Police at Jultairu. Crime has been checked in this direction, and the village has become a large mart for the hill produce.

12. It now remains for the Vizagapatam Police to complete the occupation of these Hill tracts. But this cannot be effected without an increase of the District Police force. In the original estimate no provision was made for the Sowrah country. The Allocation List appended shows that not a man can be spared from any Division. An increase of 50 men are required to keep in check these thievish and truculent Hill tribes.

20 men Putahsinghi.	
15 do. Regintullah.	
15 do. Worasah.	
50	

13. On leaving Gunnapuram, we passed through a tolerably level and fertile country to Ramanaguda. This is the first Police post on the road to Bissencottah.

14. The Constables have suffered much from fever. Tank water only can be procured, and there is but one pond of stagnant and unwholesome water for all purposes. The village of Gulite is said to be more healthy, and it has the advantage of being two miles nearer Gunnapuram; it is therefore proposed to transfer the Police thither, from Ramanaguda.

15. Our next march brought us to Durgi, the first Khond Muttah here. We have a Deputy Head Constable and four men at Durgi. They are comfortably hutted; but sanction is solicited for sinking a well—the cost will not exceed Rupees 50. At present the men have to fetch water from a distance of a mile from a small jungle stream, which in the hot weather is not unfrequently dry. Last year water was so much required that the Constables subscribed with the villagers to sink a small well for water, but unluckily the sides fell in and the well is nearly filled up.

16. From Durgi we proceeded in an east and a little southerly direction to Godairi. We travelled the whole day through a dence forest of Sál and Nerudu. I have already reported in my diary the difficulties and hardships our camp experienced on this journey.

17. At Godairi we have a Police station, but not sufficient men. A force of 20 men should be permanently stationed at Godairi. It is a large place and supplies can be easily procured—it is excellently situated on the banks of the Bonadahana river, is tolerably healthy, very easily reached from Gunnapuram and could afford aid if required to any of our frontier posts which are but sparsely policed. If attacked by a determined party of Khonds, our men at these stations would have to retreat, or be cut off from assistance.

	Men.
Chendrapur...	12
Dongasurada.	7

18. From Godairi we proceeded by Ponkala and Bijipur to Chendrapur, the fourth Khond Mutah—the Jeypore frontier extends to about 15 miles north. From the Chendrapur station, the Police will communicate at the village of Godamah with the Ganjam Constables from Ramungar. The distance is about 30 miles and the Police parties will be halted once a week, for two days at Chendrapur, and afterwards proceed to Bissenkottah by Raibiji and Dongasurada. This latter place is situated on the banks of the river Bonadahana, and was selected as a Police station as being midway between Chendrapur and Bissenkottah.

19. Bissenkottah is the residence of the Tat Rajah, a feudatory of the Rajah of Jeypore. He paid the Agent a visit, and appeared an intelligent well informed man—he reads and writes Telugu as well as his own language Ooryah. The town contains about 200 houses and is well supplied with artizans. The Khonds were assembled, but this Mutah contains but few of the "*Kotiyah*" or mountain Khonds.

20. The Police of this station communicate with the frontier post of Chendrapur by Dongasurada, and with Gunnapuram and Godairi by Durgi and Rumanaguda. Only seven men have been allowed for this large place. Between 200 and 300 *Paiks* and mercenaries of the Tat Rajah as well as a number of retainers, are collected here. Nearly every man is armed with a sword or matchlock. This station must be reinforced.

21. The Agent had proposed to cross the Neemgherri Hills; but on inquiry we found that such a journey would be attended with considerable difficulty and much exposure to our camp; it was therefore resolved that we should cross the range through a gorge called the Paré Konnah Kunnamah.

22. On the third day we reached Singapur, a town situated at the head of the Ryaguddah valley. Singapur is the residence of the Zemindar, a relation of the Jeypore Rajah. The Khonds here are a civilized and industrious race, and pay rent for their land as their neighbours.

23. Through Singapur, thousands of bullocks pass from the Nagpore country down to the coast with grain, and return laden with salt. Notwithstanding orders to the contrary, it was not until last year that the transit duties were effectually put a stop to. The Brinjaries, with whom we conversed, gave us a pitiable picture of the former state of things. They said "we never knew "the amount that we should have to pay. In the morning we were taxed, in the evening we were "taxed. Our bullocks were detained, our merchandize seized. Tigers and wild beasts are dan-"gerous, but the Rajah's robbers are more to be dreaded than these." Taxed to the utmost by the Chiefs, and fleeced by their petty officials, the Trader had to fight his way through the country. The affrays were sometimes serious. This state of things is now all changed. The Trader can travel from the Salt works on the coast, to the Nagpore frontier without molestation.

24. From Nagpore we proceeded down the valley to Ryagudah, passing *en-route* the Police post of Dorbauddra.*

* Deputy.	Constables.
1	6

25. Ryagudah is a thriving town, and was formerly the residence of the Jeypore Rajah. There was a strong Fort here, in which the late Rajah, Maharaz Sri Vikrama Deo, was imprisoned by his son. He was ultimately released† by a party of Sibbundies under Captain (now Colonel) Haly. The Fort is now in ruins.

† In 1849.

* As this is the *Kusbah* of the taluq and the Head Quarters of the Sub-Magistrate and Police, 20 men are stationed here.

26. From Ryagudah we moved down to Parvethipur, where the Agent held Sessions. We here leave the Khond tracts. The Police of these Divisions are included in the Assistant Superintendent's charge and are separate from the Jeypore force above the Ghauts.

27. It were premature to offer any statistics as to the crime in these tracts. The Police are now tolerably well scattered over the country; and although the Patros and petty Chieftains may still secretly persist in illegal acts, such as extortion, wrongful confinement and cattle lifting, heinous crime is undoubtedly heard of by the Police. During our tour through the Khond country we made particular enquiries from various sources as to Meriah sacrifices. The people frankly acknowledge that the practice did exist in former years; but they declared that since Colonel Campbell's time no human sacrifice has taken place. Infanticide is probably still very prevalent, poverty may be one cause, but the principal reason for making away with a new born infant is the fear of its bringing evil on the parents, relations, and village community, when the Astrologers have pronounced the horoscope to forebode evil.

28. A few days' rest at Parvethipur enabled our party to obtain fresh supplies, and to repair the damages that the kit had suffered in transit through the Khond jungles. It may be as well here to note, that a party travelling through these tracts must carry all supplies. The Hill rice is considered by the natives of the low country to be very unwholesome, and whenever our supply of grain became low and Hill rice had to be consumed, our people suffered from dysentery. We did not march until the sun was high in the horizon and the morning fog had disappeared. By this arrangement our party had time to cook and eat their morning meal, and were not obliged to take cold rice which had been cooked over-night.

29. From Parvethipur, we passed through the lately re-transferred taluqs of Alumundah and Narrainputnum, and ascended the Jeypore Ghauts by the Laksmipuram Pass. The state of the road and gradient of the Ghaut will be found in the detailed statement of our route in the Appendix.

30. I settled with the Agent to have a Station at Laksmipuram, and advanced money for the erection of a Police Station house and huts for the men.

31. The Agent made arrangements to establish a Tappal line by this route. The difficulties of keeping up a regular communication between the low country and Jeypore are great; the country is sparsely populated, and the runners are not unfrequently carried off by Tigers. Last year the Pettah Ghaut line was closed for some weeks by a savage man-eating Tiger, and all communications by that road stopped.

32. Leaving Laksmipuram we marched through the fine open country of the Surabisse and Putiah Desa taluqs, situated at an elevation of about 3600 feet above the level of the sea. The tract of country through which we marched to Jeypore seemed but thinly populated. A rolling prairie intersected by deep narrow valleys, through which streams of water flow. There are no tanks in the country, but the water of the streams is dammed up and turned into a series of terraces for rice cultivation. The surface soil is of a deep red color mixed with gravel, which in appearance resembles laterite. There is abundance of iron stone. As we approached Jeypore, we descended nearly 1000 feet, and the country became much more wooded.

33. Mahadeoputty 10 miles from Jeypore, is the station of a Sub-Magistrate, and Police. A large market is held here every Thursday, which is well attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages. Merchants from Salur and Parvethipur bring salt to barter for grain and Jeypore produce. These merchants appear to use the Panchipentah route, but they informed us that the Ghaut is infested with Tigers.

34. On Tuesday the 16th of February we arrived in Jeypore, and met Lieutenant Smith, Assistant to the Agent, and Captain Galbraith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, they had not seen an European face for more than 12 months.

35. It was arranged, in consultation with the Agent, to divide the Jeypore country into five Divisions and to distribute the presently sanctioned Police force of 319 men, as shown in the Allocation list. The Agent made arrangements for placing a Sub-Magistrate with 1st class powers at Mahadeoputty. He will have jurisdiction over the tract of country above the Ghauts lying between Mahadeoputty and Narrainputnum. This tract is included in the Parvethipur range, which, comprising the Surabisse taluq contains 104 villages. Another Sub-Magistrate with 1st class powers, is placed at Padawah, whose jurisdiction will extend as far south as Padaru in the Madagole Zemindari. A third Sub-Magistrate is stationed at Nowrungpur, who will have jurisdiction over the whole of the northern tract of Jeypore, as far as Raighur.

Appendix No. 1.

36. The departmental arrangements for working the Jeypore force are shown in Appendix No. 6. Until a Sub-Magistrate is appointed for Malkangiri, it may not be expedient to place Police in that part of the country. Police will be located at the out-lying stations in the other divisions.

37. At first, as might have been expected, the people kept aloof; and much difficulty was experienced in entertaining local material. There was an unwillingness to take Police service "for fear of displeasing the Rajah." Regular pay however, and other advantages of the service soon induced a number of men to offer themselves for enlistment. Captain Galbraith reports that "in course of a year or two the Jeypore force, as far as thews and sinews go, will bear comparison with any other in the Presidency."

38. A Station house and Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry with substantial Lock-ups, is in the course of erection. The Assistant Superintendent has superintended the building arrangements. There has been much difficulty in obtaining lime. There is no trace of limestone in the Jeypore country; but Captain Galbraith has sent into the Kasipoor district where he hears lime is procurable.

39. The Police of Jeypore have suffered very severely from sickness. Of the men sent up from the low country several have died, and quite 50 per cent. have returned to the plains on sick leave. This Jeypore fever is not unfrequently followed by paralysis, and many a fine athletic young man has returned to the coast from service in Jeypore, apparently crippled for life. The necessity for providing Hospital accommodation for the Police is *urgent*. The force has been upwards of a year in Jeypore and as yet, nothing has been done to afford the commonest shelter for the sick. The difficulty of procuring building materials and artizans is great; and there seems but little prospect of any assistance from the Department of Public Works. The supply of medicines is uncertain, and the Apothecary has been frequently left without medicine, his indent not having been attended to.

40. The orders of Government regarding the organization of a Village Police, have been carried out. One hundred (100) village watchers or *Barkis*, as they are termed, are allotted for Jeypore above the Ghauts, and 50 watchers or *Peshinies* for the Khond tracts. The appointment of these watchmen has already proved beneficial. They have frequently given most useful information: and on more than one occasion during the past year *Barkis* have been rewarded for re-capturing prisoners, and acts of gallantry in arresting offenders. It is through this Agency which is so closely associated with the people, that we are able to exercise a careful and steady watch to prevent a recurrence to human sacrifices—an advantage enjoyed by our Police which the Special Agency never experienced.

41. Slowly, but surely, and step by step, has law and order been introduced into this wild and lawless country. The Rajah's officials are beginning to see the advantages from having a responsible Police, instead of a host of *Paiks* and hangers on to plunder the country. The Rajah is now raising his rents; and since the vexatious imposts have been abolished the people are thriving. Markets are attended, cash transactions have superseded barter. Much has been done, and much remains to be done. But in spite of fever and the many obstacles, which might reasonably have been expected in the early administration, the Police have taken such a strong hold of the country that no fears need be entertained for the future, and Jeypore may be fairly claimed as a success. Thanks are due to the officers to whom the delicate task of the executive administration has been assigned. Exposed to hardships and sickness, and cut off from all communication with Europeans for upwards of 12 months, these officers have stood gallantly to their posts, and it is to them, and the spirit they have shown, that success is due.

42. On leaving Jeypore we marched to Kotah, a distance of 7 miles. The road from Jeypore skirts along rice fields for the first 3 miles; it then passes between two ranges of Hills with stunted jungle. Near Kotah runs the Kolab or Saveri river. It is here about 30 yards broad and 3 or 4 feet deep. Kotah is a small village situated immediately at the foot of the Ghaut; it consists of 2 villages half a mile apart, and separated by the river Kolab which we crossed. There is a boat for foot passengers; the Elephants forded the stream through a rapid half a mile up the river. The lower part of the Ghaut is steep and stony. At the top of the Ghaut is Pettah, about 1000 feet above Jeypore.

43. Taking a southerly direction we procceded to Sogaru, a distance of 17½ miles. From Pettah the road winds through a hilly and wooded country for 4½ miles. A ridge is then crossed, and the good sized village of Dabuguda reached, situated in a hollow in a deep ravine. After passing Dabuguda, a large nullah is crossed, containing little water, but with very steep banks.

44. The road passes over open country to Lamptarput, a small village on the high road, which is here very good and free from obstacles. The villages of Baramput and Tushwah are passed, shortly after leaving Lamptarput.

45. Sogam consists of 2 villages of about 30 or 40 huts each, situated half a mile apart, on rising ground near the head of a broad valley. At Sogam there is a Police station; the post is useful as keeping up communication between Padawah and Jeypore.

46. From Sogam we marched to Padawah, a distance of nearly 13 miles. The road is good, and passes over an open country, covered with long grass and the dwarf date tree. The country, especially at this season, presents a particularly desolate aspect, as the natives set fire to the jungle and long grass ; and the fire burns for weeks, consuming all that is dry and inflammable and leaves the plains black and dreary.

