

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

*Indicil* DEPARTMENT.

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| G.O. No. 797 | Press<br>Mis. |
| 15-16        |               |
| Dated 3-6    | 19-1875       |

*m/m*

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,  
3rd June 1865.*

Read at the Inspector General of Police, under date the 12th January  
64, rec of Government, under date the

Read at from D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Agent  
to the Government of the Government of A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to  
Government of the Government of Saint George; dated Vizagapatam, 29th March 1865,  
No. 95

I have now the honor to report on my annual tour of administration of  
pore and the Hill Tracts for the past  
on the 26th  
agiri, and re-  
Excellency the  
Governor, on the 30th of January, the Gr. I were visited  
this year by Captain Grove, my Senior Ass is an officer of experience.

June  
Report (dated 26th March 1864), I mentioned what has  
the way of *Jungle clearing*, with the 10,000 sanctioned for  
that purpose, and I observed (paragraph 2) "if 10,000  
could be spared me, for jungle clearing and road making in Jeypore, I had no  
I could turn it to good account disposing of my Report on the 13th  
or following, the Governor in Council could in the propriety of leaving  
wild tracts like Jeypore, to the local officers, who had  
that an annual grant of Rupees 10,000 should be placed at the disposal of  
for this purpose; and inasmuch as there were no funds  
Works Reserve, it was ordered, in view to secure the money for the work-  
which I mentioned was from November  
on should be made to the Government of the Department Public  
for authority for a grant of the above at year."  
or order on the subject has been received, and the season is practically over,  
but I engaged with 700 Rupees, obtained from the Local Funds, to clear 102  
in the Gogonda country, the 10,000 taken up in the last  
months.

Good progress  
Vizagapatam and Jeypore by the Petta Ghaut. This is  
at Jeypore Report. I have lately t  
phing, a very tolerable Map of th  
once more the informati

line by Kasipur  
lies from the foot of the  
h, you reach Rayavalasa, which is about 3000 feet above  
avalasa to the Ghaut, which is 16 miles short  
es, but for the most part the road lies  
the length of this plateau

*Sanjam*

than you descend 1000 feet, and reach the plain,  
[the height above the sea 2019] is situated.  
The whole distance from Vizagapatam to Jeypore  
th the Coast, two lines have been sanctioned at  
1,68,000; the Honorable the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who owns the  
Hill Zemindary, contributing Rupees 100, or upwards of one-third.  
The 1st of these lines, between Kasipur and Vizianagram,  
will be completed in the current official year, and the 2nd between  
and Vizianagram, distance of 45 miles. has 12 miles to be done.  
will be done.

The line up the Ghaut from Kasipuram to Rayavalam  
the old Sibbandi for Lieut. Gordon, and the  
Sappers under

the then Superintendent, who the then Ghaut, who  
the Government re-called  
it should be carried out (which  
by the ordinary labor of the country.

7. The Sappers were recalled in February 1863; and  
the then Superintendent.  
after, I proposed that the grant should be  
ment, in G. O., Judicial No. 176 of 11th  
Assistant Agent, Lieutenant Smith, then  
is as follows, with an expenditure of 11,000  
at the close of the official year 1863-64. The  
in the vicinity, with

to dispel all doubt of the future working of similar undertakings in Jeypore,  
the same result as in the Extract\* from Lieutenant Smith's  
report, and having been carefully over the road, I can certify its accuracy. The  
result is in the highest degree creditable to his energy and good management. It  
will  
from the town of Jeypore, 56 miles have been roughly  
d into an excellent bullock track, and that the difficulties  
length, have been overcome.

THE MALKAGIRI COUNTRY.  
on the night at Jeypore, I proceeded with Lieutenant  
Jeypore.

the country extends about 100 miles.  
Malkagiri Taluqs (so long claimed by P  
tract of great  
and as  
(unirrigated  
Malkagiri Taluq.

by a lofty range  
the Taluq. which  
stretches far into Bus  
you descend a long Ghaut 1200 feet and upwards,  
ling still further towards the  
th-west

boundary.  
Silera, 30 miles

The distance from Jeypore

Malkagiri is about half way

has Ma

stry, is covered

after that, the

dia tomentosa, and glabra.

prevailing trees are

Maddi and Tella Maddi, and occasional

specimens of the teak, with every where an undergrowth of tall rankgrass

12. 125 villages in the Malkagiri Taluq. The Chief

immediate retainers are Uryas, but the people are principally Koyis and Gouds, with

(the common laboring class of Jeypore) and Telugus. The

possible resemblance to the Khonds of the Gunapur High-

their appearance, are clearly a distinct

and customs of all are pretty much the same as the Brahmins

ever present in the country. Each village has a Zanni or Priest, who is gene-

ral; the Headman, and at seed time and harvest, at births,

deaths, and marriages, he conducts the worship of the village goddess, propitiating

her with the sacrifice of a fowl or a kid, which is followed by a general feast. There

is little or no money in the country; every thing is bartered. The staple cultiva-

tion is rice; there is neither sugar-cane nor wheat. We saw tobacco in small patches

occasionally, and a beginning is being made with oilseeds. A good deal of the rice is

carried westwards; cattle also are exported, and the wilder tribes trade in the same

The return load

The Taluq. abounds with every

beast, and about

the, bison, elk, &c., and, by con-

man goes about armed, with bows and

a peaceable and tractable population.

our camp, and beat the jungle for us with great good humour.

