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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political **DEPARTMENT.**

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 11. Read the following letter from Lieutenant A. C. McNEILL, Offg. Agent in the Hill Tracts of Orissa; to E. MALTBY, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Camp Ooporobhango, 27th May 1857, No. 100.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, copy of my letter and enclosures, No. 95, dated the 12th Instant, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William.

(Signed) A. C. McNEILL,
Offg. Agent Hill Tracts of Orissa.

From Lieutenant A. C. McNEILL, Offg. Agent in the Hill Tracts of Orissa; to CECIL BEADON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, dated Camp Ooporobhango. 12th May 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, a narrative of the proceedings of this Agency for the past season.

2. I ascended the Ghauts on the 15th November and visited the Eastern and Northern Districts of the Goomsur Hill Tracts, *viz.*, Hodzoghor, Tentilghur and Koinjeur, at each of these places I was visited by the whole of the Ooryah and Khond Chiefs. They appeared contented and happy, and they stated that the Meriah was never mentioned, and that the substitution of the Buffaloe was universal.

3. If extended cultivation be considered a mark of tranquillity and prosperity, the sight afforded by a view of the Goomsur Hill Tracts in the months of October and November, is one which is not easily forgotten, the whole country being one continued stretch of cultivation as far as the eye can reach, the crops being principally, Turmeric, Ramtil, and other kinds of Oil seeds. The Hills are also completely cleared and cultivated to their very summits. This custom of cultivating the sides of the Hills obtains in all the Khond Tracts, but after one or two crops have been raised, the soil is supposed to have lost its fertility, and is generally deserted for some fresh clearing, but in Upper Goomsur every available patch of ground is kept under cultivation. This is in a great measure attributable to the vicinity of the low country and the ready market which the Khonds find at the weekly fair at Belloogoontah to which they resort in great numbers, exchanging the produce of their Hills for Salt, Tobacco, &c.

4. Annexed and marked *A*, is a Traffic Return for 6 months from November 1856 to April 1857, taken on a road sanctioned last year by the Madras Government from Russelcondah, to the foot of the Coorminghia Ghaut. It was only commenced in September last, and by the end of November was completed, with the exception of a few Tunnels as far as Moojaguddah, a distance of 9 miles, and will I hope 'ere the rains commence be open for the full distance of 14 miles. The total Estimate was only Rupees 7000 or Rupees 500 per mile, and Carts will be enabled to traverse it at all seasons.

5. While in Goomsur, I took the opportunity of visiting the Schools established at Coorminghia and Oodiagherry, there was an aggregate attendance of 25 Scholars, those at Coorminghia being Khonds and the others Ooryahs, the children of the Bissoyes and other Hindoo Chiefs and followers. The progress made since my last visit was satisfactory. The Schoolmaster at Coorminghia complained of the idleness and irregular attendance of his Khond Pupils, and this I can easily imagine.

6. I used my best endeavours to induce the Khonds of Hodzoghor and Tentilghur to send their children also to the Schools established in those Mootahs, but the invariable answer was "No, we are afraid evil will befal us when our children know how to read and write, we are cultivators of the ground and do not require knowledge. It is quite sufficient that our Bissoyes should be learned people."

7. From Koinjeur of Goomsur, I next passed into Boad, and at Bondoghur was visited by all the principal Ooryah and Khond Chiefs, on being questioned, they stated that they were prosperous, that their crops had been abundant, and sickness not greater than usual. No quarrels or internal disputes disturbed the peace of the country, and said this with regard to the Meriah, that it, and its attendant rites had been renounced for ever, and Buffaloes, Goats, &c., were alone sacrificed.

They were exhorted to remain true to their pledges, and I did not fail to warn them against having further connexion with the rebel Chockra Bissoye and his followers.

8. From Boad, I next entered Chinna Kimedy by Tarunguddah and Koortille. In these two Mootahs human sacrifices never obtained, but 213 individuals purchased at various periods by Khonds and Ooryahs, as bond servants were surrendered, and after being duly registered were restored in adoption upon the usual Moochilkas; due provision having been made for their future maintenance. Thus placed under Government protection and surveillance, they run no risk of being exchanged or sold into other districts.

9. The Schools established at Koortille and Nowgaum were also visited, the number of Pupils at the former place is 11, and at the latter 15, and composed entirely of Ooryahs. The Khonds assigning as their reason for not sending their children, that their villages were at a great distance.