47. The sun's rays were too hot to travel at mid-day. We therefore halted for an hour at the small Oorayh village of Kamtoor, and it was not until late that I reached Padawah, the station of the Sub-Magistrate's and Police. This village is situated in a fine valley on the banks of the Sileru, which takes its rise in the Golikondah hills near Araku. The valley runs north and south, is about 7 miles long, and about 2 or 3 miles in breadth. The soil is reddish and appears fertile. Ourada is a sister village to Padawah on the opposite bank of the river. From this the new line of road traced by Major Shaw Stewart, R. E., branches off.

48. We marched in a S. S. W. direction to Wondraguddah ; and from thence to Ugampettah 14 miles beyond Wondraguddah. The road passes over an inconsiderable Ghaut and for some distance follows the course of the Masalgeddah river.

49. The villages of Girdapilly, Durgaum and Agargi were passed by us. At Ugampettah a Panther got into the camp in the evening, and notwithstanding the endeavours of several of our camp followers, the brute carried off a dog that was crouching close to his master, a mahout. These brutes are very numerous and savage here ; they are frequently pressed for food, and if the villagers' stories are true, they are nearly as formidable as Tigers.

50. A short march brought us to Minnagular at the head of the Madagole Ghaut, which we descended the next day to Tarpurty. The journey occupied the whole day, for the road was overgrown with jungle and the Elephants had difficulty in forcing their way through it. It was nearly 10 o'clock at night before I reached camp, as I had to look after the baggage, and see that it was not left on the Ghat. Some of our Elephants with the tents were out all night, for the mahouts lost their road.

51. We halted at Madagole to enable the Agent to have an interview with the Rajah. And from Madagole we marched to Nursapatam by Madawada and Kottakotah. This should have brought our hill tour to a close ; but there had been reports that a feeling of uneasiness existed amongst the hill chiefs of Gudem, the Agent requested me to return into those Hills and proceed to station some Police in these tracts.

52. Since leaving Jeypore, Mr. Carmichael had been suffering from fever and indisposition ; and, contrary to his wishes, was obliged to return to Vizagapatam. He however kindly placed his elephants at my disposal, and provided me with letters to the hill chiefs to render me every assistance.

53. On Saturday the 12th March, I therefore started again, accompanied by 30 men for the hill tracts.

54. The first march brought me to Kondasuntah, so named from a fair being held here every Thursday, to which the hill people bring their produce for sale or barter. The distance from Nursapatam to Kondasuntah is about 9½ miles. For the first 2 miles the road is excellent, bridged, and metalled. Up to the village of Girampettah, a distance of 5 miles, the track is fair ; after this all traces of a road disappears. Kondasuntah consists of about 30 houses situated at the entrance to a valley, with hills on either side. The width of the valley is about 11 miles. The detailed statement of my route in the Appendix, shows the distances and elevations.

55. The march from Kondasuntah to Limsinghi at the top of the Ghaut, is about 7¼ miles ; the ascent being upwards of 2700 feet. The Ghaut is steep and stony and the track much overgrown with jungle.

56. Limsinghi consists of 3 villages belonging to 5 brothers who hold 5 Mutahs. I determined to post Police at this place and arranged with the Dhora for the erection of huts, &c., for the men. He was evidently disappointed at his village being selected as a Police station. This is but a natural feeling for such men to entertain. They have long ruled in their own way and with their own crude ideas of right and wrong.

57. Hearing that Gudem might be reached in two marches from Limsinghi, I arranged to march to Umtallah the next day. It was supposed to be but 12 miles distant ; but in reality it is nearly 20 miles. The sun was very powerful and the head wind was suffocating.

58. I rode on an elephant and shortly after we had left camp the mahout was struck down with *coup de soleil* and had to be carried in a litter. The track lay through a dense forest ; and for 12 miles we marched through a tract in which not a drop of water was to be found, and of course not a sign of habitation or human life. The marks of Tigers were frequent, and towards evening I came on quite recent droppings of a Tiger. The brute was probably disturbed by our approach. At one spot we passed in a clearing the ruins of a few huts. The guide informed me that it was called the village of Duppeli ; and a few months before was inhabited by a family of some 15 or 20 persons ; but nearly all of these persons had been carried off by Tigers. I doubted the fact at the time ; and subsequently made further inquiries, when I found that the man's story was correct. All of this family, except 3 or 4, had been killed by these terrible brutes. The survivors deserted their village after they had obtained the permission of their Dhora. The people in these tracts will not kill a Tiger ; they hold them sacred.

59. The march to Umtallah was attended with disaster. No tents came up until midnight, and after being exposed to the fierce rays of a scorching sun all day, our camp had to lie down in the open air exposed to the heavy night dew, without covering, or without having taken food. I was personally engaged nearly all night with the sick, for my people were struck down with fever and the mahout who had *coup de soleil* was very ill. I however managed to get up a tent towards morning and got the sick under cover.

60. Next morning we marched to Yeboul and from thence to Gudem. Here I was received by the two Chiefs, Guntem Dhora and Sunnasee Dhora. They promised to render every assistance. I remained here several days : made arrangements for hutting the Constables and posted 18 men here of all ranks. I marched thence by Peddavalsu Boodrala to Koyoor, where I likewise placed men. From thence I proceeded to Nismandavepett and Golgondah. The details of the route are shown in the statement appended.

61. It will be seen that no men are available for the Dorchutel, Lotageddah, Dorahondah, Bimavarem Hill tracts. These were partially visited by me, but I did not go to the outlying stations as the season was getting very unhealthy, and I had no men to place at them.

62. My estimate is—

	Men.
Dorakondah	20
Kondahumbargoo	15
Bimavarem	15
Dorchutel	25
Lotageddah	15
Madagole Zemindary above the Ghats, Stations, Ugampett and Wondragedah	25
	115

APPENDIX.

MEMORANDUM.

Tabular Statement of Marches, Heights above Sea Level, &c.

Number.	Marches. Names of Villages.	Distance. Miles.	Furlongs.	Yards.	Reading of Aneroid Barometer about 3 P. M. adjusted at 30-60 inches Sea Level.	Height above the Sea in feet.	Remarks.
1	Gúnúpúram...	...	...	...	29-70	276	Road good ; cross the Bonadahana river.
2	Ramanegúdáh...	15	1	60	29-22	725	Unhealthy ; Police station, road through heavy bamboo jungle.
3	Dígee.	11	6	60	28-60	1315	Police Station ; Khond mootah.
4	Dippáhgúdáh...	11	3	90	29-35	603	A small village, Ghat ; road steep, stony and heavy jungle.
5	Godaírí...	6	6	160	29-63	341	Large village ; with a Bungalow situated on the Bonadahana river, Police station.
6	Pónkálá...	9	2	60	29-15	791	Small village surrounded with jungle.
7	Bíjípur...	8	6	96	28-80	1123	Water bad, small village.
8	Chendrápúr.....	9	1	60	28-90	1028	Fine village ; good encamping ground, Police station.
9	Ryabíji...	9	3	60	29-10	838	Unhealthy.
10	Dongasurada...	9	3	40	29-12	819	Situated on the bank of the Bonadahana river ; Police station, good encamping ground.
11	Kottragudah...	7	5	30	29-00	933	Road crosses Bonadahana river three times.
12	Bíssumkottah...	8	4	116	28-80	1123	Police Station residence of the Tát Rajah.
13	Chettragúdah.....	6	7	50	28-62	1296	Small village situated in a defile, through the Neemgherri Hills.
14	Banakarunjah...	4	6	70	28-73	1191	Small village ; road good.
15	Singapur.....	9	4	...	28-67	1248	Residence of the Zemindar, Police station on the river Nagavaru, village hedged in on nearly all sides with bamboo.
16	Laksmíramapurum... ...	14	4	130	.....	...	Good road running along the Ryagúdáh valley.
17	Ryagúdáh	13	3	120	29-35	603	Police and Sub-Magistrate's station, Post Office.
18	Chollapudem...	18	3	63	.....	...	A small village, water good, much bamboo jungle.
19	Parvíttípur...	14	1	40	29-70	276	On the high road to Palcondah.
							FROM GUNUPURAM TO REGENTALLAH.
1	Gúnúpúram	...	...	...	29-70	276	Head Quarter of the Taluq, Police and Sub-Magistrate's Station, Post Office.
2	Jultairu...	7	1	6	29-45	509	Police station.
3	Tolanah...	3	...	43	29-10	838	Sourah village at the top of Ghat.
	Regentallah...	10	...	...	.....	...	Not visited, situated above another Ghat, it is said to be a large Sourah village.

Number.	Marches, Names of Villages.	Distance. Miles.	Furlongs.	Yards.	Reading of Aneroid Barometer about 3 P. M. adjusted at 30-00 inches Sea Level.	Height above the Sea in feet.	Remarks.
							ROUTE FROM PARVITTIPUR TO JEYPUR BY THE LAKSMIPURAM GHAT.
1	Parvíttípur.....	...	...	...	29-70	276	Police and Sub-Magistrate's station. Head Quarter of Assistant Magistrate and Assistant Superintendent of Police.
2	Alumundah...	10	4	10	29-50	462	Police station ; road good.
3	Bundigaum	10	2	90	29-20	744	Fine Tope ; good water ; large village.
4	Narraínputnum...	8	4	190	28-90	1028	Police station ; large village.
5	Pattamundah...	8	1	33	28-35	1555	Bottom of Ghat ; road through jungle ; highest elevation of Ghat 3017 feet above the sea.
6	Laksmípuram.....	10	5	73	27-00	2895	
7	Dippahgudah...	10	...	6	26-90	2995	Village small.
8	Tambellah...	15	...	...	27-03	2864	Perambulator broke, road over a plain, wet and dry cultivation.
9	Mahedeoputti...	8	2	...	27-30	2592	Police and Sub-Magistrate's station. Market every Tuesday.
10	Chittambo...	10	7	...	27-75	2143	Large market held here every Thursday.
11	Jeypur.....	9	...	...	27-80	2094	Police station, Head Quarter of Assistant Magistrate and Assistant Superintendent of Police Tappal Station.
							ROUTE FROM JEYPUR TO NARSIPATAM.
1	Jeypur...	...	...	...	27-80	2094	Observation from Lieutenant Smith's house.
2	Pétta...	12	...	54	27-04	2854	Top of Ghat ; a small village situated in a narrow valley.
3	Sógárú...	17	2	176	26-74	3161	Road good ; consists of 2 villages of about 30 houses each.
4	Padawah...	12	7	184	26-95	2946	Police and Sub-Magistrate's station ; village small, situated on river . Roads break off here from Malkunghurry, Kasipurum, and Madagole.
5	Wondragudah	8	...	...	26-90	2997	Large village road through jungle and along side of hills follows.
6	Ugampet...	14	...	...	26-98	2915	Small village road for 2 miles through jungle ; afterwards over a plain and open country covered with long coarse grass and dwarf date.
7	Mingalur.....	7	4	...	26-80	3099	Top of Ghat ; Ghat road very steep and stony, 12 miles in length ; highest elevation of Ghat 3511 feet above the sea.
8	Tataparti...	14	...	...	29-45	509	Bottom of Ghat ; small village.
9	Madagole...	5	...	...	29-75	230	Residence of the Madagole Zemindar. Police station ; large town.
10	Madúwádá...	10	...	...	29-78	276	Police station ; large village ; supplies procurable.
11	Narsípatam	16	...	...	29-62	351	Head Quarters of Principal Assistant Agent. Police station. Post office.

(Signed) T. E. TENNANT, Captain,
Deputy Inspector General of Police.

No. 86. From W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Kotagherry, 27th July 1864, No. 1567.

General Department.

Since submitting recommendation for the required increase of Police for Jeypore, I have received the accompanying letter from the Superintendent of Vizagapatam, whom I requested to place himself in communication with the Agent on the subject.

2. They recommended an addition of 250 men to the force and 75 Village watchers.

3. There can be no doubt that the strongest arguments exist for increase up to the full strength here recommended. There is not a soldier in the country nor could aid of any sort be given, were it needed, without great delay and very heavy mortality amongst the troops. On financial grounds alone, therefore, I am precluded from supporting the recommendation beyond the extent shown in my letter already submitted.

4. However, I beg to add to my former estimate an addition of 50 Village watchers to the present establishment. For the crime with which we have to deal, infanticide and cattle lifting and the like, their aid in such a country is indispensable; and they are a cheap and useful branch of the Police administration.

5. At 3 Rupees each the cost will be 1800 Rupees per annum.

From Captain S. GALBRAITH, Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam; to the Inspector General of Madras Police, Madras, dated Vizagapatam, 11th July 1864, No. 115.

In accordance with instructions contained in telegram of the 27th ultimo, I consulted Mr. Carmichael regarding the number of men he considered should be added to the Hill force for all purposes of Jeypore above and below the Ghat including Golgondah and the Mulkonghiri tracts: the latter you are aware is a Taluq of Jeypore; after full consideration we have come to the conclusion that 250 men should be added, viz., 100 to be allotted for the Sowrah tracts of Gunapur, and Golgondah, in such proportion as may be deemed necessary after a personal inspection of the requirements of each tract, the remainder, viz., 150 we consider should be apportioned out to Jeypore Proper including Mulkangheri Hill Madugole and Hill Pachipentah.

2. Under existing arrangements 60 men are allowed for Mulkangheri, but to eke out this number other Divisions are insufficiently provided for, *e. g.*, the V. or Padwah Division of Jeypore, containing an area of at least 1000 square miles, and one of whose Taluqs alone, that of Nundapoor, contains 200 villages, has only a force of 34 men. A large tract of Hill Pachipentah is included in the jurisdiction of the Padwah Sub-Magistrate, and in Hill Pachipentah we have not a Policeman or a village watcher.