Up to the time of our visit, no Police had been posted in the Taluq. We took down 30

(which are available at present); established two stations between Jeypore

and Malkagiri, one at Malkagiri itself, a fourth at Poreh, a considerable em-

porium for the Brinjarry trade on the Savanah, another place. We could

not learn that there was much crime in the country. The prevalence of

the same was uniformly denied.

but the officers of

Report), received

year, anno

adited, that four children

Port, besides other sacrifices

Police post

districts.

the coun

which

ted by

location.

(re) both affording

a tree (which grows

insects, throughout the month

population continues helplessly

h village

Sanjam

3rd June 1865

1863, without meeting with a man sober enough to  
women do not appear to join in this debauchery.

of Malkagiri, it appears

alluded to by Mr. Oram in his report on Jeypore, A

of Jeypore papers. He describes it from hearsay as  
arous People, who make the Rajah presents at the  
Military service, and are devotedly attached to him, but over

authority, distance  
culity of access, and the disturbed state in the Jey-  
the violence of contending factions, the Amceens, deputed to  
tract, seem to have made themselves

tribute payable to Jeypore was never changed, standing always  
fact that Raz, Paramanando, died without male issue 30 years  
Blavamma, his twin-brother's wife. This lady  
a Dewan, Dasi Raz, a relative, for 12 or 13 years  
able to hold his own

battle with the adverse faction; but, ultimately pro-  
ohillas from the Hyderabad country, he regained the  
victory by cutting off

these four men

(le), who ha

of the

trial, and sentenced to transportation for life, but he died  
Vizagapatam (A. D. 1859).

was shortly followed by the death

daughter, Bangara Devi; but the real authority

Sanyasi Patro, an illegitimate member of the family, a very truculent character, who had all tribute from Jeypore, but was not paid, in spite of

debturfa and Sayer duties. He extorted

country, and a definite complaint had

at Akuru, they told us

our

year pro

at Akuru,

country

it, and to

from the

credit of the

at Akuru, they told us

at a place  
fine trees

3rd June 1865.

were cut down by desire of a Sahib, who came up from Rajanmundry by the  
banks of the river, as far as Trunkom, and associated with Sanyasi Patro for  
timber. He said, it seems, that they were granted by Government, and that he  
would give cooly hire to the fellers, but no price for the trees. The hire was ac-  
cordingly advanced, and the trees cut down. The Sahib promised to send elephants  
to drag them down to the river, but he was not as good as his word, and there  
they lie, in a great degree injured by the exposure, as they fell, within four or  
five miles of the Saveri. Two years after, this Sahib's son, the people told us, came  
by land as far as Malkagiri, but there falling sick, returned without getting as  
far as Akuru.

17. This Sahib was certainly the late Mr. Tuke of the Department Public  
Works, whose "Report on the river Saveri" is to be found at pages 51 to 71 of  
the Volume of Madras Government Selections, entitled a "Report on the Naviga-  
bility of the river Godavery and some of the affluents;" for I find at page 62 a  
particular account of this transaction. The trees averaged 7 to 8 feet in circum-  
ference, and 45 feet in height, but many were much larger. The object of Mr.  
Tuke's expedition was to give an account of the rocks in the river, and to search  
for Teakwood (paragraph 34); but at the sight of the trees, his zeal for the public  
service got the better of his respect for the rights of private property. "I should  
be afraid to say," he states, "what I think is the value of these 400 trees alone," that  
is, value to the Government, for that the proprietor of the Forest should be paid  
for them does not once occur to him. Consequently, wherever he meets with Teak-  
wood, he either cuts it down forthwith, or makes, what he facetiously terms a *con-*  
*tract* with the headman of the District "by which he gives me for nothing, all the  
wood in his Taluq." I should insult His Excellency in Council by supposing that  
Government advance any title arising out of this barefaced transaction, and I have  
accordingly informed the Dewan of Jeypore that the whole of the felled timber  
belongs to his master.