10. Leaving Koortille on the 29th November, I next passed into the Northern or Mahasinghy District of Chinna Kimedy, and traversed the Mootahs of Bullugoodah and Barcoomah. I was also visited at the latter place by the Khonds of Mahasinghy, Rootumgia, Lootungy, and Boodagoodah. The whole of these Khonds have remained true to their pledges, and no new Meriahs were found; when questioned regarding their reputed connection with Bungars, the Ooryah Chiefs, and also the Khonds of Bullugoodah and Barcoomah acknowledged, that for the last year the followers of Chockra Bissoye had been in the habit of visiting their villages, selling Baskets, Mats, &c., which were purchased; the Khonds and others giving in return Paddy, Raggy, Rice, &c., they all frankly acknowledged their guilt and pleaded in extenuation thereof, that they had never been ordered to consider these Bungars as the enemies of Government, but that now knowing the will of the Sircar, they were ready to make any agreement, either to expel them by force from the country, or to seize them and hand them over to the Sebundy Guard at Mahasinghy. I accordingly bound down all parties by an oath, which with the Khonds especially is a most binding one, *viz.*, on a Tiger skin (on which is placed a sword or battle axe, and some earth) that they would henceforth have no transactions with these rebels, and that they would use their best endeavours to seize, or expel them from the country.

11. I had however, shortly previous to this obtained information that a large party of these Bungars had formed a Pooto, or Retreat, in the Korakah Mootah of the Muddenpoor District of Kalahundy, I accordingly marched with a party of Sibundies to apprehend them, if possible, but after a long and toilsome march found the Pooto empty, the Bungars having according to custom when anticipating a visit, moved to another Retreat for the night. Large quantities of Baskets, Mats, &c., were found which the Khonds who accompanied me stated would have been sold for about 20 or 25 Rupees worth of grain. After being driven from this Pooto the Bungars formed another one in the vicinity of Mohungherry also of the Modunpoor District of Kalabundy; but a party of Sebundies detached under a Goomastah succeeded in capturing 9 of their number, 4 males and 5 females, and the remainder were driven out of the Karoonde Territory into that of Jorasinghy where the Boad Tahsildar has since been following them up.

12. After leaving Barcoomah, I passed through the Districts of Poossungah and Beremullicka; where I was visited by the whole of the Khonds of these extensive Mootahs, also by those of Borikiah. They have remained true to their pledges and not a single case of evasion occurred. One new Meriah was surrendered from the Borikiah Mootah, but the owner earnestly solicited his restoration on the grounds, that he was his son, born to him by a woman who had been purchased as a Meriah, and that having no other children of his own, he would adopt this child as his son and heir; he was accordingly restored in adoption much to the satisfaction of the Magee.

13. While at Beremullickea, I obtained from several authentic sources, evidence, fully corroborating the reports made by the Maliah Sirdar in March and April last, *viz.*, that many of the Khonds had been in league to attack their Ooryah Chiefs, and expel them from the country; but the seizure of Bhulloo Magee, and the subsequent exposure by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipoor of the fraud regarding the supposed Avatar disconcerted all their plans. As an instance of how easily the Khonds may be induced to enter into any enterprise, or to desist from one determined on; the following circumstance may perhaps be considered worthy of note. The Khonds of Beremullickea Mootah having, one day, in the month of April 1856, assembled together to consult as to what measures they should adopt coucerning the new Avatar, a Tiger suddenly sprung into the assembly, and carried off one of their numbers, a party immediately started to

rescue him but before they could affect their purpose, two more individuals were wounded, one of whom died almost immediately from the injuries inflicted, the other was rescued, but is a cripple for life; upon this the better disposed portion of the Khonds stated, that the time was not a propitious one, that the omens were bad and that this Tiger was an avenging "Pennoo" (spirit) sent by the Sircar to punish them for their disobedience, that they had much better remain loyal, or else they would be all destroyed, accordingly on the following day a deputation of the Chief Khonds waited on their Patro or Hindoo Chief entreating him to intercede with the Sircar for forgiveness.

14. From Beremullickea, I next proceeded to the Oorladhoney District of Kalahundy or Karoonde where I was visited by all the Khonds of that Mootah, also by those of Taparungah and Mohungherry. I had received intimation that my old antagonists of the Bokrikah Mootah again meditated an attack on my Camp, with the view, as I was informed, of revenging the death of the 4 persons killed during the attack on the 6th December 1855, their invariable rule being life for life, but better counsels prevailed, and all the Chief Khonds visited me without any fear or restraint that they at one time meditated hostilities, was evident, from the fact, that they had removed all their grain and other property to Pootoos or Retreats in the hills, this they were no doubt induced to do owing to the representations and advice of the Bungars or followers of Chockro Bissoye, who by thus exciting the Khonds to rebellion, and by promising them assistance, secure an Asylum in the Country, but the measures which I adopted for the seisure and dispersion of these rebels as mentioned in para: 11, will I hope, prevent the Khonds from being again led away by evil counsels. I had many interviews with Free Oodita Pretaub Deo, the Rajah of Karoondee, who joined me at Oorladhoney and he entered heartily into my arrangements about dispersing these Bungars, and promised to establish two Guards or Pickets, one in the Bokrikiah, and one in the Oorakiah Mootah, with the view of preventing the followers of Chockro Bissoye, from again establishing themselves in the country.