3. We also are of opinion the establishment of village watchers should be increased from 225 to 300; during the past season, 89 were appointed by me in connection with the Junior Assistant to the Agent in Jeypore Proper, comprising the Taluqs of Jeypore Cusbah, Iyadeepoot, Nundapoor, Pootea, Des, Ourwadah, Wondraguddah, Jubbah Cottah, Soogooroo, Kotipad, Nowrungapur, Katraguddah and Girlagoomah; all the Taluqs to the north of Nowrungapur have still to be provided for, as well as those to the southward and westward, viz., Ramgiri, Bagdiri, Sabmee, and Malkanghiri, the late Superintendent allowed me 100 men for Jeypore, this number is insufficient; as it is, many of the village watchers have 20 villages to look after; no allowance has been made for Gudem and the Hill tracts of Madagole and Pachipentah; seven watchers have been appointed in Gunapur and six in Golgondah; owing to the absence of Major Buck, and

Lieutenant Porteous having in consequence been obliged to take charge of the office until my arrival from Jeypore, no village watchers were located in the Gunapur Taluq except the seven aforesaid by Captain Tennant, during his tour with Mr. Carmichael; arrangements will be made after the rains to locate the remainder by the Assistant Superintendent as well as those in Jeppore Proper. The 75 men, proposed by the Agent as an increase to the establishment, sanctioned by Government Order, 29th June 1863, will be required for Golgondah, Gudem, Hill Madagola and Hill Pachipentah.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) M. W. CARR, Captain,
Asst. Inspector General of Police.

No. 87. ORDER THEREON, 13th September 1864, No. 1358.

The papers above recorded contain the reports of the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, and the Deputy Inspector General of Police in the Northern Range on a tour made by them in the early part of the year through the Jeypore country. The Deputy Inspector General also visited the Golgondah Hills, but the Agent was prevented by an attack of fever from accompanying him in this part of the tour.

2. These reports show that fair progress has been made in reducing these wild and lawless tracts to order, due consideration being given to the difficulties necessarily attending the attempt to introduce law and order among an uncivilized and lawless population and in a country, the climate of which is so unfavorable to the maintenance of any public establishments recruited in the plains. As regards the communications, it appears that with the grant of Rupees 2000 sanctioned last year for the purpose of clearing broad tracks through the jungles, the path traversed by the Agent in 1863, which was then only wide enough for a single traveller, has been cleared to a track of from 35 to 40 feet in breadth. Smaller tracks have been cut from Parvatipur to Gunapur, Narayanapatnum and Singapur, and from Gunapur to Ramanagudda and Dùrge. The construction of the line of road to Jeypore by the Petta Ghaut has been undertaken by the Assistant Agent, Lieutenant Smith, but what progress has been made in it is not stated. The Governor in Council has no doubt that construction of roads and clearing of jungle in these wild tracts may be best entrusted to the officers of the Agency, and he accordingly directs that an annual grant of Rupees 10,000 shall be placed at the disposal of the Agent for this purpose. As the working season commences in November and ends in May an immediate application will be made to the Government of India, in the Department of Public Works, for authority for a grant of the above sum for the current year, there being no funds available from the Public Works Reserve. The Agent will furnish, through the Superintending Engineer, detailed accounts of the expenditure of this grant, and in his annual report on his tour he will state the number of miles of road or of jungle track actually completed during the working season. Each report should be accompanied by a rough map of the country in illustration of the facts stated in the report. The map referred to in the 30th paragraph of Mr. Carmichael's letter as being in course of preparation by Captain Tennant has not been submitted to Government.

3. The operations of the Police and Agency in the detection and punishment of crime appear to have been tolerably successful but from the facts stated both by the Agent and by the Deputy Inspector General of Police it is clear that a considerable addition is required to the Police force. The Inspector General is accordingly authorized to employ the additional force proposed in his letters of the 6th and 27th July last, involving an annual increase of expenditure of Rupees 18,936. This charge, Mr. Robinson states, can be met for the current year from savings on the amount sanctioned in the Budget. He will report whether any portion of the additional charge can be met by reductions in other Districts.

4. In connection with this subject, the attention of the Inspector General is requested to the suggestions made in the 28th paragraph of the Agent's report that an additional Assistant Superintendent should be appointed to the Vizagapatam District and posted at Narsipatam, and that the men of the force should be medically examined as to their physical qualifications for Police work. The Inspector General, it is observed, is fully alive to the necessity for recruiting Hill men for service in Jeypore and the other Hill tracts.

5. The Governor in Council concurs with the Agent as to the expediency of transferring to the jurisdiction of the Civil and Session Court the whole of the tracts now under the Agency which are below the Ghauts. This proposal is approved by the Civil and Session Judge, and it is obviously desirable that the Agent should be relieved as much as possible of his judicial duties in all parts of his District which can be safely placed under the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts. Mr. Carmichael will submit a draft Notification of the proposed transfer. The Government also agree with Mr. Carmichael as to the expediency of raising the salary of the Assistant Agent employed in Jeypore to the rate assigned to the Assistant Agent employed in the Hill tracts of Ganjam. A recommendation to this effect will be made to the Government of India. Both Lieutenant Smith and Captain Galbraith are entitled to the thanks of Government for their meritorious exertions in the introduction of law and order, and the repression of crime in these wild tracts.

6. The Governor in Council defers to the arguments advanced in the 29th paragraph of Mr. Carmichael's report, against the establishment at present of Courts of Civil Justice in the Jeypore country. It appears to be questionable, with reference to the state of things described in that report, whether the time has yet come for the establishment of such Courts. For the present, the District and Village headmen should be incited to settle small disputes of a Civil nature. In such a community the disputes regarding the title to property cannot be important or numerous, and the mediation of neighbours (or Punchayets) under the supervision of the headmen is, in the opinion of the Government, the best mode of adjusting them at present.

7. The contingent charges incurred by the Agent during his late tour, amounting to Rupees (562) five hundred and sixty-two, are sanctioned.

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

Exd. T. Cartledge.

12

DISTRICT OF VIZAGAPATAM.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MADRAS POLICE, *6th June* 1861.

FROM

W. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Inspector General of Madras Police.

To

T. PYCROFT, Esq.,
Chief Secy. to Govt. Fort St. George.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit Estimates for the Establishment of Constabulary Force in the District of Vizagapatam. They have been prepared on the spot, in communication with the Agent and Collector and other District Officers; and after much careful enquiry made by myself. The information regarding Village Police in this District, which I have been enabled to procure, is as yet too meagre to admit of its becoming the basis of any distinct proposal. It must be the subject of subsequent and special report hereafter.

2. The following Statement shows, in the abstract, the Force required for every part of the District now actually under Police management. To this Estimate had been also added—at the request of the Agent and in accordance with my own conviction and belief that on financial and other grounds, Estimates for the Establishment of the Police of each District should be complete—an Estimate for the Force required for fully occupying the *Zamindári* of Jeypore.

No.	Names of Taluqs.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Constabulary. No. of Police Parties.	No. of Stations.	No. of Outposts.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	Ratio To Area.	Ratio To Population.	Cost.
													Rupees
1	Narasipatam, including the extensive Hill District of Golconda.....	3,080	2,05,798	...	10	7	11	3	150	153	20·1	1345·	16,860
	Zamindáris.												
1	Veeravully including Hill District of Madagole.....	1,961	1,14,655	...	6	3	6	2	90	92	21·3	1246·2	10,340
2	Singavarapucotta ; including Hill District of Galiconda.....	398	87,651	...	4	2	5	2	60	62	9·6	1413·7	7,640
3	Peddagady	327	89,196	...	4	2	5	2	60	62	5·2	1438·6	7,640
4	Bimlipatam.....	279	72,955	...	3½	2	3	1	53	54	5·1	1351·	5,890
5	Vizianagram	346	73,475	...	4	2	4	1	60	61	5·6	1204·5	6,520
6	Gajapatynagram	330	56,173	...	4½	1	7	1	67	68	4·8	826·	7,150
7	Chiperapully	653	1,19,812	...	5	2	6	2	75	77	8·4	1556·	8,990
8	Palaconda ; including Hill District	542	1,23,589	...	5½	3	4	2	83	85	6·3	1453·9	9,710
9	Salur ; including Hill District of Panchapenta.....	1,269	1,85,165	...	7½	4	7	3	112	115	11·	1610·1	13,140
10	Parvatipuram.....	521	75,847	...	4	2	4	2	60	62	8·4	1223·3	7,640
11	Jeypore and other *Pergunnahs* above the *Ghát*.....	5,000	2,00,000	...	8½	5	...	3	127	130	38·4	1538·4	14,790
12	Gunapurom & other *Pergunnahs* of Jeypore below the *Ghát*, now under *Amánee*.....	4,000	1,00,000	...	8	5	...	2	120	122	32·7	819·6	13,040
	Total.....	18,906	15,04,316		74½	40	62	26	1117	1143	16·5	1316·2	1,29,650
	Towns.												
1	Vizagapatam and Waltair.....	29	41,889	...	4	...	...	1	62	63	...	664·9	7,360
2	Vizianagram.....	...	20,595	...	1½	...	...	1	22	23	...	895·4	3,100
3	Bimlipatam.....	...	5,054	...	1	...	...		16	16	...	315·8	1,770
	Total.....	29	67,538	...	6½	...	...	2	100	102	.	...	12,230
	Reserve.												
	Reserve.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	45	48	.	.	7,410
	Jail.....	...	...	...	2½	...	..	..	40	40	..	...	3,600
	Agents' Courts.....	..	...	...	1	..	..	1	15	16	...	..	2,470
	Magistrates & Orderlies	..	...	..	1	...	...	..	15	15	..	..	1,350
	Treasury.....	...	...	...	1	...	...		15	15	..	...	1,350
	Armed Reserve, Three Companies.....	..	..	.	...	...	..	2	205	207	...	...	18,770
	Total.....	..	...	...	8½	...	...	6	335	341	...	...	36,300
	Grand Total	18,935	15,71,854	...	89½	40	62	34	1552	1586	11·9	991·3	1,76,830
	Salt.....	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	50	50	...	..	4,500
	Commissariat Store & Paymaster's Guards.	...	...	.	1	...	...	..	15	15	...	...	1,350
	Total ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	65	65	...	...	5,850
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	34	1617	1651	...	...	1,82,680

3. The Force, including Armed Reserve and the Police of the Jeypore *Zamindári*, will consist of 1,586 men to be maintained at a cost of Rupees 1,76,680. The Rural Police will number 1,113 men, and occupy 40 Stations and 62 outposts. For the 3 large Towns

of Vizagapatam, (including Waltair) of Vizianagram (inclusive of Cantonment) and Bimlipatam 103 men are required. Three European Constables must likewise be allowed for : one to be at Vizagapatam, one at Waltair, and one at the important Sea Town of Bimlipatam. The whole Force thus bears a proportion of one Policeman to 991 of the inhabitants and to 12 square miles of the area. It will cost 1¾ of an *Anna* of a *Rupee* per head of the population. The Armed Reserve relieves a large body of Regular Troops recently employed on petty detachment duty in this District.

Necessity for a strong Force.

4. The Force proposed is strong; but not more so than circumstances require. The District of Vizagapatam has, since the commencement of our rule, been troublesome in a Police aspect; and its Police Establishments have long proved inadequate to the duty required of them—much of which has been thrown on the Regular Army. In no District of the Presidency have the Regular Troops been more employed on detachment duty and field service of a petty harassing character than in this Province. From these they are to be entirely relieved by the Constabulary.

Relief of Military.

Absence of Village Police.

The Village Police is *nil*. For the Regulation IV. and XI. of 1816, for the Establishment of proper village administration and Police have been and still are wholly inoperative under a prevalent *Zamindári* settlement. More than ordinary duty thus devolves on the Constabulary. Further there are the remains of another element of disorder in this District, as in Ganjam, which make the presence of a vigorous Police the more necessary at first starting—viz. the presence of the remnant of the armed retainers and *semi*-Military classes, who so long aided in disturbing parts of the District. The true cause of the uneasiness and disorder which have so long retarded the progress and disturbed the peace of the Northern Circars is no doubt to be found in the terms of the settlement made with the *Zamindárs* in regard to the large numbers of Armed Retainers and *semi*-Military *semi*-Police bodies that burdened the country when the British rule commenced. The settlement with the *Zamindárs* of the Northern Circars affords, in this regard, a remarkable contrast with the wisdom of that enforced by Lord Clive and Mr. Stephen R. Lushington in regard to the ancient Western *Zamindáris* of Kalahastry, &c., and with the Tinnevelly *Paleyams*; and the subsequent history of the two countries reads an instructive lesson. Precisely the same condition of Society prevailed at that time in all the ancient *Zamindáris* of India. In all were maintained large bodies of armed ruffians for the sole purpose of rebellion and aggression. These, the *Zamindárs* could not pay; but assigned to them land, resumable at will,

Lawless classes of the population.

Errors of early Settlement.

on condition of service. We found these countries in a chronic state of rebellion and internal strife, and the subsequent peace and order of each Province has been in a great measure dependent on the manner in which the Government of the day acted in regard to these classes. In the Western *Zamindáris* and Southern *Pálegams* these dangerous bodies were at once suppressed with a high hand. Their service lands and emoluments were included in the Assets of the Estates of these respective *Zamindárs*; and these, the *Zamindárs* were directed to resume and to disband all their armed retainers save a limited personal attendance. In a few years these dangerous and lawless ruffians had merged into the peaceful population; and not a Soldier has been employed in Kalahastry, Karvetinugger, Vencatagiri or Tinnevelly against disturbers of the internal Peace since the first years of the century. An opposite policy was pursued with the *Zamindárs* of the Northern Circars in regard to these hordes of armed retainers or local *Militia*. The lands which they held for military service were exempted from the Assets of the Estates of their Lords: and their condition became permanent and hereditary at a sacrifice alike to the State and the *Zamindár*. Of both the State and *Zamindár* they became in a certain sense independent: and in the absence of any adequate provision for the proper Police of the country the internal peace and protection of life and property were left to these classes. Their lawless habits survived, their character remained unchanged. As a Police they have proved worse than useless: and for half a century they have been the only disturbers of the Peace. The result has been most disastrous and costly to the State throughout nearly half a century. Late years have wrought great changes in the disposition of even these classes and there is little or nothing now to fear. Still, we have large bodies of this character present in the district, and at first a strong Constabulary is indispensible. In a very few years reduction may safely be made. The operation of the *Inám* Commission will convert these men into useful and peaceful cultivators. The great territory of the Jeypore *Zamindár* (9,000 square miles) adds greatly to the requirement of the whole District.