#### THE SAVERI RIVER.

18. This river, after its passage through the Tulasi District, becomes  
the boundary line of Jeypore and Bustar, except the Taluq, on the  
bank of the river, belongs to the former. Mr. Tuke went 132 miles up its banks, and  
has given a detailed description of his journey. He pronounces it navigable, in  
certain monsoon months, as far as the 25th mile, or shortly below the confluence of  
the Sileru; but from the perfect chaos of current and shoals above that distance,  
"the river certainly is not navigable at any time of the year for boats." From the  
25th mile timber is taken down pretty much, and that with the  
greatest possible difficulty, from place to place. Mr. Tuke had no level-  
ling instruments with him, but Captain Basevi has given us the following infor-  
mation:—"In the upper country between Kottah and the Hills, the stream  
"but between Trunkom and the Godavery, the river falls nearly 450 feet.  
"the whole of this occurs in the first 50 miles between Trunkom and Pettah.  
"river falls 100 feet between Trunkom and Rapilli, a distance of more than  
"14 miles. Below Pettah its velocity does not exceed 3½ miles an hour, the fall is  
"something less than 9 miles per mile, but the bed is much obstructed with rocks."  
From Trunkom to the confluence of the Sileru, the same officer records the average  
width, 100 yards; while below that it widens out to 200 yards, with very high banks,

Sanjam

one place 50 feet above the river. The Sileru, which lies  
crossed at Kondakamru, appears from the inquiries we made, to be  
more to navigation than the Saveri is described to be.

THE GOLGONDA HILLS—HISTORY

18. The old boundary of Jeypore to the south is the Sileru  
Kondakamru Taluq was afterwards added by conquest. A few miles from  
amru, the Golconda country commences, and ascending a succession  
more reached the great undulating plateau lying to the north of the great  
chain of Ghauts, which extend in a parallel line with the Coast, from the Godavery  
to the Mahanuddy. We visited the Darakonda, Gudem, and Hill Muttabs  
and finally descended into the Plains at Nursipatam.

19. It will be well, here, to give a succinct narrative of the history  
Golconda country. The Taluq formed one of the most ancient Zemind  
r Territory; and at the permanent settlement, a Sanad was granted to  
ing the Pesheush at 1,000 Rupees. Over the Champaign country at the foot of  
Hills, the Zemindar's authority was complete, but in the Hills the renters had  
gradually assumed a considerable degree of independence. In the year 1836, the  
incapacity of the Zemindar, Ananta Bhupati, brought the estate to the verge of  
ruin; and he was induced by the District officers to resign, in favor of Jamma  
Devamma, the widow of a predecessor. This election was highly distast  
Hill Sirdars; firstly, because they were not consulted, and secondly, because the  
cession in former times was always through heirs male. Troubles of all kinds  
thickened around the unfortunate Rancee, and it was not long before she was carried  
to the jungles by a party of Hill peons, and there barbarously murdered.

20. This, Troops were moved into the neighbourhood, and the  
estate sequestered by the Collector, Mr. Freese. The Zemindar, Ananta Bhupati,  
brought to trial for abetting the Rancee's murder, and, being convicted, was  
sent as a prisoner for life to the Fort of Ghooty, where he subsequently died.  
Averse to entering upon the administration of a wild Hill Zemindary, the Col  
posed to give the estate to Vera Bhupati, son of a former Zemindar.  
ment did not acquiesce in the suggestion.  
the Zemindary was put up to Public auction for arrears of  
and knocked down to Government for the sum of 100 Rupees.

The Hill Sirdars were not disturbed  
nt, but they were not long in discovering that the  
seriously lowered their own status. They w  
the Collector's Native Ameen: and some slight show of in  
party, brought about a hostile confeder  
he Government, for the restoration of t  
withheld, the hill  
sword, carried into the villages in the Plains  
half brother of the 'Vera Bhupa  
its as their 'Rajah' and for three years, or from 1845 to  
the Military for

them; abandoning the enterprise at last on the condition of amnesty to all con  
cerned. Chinna Bhupati yielded himself up, and some villages producing 4000 Ru  
pees a year were assigned him as a maintenance for himself and his brothers the  
representatives of the ancient Zemindars of Golconda.

23. Once more in 1857-58, an insurrection broke out under the leadership of  
Sanyasi Bhupati, nephew of Chinna Bhupati. The Sibbundics, under Captain Owen,  
assisted by some of the leading Sirdars in the Hills, promptly put it down. Sanyasi  
Bhupati and Chinna Bhupati were sentenced by the then Agent to the Governor  
(Mr. Reade) to transportation for life;

\* No. 1701, 21st December 1859.

but the Government\* remitted the pun  
ishment, and ordered them to be detained

as quasi State Prisoners, under surveillance, at Vizagapatam.

LOCATION OF NEW POLICE IN GOLGONDA.

24. The country has been quiet since the rising last referred to; but no oppor  
tunity was found of posting the Police there, until March last year (1864), when  
Captain Tenant, Deputy Inspector General, took up 30 men, and distributed them at  
Lamsingi, Gudem, and Koyur. About 40 additional men are wanted to take up  
the Police of the Taluq fairly. They are in course of enlistment.

25. The Hill Chiefs are quite competent to keep down crime in their own  
estates, if they choose, and to deliver the criminals over to the Magistracy; but  
besides being open to bribery and other influences, they are very often themselves  
the offenders, and so great is the prestige of their authority, that they may offend  
with perfect impunity. Nobody in the Hills would venture to lay a complaint  
against his feudal superior, without the actual location of the Police in the neigh  
bourhood. It is this alone, with the repeated tours of the European Officers of the  
District, that leads to the detection of heinous crime in these wild and distant localities.