15. From Oorladhoney, I next entered the wild mountainous Country of Lunkaghur, Bondringhiee, and Jhirpanny, inhabited by the race of Kootiah or digging Khonds; no portion of the Agency had traversed this part of Chinna Kimedy, since I visited them in the season 1852-53; the Khonds of this District were also the only ones of Chinna Kimedy who joined the Oorladhoney and Bokrikiah Khonds in attacking my Camp last season, and though they shortly afterwards unconditionally surrendered themselves at Oorladhoney, still any attempt at visiting them in their own Country last year would most probably have brought me into collision with them again. They visited me on this occasion with the greatest alacrity, one Magee alone evading the Summons to attend. They stated that they had been last year led away by the evil advice of the Bokrikiah Khonds, they however on the present occasion bound themselves down by swearing on a Tiger skin and earth, that they would hereafter remain loyal and true to the Sircar. The only person who refused to visit me as above stated was Goddamajee, a most turbulent and quarrelsome character, and both Ooryahs and Khonds were unanimous in stating that there would be no tranquillity as long as he remained in the country. He has accordingly been apprehended and removed to the low country.

16. From Jhirpanny, I deputed Sirdar Kristna Row with a portion of the Cutcherry Establishment, and a party of Sebundies, to visit the remaining Districts of Chinna Kimedy; also the Khond Tracts of Jeypoor; while I turned in a North Easterly direction to Bhoorty and Moonda, two Districts of Lunjeeghur of Karoonde, inhabited by Khonds who had never before been visited, neither had they made their submission to the Sircar or surrendered their Meriahs; my interview with them was very satisfactory, sacrifice they stated had ceased since forbidden in the other portions of the Karoonde Zemindary, and though they at first denied having any Meriahs in their possession, they eventually surrendered 15 individuals, who were however restored in adoption at their own request. I had no compunction in thus restoring these Meriahs though this was the first visit to the country, as the Khonds though of the Kootya race are comparatively civilized, pay rent for their ground, and are well ruled, and cared for by their Rajah, *viz.*, Chutterputty Deo, the Jhacerdar of Lunjeeghur.

17. After completing the work in Bhoorty, I proceeded to Daudpoor where I was joined by my Escort, and thence through Bundasir to Toomnool. In my letter, No. and date as per margin, to the address of Capt. MacVeigar, *2d January* 1857. I had the honor to submit for the information of Government a Report on the Political state of

affairs in Toomnool, a detailed account will therefore be unnecessary here, but a few remaks may not be out of place. As in 1852-53, so in 1856-57, the Zemindary is in a state of anarchy and confusion, and the people exasperated at the Rajah of Karoonde, to whom, as also his father, they attributed all the misfortunes which have befallen the Thaut Rajah branch of the family. That the authority of the Tat Rajah will not be acknowledged is evident, and there appears but little doubt that the Rajah of Jeypoor is prepared to protect by force his claim to Kassipoor as Jeypoor soil, the Thaut Rajah Sree Boydynauth Sing having been invested with a Saree on the 1st February 1857, by Sree Bickram Deo, Rajah of Jeypoor.

18. At Toomnool I was visited by nearly the whole of the Chief Khonds of that Zemindary, they have remained true to their pledges, but they did not exhibit the same frankness in their replies, as that shewn by the Khonds of other Districts, and though they were profuse in their promises to remain obedient to the orders of the Sircar regarding the relinquishment of the Meriah, and all its rites, still they evinced a badly concealed distrust of the efficacy of animal, instead of human sacrifices. I may mention two instances in proof on being questioned, they stated, that sheep were now offered to the earth goddess, but that the flesh was not eaten, as the animals were killed with the same knives which had been formerly used when celebrating human sacrifices, I directed the immediate and unconditional surrender of the sacrificial knives and issued in lieu thereof clasp knives of the same kind as had been given to the Khonds of the other Districts, and at the same time enjoined on them the necessity of following the good example set by the Khonds of Goomsur, Boad, &c., who always eat the flesh of the Buffaloes, Goats, &c., which were now offered to the earth goddess. Soondersing, the Government Manager of Tooamool, informed me that on the occasion of the Deputy Commissioner of Raipoor visiting Tooamool last July, the Khonds asked him [the Manager] to ascertain from the Commissioner whether permission to sacrifice Meriahs would be granted, or that the orders of the Maliah Agent would be supported.