Jeypore Zamindári.

Jails. 5. The number of Convicts and prisoners in the Jail of Vizagapatam—inclusive of Agents, Prisoners, many of whom are belonging to the tribe of Hill *Sourahs* and other wild races—varies from 170 to 200. A small Jail is always more expensive to guard than a large one, and it has been necessary to provide for the guard of this Jail at a slightly higher rate than the usual one, of one man to 6 Prisoners—say 40 men. The present Establishment of *Peons* employed in the Jail varies from 60 to 70.

14

Salt.

Names.	*Quantity of Salt.*	*Number of* *Treasuries.*	*Number of* *Platforms.*
Caransah	90,000	..	5
Nellimuku	1,10,000	1	2
Conada	75,000	1	1
Cupily	75,000	1	1
		3	6

6. There are four (4) Stations at which Salt is manufactured and stored in the District of Vizagapatam, as shown in the margin, with 3 Treasuries and 6 sets of Platforms. For the permanent watch and guard of these, 50 men are required; and they have been estimated for with the Establishment shown in para 2. During the manufacturing season of 4 months, temporary Establishments, averaging 95 men in all, are now annually entertained. It is estimated that an augmentation of 50 well disciplined and trustworthy Constables will suffice for the day and night watch and patrol of the pans during this season, and for prevention of smuggling then prevalent. The authority of Government for making this annual temporary arrangement is solicited. Old Police men will always be detailed for the duty; while the temporary substitutes will be distributed throughout the Rural and Town forces for the performance of duties of less responsibility.

Armed Reserve. 7. Peculiar circumstances have led, almost from the commencement of the British rule, to the extensive employment of Armed Force in this District. These conditions have no doubt almost ceased to exist, and no District is more peaceful at this moment; none less requires Military occupation. Still it is a frontier District, and the Hill tracts harbour tribes that, contemptible as their operations really are, may require to be beaten up in their own haunts at the shortest notice. The parts of the country into which such service leads has been found unhealthy, and the duty particularly ill-suited to Regular Troops. The Regulars have been withdrawn from Golconda, Palconda and other outposts, and replaced by *Sibandis*, and those places have to be occupied. For these services, and in case of any untoward occurrence, it will be desirable to keep a portion of Police, at least for a time, properly equipped and thoroughly trained and efficient for this special duty and ready to meet the most sudden calls. This it is proposed to do by maintaining a portion of the Golconda *Sibandi* Corps—as an Armed Reserve on the Constabulary Establishment—as was done in the case of the Malabar *Sibandi* Corps and Karnúl Horse. Like other parts of the Constabulary Force, of which it becomes an integral part, it will be commanded by the District Superintendent and his Assistants under the orders of the Magistrate; but with a view to its special efficiency will be maintained on its present *semi*-Military footing and continue to consider the useful Carbine they carry, as their weapon of offence and defence. In due course they will no doubt change this for the Bâton.

History of the Golconda Silandi.

8. A sketch of the Establishment and the gradual increase of this local Military body will not be out of place. The first 100 men were ordered to be raised in 1817, "to enable the Civil authority to "dispense with the Detachment of Regulars on field "service: and to give confidence to the people of the "country and to spare Regular Troops much harass-"ing duty" occasionally occurring in the then disturbed *Tillay* of Golconda. In 1818 the Government authorized the Agent to increase the body to a number not exceeding 300 men of all ranks. But the Corps was raised to the strength of 150 men *only*; for the Agent considered that so large a force as 300 men was unnecessary. He added "when order is in some "degree restored, the present force of 150 men "should be gradually reduced in number." The Golconda *Silandi* Corps stood at this strength till the year of Mutinies; and it did useful service in the Hills, besides relieving the Military Detachments in the south of the District. In December 1857, the Government directed the Agent to take immediate steps to increase the strength of the Golconda *Silandi* Corps; and the Agent added 202 men of all ranks to the Corps; raising the body to 352 men, inclusive of Native Officers. It is divided into 6 Companies, and is maintained at a cost of 1,918 *Rupees per mensem*. The services of an additional Commissioned Officer were granted "as a temporary arrangement to assist in "raising and drilling the new levies." The Agent explained that the increase had "been regulated by the "possible requirements of the District, and was the "lowest compatible with effectual performance of the "duty which might hereafter devolve on the Corps." At this strength of 352 men of all ranks, the Corps has since stood; having 3 European Officers attached to it. One of the European Officers acts as an Assistant to the Agent in general duty of the District; the two others are more strictly confined to the duty of maintaining discipline &c. in the Corps.

E. M. C. 28th September 1817.

E. M. C. 23th January 1818.

E. M. C. 14th December 1857.

E. M. C. 5th March 1858.

E. M. C. 5th March 1858.

Proposed strength of Armed Reserve.

9. It is clearly no longer requisite to maintain this *semi*-Military body at its present strength. It becomes the Armed Constabulary Reserve; and might probably be reduced with safety to the Peace Establishment at which it stood prior to 1857, viz. 150 men of all ranks with one Commissioned Officer. But all Military Detachments have recently been withdrawn from the various outposts in the District which are now occupied by *Silandi*; and it has become expedient to occupy Pakonda and Gunapurem of the Jeypore *Zemindari* with *Silandi*. The duty and number of Posts has therefore increased, and could not be conveniently undertaken by a body of the original strength only. After the most anxious con-

VIZAGAPATAM, GOVERNOR'S AGENT'S CHIEF OFFICE,
KHONDAKITTA, 15th *February* 1859.

No. 13.

FROM

E. G. R. FANE, Esq.,
Agent to the Governor.

To

W. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Inspector General of Medical Police.

SIR,

I am sorry to say that the Doctor has absolutely forbid my going so far as Russelcondah for the purpose of meeting you and Mr. Forbes at the Head Quarters of Captain McNeill for the purpose of consulting on the measures to be adopted when taking over, as Lady ordered by Government, the Meriah Agency.

2. I should of course have liked much to have seen Captain McNeill himself and heard from his own mouth what he knows regarding the country properly belonging to Vizagapatam, in which the Meriah rite is said to exist. Captain McNeill is I fear absent far in the jungles, and will not be able to be recalled even to meet you or Mr. Forbes; however from the little I have heard and from the hill tracts of these districts being much traversed by Brinjaries and other merchants trading to Raipore and Kolahundy, I have reason to believe that a Meriah sacrifice occurs here but very rarely, of course the yearly presence of the Meriah Agent and his troops may have had something to say to that, and the rite some few years ago may for all I know have existed to some extent.

3. However, be that as it may, I am of opinion that now a strong force of the new Police at Jeypore and another at Goonoopoorum will enable the Government to dispense with a distinct Meriah Agency. And you may be sure that I will for the next two or three years either traverse the country myself or have my Assistant to traverse it, that the sacrificing tribes shall not imagine that the subject of the eradication of the brutal rite has been dropt by the Government.

4. To do all this however I beg that the Assistant Agent's hands at Jeypore may be strengthened by a body of Armed Police proportionate to the work to be performed under the orders of an Assistant Superintendent of Police to be always resident at Jeypore.

5. An Assistant Agent at all is a novelty in itself, but Lieutenant Smith being also quite new to the kind of work, would I am sure quail before the responsibility of bearing upon his shoulders the Meriah Agency work, in addition to the anxious duties he will have, of introducing law and order for the first time into Jeypore. His Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction will extend over some 9,000 square miles, a responsibility so great for one man—that I am very anxious on the subject. My anxiety however would be somewhat allayed if I knew that the Assistant Agent at Jeypore would have near him an Officer of Police whom he would always look to not only for assistance but advice. I therefore trust that you will arrange to have an Officer as Superintendent of Police always resident at Jeypore; and as now the Meriah Agency will somewhat increase his duties, I should suggest that the Police force at Jeypore be strengthened from 130 Constables to 150, a measure which if impossible in no other way might be accomplished by reducing the force set down for Goonoopoorum to 100 instead of 130. The one thing however as I said before most needful for the successful working of the whole new Police system in the Jeypore country will be the presence of a European Officer of Police of the standing of a Deputy Superintendent: with such an Officer and the present Assistant Agent, I am pretty sure that the whole will go on well, and that we may with confidence accept the additional charge of the Meriah Agency.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) G. FANE,
Agent to the Governor.

sideration of the matter, the Magistrate, Captain Owen, the Commander of the Corps and myself are of opinion that, for the present at least, and till the Constabulary is fully established, 200 men of all ranks, formed into 3 Companies and placed in immediate charge of well selected European Inspectors, under the command of the Superintendent of Police of the District and his Assistant, will suffice for all useful purposes. For this my Estimate provides. The surplus men will readily pass into the ordinary Constabulary, and the service of one Commissioned Officer now with the Corps; who is not required for Constabulary purposes, may at once be dispensed with. The Armed Reserve will occupy a *cordon* of carefully selected posts (relieving and doing the duty of the Constabulary) along the *Ghât* line: and a small party will be prepared to advance into Jeypore proper when the Police is established there, and occupy a useful post in that part, as is now done at Gunapurom in the *Táluq* below the *Ghâts*. The Armed Reserve will continue to hold the Palconda and Narsapatam Stations, from which Regular Troops have been withdrawn.

Jeypore Zamindári.

10. The subject of establishing an effective Police and Magisterial administration within the *Zamindári* of Jeypoor, has occupied the anxious attention of the Agent and myself at this time. Without this the District will be incomplete; and a very unsatisfactory condition of matters within a large and integral part of it, will be indefinitely prolonged. The *Zamindári* is one of those settled under Regulation XXV. of 1802, by the terms of which the Government "charged itself "generally with the maintenance and support of such "establishment, as may be requisite for the better "keeping the Peace." This condition remains unfulfilled. The entire want of any provision for Police and Magistracy, and of any system or means of enforcing Law and Order within this *Zamindári*, the absence of reasonable safety for life and property and the known existence of irregularities and disorders consequent and the utter incapacity of the *Zamindár* to manage the country, have from time to time engaged the anxious attention of the local Officers and of the Government of Madras. The practice of *Suttee* was ascertained in 1838, to be prevalent in the District. Human sacrifices were probably not unknown. The Agent, in reply to a call by the Supreme Government and the Government of Madras, reported on the circumstances and condition of the *Zamindári* "although Jeypore is nominally attached to the District "of Vizagapatam, it is one of the *Zamindári* exempted from the operation of the ordinary Regulations. "No Police powers are possessed by the Officers of

Utter want of Police Regulation.

E. M. C. 2nd April 1855.

From Agent, 15th April 1855.

"Government within its limits; little or nothing is "known of what is passing in that tract. The Jeypore
From Agent, 5th May 1855. "*Zamindári*, owing to the incapacity of the *Zamindár* "for business, is in a state of complete anarchy; and "it seems hopeless to think that matters will mend "or any order or security for life or property can exist "in Jeypore, as things are there conducted. To put "down *Sattee* and other lawless crime, the presence of "an European Officer in Jeypore proper is essentially
2nd May 1855, *Para* 6. "needed." He adds "in my judgment the Government "is bound to establish a system of Police throughout "the *Zamindári* of Jeypore—a duty which has been
From Agent, 18th June 1855. "too long neglected—*Police there is none.* It is true "malefactors are taken up and ironed;* but these "cases are never forwarded to the Agent for trial." He added "there would be no practical difficulty in "conducting the Police administration of Jeypore; "I consider it, however, indispensible that an Euro- "pean Officer should reside there permanently with a "Company of *Sibandi*."

* *N. B.—Captain Owen on the occasion of his visit, had found several men who had been in confinement and in irons for months without trial and without report.*

E. M. C. 10th July 1855. 11. The Government of Madras decided; "it is "evident that vigorous measures are called for, the "suppression of such enormities (*Settee* and human "sacrifice) and the repression of heinous Crime "throughout the *Zamindári*;" and they authorized the Agent to assume "the control, both Police and "Revenue, of the tracts above the *Ghâts*—the "*Túluqs* below being managed by the Agency direct." The Gunapurom and 4 other *Pergunnahs* below the *Ghât* were therefore at once taken under control, and measures were put in train for occupying the upper *Túluqs*. In the meantime the Governor General
From Secy. with Governor General, 18th July 1855. *E. M. C. No.* 315. *dated 30th July* 1855. observed—"As to the anarchy stated to prevail in "the *Zamindári*, his Lordship admits that that may "be a good reason for assuming the management of "the country; as contemplated by the Government of "Fort St. George. But to do so may involve the "British Government in a protracted jungle and Hill "war, such as that of Gumsúr. The step is a serious "one, and his Lordship is further of opinion that if "the management of the country is once undertaken "by the Government, it cannot ever, with propriety, "be abandoned." He therefore requested the Government would not, at present, take any further steps for assuming the administration of Jeypore.

Four Pergunnahs taken under management. 12. As above stated the administration of the Gunapurom and 4 *Pergunnahs* lying below the *Ghâts* had been assumed "with most successful results.
From Agent, 17th August 1855. "The civil strife that had commenced between large "bodies of armed men at once ceased as if by magic." All acquiesced cordially in the administration of the Officers of Government. In accordance with the

spirit of the above instruction of the Supreme Government, the management, having been once undertaken, was not again abandoned. The management has since been continued and consolidated with the greatest benefit to the Estate and *Zamindár*: and the system of Police and Magisterial administration, authorized by Regulation, has been established for years with inestimable advantage to the people. A body of the *Sibandi*, stationed at Gunapurom, prevent this incursion of Hill Sourahs, and the *Tahsildar* with his *Peons*, maintain, under the Agent's orders, the peace, and carry on the ordinary Magisterial duties of this *now* rapidly improving Province. The Police Establishment is, however, paid out of the proceeds of the Estate. This is at variance with the conditions of the Permanent Settlement and must cease. Under the instructions of the Government of India above cited, the internal management and Police, thus beneficially undertaken and so long and so usefully continued, "cannot now with propriety be abandoned," and arrangements are made for the Constabulary relieving the *Tahsildar's Peons*. The party of Armed Reserve will be maintained at Gunapurom as hitherto.