26. As an instance of this, I will mention a case which has recently occurred.  
I had visited Gudem, and had arrived with Lieutenant Smith at Peddawalasa, the next  
stage, on the 16th January last, when a man came flying into our camp, a  
life, and fell at our feet. He said he had just escaped from imprisonment (*khulasa*  
*kaidi*), a kind of custody under surveillance, not uncommon in the Hills, at a distant  
village, where he had been kept for a year, or from just before Captain Tenant posted  
the Police. He had been consigned to this custody, he stated, by Gantem Dora,  
the Sirdar of Gudem, in consequence of his being the principal witness to a murder,  
committed by that Dora, about that time. The Dora had deliberately shot one of  
his peons in his own garden, suspecting  
and this witness and another  
quired to bury the corpse. His statement  
writing by the Assistant Agent, and the case put into the  
hands of an intelligent Police officer, when in a few days, by the discovery of  
the other witnesses, and the exhumation of the body in the exact spot pointed out  
by those who dug the grave, in a meadow close to the residence of the accused, the  
chain of evidence was rendered complete. The sentence of my Court was neces  
sarily death, and the same having been confirmed by the High Court, Gantem  
Dora was hanged at Nursipatam on the 25th instant, in the presence of an immense  
concourse of people, chiefly from the neighbouring Hills.

## THE TEN HILL MUTTAS OF GOLGONDA.

27. The names of the ten Hill Muttas, and the sums for which they are leased out, are given in the margin. The amount in each case is that of the ancient "Cudikkattu Daul," or the assessed area. The Hills are covered with dense jungle, and it seems highly expedient that should be placed under the Conservation of Forests; in view to the preservation of the more valuable specimens of the

|                          | Rs.  |
|--------------------------|------|
| 1. Dutsarti.....         | 1200 |
| 2. Makoram.....          | 500  |
| 3. Koyar.....            | 400  |
| 4. Gudem with Darakonda, | 375  |
| 5. Latamasingi.....      | 250  |
| 6. Antada Kotapulli..... | 130  |
| 7. Guditr.....           | 80   |
| 8. Patrapada.....        | 30   |
| 9. Chitampada.....       | 30   |
| 10. Bandivula.....       | 20   |

and growth of the more valuable specimens of timber. The burning and felling of Forests is carried on so recklessly in all the Hill Zemindaries, that it becomes all the more necessary to protect and utilize what is our own.

## THE SAURA OUT-BREAK.

28. The particulars of this affair are recorded in the Proceedings of Government, Judicial Department, of the 28th September last, No. 1425. Mir Hussein, the Inspector of Police, whose reprehensible proceedings were the direct cause of this sudden outrage, was murdered on the 23rd July, the middle of the south-west monsoon. I proceeded immediately to Gunapur with the European Officers of the Constabulary, and after considering all the information I could procure, as nature of the country and the character and resources of the inhabitants, determined that it was in the highest degree inexpedient to march a force into the Saura Hills, for the apprehension of the offenders until after the rains. Meanwhile, I called upon the Rajah of Jeypore, whom the Saura Tribes regard as their Suzerain, to exert his influence in procuring their capture, and further proclaimed "rewards" amounting to Rupees 3400, which were sanctioned by the Government, for this purpose. At the same time, the guards of Police and Paiks were stationed at the pass.

The Rajah of Jeypore immediately proceeded from Jeypore to Gungapur,  
a distance of 120 miles; he arrived on the 10th September. By his advice, his  
directed to break up the confederation among the Sauras. The  
outrage was entirely unpremeditated, and originated with the Sauras of Puttasinghi  
alone, and not with the Rajah's subjects. The improper arrest of their Headman or Gomangoby the  
Police had excited them, however, the entire community for a time seemed to  
unite against us; and the Rajah's first object was to pacify them.  
Bodanasinghi and ...  
...ts, and

22nd August.

and by the further  
capital sentence  
the foot of the principal pass) w  
the country to tranquill  
are the country to tranquill  
and the Governor in Council, awai  
result, a  
the  
by disposition to place confidence in the judgment  
ociations of the Rajah were  
ws with the 102

and all the 13 muskets, and effects capture

very slight  
stratification  
two  
a proportion

The Sauras of J. . . taken no part in the  
felt a . . . in common with

and to all  
be content  
other side :  
force was on the march  
and homesteads of  
however, with satisfaction that  
now be brought to an end, that the  
with this a chart of complete submission, and th

My signature of \_\_\_\_\_, as given and  
\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ and the  
conscious to \_\_\_\_\_  
after all, they \_\_\_\_\_ execute their  
in the present instance, obviously \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
but, in lieu of adding \_\_\_\_\_ himself to the \_\_\_\_\_ in  
\_\_\_\_\_ the ruffians into his camp, on the  
harm, \_\_\_\_\_ that opportunity of explaining  
“ their duty \_\_\_\_\_

33. What the Police considered

...n's, No. 64, 12th Jan 1865.

be further informed. I have a  
Superintendent. The Inspector  
papers and comm and this  
could not that they  
he means  
declared, by the Criminal  
of the District to the Police  
inspect it such as certain  
perused  
Police Officers are subordinate  
Departmental. I have

Diaries

ver hen  
made to me  
st axiom has  
of course in  
pers, but for the Diary of

engaged in hunting down crime within a document to which the Code declares access, and which it was the more necessary because I have to make a Report to Government in the General nevertheless and we must, therefore, infer special reasons for withholding it, or that he Military affair, in which he holds the chief command soldiers; and it became a question of State, before and the tribunals must fall to the ground. I scrutinize the proceeding of the Police. "Laws," I so commended to hold their tongues amongst arms. must look at it in that light; and the wail pushed before the Government General's plauds Division home.

