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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
10th February 1864.*

No. 124. Read the following letter from W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 20th January 1864, No. 221.

I have the honor to submit a report by Captain Galbraith on the introduction of the Police into the *Zemindari* 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 allowed the *Zemindar* 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 *Zemindari*. A feeble *Zemindar*, 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 "*Kasput Gattak*" prevailed throughout the State; and communication between the people and the Government servants was jealously obstructed by the *Zemindar'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 tenet of this officer and of the resident Assistant Magistrate (Lieutenant Smith), under the firm support of the Agent. Few murders have passed undetected, and exemplary executions have taken place at the capital of the *Zemindari*. 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 "*Kasput Gattak*." 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 Taluqs.

9. The *Zemindar* 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, constantly maintained. He has already commenced reviving his revenue and increasing the contributions which he exacts from his minor feudatories and vassals. 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 Administration Report of the year, I shall be able to show 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 Zemindari 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 Zemindari, probably at the expense of Government; but it is apparently placed at the disposal of the rade Zemindar and his officials. Without his instructions the Police can do nothing. There may be some special reason for this arrangement. Possibly this Zemindar may be more enlightened than the Zemindar 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 in 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 Tat 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 the Police may at any time be crippled by the paucity of means to carry tales 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 Circles, 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 them. 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, while paddy bottoms are not 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 line 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 extended to the local officers, Magisterial and Police, who with the cheap labor of the country and the occasional aid of petty Zemindars 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 Rs. 5000 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 sufficiently 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 5000 square miles, larger indeed than the entire District of Vizagapatam. The grant should be made annual. A guarantee of this description enables officers to frame and execute 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 Munsifs 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.

From Captain S. GALBRAITH, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jeypore; to W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Police, dated Jeypore, 20th November 1863, No. 18.

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

2. In December 1862, accompanied by Lieutenant J. M. Smith, Junior Assistant to the Agent, I left Vizagapatam and reached Jeypore on the 15th of January 1863. Previous to our arrival, no attempt had been made to introduce any system of Police into this Zemindari above the Ghats, and the consequences 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 100 villages, inquired 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; justice 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 "Canger Gantah" thieves' contract, by which all stolen property was forfeited to the Canger. In each Taluk the Cangers, who were all of the Dandi or Paly class, were under the orders of a headman called the Canger Nalik; his immediate superior was the Cutwal of the chief town in the Taluk; the Cutwal was in a close connection with the Taluqdar, who in his turn, by an express provision in the original deed which was signed by the Dewan under the authority of the Rajah, had to account for all fines above 10 or 15 Rupees as the case might be. When any one complained of being robbed, the Cangers, all of whom were registered under the orders of the Cutwal and Canger Nalik, were called up, and in some instances fined; this punishment was rarely avoided, as the fines were paid out of the property which was stolen, 10 or 15 Rupees, according to the terms of the

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cool 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 sufficient number 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 50 men were enlisted in the force, 45 of whom have been permanently enlisted, and partly instructed in their duties; during the monsoon months no recruits were enlisted, but within the last month 37 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 nominal rent, and even after 10 months' residence in Jeypur 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. Bosterman, 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 Buxar frontier, about 25 miles from Jeypur, and the chief town of the Taluq of that name containing 100 villages, was taken up shortly after our arrival, and a force placed there; about 700 Peicks in the service of the Jeypur 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 Peicks not to be enlisted in the Police. Disputes between the Kotepad people and those of Buxar 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 two burglaries after he escaped, was re-captured, and sentenced in all to five years' hard labor; since their conviction that part of the country has been tolerably quiet.

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

8. Between Jeypur and Kotepad a post of communication is kept up at Congah, distant from Jeypur about 11 miles. Shortly after our arrival a notorious Canger, who had formerly lived in Jeypur under the orders of the Cutwal, finding Jeypur 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 Jeypur, Tippon Bhaiy. This information I subsequently found very useful.

9. One of our difficulties was Buxar, 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 Nagpur Police is stationed at Therapdr, in the Buxar territory, about 11 miles from our Police station at Kotepad, and 12 miles distant from Jagdulpdr, the residence of the Buxar 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 Buxar Rajah; and in illustration of this, when some time afterwards Jeypur Police were sent to arrest under the Magistrate's warrant two criminals who had taken refuge in Buxar, the Rajah would not give them up, although they were seen by my men in Jagdulpdr, 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 Buxar was there captured and brought to justice.

10. About 20 miles in a North easterly direction from Kotepad lies Nowrangpur, a Taluq containing 124 villages and a place of importance. A Tal Rajah Chitan Don, uncle of the Jeypur man, resides in the town of Nowrangpur. A Police party was stationed there early in March. Two murders which took place in Nowrangpur 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 Tal Rajah of Nowrangpur 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 Kama Chander Sing, the Kurumwar Zemindar of Sambulpdr, and Nulambra Sing also of Sambulpdr, and his sympathies are altogether with the chiefs of that Zemindary. Formerly Nowrangpur was a favorite place of refuge for lawless characters from Sambulpdr; since the location of Police, however, such characters are chary of venturing to resort there. From the despotic nature of Chitan Don'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.