Introduction of Police into Túluqs above the Ghât. 13. It remains only to introduce the Police, cautiously but firmly, as the organization becomes thoroughly consolidated in the District, into the part of the *Zamindári* above the *Ghât*. When this is complete, the *Zamindár* might, as suggested by the Agent, be allowed to undertake again the management of the Revenue of the Gunapurom *Túluq*. When the Jeypore *Zamindári* is occupied, an Assistant Superintendent of Police will reside, if not permanently, at least the greater part of the year, above the *Ghâts*.

Opinion of the Agent. 14. On this subject I beg to embody a Memorandum handed to me by the experienced Magistrate of the District, dated 21st May 1861:

"With reference to the introduction of Police "within the limits of the Jeypoor *Zamindári*, I am of "opinion that we need neither fear any internal dis- "turbance, or be apprehensive of the measure being "unpopular with the people. As to the wishes of the "young *Rajah*, I ascertained them during his recent "visit to Vizianagrum. I found that if the restora- "tion of his five *Pergunnahs* below the *Ghauts*, "which we have now under management, was made "simultaneous with the introduction of the Police, "the latter measure would be palatable to him, and "its introduction be aided by him to the best of his "ability.

2. "The people have always acknowledged them- "selves under the Police of Vizagapatam Agency,

"and it has been a most cruel infliction upon them to "have been left so long without any Courts of Justice "to which they could appeal. I have never been on "the borders or within 20 miles of the Jeypoor "*Zamindári*, without having numerous complaints of "murder, robbery, &c. brought before me, but to all, "to within a late period, have I been obliged to turn "a deaf ear. This state of lawlessness has been "put a stop to, since the young *Zamindár* made the "visit to me abovementioned. I then implored him "to do what he could to protect the people of his "country, and he promised to do what he could. He "has so far kept his promise; and since then he has "sent up no less than 3 cases of murder—these cases "chiefly appear to have occurred in the immediate "neighbourhood of his capital, and do not, I imagine, "constitute more than a quarter of what really took "place. By the young Zemindar thus forwarding "cases, it is evident, that he acknowledges our juris-"diction over his *Zamindári*; as I said above, he has "expressed a willingness to help us in the introduc-"tion of the new Police, and that a Police of some "sort is necessary, is proved by the fact, that of the "above 3 cases of murder sent up from Jeypoor, one "only was brought to a conviction. The causes of "failure in each case, were insufficient evidence, or if "there were witnesses in any case, it was almost im-"possible to produce them before the Agent, as there "are no Police *peons* to escort them to the *Huzur*, no "Police authority to summons them, or no Police to "report the crime to or to hold an inquest. The "*Rajah* generally heavily handcuffed the Prisoner, "and would send him down with perhaps a *Peon*, and "two or three witnesses under charge of his own hill "men, on the road sometimes the Prosecutor would "run away, and sometimes the witnesses; and in no "instance was the case complete. This very day a "man accused of murdering his wife and her para-"mour, in the public street, has been acquitted by "the *Fonjdari Adálat* for want of evidence. Be-"fore the *Zamindár* the man acknowledged the crime, "but no evidence could be got except that of two "persons who saw the corpses lying in the street. "If a Police had been established in the country, the "fullest proof could no doubt have been got against "this man. He will now however return to his country, "a standing proof of our impotency to grant justice; "and from his thus getting out of the scrape unscathed "will perhaps be the cause of others also taking, as "he did, the law into their own hands. It is at any "rate high time that such a state of lawlessness should "be put a stop to, and with a good strong Police "allocated as I have advised, a European Assist-"ant to be stationed at Jeypoor, and Narsingarow,

"the present most efficient Revenue Ameen of Goo-"noopoor, as 1st class Sub Magistrate, I have myself "no fear of not being able to make Jeypoor above the "*Ghauts*, as quiet and peaceable as Goonoopoor or "Jeypoor below the *Ghauts*, or as any other part of "the District is now.

3. "It is to be remarked that Goonoopoor was "quite as lawless as the rest of Jeypoor till 1855 "when we took it under management. Now, al-"though it is more hilly and inaccessible than the "rest of the *Zamindári* above the *Ghauts*, *our* system "of Police is as thoroughly established and as per-"fectly appreciated by a contented people as in the "town of Vizagapatam itself."

VILLAGE POLICE.

Village Police Regulations, inoperative.

15. Regulations IV & XI of 1816 are almost wholly inoperative in this District, and the condition of the Village Watcher establishment is too little ascertained to admit of my entering on the subject. The frequent calls which have, from time to time during the last half century, been made on the District Officers do not appear to have led to much enquiry and elicited information beyond the above fact—the Village Police, as a system, is utterly inoperative.

16. The accompanying statement however shows that there is a considerable body of men who, under the name of *Dandasi* and *Bárki*, should be charged with Police duty: and may be usefully employed to aid the Constabulary.

	No.	Emolument.		Total.
		Assessment of Inam land.	Ready Money.	
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Dandassi	556	5,631	750	6,381
Bárki	2219	24,396	3,112	27,508
Total...	2775	30,030	3,862	33,892

17. The Agent and Magistrate is now carefully examining the subject with a view to improvement, to be proposed in a future report. And the enfranchisement of the *Tirustdár, Deshastalla, Doratanam* and other *Peons* will place considerable funds at the disposal of Government for the improvement of the Local or Village Police.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Inspector General of Madras Police.

19

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MADRAS POLICE,

MADRAS, 17*th April* 1862.

FROM

W. ROBINSON, ESQ.,
Inspector General of Madras Police.

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT,
Fort Saint George.

SIR,

With reference to the Orders of Government, dated 14th January 1862, on No. 61 J. D. and Proceedings of the Government of India, dated 18th December 1861, I have the honor to report that I have personally consulted the Agent at Vizagapatam relative to the Police requirements of those parts of the Jeypore *Zamindari* within which the crimes of human sacrifice and Infanticide have been supposed to prevail, and which, it may be thought, will be affected by the abolition of the *Meriah* Agency. Mr. Fane has likewise expressed his views in his letter to my address dated 15th February appended to this communication.

Sufficiently provided for in the Police Estimates.

2. My estimates for the Police of the Vizagapatam District which were submitted with my Report of the 6th June 1861, included Police for the *Zamindari* of Jeypore. And after careful re-examination, the Agent and myself believe that the Police sanctioned for the Jeypore country will be found adequate. The crimes for the suppression of which the *Meriah* Agency existed, will properly fall under the ordinary Police supervision. Nor are we satisfied that these crimes have ever been practised to a large extent in Jeypore proper.

Small increase of Armed Reserve required for the Gunipuran Malayah tract.

3. The Gunipuram *Purgunnah* of the Jeypore *Zamindari* however runs up behind the *Chinna Kemidy Malayahs* as far as Bissemcuttack and Teckerapara: and comprises a portion of the *Khond* and *Sowrah* tribes of those highland tracts, which require to be specially watched. In the general Police disposition provision was not made for this specially. The Agent of Vizagapatam agrees with the Agent of Ganjam, Captain McNeill and myself, that the plan for the proper observation of *Meriah* sacrificing tribes will not be complete, unless this part of the country is occupied. This we find cannot be done without adding to the Armed Reserve, to the extent of 37 men as per margin at a cost of 3,066 *Rupees per annum*. For this sum, I request the sanction of Government.

1 *Jemadar.*
2 *Havildars.*
3 *Naigues.*
30 *Privates.*

Assistant Superintendent of Police required in Jeypore.

4. In his letter hereto appended, the Agent of Vizagapatam advocates the appointment of a European Assistant Superintendent of Police to the special

charge of the Police in the Jeypore *Zamindari* of his District. Irrespective of the suppression of the *Meriah* Agency, this measure must have been adopted. It is now, if possible more than ever necessary. The Vizagapatam District, exclusive of the Jeypore *Zamindari*, contains not less than 9,000 square miles, of difficult, unhealthy, and somewhat troublesome *Zamindari* country. It exceeds the size of an ordinary District, with Jeypore added it exceeds what the present staff of Officers can possibly manage satisfactorily. The Jeypore *Zamindari* alone is about 8,000 square miles of a new inaccessible country, occupied by inhabitants who have been brought but little in connection with Government Officers and are little accustomed to law and order. It is full of petty *Zamindars* and feudatories of the Jeypore *Zamindar*. The population of the Towns has a large mixture of *Pathans* and troublesome *Mussulmans* from the Nagpore country. The country is cut off from Vizagapatam by the range of *Ghats*. And absence of roads and postal communication, make it impossible that the Police should be successfully managed or smoothly worked from Vizagapatam Head Quarters. The presence of a European Officer charged with the superintendence of the Police of Jeypore *Zamindari* is therefore indispensable. I propose that the Superintendent of Vizagapatam be allowed an additional Assistant for employment in those tracts.

Roads required.

5. The Agent will bring before Government the all-important subject of lines and roads throughout that country. I will only add that it is indispensable, in a Police point of view, that these be forthwith undertaken. For 50 to 100 *Rupees* a mile, the greater part of the country may be made thoroughly accessible to the Officers of Government. I trust that such lines of road will shortly be sanctioned.

Medical Establishment required.

6. A considerable body of Police with an Assistant Superintendent of Police will in future be employed in the Jeypore country; these, together with the Assistant Agent, will require medical aid for which I beg to submit an Estimate as per margin. For this I request sanction. As also for travelling allowance at 3-10th of salary for these Officers when obliged to travel. It will be observed from para. 24 of my report of this date on the Ganjam District that more than this sum* is saved by the revision therein proposed of the Medical Establishment at Russelkondah.

IN JEYPORE.

			Rupees.
Assistant Apothecary, @ *Rs.*	70	0 0	840 0 0
2nd Dresser, @ 24 8 =	294	0 0	
Bazin, @ 4 14 =	56	4 0	
			350 4 0
Waterman (3-8) Toty (5)			102 0 0
Total *Rupees*...			1,292 4 0

* *Co.'s Rupees* 4,200

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. ROBINSON,

Inspector General of Madras Police.

No 221

29

CHIEF OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF M. POLICE,

MADRAS, *26th January* 1864.

FROM

W. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Inspector General of Madras Police,

To

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit a Report by Captain Galbraith on the introduction of the Police into the *Zamindari* of Jeypore and its management during the greater part of the year 1863.

2. I have deferred submitting it, until I could personally visit the District of Vizagapatam and confer with the Local Officers.

3. The Police was introduced by the arrival of the Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Magistrate at Jeypore in January 1863. The Agent with the Superintendent, made a tour through the District about the same time, and introduced the new rule with a firmness that told the people that the change would be stable, and showed the *Zamindar* and his adherents that they must conform.

4. The result of the year's working is that the Police has been fully established; and the administration of Justice both in the Court of the Local Magistrates and of the Session Judge, has been thoroughly effective.

5. A condition of things now rarely to be met with in the British Possessions, presented itself in the thoroughly Native system prevailing in this *Zamindari*. A feeble *Zamindar*, entirely ruled by irresponsible dependants, gave no security either of life or property. Crimes of violence among such a population were of course very rife; Robbery was reduced to a system; the "*Kungah Guttah*" prevailed throughout the State; and communication between the people and the Government servants was jealously obstructed by the *Zamindar's* adherents.

6. In paragraph 29 of his Report, Captain Galbraith sums up, as the result of the year's administration, a happy contrast to this state of things. Much is to be attributed to the judgment and tact of this Officer and of the resident Assistant Magistrate (Lieut. Smith), under the firm support of the Agent. Few Murders have passed undetected, and exemplary executions have taken place at the capital of the *Zamindari*. Numerous convictions for offences against property have been obtained, and the people readily resort to the Public Officers for the redress of their grievances.

7. The Agent, who has perused Captain Galbraith's Report, concurs in all, save the alleged prevalence of the "*Kungah Gullah*." He does not think that it presented itself in quite so exaggerated a form as that sketched by the late Orissa Agents and Captain Galbraith. Be this as it may ; the system, to whatever extent prevailing, has been stopped, and will shortly be remembered only as a thing of the past. Vexatious interference with the liberty of the people is now held in check, and the country has been relieved from many burdensome exactions on trade and travellers.

8. Already nearly one half of the Police consists of men recruited in the District ; the pay is distributed in the country. Captain Galbraith has, since writing his report, made great advances in the appointment of the Local Village Police. And before the close of the official year, the Police will be as completely established and justice as regularly administered in this hitherto ungoverned and unknown land, as it is in our oldest *Talugs*.

9. The *Zamindar* has acquiesced. He probably already feels, in common with his people, the advantages which are conferred on a country by a firm administration of Law and Justice persistently maintained. He has already commenced revising his revenues and increasing the contributions which he exacts from his minor Feudatories and ryots. This of course will prove a strain upon the Police ; but it is a necessary and not improper result of the change inaugurated.

10. With my Adminstration Report of the year I shall be able to shew the state of the crime of the country. The Statistical information of the past year is not yet in a sufficiently advanced condition to admit of my now placing it before Government.

11. We have not during the year discovered any trace of continued prevalence of human sacrifice. Infanticide has been and probably is still, a practice of many of the wild races in India. It is not improbable that some of the inhabitants of Jeypore still practice it ; if so we have not succeeded in bringing any case to justice during this year. However it requires a Police thoroughly established and brought into close communication with the people by extensive recruiting amongst the population, and the co-operation of a Village Police, to detect and put down a secret domestic Crime of this kind. If infanticide still prevails in Jeypore, these Criminal practices like others, will receive a check as soon as the Police Force becomes more acquainted with the country.

12. In dealing with Crime in Jeypore the proximity of the Bustar *Zamindari* presents a difficulty. Criminals from Jeypore take refuge in Bustar, where a population and condition of things, no less uncivilised than that which we found in Jeypore, exist. Some Police has been established in this *Zamindari*, probably at the expense of Government ; but it is apparently placed at the disposal of the rude *Zamindar* and his officials. Without his instructions the Police can do nothing. There may be some special reason for this arrangement. Possibly this *Zamindar* may be more enlightened than the *Zamindar* of Jeypore ; if so there may be some prospect of success for the system that apparently is introduced. I can only say that had similar arrangements been attempted in Jeypore, success would have been impossible : and probably even greater difficulties than now present themselves to our getting refugees out of Bustar, would have prevailed in our own Territories. The Police of Bustar are willing enough to assist. It is the system that is at fault.