Government to decide on the refusal, and the new version consequently afforded of the Police and the Rajah of Jeypore. There was the Rajah gave up his own premises the number remained to

unsatisfactory by the have been sentenced to will be carried out in du whole Saura community. One of those sentenced to death.

ry, however, to require what the Government wish offenders still at large. It is to be deeply re these parties, who include several leading to the Hills in November; but I am persuaded with a Military force will bring about their appreh. execution had broken down, then indeed, at any outrage will be in some

public execution of five Sauras, and by the and that the remaining parties implicated. We are shortly about the Saura Hills; but we must not think of the barn the question I have to hunt them and the

aft

on carried out in the case of the Sauras now suggest that some favorable notice Rajah of Jeypore in this ad; but a Native pecuniary remuneration of the Rajah ices he may be

me handsome pair of Pistols, a sword and a ring be the alleged the Governor in Council with a

In

37. The general result of the six Sub-Magistrates allotted for the regularity as prevails in other after success in recruiting from parts of the D short of the prescribed th in itself, and its

ation of the been sufficiently six Sub-Magistrates allotted for the regularity as prevails in other after success in recruiting from short of the prescribed I believe very little serious persons

crime now passes of Session, and 81 have been convicted. Whenever a been sent down to my sentence is carried out, on its confirmation by the High at the chief place of the Taluq where the murder was committed. We have that the grounds are not lost.

in the day, during Ramgiri and Jeypore, and two men from the Golconda Hills, at above all, the immediate retainers and the leading chiefs are getting reconciled to our footing, and in

material assistance borderly special powers of have found myself at release from under the intriguing Ex-Dewans of Jeypore, Ramgiri and Narayana Section VII were reported in my letters

1. "A road is metalled and whole drains

32. The

mile piece

average of

c

3

tual c

been found ground, each from 50 to 100 strea

in Jeypore to Dabagudah. This 60 yards wide. There are numerous able for all animals. About 4 miles which was roughly made by the constructed; and the The two and a half or very rocky ground. The wide, according to the nature 6 Peons, and 300 coolies. so as to ensure the effec

15 m. 1 f. 879 yds., all obstacles have or 17 pieces of paddy bridges have been made across hill down

ORDER TO

Captain Stuart

President of Pe

HIS REMARKS ON THE  
MINUTES OF THEGanja  
Seven  
and 11H. H. H. H.  
Red 1.

3. As to the correctness or otherwise of the views expressed by the Inspector General of Police on the one side, and by the Agent on the other, in regard to the immediate effect of Captain Stuart's operations, the Government are not in a position to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. It is impossible from the reports which have been submitted to Government to decide whether, as asserted by the Inspector General, it was the operations of the Police that enabled the Rajah's Dewan to effect the arrest of the 24 men captured by him, or whether, as asserted by the Agent, the capture of those persons was due entirely to the Rajah's influence, while the Police operations had the effect of preventing the capture of the remainder. It would certainly have been far more satisfactory if the large Police Force which was taken into the Hills had succeeded in arresting some at all events of the proclaimed offenders, who, it is stated, are still at large. Under all the circumstances, His Excellency in Council concurs in the opinion of the Agent that enough has been done to vindicate public justice, in the execution of five, and transportation of nine, of the Sourahs. So long as the country remains tranquil, no further steps need be taken for the apprehension of the remaining persons implicated in the outrage of July last; but the Government do not consider it desirable that an amnesty should be formally proclaimed.

4. The Governor in Council concurs in the Agent's opinion that the Rajah of Jeypore and his Dewan should receive some mark of the approval of Government, for their exertions in bringing the offenders to justice. Mr. Carmichael will take procure the presents suggested in the 36th paragraph of his Report, and present them, in the name of the Madras Government, on the occasion of his visit to Jeypore.

5. The Governor in Council sanctions the grant of batta to the Police employed in the late operations, and of the presents recommended for the two Inspectors, and for the Hill Chief named in the 15th and 19th paragraphs of the Inspector General's letter.