11. There is at present in Nowrangpur a man named Patha Sing, both whose hands were cut off at the wrists by Chitan Don'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. While at Nowrangpur in March last reports were prevalent of the state of anarchy in which the Taluq of Umroor was said to be, and of the oppression and tyranny of the Taluqdar Bokra Naga. 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 Sambulpdr. 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 Bokra Naga and his adherents murdered our Jugwan Patra, 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 Jeypur Police in Bakhly Nowaghar, with the Zemindar of which place he had lately taken refuge, and having been brought to Jeypur was under examination by

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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 Jeypur, and from its vicinity to the Sumbulpur, and Nowaghur frontiers, has been a favorite place of refuge for outlaws belonging to those Districts, as well as a recruiting ground for furnishing Paikas to the Sumbulpur Zemindars for purposes of Dacoity.

14. As a means of putting a stop to this practice proclamations were issued by the Jeypur 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 Jeypur Paikas, 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 paragraph 2 of this report; he was in arrears to the Rajah some 1850 Rupees. Until we took the Duran out with us, he had never been in that part of the country before, an agent used to be sent from Jeypur 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 document for the powers that be in Jeypur, containing 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 Duran we proceeded to Umeracote, visited the Taluqs of Paraghar and Rayaghar, the Duran appointed a new Taluqdar, assessed those three Taluqs anew; we located a Police force in Joregon, one of the Umeracote villages where Podra Naga used to reside, we also placed a few men at the village of Dahugan to keep up communication with Nowagpur, 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 Jeypur, in an easterly direction, the village of Mahadeswarpur is situated; this is an important place, as it commands the Ghaut road via Parvatipur to the Chinade sub-pass, a road much frequented by Brangaries and other traders. Up to the date of our arrival in Jeypur, notwithstanding directions to the contrary, taxes on all imports had been exacted from traders by the Jeypur authorities; these taxes, which 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 Ghats in repair. On the contrary he afforded no protection whatever to traders, nor did he ever expend a farthing on repairs. The traders were scared by his officials, 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 exacted, and the Agent on returning to Vizagapatam after his visit to Jeypur had occasion to fine the Taluqdar of Mandapur, for illegally continuing these exactions after he had been warned against doing so. This has been put a stop to, and traders pass and re-pass tax free. Independent of taxes on silk and other imports, there were local imports not less vexatious; at most of the large villages weekly markets are held, the right to sell anything at these 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 Mahadeswarpur, 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 imports may be reckoned among the things that were.

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

18. Between Mahadeswarpur and Nowagpur the Taluq of Singapur containing 78 villages is situated. The Taluqdar is a young man of great influence with the Rajah, brother of one of his consorts. Having heard of some acts of oppression performed by him and his Karam, we

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determined to place a party of Police at his head quarters. On one occasion both he and his men 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 Jeypur to Vizagapatam via Pettaghat and Gallecondah, Police have been stationed at Dada, Segura, Padmah, and Aruku, thus an uninterrupted line of posts exists from Vizagapatam to Jeypur, at distances of 10 to 15 miles apart. The tappel is also carried by this route, owing to the Ghats 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 Jeypur, 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 Jeypur, after residing about a month returned to the coast on sick leave, and his place has not been filled up. All the Magistrate's assistants and writers have left on sick leave with the exception of one who died here; two puns also have died.

21. With regard to the health of the Police, out of 74 men who came up with me from Vizagapatam three 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 anything I can bring forward, shows the necessity of localizing the force, which is being done.

22. The fall of rain during the monsoon months, June to September, both inclusive, amounted to 79 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, 20 cents, fell. During those months the temperature rarely varied more than three or four 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 building arrangements will be completed; owing to the want of lock-ups, either in Jeypur itself, or on the line of road to the foot of the Ghats, 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 Stationhouse and Sub-Magistrate's Catcherry, 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 Darbhis. I have every hope 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 Jeypur town two 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 was committed 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 p.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 8 p.m., seven hours after his death, and 12 hours 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.

26. With regard to Moriah's residence, 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 Sutties. 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 commitment 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 everywhere, 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 Jeypur, 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 Kotepal 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 Taluq-dar 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 "man" 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 paragraph 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 in strike 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 neighbouring Districts of Bonar and Nowrangpur. That crime of the country, known as the "Cungar Gostah," 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 prisoners 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 Sutties, 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 be 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 Jeypur.