13. It remains to discuss such matters as should now be undertaken and to seek the sanction of Government for their execution.

14. I beg the immediate sanction of Government for the purchase of four Elephants for the use of the Police in this large and inaccessible District. I shall be able to appropriate a sufficient amount from Police savings for the purchase ; and we cannot safely go on for even a month without this indispensable aid to our operations. The country is utterly inaccessible. There are no means of procuring Pack Carriage, and the service is of a description which requires that bodies of Police may be moved with rapidity and supplies kept up with certainty. The necessity of Elephant Carriage has been acknowledged in regard to the Hill Tracts of the Ganjam District. We have there a small Establishment of Elephants attached to the Police. And I do not hesitate to add that but for this Establishment and the aid which the Agent was enabled to give by placing his Elephants likewise at our disposal, the recent disturbances could not possibly have been so promptly suppressed. The Jeypore country presents precisely the same conditions. It is full of petty semi-independent Tât Rajahs with small defensible dwellings or Forts : and the character and disposition of these men render it by no means improbable that the Police may any day be called upon to operate in considerable bodies, and at seasons when the country is wholly impassable by any other mode of conveyance. I have the authority of the Agent for adding his earnest recommendation that this necessary adjunct to the Police may be sanctioned. He feels like myself that we are not safe in the absence of the means of ready transport, and that his Police may at any time be crippled by the paucity of means to carry Tents and Commissariat supplies. The Agent himself is unable to move without his Elephants and such facilities are even more required by the Police. I have directed the Local Officers to see if they can purchase Elephants in the Northern Circars, and I beg the permission of Government to place myself in communication with the Commissary General for the purchase of the required animals.

15. Attention must at once be turned to Roads. The country is absolutely without these. It is generally a jungly and in some parts a hilly country. The beds of the rivers and hill streams are deep and difficult to cross, wide paddy bottoms are met with everywhere, and are almost impassable during the many wet months of the year. Communication is then absolutely stopped. Perfect roads are not required ; all that is wanted is to clear back the jungle on the lines generally in use ; to slope down the steep banks of the Rivers ; here and there to put up a wooden bridge ; clear a path among rocks and to widen and raise the footpaths where

paddy bottoms intervene. Roads for wheel traffic are not yet required. For this description of work, extending over a great area, the Department of Public Works has no establishment: and the character of the work, involving very small expenditure on any given spot, is not such as can be carried out by it. A discretionary allowance must be entrusted to the local Officers. Magisterial and Police, who with the cheap labor of the country and the occasional aid of petty *Zamindars* and heads of villages, will execute in a manner sufficiently good for all present purposes, the works that are required for opening up the country and making the different Villages and *Taluqs* accessible. We have experienced how much can be done in this way, by the practical results of it in the Khond Hills. Here the *Sub*-Magistrate, at an expense incredibly small, has managed to make many parts of the Country sufficiently accessible for present practical purposes, by a small discretionary expenditure of the kind. I would therefore earnestly recommend that the sum of Rupees 5,000 annually be allowed to the local Officers for expenditure in this way. The Agent well knows the Country; through which he is now making his second tour. The Junior Assistant Magistrate and Superintendent of Police are becoming familiar with its requirements; and they have in their subordinates Magisterial and Police, an agency at hand which is more than ordinarily interested in opening up the Country; for every mile of road contributes to the comfort and ease with which they can execute their duties. The sum is very small. The tract over which it is to be applied is 5,000 square miles larger indeed, than the entire District of Vizagapatam. The grant should be made annual. A guarantee of this description enables Officers to foresee and forecast a systematic scheme for opening the country.

16. I have spoken to the Agent on the subject of the administration of Civil Justice in Jeypore. It may not perhaps be quite within my province to urge this point, but I am satisfied that no country more urgently requires the means of obtaining Justice, as between, man and man, than Jeypore, and I would respectfully recommend that no time be lost in placing two or three qualified Munsiffs in the country under the Agency for the administration of justice. The country has been thoroughly undertaken by the Government and the arrangements should be made complete.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Inspector General of Madras Police.

No. 18.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE
JEYPUR, 20*th November* 1863.

From

Captain S. GALBRAITH,
Assistant Supt. of Police, Jeypúr.

To

W. ROBINSON, ESQ.,
Inspector General of Police.

SIR,

I have the honor in compliance with your instructions to submit the following report of Police operations in the Jeypúr Zemindary, since my arrival here in January of the present year.

2. In December 1862, accompanied by Lieut. J. M. Smith, Junior Assistant to the Agent, I left Vizagapatam, and reached Jeypúr on the 12th of January 1863. Previous to our arrival, no attempt had been made to introduce any system of Police into this Zemindary above the Ghauts, and the consequence of this non-interference on the part of Government was fully exemplified by the utterly lawless state of the country. Heinous crime was of constant occurrence, Murder and Robbery rife through the District; with an apathetic Rajah, an irresponsible Dewan and Taluqdars, each of whom within the limits of their respective charges, some of which are of large extent containing upwards of one hundred and fifty villages, enquired into and determined all criminal cases, as well as those of a civil nature connected with the revenue of the country, it can easily be imagined how little security there was for life or property. In the outlying portions of the District the Taluqdars were quite independent; they were never visited by the Rajah or Dewan; business was transacted through an agent, and in fact they were quite irresponsible. One peculiarity in the system of criminal administration requires notice, viz., that known as the "Cungar Gootah" thieves' contract, by which all stolen property was forfeited to the Circar. In each Taluq the Cungars, who were all of the Domb or Pydy class, were under the orders of a headman called the Cungar Naick; his immediate superior was the Cutwal of the chief town in the Taluq; the Cutwal was in a close connection with the Taluqdar; who in his turn, by an express provision in the original coul which was signed by the Dewan under the authority of the Rajah, had to account for all fines above ten or fifteen Rupees as the case might be. When any one complained of being robbed, the thieves, all of whom were registered under the orders of the Cutwal and Cungar Naick, were called up, and in some instances fined; this punishment was merely nominal, as the fines were paid out of the property which was stolen, ten or fifteen Rupees according to the terms of the coul was the Comdar's perquisite, and all in excess was credited to the Circar. With such powers at their disposal it can well be supposed, how averse such men must be to the introduction of a new system which tied their hands, and confined them to the discharge of their legitimate duties; accordingly, although no overt act opposing the entrance of the Police into the country was performed, still our arrival was looked on with great distrust and suspicion, and a kind of passive opposition, a system of non-intercourse was studiously kept up by the Rajah's orders, and to such an extent was this carried on at first, that people who had complaints to prefer before the Magistrate were forbidden to do so under threats of the Rajah's displeasure. It was also currently reported that our stay here would be very short, and threats of coming down on the complainants after our final departure, had the effect of preventing their applying for redress.

3. This state of things I am happy to say has to a great extent passed away, and more particularly refers to the first two or three months after our arrival.

4. In entertaining local material for the Police, at first I encountered great opposition, no one was willing to come for enlistment through fear of displeasing the Rajah; and on one occasion the Dewan came to me and stated, that some men who had come forward were his ryots, and that their being enlisted would entail on him a serious loss. As I am on this subject I may as well state, I have no fears whatever of our not being able to entertain a sufficiency of men of the country. The comparatively speaking high rate of pay, the punctuality of the monthly payments, will in due course make the Service popular. Up to the commencement of the monsoon fifty men were enlisted in the Force, forty-five of whom have been permanently entertained and partly instructed in their duties; during the monsoon months no recruits were enlisted, but within the last month, thirty-seven men have come forward, been enlisted, and are being instructed in their duties, and, as I said before, I see no reason to doubt of eventual success.

5. Hitherto I have not been successful in inducing men of the higher classes to come forward, most of them are dependant on the Rajah, hold land from him at a nomi-

nal rent, and even after ten months' residence in Jeypúr, with one exception no man of the class I allude to has presented himself. The entrance of this exceptional individual was most vehemently opposed by the Rajah, aided and abetted by the ex-Dewan B. Santarom, whose deportation by the Agent's orders, and compulsory residence at Vizagapatam, is likely to be of great benefit to the country, as he, although not in office, was one of the greatest opponents of the new state of things, and the man of all others who had most influence for evil with the Rajah.

6. Annexed to this report I append a list of the posts occupied by Police, with regard to which I beg to submit the following remarks. Kotepad, a large walled village on the Bustar frontier about 26 miles from Jeypúr, and the chief town of the Taluq of that name containing 169 villages, was taken up shortly after our arrival, and a force placed there; about 700 Paicks in the service of the Jeypúr Rajah reside in Kotepad; now that the introduction of Police is an accomplished fact, the necessity of such large bodies of armed men is very questionable, and the attention of the Rajah has on several occasions been directed to their gradual disbandment; the Dewan who is a sensible man, is fully aware of the increase to the treasury which would result in their being disbanded, as they all hold land for their services, which for the future may be said to be merely nominal. Up to the present time however, no measures have been taken for carrying out that desirable object, nor do I think the Rajah has any idea of doing so, for a few days ago he wrote, requesting Kotepad Paicks not to be enlisted in the Police. Disputes between the Kotepad people and those of Bustar were, prior to the location of the Police, of frequent occurrence; cattle lifting, and abduction of women, were the most frequent Offences; a case of the latter was tried by the Governor's Agent in January last, and the parties punished, which put a stop to the practice; several notorious thieves who kept that part of the country in terror, have been convicted; one of them made his escape, took to his old practices, committed 2 Burglaries after he escaped, was re-captured, and sentenced in all to 5 years' hard labor; since their conviction that part of the country has been tolerably quiet.

7. An atrocious murder was committed near Kotepad in July last; the prisoner after murdering his wife and brother-in-law, fled to Bustar, was captured there, and committed for trial; he has been sentenced to death.

8. Between Jeypúr and Kotepad a post of communication is kept up at Congah, distant from Jeypúr about 11 miles. Shortly after our arrival a notorious Cungar who had formerly lived in Jeypúr under the orders of the Cutwal, finding Jeypúr too hot for him, went to Congah; he there commenced his depredations, but was speedily arrested, convicted on a charge of house-breaking, and is now in Vizagapatam Jail. This man after his conviction gave the names of a number of his accomplices, and further confessed to having carried on the trade for many years under the orders of the late Cutwal of Jeypúr, Tippoo Bissay. This information I subsequently found very useful.

9. One of our difficulties was Bustar, which afforded a ready escape to offenders of all classes who had only to cross the border and they were safe. An Inspector of the Nagpúr Police is stationed at Tharapúr, in the Bustar Territory, about 11 miles from our Police station at Kotepad, and 12 miles distant from Jugdulpúr the residence of the Bustar Rajah. On my first interview with this Inspector, he confessed his inability to give me any assistance, said he had received orders to assist the Bustar Rajah; and in illustration of this, when some time afterwards Jeypúr Police were sent to arrest under the Magistrate's warrant two criminals who had taken refuge in Bustar, the Rajah would not give them up, although they were seen by my men in Jugdulpúr, and Inspector Stuart could do nothing. Matters are now on a better footing and, as I stated above, a man who had committed murder and fled to Bustar, was there captured and brought to justice.

10. About 20 miles in a North Easterly direction from Kotepad lies Nowrungpúr, a Taluq containing 124 villages and a place of importance. A Tat Rajah Chitan Deo uncle of the Jeypúr man resides in the town of Nowrungpúr. A Police Party was stationed there early in March. Two murders which took place in Nowrungpúr since the location of the Police are the only instances of heinous crime which have come to light in that Taluq. In one case the prisoner died in Jail, in the other he was sentenced to transportation for life. The Tat Rajah of Nowrungpúr has evinced great opposition to the new state of things, he threatened the wife and family of a man who had enlisted in the Force with expulsion from the Taluq; of course conduct of this sort was put a stop to immediately. The Rajah is connected by marriage with Koos Chundra Sing the Kurrearah Zemindar of Sumbulpúr, and Nulambara Sing also of Sumbulpúr, and his sympathies are altogether with the chiefs of that Zemindary. Formerly Nowrungpúr was a favorite place of refuge for lawless characters from Sumbulpúr; since the location of Police however such characters are chary of venturing to resort there. From the despotic nature of Chitan Deo's reign it is very difficult to get information. This difficulty will gradually decrease, as we succeed in substituting local material in place of the low country men.

26. With regard to Meriah sacrifices both the Magistrate and I are of opinion that they do not exist in any of the Taluqs we have travelled over; all parties, although they admit such practices did exist in former years, now state that they have long since been given up. With the Police scattered about the country as they are at present, the continuance of these barbarous rites is simply impossible. The same remarks apply to Suttee. With regard to female infanticide, only one case has been brought to notice. The case was said to have taken place in July, it broke down, as the evidence failed to show that the child was born alive, there was evidence to support a committal for concealment of birth, but under the circumstances, the Magistrate dismissed it. The above is the only instance I have heard of, but as we are only beginning to get reliable information, I do not mean to imply that cases of infanticide do not occur; cases occur every where, still I do not think from all the information I have been able to obtain, that they are of more frequent occurrence in this part of the country, than in other parts of Her Majesty's possessions. These remarks apply to that portion of this Zemindary which is under my particular charge, and does not refer to the outlying Khond districts.

27. Four cases of suicide have been reported since our arrival. On one occasion the relations of the deceased brought the corpse into Jeypúr, and said their reason for doing so, was through fear of being fined by the Rajah. This was formerly the custom in the district. Some time before our arrival a girl was drowned in a well in the town, her father was fined 200 Rupees by the authorities. In the Kotepad taluq, at the commencement of this year, a villager was fined 60 Rupees because his wife hung herself. The husband complained to the Police. The Taluqdar was tried for extortion, but was acquitted on the ground of his having acted according to orders, which he had received from the Rajah, and the Dewan credited the village in the revenue accounts with the sum which had been extorted, at least he said he would do so.