6. The Government observe that Mr. Carmichael is in error in supposing that he is entitled to call for the diaries kept by the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police. These are confidential documents, kept by the Officers in question for the information of the Head of the Department, and it is not desirable that they should be treated otherwise. The diary to which Mr. Carmichael refers, as being producible before the Magistrate whenever he may require to inspect it, is that referred to in Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, viz., the diary of the proceedings of a Police Officer making an inquiry into a particular crime, and is quite of a different character from the diaries kept by the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police. But while it is not sufficient that the diaries in question should be treated as other than confidential communications, between the District Police Officer and the Head of the Department, it is obviously the duty of those officers to furnish the Magistrate with the fullest possible information on any point connected with their work, on which he may require to be informed. This must be clearly understood, and must be impressed by the Inspector General upon all his Superintendents. The Government cannot conclude their notice of this part of Mr. Carmichael's otherwise interesting and satisfactory report, without expressing their disapproval at the flippant remarks which

he has permitted himself to introduce into the 32nd and 33rd remarks, as Mr. Carmichael must be aware, are altogether out of report to the Government.

7. Turning to those parts of the report which relate to the A tour, the Governor in Council regrets to find that, in the important work of jungle clearing, less has been done than would have been, owing to the w application which was made to the Government of India for a special grant of Rupees 10,000 not having been successful. Orders will be issued in the Department of Public Works for the grant for this purpose of such sum as can be spared from the reserve during the current year; and in the Budget Estimate for the next official year the sum of Rupees 10,000 will be entered. The excellent progress which has been made in the construction of the road between Vizagapatam and Jeypore by the Petta Ghaut is very satisfactory, and is very creditable to Lieutenant Smith.

8. The suggestion made in the 27th paragraph, that the forests on the Golcondah Hills should be placed under the supervision of the Conservator of Forests, will be considered in the Revenue Department.

9. The intimation made by Mr. Carmichael to the Dewan of Jeypore, with reference to the timber which appear to have been felled in the Malkagiri Taluq by order of the late Mr. Tuke, is approved.

10. On the whole, the administration of the Hill Tracts appears to have been as satisfactory as could reasonably have been expected. It is a great point that the Police are succeeding in obtaining recruits from among the Hill population, and that the people themselves, as the Agent states, are beginning to aid in the detection of crime. Criminal justice is now administered with the same regularity as in other parts of the District; and the numerous convictions and executions for capital offences which have taken place, cannot fail to check the reckless disregard for human life which has hitherto characterized these uncivilized tracts. In reviewing the Agent's last Annual Report, the Governor in Council expressed his concurrence in the Agent's opinion that it would at present be premature to attempt the establishment of Courts of Civil Justice in the Jeypore country. The measure, however, one which should not be lost sight of, for it cannot be deemed otherwise than a very unsatisfactory state of things, that while breaches of the criminal laws are rigorously punished, there should be no Courts for the redress of those Civil wrongs, to which in all countries, and especially in uncivilized countries, crimes of violence often owe their origin.

11. It also appears to the Governor in Council that the time has come for establishing elementary schools in Jeypore. He is aware that some years ago an attempt was made to set on foot a Taluq School in the town of Jeypore, which failed, owing to the impossibility of inducing any Master with the requisite qualifications to encounter the climate of that place. It is probable, however, that there might be less difficulty in establishing schools of the grade of those which for years past have been in successful operation in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam. Possibly one or more of the teachers now employed in the latter tracts might be transferred to, Jeypore, the climate of which must be very similar to that of Goomsoor. The Governor in Council requests that Mr. Carmichael will communicate on this subject

with the Inspector of Schools and the Director of Public Instruction, with a view to the establishment of one or more schools of the character of those above referred to in the course of his next visit to Jeypore.

(True Extract).

*Chief Secretary.*

To the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam.  
Ganjam.

” Inspector General of Police.  
” Director of Public Instruction.  
” Revenue Department.  
” Public Works Department.  
” Accountant General.  
” Civil Paymaster.

Ind. Letter to Engd 27<sup>th</sup> March N<sup>o</sup> 5 of 1866.

To Secy State - ch 31 of 1863 - with Papers  
Pro. 13<sup>th</sup> Sept 1864 ch 34 to 37  
" 24<sup>th</sup> Oct 1864 " ch 171-172  
" 11<sup>th</sup> Feb 1864 " ch 69-70.  
" 21<sup>st</sup> Sept 1864 " ch 3 to 8.  
" 28<sup>th</sup> Sept 1864 " ch 221-222  
" 30<sup>th</sup> Jan 1865 " ch 275-276.  
" 6<sup>th</sup> Dec 1863 " ch 46-47  
" 31<sup>st</sup> May 1864 " ch 280-281.

1865

Judicial Department

From,

The Agents to the  
Mazapatan

To  
The Chief Secretary  
to Government  
Fort Saint George

1865

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again letter from  
the Inspector General of Police  
under date the 12<sup>th</sup> Jan'y 1865  
No. 61, recorded in the Pws.  
of Govt. under date the 30<sup>th</sup>  
January 1865. No. 115.

Read also the following  
letter from the Agent to the  
Governor of Fort St. George in  
Vizagapatam

[Here enter 29<sup>th</sup> March 1865 No. 794]

Order thereon 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1865. No. 794.