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

Names of Stations, &c.	Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Deputy Constables and Acting Deputy Constables.	Constables.	Remarks.
Arraka.....	1	1	1	11	Temporary Cutch station with Sub-Magistrate, on line of road from Vizagapatam to Jeypur.
Palnakh.....	---	---	1	5	On line of road from Vizagapatam to Jeypur.
Sunguptan.....	---	---	1	5	Do. do. do.
Dala.....	---	---	1	5	Do. do. do.
Jeypur.....	2	2	8	*74	Head quarters of Magistrate and Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Kangah.....	---	---	1	6	On line of road to Kotipal and Buxar.
Kotipal.....	---	1	1	18	Near Buxar Frontier.
Nowrangpur.....	---	1	1	12	North-east of Kotipal 20 miles, Tat Rajah's residence.
Dahongam.....	---	---	1	4	Between Nowrangpur and Umerkote.
Juergum.....	---	---	1	11	Omerakote taluq, formerly very disturbed.
Singput.....	---	---	1	6	Chief town of Taluq of that name, about 18 miles north-east of Jeypur.
Mahadrapooty.....	---	---	1	6	15 miles east from Jeypur commands the ghost road or track to Parvatipur.

* Out of these 37 are Europeans.

No. 123.

ORDER THEREON, 19th February 1864, No. 215.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has perused with much satisfaction the foregoing reports on the results of the establishment of a Police force in the Zemindary of Jeypore, which are very creditable to all the officers concerned, and especially to the Assistant Superintendent, Captain Galloway, and Assistant Magistrate Lieutenant Smith. Crime has been vigorously repressed, security for life and property has taken the place of the lawless state of things which preceded the introduction of the Police, the inhabitants of the country are joining the force, and efficient measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the Meriah sacrifices, and of the crimes of infanticide and Sutties which were prevalent some years ago.

2. The Governor in Council concurs in the opinion of the Inspector General of Police as to the necessity of providing the Police in Jeypore with Elephant carriage, and authorizes Mr. Robinson to purchase four elephants for the purpose.

3. The want of rough roads adapted for cattle traffic is equally pressing. In May last the Government sanctioned an annual grant of Rupees 2000 for this purpose. The Agent, when reporting on the tour he is now making through Jeypore, will state what sum has been expended during the past year and the results of the expenditure, and whether he concurs in the Inspector General's recommendation that the annual grant should be raised to Rupees 5000.

4. Mr. Cornwallis will also give his opinion on the suggestion made in the concluding paragraph of the Inspector General's report as to the appointment of two or three Moussaffs in Jeypore. As a beginning, it might be sufficient to vest the Sub-Magistrate with the powers of Moussaff.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
19th February 1864.*

5. Copies of these reports will be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with reference to the Inspector General's remarks on the Police arrangements in the Bustar country.

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

No. 126. To the Chief Commissioner to the Central Provinces, dated Post Salt Gunge, 19th February 1864, No. 216.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward the enclosed copy of a letter* from the Inspector General of Madras Police for your information, with reference to the remarks made by that Officer (in paragraph 12) on the Police arrangements in the Bustar Zemindary.

* Dated 26th January 1864, No. 221.

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

Est. J. Talloch.

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

*Read the following letter from the
Inspector General of Madras Police
(Here enter 26th February 1864 No. 221)
Order thereon 19th February 1864 No. 216.*

*His Excellency the Governor
in Council has perused
with much satisfaction
the foregoing reports on
the results of the establish-
ment of a Police force in
the Zemindary of Sypore,
which are very creditable
to all the officers concerned,*

*MD JP
The papers connected
with the proceedings in
Sypore have been
referred specially to
the Superintendent (Captain
Gallwey) Crime has
been vigorously repressed,
security for life and property
has*

has taken the place of the lawless state of things which preceded the introduction of the Police, the inhabitants of the Country are joining the force, and efficient measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the Meriah sacrifices and of the crimes of Infanticide and Suttie which were prevalent some years ago.

The Governor in Council agrees in the opinion of the Inspector General of Police as to the necessity of providing the Police in Mysore with Elephant Carriage, and authorizes Mr Robinson to purchase four elephants for the purpose.

3. The want of rough roads adapted for cattle traffic is equally pressing. In May last the Government sanctioned an annual grant of Rupees 2000 for this purpose. The Agent, when reporting on the tour he is now making through Mysore will state what sum has been expended during the past year and the result of the expenditure, and when he concurs in the Inspector General's recommendation that the annual grant should be raised to Rupees 5000.

4. Mr Carmichael will also give his opinion on the suggestion made in the concluding paragraph of the Inspector General's report in regard to the appointment of two or three Messengers in Mysore.

Export. As a beginning, it
might be sufficient to vest
the sub-Magistrates with
the powers of Mooniffs.

5. Copies of these reports
will be forwarded to the
Chief Commissioner of the
Central Provinces, with
reference to the Inspector
General's remarks on the
Police arrangements in the

Chhota Nagpur

1873
The Inspector General of Madras Police
The Agent to the Governor of Madras
in Vizagapatnam.
Especially to be
submitted to General Clarke

Place in 1864

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Industrial 1864. Department.

No. 115

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

Feb 15/74

Dated 19 February 1864

During 1864 we
fructify the *Platystrophia*
of the *Strophia* in the
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