28. The number of persons killed by tigers since our arrival amounts to 14; besides these, one man was killed by a "must" elephant of the Rajah, one died from the bite of a snake, and a woman was carried off by an alligator, the rewards given by Government have, as I stated in para 19, stimulated the native hunters, and since our arrival 12 tigers and 10 panthers have been killed.

29. In conclusion I beg to submit a few remarks as to the actual results which have been obtained by the introduction of the Magistracy and Police into this Zemindary. On our first arrival the people kept aloof; now they come in from the most remote parts of the district, and state their grievances. The Rajah's officials also have begun to see that it is of no use to strive against the new state of things, and within the last few months a marked change can be seen in their conduct. The Taluqdars have begun to associate with the heads of Police who are posted in their respective charges. Heinous crime is being put down, and in nearly every case which has come to light since our arrival, the offenders have been brought to justice. Taxes and vexatious local imposts have been abolished. Several of the Taluqdars who persisted in the commission of illegal acts, principally wrongful confinement and extortion, have been punished. A number of prisoners convicted of house-breaking and theft, of cattle especially, have been convicted. Criminals who absconded have been re-captured in the neighboring districts of Bustar and Nowaghur. That curse of the country, known as the "Cungar Gootah", or thieves' contract, has been done away with, and as the criminal administration of the district is now in the hands of the Magistracy and Police, any return to the system is impossible. The Magistrate's processes are executed all over the district. Men are coming forward in numbers for enlistment in the Force. The village police is being inaugurated. A careful watch is kept to prevent a recurrence to Meriah sacrifices, female infanticide and suttee, which are known to have existed here formerly. Security exists as regards life and property. The traders with whom we have conversed, and the people generally feel and know, that there is a power, to which, they can fearlessly appeal, and from which they can obtain justice. Taking all this into consideration, as contrasted with the previous state of the country, I am of opinion, an opinion with which the Magistrate fully coincides, and which I trust the Inspector General will endorse, that although the system may still said to be in its infancy, a great step has been made towards introducing law and order, into a thoroughly lawless district, and with every disadvantage of climate to contend with, a strong hold has been taken of the country, and in a Police aspect, no fears can be reasonably entertained regarding the future of Jeypúr.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. GALBRAITH, CAPTAIN.

Assistant Superintendent of Police.

List of Police Stations and Sub-stations within the Jurisdiction of the Magistracy of Jeypúr.

Names of Stations, &c.	Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Deputy Constables and Acting Deputy Constables.	Constables.	Remarks.
Arroko	1	1	1	11	Temporary Cusbah station with Sub-magistrate, on line of road from Vizagapatam to Jeypúr.
Padmah.	...	...	1	5	On line of road from Vizagapatam to Jeypúr.
Soogooroo	...	...	1	5	Do. do. do.
Dadu	...	...	1	5	Do. do. do.
Jeypur	2	2	8	*74	Head Quarters of Magistrate and Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Kongah.	...	...	1	6	On line of road to Kotipad and Bustar.
Kotipad.	...	1	1	18	Near Bustar Frontier.
Nowrungpur	...	1	1	12	North-east of Kotipad 20 miles, Tat Rajah's residence.
Dahoogam	...	..	1	4	Between Nowrungpúr and Umerakote.
Joregaum	...	...	1	11	Oomerakote taluqs, formerly very disturbed.
Singapur	...	...	1	6	Chief town of taluq of that name, about 18 miles north-east of Jeypúr.
Mahadeapooty	...	...	1	6	15 miles east from Jeypúr commands the ghaut road or track to Parvatipur.

* Out of these 37 are recruits.

11. There is at present in Nowrungpúr a man named Putha Sing both whose hands were cut off at the wrists by Chitan Deo's orders, some years ago for murder. He kept his Taluq generally free from crime by expelling every one against whom a charge was made, and confiscating all their property.

12. Whilst at Nowrungpúr in March last reports were prevalent of the state of anarchy in which the Taluqdar of Umeracote was said to be, and of the oppression and tyranny of the Taluqdar Bodra Nagu. A complaint was preferred against him of wrongful confinement and extortion, and on the Magistrate having issued a warrant for his arrest, he absconded to Sumbulpúr. Consequent on his having left the Taluq and reports having reached the Magistrate and myself, that various parties with armed bodies of men were at large, we both accompanied by the Dewan proceeded there. I may here state that it was with the greatest difficulty we prevailed upon the Rajah to permit his Dewan to accompany us, although it was absolutely necessary to appoint a new Taluqdar, in place of the man who had absconded. About 3 years ago Bodra Nagu and his adherents murdered one Jugwan Patro, and I take it, the reason of his having absconded, was a guilty consciousness of that murder: subsequent events proved so, for 7 months afterwards when he was captured by a party of Jeypúr Police in Bendry Nowaghur, with the Zemindar of which place he had finally taken refuge, and having been brought to Jeypúr was under examination by the Magistrate with a view to his being bound over to keep the peace according to instructions received from the Governor's Agent, he said "Jugwan Patro's murder cannot be put down to me as a crime, as he was killed because we had a blood feud against him."

13. The Taluq of Umeracote which contains 64 villages is about 70 miles N.N. West of Jeypúr, and from its vicinity to the Sumbulpúr, and Nowaghúr frontiers, has been a favorite place of escape for outlaws belonging to those districts, as well as a recruiting ground for furnishing Paicks to the Sumbulpúr Zemindars for purposes of Dacoity.

14. As a means of putting a stop to this practice proclamations were issued by the Jeypúr Magistrate to all the Taluqdars, warning them against permitting such enlistments to take place. The root of this evil lies in the Districts where these men's services are required, and if measures are taken in those Districts to prevent the Zemindars from enlisting Jeypúr Paicks, the system must of itself fall to the ground.

15. The Umeracote Taluqdar who had absconded was one of those independent gentlemen, alluded to in para 2 of this report; he was in arrears to the Rajah some 1,200 Rupees. Until we took the Dewan out with us, he had never been in that part of the country before, an agent used to be sent from Jeypúr for the amount of kist due, and he brought back just as much as the Taluqdar chose to give him, and although he often returned minus the amount of revenue, yet he invariably brought a douceur for the powers that be in Jeypúr, consisting of property looted from some unfortunate being in those parts, which in accordance with the prevailing custom of the country, was willingly received, and no questions asked. As I stated above accompanied by the Dewan we proceeded to Umeracote, visited the Taluqs of Purnaghur and Rayaghur, the Dewan appointed a new Taluqdar, assessed these three Taluqs anew; we located a Police force in Joregam one of the Umeracote villages where Bodra Nagu used to reside, we also placed a few men at the village of Dahugam to keep up communication with Nowrungpúr, and since our return, there has been no disturbance, the villagers readily agreeing to the increased assessment provided they were not looted besides.

16. About 15 miles from Jeypúr in an easterly direction, the village of Mahadanuputty is situated; this is an important place, as it commands the Ghaut road via Parvatipur to the Conada saltpans, a road much frequented by Bringaries and other traders. Up to the date of our arrival in Jeypúr, notwithstanding directions to the contrary, taxes on all imports had been exacted from traders by the Jeypúr authorities; these taxes which afforded no protection whatever to traders, and every Ghaut leading from this District to the low country, had its custom house, where toll was exacted. Even after our arrival taxes were formed one of the principal sources of revenue, had been authorized in former years by the Madras Government, because the Rajah was said to afford protection to traders against wild beasts and robbers, and to keep the Ghauts in repair. On the contrary he levied no protection whatever to traders, nor did he ever expend a farthing on repairs. The traders were fleeced by his officials, and every Ghaut leading from this District to the country, had its custom house, where toll was exacted. Even after our arrival taxes were exacted, and the Agent on returning to Vizagapatam after his visit to Jeypúr, had occasion to fine the Taluqdar of Mundapúr, for illegally continuing these exactions after he had been warned against doing so. This has been put a stop to and traders pass and repass tax free. Independent of taxes on salt and other imports, there were local imposts not less vexatious; at most of the large villages weekly Markets are held, the right to sell any thing at those Markets was taxed. The right to carry an umbrella, to wear certain ornaments on the person, to ride on horseback, to wear a caste mark on the forehead, to wear slippers, &c. were all taxed. These restrictions have been abolished. On locating the Police at Mahadanuputty we directed them to inform all traders of the abolition of these

taxes, and further if any one attempted to exact any thing from them, they were to complain. As no complaints have been made, the levy of these imposts may be reckoned among the things that were.

17. There are still certain articles, the sale of which is monopolised by the Rajah viz., opium, snuff, tobacco of foreign growth, cheroots, betel leaf and nuts. The right to keep up a monopoly in the above articles has been represented to the Governor's Agent.

18. Between Mahadanuputty and Nowrungpúr the Taluq of Singapúr containing 72 villages is situated. The Taluqdar is a young man of great influence with the Rajah, brother of one of his concubines. Having heard of some acts of oppression performed by him and his Kurnum, we determined to place a party of Police at his head quarters. On one occasion both he and his man of business were tried by the Magistrate, for wrongful confinement and extortion. They both were convicted and fined, his conduct since has been exemplary.

19. On the line of road from Jeypúr to Vizagapatam via Pettaghaut and Gollacondah, Police have been stationed at Dady, Suguru, Padmah, and Aruku, thus an uninterrupted line of posts exists from Vizagapatam to Jeypúr, at distances of 10 to 15 miles apart. The tappal is also carried by this route, owing to the Ghauts beyond Aruku being infested by man-eating tigers; there is at times great delay in the transmission of letters. It is to be hoped the enhanced reward of 100 Rupees for each tiger that is killed will stimulate the natives to destroy them. Throughout the above range of country, especially on the borders of the Pachipenta Zemindary, the principal crimes which have come to light are thefts of cattle. In most cases the cattle are stolen in Jeypúr, then hurried across the border, and find a ready sale out of the District; in a few cases which have lately come to notice, the receiver was punished as well as the thief and the practice is consequently declining.

20. On our arrival at Aruku in December last we found the Sub-Magistrate so ill, that his immediate return to the low country was necessary. His successor died after a couple of months' residence, and the appointment is still vacant. The Sub-Magistrate who was appointed to Jeypúr after residing about a month returned to the coast on sick leave, and his place has not been filled up. All the Magistrates' gumastas and writers, have left on sick leave with the exception of one who died here; 2 peons also have died.

21. With regard to the health of the Police, out of 74 men who came up with me from Vizagapatam 3 have died, and 30 returned to the coast on sick leave; nearly all were cases of fever. This statement requires no comment, and more than any thing I can bring forward, shows the necessity of localising the Force, which is being done.

22. The fall of rain during the monsoon months June to September, both inclusive, amounted to 70 inches; the greatest fall took place in August, during which month 20 inches fell. The greatest fall in any week took place in June, from 15th to 21st, during which time 9 inches, 30 cents, fell. During these months the temperature rarely varied more than 3 or 4 degrees in the 24 hours, whereas during the dry season, the variation ranges from 40 to 50 degrees.

23. I managed with considerable trouble, to get up huts for the men, prior to the monsoon; during the present season I trust the hutting arrangements will be completed—owing to the want of lock-ups, either in Jeypúr itself, or on the line of road to the foot of the Ghauts, several prisoners succeeded in making their escape, most of them have been re-captured. With the assistance of one of the Rajah's officials, I have taken in hand a station house and Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry, and trust the work will be completed shortly. There seems to be no prospect of any assistance as regards the erection of public buildings, from the Department of Public Works.

24. The orders of Government regarding the organization of Village Police did not arrive until after the rainy season had commenced; the system is now being inaugurated, and men are being enlisted as Barkús. I have every hopes that great success will attend this measure. On one occasion an escaped "Murder" prisoner was re-captured by one of this class of men, for which act of gallantry he received 25 Rupees reward.

25. In Jeypúr town 2 murders have taken place, in one instance the murderer was taken red-handed, has been sentenced to death, and the sentence of the law is to be carried out here. This I hope will have a good effect, as until our arrival, murder was entirely unchecked. The other case occurred in a guard room attached to the Rajah's palace, and has not as yet been detected. In this case the victim was wounded at 1 A. M. on the 7th July, he lingered until 6 A. M., was taken away to his own house about a mile from the palace, and died at 7 A. M.; no report was made until 2 P. M., seven hours after his death, and 13 from the time he received his death wound. From inquiries that are being made, I am of opinion we were purposely misled as to the real state of the case.

MADRAS POLICE FORCE.

NORTHERN RANGE.

Allocation List of the Vizagapatam District.

Allocation List.	Inspectors.	European Head Constables.	Native Head Constables.	Deputy Constables.	Constables. 1st Class.	Constables. 2nd Class.	Total.
A. Division.							
Vizagapatam	2	2	4	4	17	34	59
Treasury	...	...	1	1	4	9	15
Reserve	4	...	4	4	17	31	56
Salt	...	...	3	4	14	29	50
Orderlies	...	...	1	1	5	9	16
Total...	6	2	13	14	57	110	196
B. Division.							
Ankapilli.	1	...	1	1	6	12	20
Cassimcotah	...	...	1	...	2	4	7
Agnumpadi	...	..	...	1	2	4	7
Subbavarum	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Vapaguntah	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Kottavulsa	...	...	1	....	2	4	7
Total...	1	...	3	4	16	32	55
C. Division, 1st Range.							
Narsipatam	1	...	2	1	14	25	42
[illegible]apott	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Urutla...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Kondasuntah	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Kottakata	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Golgondah...	...	...	1	...	2	4	7
Kistnadavupett	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Rachapilli	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Lumbasinghi	...	...	2	...	8	8	18
Gudem...	...	...	1	...	2	4	7
Quicor...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	1	...	7	7	40	65	119
C. Division, 2nd Range.							
Ellamunchelli	1	...	1	1	8	16	26
Nukkapilli	...	...	1	...	2	4	7
Pentakotta...	...	...	1	...	2	4	7
Pudimadaka	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Kondakerla	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Survasiddi	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Total...	1	...	3	4	18	36	61
D. Division.							
Bimlipatam	1	1	1	2	10	18	32
Taditur	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Pudmanabum	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Maduravada	...	...	1	...	2	4	7
Conada...	...	...	1	...	3	6	10
Total...	1	1	3	4	19	36	63

Allocation List of the Vizagapatam District.—(Continued.)