The first of the  
letters above recorded relates  
to the operations conducted  
by Captain Stuart, Super-  
intendent of Police in the  
Panjam

W. J. S.

Ganjam District at the end of last year in the Sonrah Malayas. The second contains the report of the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatnam on his annual tour in Jeyppoor, and his remarks on the measures which have been taken for the apprehension of the ringleaders in the Sonrah outbreak. The Governor in Council will deal first with this matter, and will then proceed to notice the other topics adverted to in Mr Carmichael's report.

The circumstances of the outrage which was committed by a body of Sonrahs at Pottasingher, a village in the Sonrah Malayas within the limits of the Vizagapatnam Agency are described in

Mr Carmichael's letter of the 22<sup>nd</sup> August last, recorded in the Proceedings of Government under date the 28<sup>th</sup> of the following month. An Inspector of Police and four of his men were murdered and the Police Station house was burnt to the ground. The Agent deemed it inadvisable to march a force into the hills for the apprehension of the murderers until after the monsoon, but in the meanwhile he called upon the Rajah of Jeyppoor, whom the Sonrahs regard as their Suzerain, to exert his influence in procuring the apprehension of the principal offenders, and proclaimed rewards amounting to Rs 3400 for their capture. A few months

months later intelligence  
was received by the Super-  
intendent of Police in Ganjam  
of an incursion of certain  
Savakas from certain  
villages within the limits  
of the Ganjam District at  
no great distance from  
that at which the outrage  
above referred to was com-  
mitted, into a village in  
the Kon Country on which  
Captain Stuart applied  
for sanction to march  
a body of Police into the  
Kon Country for the  
purpose of apprehending  
the offenders. Sanction was  
given and orders were sent  
to the Agent in Vizagapatam  
by telegraph, directing that  
the Vizagapatam Police  
should cooperate with  
Captain Stuart's force.  
It appears that the  
Ganjam

Ganjam Police force on  
entering the Konrah Hill  
tracts at once proceeded to  
Pottasinghee the scene of  
the outrage in July with  
the view apparently of ap-  
prehending the murderers  
of the Policemen and of recovering  
the property which had been  
taken on that occasion  
and subsequently on the  
occasion of the incursion  
into the Ganjam District.  
Part of the property including  
some cattle was recovered,  
but no arrests were made,  
in explanation of which  
it is stated that neither  
Captain Stuart nor his  
men were personally ac-  
quainted with many of  
the Konrahs for whose  
arrests warrants were out,  
and that he "was most  
anxious to enter into  
Communication

communication with these Hill savages in order to have an opportunity of explaining to them the object of his visit and their duty. The Inspector General adds that Captain Stuart's presence on the Hills caused 26 Sorrahs to proceed to visit the Duran of the Rajah of Jeypoor below the Ghaut and they were arrested there. Mr. Carmichael takes a different view. He attributes the capture of these men entirely to the Rajah's influence, and is of opinion that all the other proclaimed offenders would have been apprehended had it not been for the hostile demonstrations of the Gajaim Police force. Of the 26 Sorrahs

Captured.

captured by the Rajah four escaped. Seventeen were tried and fourteen convicted, of whom five were sentenced to death and the remainder to transportation for life. The five Sorrahs condemned to death were executed at Jaltheru on the 11th inst.

3 As to the correctness or otherwise of the views expressed by the Inspector General of Police on the one side and by the Agent on the other, in regard to the immediate effect of Captain Stuart's operations, the Government are not in a position to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. It is impossible from the reports which have been submitted to Government

I am by no means pleased  
with the tone of Mr. Sumner's  
report. He has apparently  
taken offence at some  
supposed interference  
with his authority, and  
has used most foolishly  
hyperbolic expressions  
in commenting upon  
the same. See para 35.

I am not disposed to concern  
in this. - Mr Carmichael states  
it to be one of two alternatives  
the first being that we should  
make a military movement  
for the purpose of catching a  
few Hell Robbers. - In this  
I decidedly dissent - no  
possible hint can be gained  
by such an expensive  
move as this. - but - I do  
not see the necessity of  
condemning the offenders  
committed by the Hell men.  
Why not as in all similar  
cases let their names remain  
on the "Hue & Cry"

in Council concurs in the opinion of the Agent that enough has been done to vindicate public justice in the execution of fire and transportation of mine, ~~but as his committee remainings~~ the Dourahs, ~~and that the further steps which for the time in the apprehension of the remaining persons complicated~~ in the outrage of July last. ~~but the Agent not approving it should be included in a demand for that amount, and a general amnesty for the Agency should be proclaimed. Agent will send a proclamation to that effect.~~

4 The Governor in Council concurs in the Agent's opinion that the Raja of Jeypoor and his Dewan should receive some mark of the approval of Government for their exertions in bringing the offenders to justice. Mr. Carmichael will take steps to procure the presents suggested in the 36<sup>th</sup> para of his report, and will present

present them in the name of the Madras Government on the occasion of his next visit to Jypoor.

5 The Government in Council sanctions the grant of *hattha* to the Police employed in the late operations and of the presents recommended for the two Inspectors & for the Hill Chief named in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> paras of the Inspector General's letter.