Allocation List.	Inspectors.	European Head Constables.	Native Head Constables.	Deputy Constables.	Constables. 1st Class.	Constables. 2nd Class.	Total.
E. Division.							
Vizianagrum	1	...	2	2	10	38	52
Gundradu	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Nellivada...	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Kumeli...	...	...	1	...	2	4	7
Total...	1	...	3	4	16	50	73
F. Division.							
Salur...	1	...	...	2	4	17	24
Panchpenta	...	...	1	...	1	5	7
Mamedipilli	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
Soonka ghat	...	...	1	...	1	5	7
Bobbili...	1	...	1	1	4	8	14
Seetanagram	...	...	1	...	2	4	7
Makkava	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
Amati	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
Total...	2	...	5	6	15	54	80
G. Division.							
Chowdavarum	1	...	1	1	8	14	24
Madigole	...	...	1	...	2	4	7
Addar...	...	...	...	1	...	6	7
Kodar	...	...	...	1	...	6	7
Madivada	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
Davarapilli	...	...	1	...	1	5	7
Rajam	...	...	1	1	...	4	7
Padaru	...	...	1	...	6	4	11
Gungaraz Madigole	...	...	...	1	4	2	7
Total...	1	...	4	6	22	52	84
H. Division.							
Gazpatinagram	1	...	1	2	6	12	21
Davupilli	...	...	...	1	...	6	7
Andra	...	...	1	...	2	4	7
Madapilli	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
Shikargunze	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
Total...	1	...	2	5	10	32	49
J. Division.							
Sringavarapukota	1		1	2	8	12	23
Vallampadi	...	...	...	1	...	6	7
Lakavarapakota	...	...	1	...	2	4	7
Kassipurum	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Rayavalsa	...	...	1	...	4	2	7
Gallikondah	...	...	1	...	4	2	7
Total...	1	...	4	4	20	30	53

Allocation List of the Vizagapatam District.—(Continued.)

Allocation List.	Inspectors.	European Head Constables.	Native Head Constables.	Deputy Constables.	Constables. 1st Class.	Constables. 2nd Class.	Total.
K. Division.							
Chipurupilli...	1	...	1	2	6	12	21
Bijepurum	...	...	...	1	...	6	7
Pondur...	...	...	1	...	2	6	9
Kotapaliem	...	...	1	...	1	5	7
Sigadam...	...	...	...	1	...	6	7
Murrivalsa	...	...	...	1	...	6	7
Sheer Mahomedpurum	...	...	...	1	...	6	7
Total...	1	...	3	6	9	47	65
L. Division.							
Palkondah	1	...	1	2	8	12	23
Upinavulsa	...	...	...	2	...	6	1
Rajam...	...	...	1	...	1	5	7
Veeragottam	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
Sitampettah	...	...	1	...	2	5	8
Honzaram...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6
Kotisa...	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
Khond Veeragottam	...	...	1	...	2	3	6
Total...	1	...	4	6	15	46	71
M. Division.							
... ...	2	...	6	...	12	13	33
... ...	1	...	1	...	1	5	7
Chollapuddem	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
Butchempett	...	...	1	...	...	6	7
Tetasilah	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
Total...	3	...	8	4	15	34	61
N. Division.							
Gánupúrum	1	...	2	2	12	12	28
Ramanagúda	...	...	...	1	...	4	5
Durgee	...	...	1	1	...	4	5
Bissemkótah	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Godairi	...	...	1	...	6	6	13
Jultairu	...	...	1	...	4	7	12
Chendrápur	...	...	1	...	4	7	12
Dongasuradu	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Total...	1	...	5	6	30	48	89
P. Division.							
... ...	1	...	1	1	6	12	20
Rayagadah	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Dorabuddra	...	...	1	...	2	4	7
Singapur	...	...	...	1	2	4	7
Combakottah	...	...	1	...	...	6	7
Alamundah	...	...	1	...	3	6	10
Narainputnum	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Total...	1	...	4	3	15	36	53

Allocation List of the Vizagapatam District.—(Continued.)

Allocation List.	Inspectors.	European Head Constables.	Native Head Constables.	Deputy Constables.	Constables. 1st Class.	Constables. 2nd Class.	Total.
O. Division.							
Jeypur...	2	...	6	5	11	23	45
Kongah	...	...	1	...	3	3	7
Kotapad	...	...	...	1	3	9	13
Singapur	...	...	1	...	2	3	7
Bagdiri	...	...	1	...	3	5	9
Ramgheri	...	...	...	1	3	5	9
Goomah	...	...	1	...	2	2	5
Kondah Bagdirri ...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Total...	2	...	10	8	20	52	100
S. Division.							
Nowrungpur...	1	...	1	1	5	8	15
Tintalukuntee...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Paprahundi...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Dabugaum...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Boregaum...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Pooraghur...	...	...	1	...	3	6	10
Joragaum...	...	...	1	...	5	4	10
Ponakuddah...	...	...	1	...	3	3	7
Umerakotah...	...	...	1	...	3	5	9
Raigbur...	...	...	1	...	3	5	9
Total...	1	...	5	5	28	45	84
T. Division.							
Mahadeaputti...	1	...	2	1	4	9	16
Dusmutpur...	...	...	...	1	3	3	7
Girlagumah...	...	...	1	...	3	3	7
Soonkah...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Lutchmipurum...	...	...	1	...	2	2	5
Marchmala...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Total...	1	...	4	4	16	21	45
V. Division.							
Padawah...	1	...	1	1	4	6	12
Araku...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Sogaru...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6
Nundapur	...	...	1	...	2	3	6
Dadu	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Total...	1	...	2	4	12	16	34
Z. Division.							
Malkángíri...	1	...	1	1	9	9	20
Mujeegudah...	...	...	...	1	3	3	7
Porch.....	...	...	...	1	3	3	7
Moat...	...	...	1	...	4	5	10
Poteen	...	...	...	1	3	3	7
Munistree...	...	...	1	...	4	4	9
Total...	1	...	3	4	26	27	60

Allocation List of the Vizagapatam District.—(Continued.)

Allocation List.	Inspectors.	European Head Constables.	Native Head Constables.	Deputy Constables.	Constables. 1st Class.	Constables. 2nd Class.	Total.
A. Division, Vizagapatam ...	6	2	13	14	57	110	196
B. „ Ankapilli ...	1	...	3	4	16	32	55
C. „ Nursipatam ...	1	...	7	7	40	65	119
C. „ Ellamunchelli ...	1	...	2	5	18	36	61
D. „ Bimlipatam ...	1	1	3	4	19	36	63
E. „ Vizianagrum ...	1	...	3	4	16	50	73
G. „ Chedavarum ...	1	...	4	6	22	52	84
J. „ Sringavarapukota ...	1	...	4	4	20	30	58
Total...	13	3	39	48	208	411	709
Parvatipur Sub-Division.							
F. Division, Salur ...	2	...	5	6	15	54	80
H. „ Gazapatinagram ...	1	...	2	5	10	32	49
K. „ Chipurupilli ...	1	...	3	6	9	47	65
L. „ Palkondah ...	1	...	4	6	15	46	71
M. „ Parvatipur ...	3	...	8	4	15	34	61
N. „ Gunupurum ...	1	...	5	6	30	48	89
P. „ Rayagadah ...	1	...	4	3	15	36	58
Total...	10	...	31	36	109	297	473
Jeypur Sub-Division.							
O. Division, Jeypur ...	2	...	10	8	30	52	100
S. „ Nowrungpur ...	1	...	6	5	30	39	80
T. „ Mahadeaputti ...	1	...	4	4	16	21	45
	1	...	3	3	9	16	34
Total...	6	...	23	20	114	155	319
Sanctioned Establishment...	29	3	95	109	431	863	1501

N. B.—Jail, and Temporary Salt Guards are not included in the above.

T. E. TENNANT, Captain,
Dy. Inspector General of M. Police Northern Range.

MADRAS,
1st May 1864.

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Papers

From the Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam ... of 26th March 1861. No 46.

the Inspector General of Police ... of 6th & 27th July 1861. Nos 1357 & 1558

Order thereon 13th September 1861. No 1357

The papers above recorded contain the reports of the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam and the Deputy Inspector General of Police in the Northern Range on a tour made by them in the early part of the year through the Jeypoor country. The Deputy Inspector General also visited the Golgondah Hills, but the Agent was prevented by an attack of fever from accompanying him in this part of the tour.

2. These reports show that fair progress has been made

made in reducing these wild and lawless tracts to order, due consideration being given to the difficulties necessarily attending the attempt to introduce law and order among an uncivilized and lawless population, and in a country the climate of which is so unfavourable to the maintenance of any public establishments recruited in the plains. As regards the communications, it appears that with the grant of Rs 2000 sanctioned last year for the purpose of clearing broad tracks through the jungles, the path traversed by the agent in 1813 has been rendered which was then only wide enough for a single traveller has been cleared to a breadth of from 30 to 40 feet in breadth. Similar tracks have been

Ginapur, Narayanapatnum and Singapur and from Ginapur to Ramanaguddu and Durge. The construction of the line of road to Seypoor by the Pella Ghaut has been undertaken by the Assistant Agent, Lieut. Smith but what progress has been made in it is not stated. The Governor in Council has no doubt that construction of roads and clearing of jungle in these wild tracts may be best entrusted to the officers of the Agency, and he accordingly directs that an annual grant of Rs 4000 shall be placed at the disposal of the Agent for this purpose. As the working season commences in November and ends in May an immediate application will be made to the Govt. of India in the Department of Public Works for

for authority for a grant of the above sum for the current year, there being no funds available from the Public Works Reserve.

2. The Agent will furnish through the superintending Engineer detailed accounts of the expenditure of this grant and in his annual report on his tour he will state the number of miles of road or of jungle track actually completed during the working season. Each report should be accompanied by a rough map of the country in illustration of the facts stated in the report. The map referred to in the 30th paragraph of Mr Carmichael's letter as being in course of preparation by Captain Tennant has not been submitted to Govt.

3. The operations of the Police and Agency are

the detection and punishment of crime appear to have been tolerably successful but from the facts stated to be dealt by the Agent and by the Deputy Inspector General of Police it is clear that a considerable addition is required to the Police force. The Inspector General is accordingly authorized to employ the additional force proposed in his letter of the 6th inst. involving an annual increase of expenditure of Rs 18936. This charge Mr Robinson states can be met for the current year from savings on the amounts sanctioned in the Budget.

4. In connexion with this subject the attention of the Inspector General is requested to the suggestions made in the 18th para of the Agent's report that an additional Assistant Superin-

tendent

He will report whether any portion of the establishment charge can be met by District authorities in Sind

Para 6 of Govt letter 31

5

tendent should be appointed to the Viragapatam District and posted at Narsipatam, and that the men of the force should be medically examined as to their physical qualifications for Police work. The Inspector General, it is observed, is fully alive to the necessity for recruiting Hill men for service in Seypoor and the other Hill tracts.

5. The Governor in Council concurs with the Agent as to the expediency of transferring to the jurisdiction of the Civil and Session Court the whole of the tracts now under the Agency which are below the Ghauts. This proposal is approved by the Civil and Session Judge and it is obviously desirable that the Agent should be relieved as much as possible of his judicial

3/4

6. The Governor in Council defers to the arguments advanced in the 29th paragraph of Mr. Carmichael's report, against the establishment at present of Courts of Civil Justice in the Seypoor Country. It appears to be questionable, with reference to the state of things described in that report, whether the time has yet come for the establishment of such Courts. For the present, the District and Village Head-men should be incited to settle small disputes of a Civil nature. In such a Community the disputes regarding the title to property cannot be important or numerous, and the mediation of neighbours (or Punchayets) under the supervision of the Head-men is, in the opinion of the Govt., the best mode of adjusting them at present

duties in all parts of this
District which can be
safely placed under the
jurisdiction of the ordinary
Courts. Mr Carmichael
will submit a draft
notification of the proposed
transfer.

6. The Governor in
Council is not convinced
by the arguments advanced
in the 29 paragraph of
Mr Carmichael's report against
the establishment of Courts
of Civil justice in the
Shyan country. It is
true that the country is
wild and the inhabitants
savage and lawless, but
the attempts to introduce
a more orderly state of
things and to repress
crime, must be very
incomplete unless they are
accompanied by the
establishment of tribunals
from which those who
have

Mr Scott, who upon with
his Commissioners of the
expediency of raising the
salary of the Assistant
Agent employed in support
of the intended Assistant
Assistant Agent employed
in the Bill Hunts of January
a recommendation to this
effect will be made to
Govt, of India. Both
Lts Smith & Captain
Galbraith are entitled
to the thanks of Govt.
for their meritorious
exertions in the introduction
of law & order and the
repression of crime
in these wild tracts.

Transcribed

have civil grievances to complain of may obtain redress. It is idle to denounce and punish crimes of violence, if those who are deprived ~~of their property~~ by force or by fraud of ~~their property~~ have no legal means of recovering it. In the opinion of the Governor in Council the powers of a District Magistrate under the Agency rules should at once be given to each Sub-Magistrate employed in these tracts; unless the present incumbents should be deemed unfit for the exercise of such powers. Mr. Carmichael will report on this point.

7. The contingent charges incurred by the Agent during his late tour, amounting to Rs. (562) five hundred and sixty-two, are

The Agent at Vizagapatam.
Inspector Genl of Police
Public Works Dept
Dy. Auditor & Accat Genl
Civil Paymaster.
His Excellency the Governor

M.R.O. 1—89,000—16-10-23.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Original

Fort St. George, 1864 In Department.

No. 1558.

PROCEEDINGS of GOVERNMENT.

15th Sept. 1864

Dated 15th Septr. 1864

Receiving the Report of the Agent to the Governor of Ganjam regarding an application from the Inspector of Police in the Northern Range, on a tour made by them in the course of the first of the year, thro' the Ganjam Country.

17/10
6-3-22
3/3/28 RW

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Cons 8

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