6 The Government observe that Mr. Carmichael is in error in supposing that he is entitled to call for the diaries kept by the Superintendents and Asst. Superintendents of Police. These are confidential documents kept by the Officers in question for the

the information of the Head of the Department and it is not desirable that they should be treated otherwise. The diary to which Mr. Carmichael refers as being producible before the Magistrate whenever he may require to inspect it, is that referred to in Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, viz. the diary of the proceedings of a Police officer making an enquiry into a particular crime, and is quite of a different character from the diaries kept by the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

f

of Police: But while it is not expedient that the diaries in question should be treated as other than confidential communications between the District Police Officer and the Head of the Department, it is obviously the duty of those officers to furnish the Magistrate with the fullest possible information on any point connected with their work on which he may require to be informed. This must be clearly understood, and must be impressed by the Inspector General upon all his Superintendents. The Government

Government cannot conclude their notice of this part of Mr Carmichael's ~~otherwise interesting & satisfactory~~ report without expressing their disapproval at the flippant remark which he has permitted himself to introduce into the <sup>33</sup> paragraphs. Such remarks as Mr Carmichael must be aware, are altogether out of place in an official report to the Government.

7. Turning to those parts of the report which relate to the Agents Annual tour, the Governor in Council regrets to find that in the important work of jungle clearing less has

has been done than  
would have been, owing  
to the want of funds,  
the application which  
was made to the Govern-  
ment of India for a special  
grant of Rs 10,000 not  
having been successful.  
Orders will be issued in the  
Department of Public Works  
for the grant for this pur-  
pose of such sum as can  
be spared from the revenue  
during the current year and  
in the Budget estimate for  
the next official year the  
sum of Rs 10,000 will be  
entered. The excellent pro-  
gress which has been made  
in the construction of the  
road between Vizagapatam  
and Jypore by the Pethu  
Grant is very satisfactory  
and is very creditable to  
Lieut Smith.

The

8 The suggestion made in  
the 27<sup>th</sup> para that the forests  
on the Golconda Hills should  
be placed under the supervision  
of the Dept of Forests,  
will be considered in the  
Revenue Department.

9 The intimation made by  
Mr. Carmichael to the Dewan  
of Jypore with reference to  
the timber which appear to  
have been felled in the  
Malhagiri Talug by order of  
the late Mr. June is approved.

10. On the whole the adminis-  
tration of the Hill Tracts  
appears to have been as satis-  
factory as could reasonably  
have been expected. It is a  
great gain that the Police are  
succeeding in obtaining recruits  
from among the Hill population  
and that the people themselves,  
as the Agent states, are beginning  
to aid in the detection of crime.  
Criminal justice is now ad-  
ministered with the same  
regularity

regularity as in other parts of  
the District and the numerous  
convictions and executions  
for capital offences which  
have taken place, cannot fail  
to check in <sup>the minds of</sup> the  
huma. The <sup>people</sup> are  
characterized then uncivilized  
tracts. In reviewing the <sup>Agri.</sup>  
last annual report the Governor  
in Council expressed his con-  
currence in the Agents opinion  
that it would at present be  
premature to attempt the  
establishment of Courts of  
Civil Justice in the Mysore  
Country. The matter however  
is one which should not be  
lost sight of, for it cannot be  
deemed otherwise than a very  
unsatisfactory state of things  
that while breaches of the  
criminal laws are rigorously  
punished, there should be no  
Courts for the redress of those  
civil wrongs to which in all  
countries and especially in  
uncivilized countries, crimes of  
violence

violence often owe their origin.  
11 It also appears to the  
Governor in Council that the  
time has come for establish-  
ing elementary schools in  
Mysore. He is aware that  
some years ago an attempt  
was made to set on foot a  
Taluk school in the town  
of Mysore which failed owing  
to the impossibility of inducing  
any master with the requisite  
qualifications to encounter the  
climate of that place. It is  
known however that there  
might be less difficulty in  
establishing schools of the grade  
of those which for some years  
past have been in successful  
operation in the Hill Tracts  
of Ganjam. Possibly one or  
more of the teachers now employed  
in the latter tracts might be  
transferred to Mysore the  
climate of which must be  
very similar to that of Ganjam.  
The Governor in Council requests  
that Mr Carmichael will  
communicate

communicate on this subject with  
the Inspector of Schools and the  
Director of Public Instruction  
with a view to the establishment  
more schools of the  
character of those above referred  
to in the course of next visit  
to Jeypore.

despd - 8/6 { To the Agent to the Govt of India  
in Varanasi  
Ganji  
Inspector General of Police  
Director of Public Instruction  
Revenue Department  
Worka Department  
Accountant General  
Civil Paymaster

Judicial Letter to Congress 27<sup>th</sup> March  
1866

1865 Department.

No.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT

1971

Dated

17<sup>th</sup> April 1865

Reading Series on the  
Report of the Annual  
Board and the Committee  
to the House of Representatives  
the Bill to amend the  
Judicial System

15-16.