19. From Tooamool, I proceeded to Joonnaguddah, and thence to Nowrungpoor, where I was visited by the Thaut Rajah of Tooamool, with whom and his advisers, I had many conversations, they have assured me that they will remain quiet and offer no opposition to the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, and will abide by the decision of the Government.

20. Leaving Nowrungpoor on the 20th January, I proceeded to the Khuzba of Jeypoor, where the same state of anarchy and misrule still prevails; murders, dacoites, and assassination still continue unabated, and several cases of persons sacrificed as sorceresses were brought to my notice as having occurred in the more remote Talooks, but the lateness of the season did not admit of my visiting those Districts, as it would require the undivided efforts of one Officer for 4 months in the year efficiently to supervise the flat Talooks of Jeypoor alone. In my report of last season's proceedings, I had the honor to bring to the notice of Government the evil practices of the race of Professional thieves called in Jeypoor Khongars. I this season elicited many new features regarding their proceedings, some of which may perhaps be considered interesting. These Khongars are employed by all the head people of Jeypoor and pay a pall-tax of one Rupee per annum to the Rajah, even Cheyton Deo, the Jaghurdar of Nowrungpoor, also the Joograj or eldest son of the Jeypoor Rajah do not consider it below their dignity to retain in their service a number of them. Parties of Khongars respectably dressed and disguised as travelling merchants frequent the different fairs inthe vicinity of Jeypoor, and often proceed as far as that of Rajam in Chutteesghur, others again proceed to the low country of Parvattypoor, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam, where they enter into fictitious dealings with Mahajans, who having no reason to suspect the respectability of the supposed traders, suffer for their credulitly by being robbed during the night, the thieves being perfectly safe as soon as they enter Jeypoor Territory.

21. Some idea may be formed of the depredations committed by this lawless race when I state, that a yearly contract obtains in Jeypoor, called the "Khongar Goota" averaging from 1,000 to 3,000 Rupees per annum, and which is entirely obtained from the sale and proceeds of property stolen by Khongars; numerous Bunjaries complained to me that whereas they at present pay transit duties amountimg to 12½ Rupees per hundred Bullocks, for passing through the Jeypoor country, that they would willingly pay double that amount if they were only guaranteed protection against the Khongars. The Ooriahs and Khonds also of every District were unanimous in stating that they would be far better off, if they paid double their present rent; and were protected from these depredators, than pay the amount at present demanded and be at the same time left to the mercies of these Thieves.

	Rs.	A.	P.
* *At Raighur of Jeypoor*.....	2	4	0
„ *Cassipoor*.....	6	0	0
„ *Mohulputna*.....	6	0	0
„ *Ampauny of Kalahundy*.....	24	0	0
„ *Bindra Nowaghur*.....	18	0	0
„ *Chutteesghur*.....	200	0	0
Total Co.'s Rs...	256	4	0

22 Many were the complaints made to me by Bunjaries and other traders of the amount of transit duties which they had to pay between the coast and Chutteesghur amounting as they stated to the sum of Rs. 256-4-0, on 100 Laden Bullocks, the rates being as per margin.* In addition to which a further charge was made at Ryaghur while on their way to the coast for Salt.

23. From Jeypoor which I left on the 4th February, I proceeded through the hitherto unvisited Districts of Pootyadeso, Sorrobisse, Korkahputtah, Jhoomkah and Ryaguddah. Throughout these Talooks infanticide both Male and Female prevails to a very considerable extent. I was visited by the greater portion of the Khonds inhabiting these Mootahs, and they at once frankly acknowledged that infanticide was still prevalent amongst them. The reasons which lead to it are, however, different from those which influence the Khonds of the Sooradah Tracts; amongst these latter poverty is the sole cause, whereas in Jeypoor the Khonds are comparatively civilized and well off; the manner in which it is performed is as follows.

When a child is born a Jauny or Dessaury as he is called in that part of the country is summoned, and consulted by the Parents as to the future prospects of the new born Infant. The Astrologer, for such is his pretended avocation, consults the Horoscope, and also a Pungee, or book formed of Cadgan leaves on which are written certain sentences, intermixed with rudely drawn figures of Gods, Goddesses, Demons, and Devils, some of which are supposed to represent good and some evil. After certain ceremonies are performed, an Iron or Bone style, is inserted at random into the Pungee, and the figures to which it points, fixes the fate of the child. If the God, Goddesses, or other sign represents good the Infant is spared; but if on the other hand it be one foreboding evil, the doom of the child is fixed, the Dassawry stating that the child if allowed to live will be the source of evil to the Father, Mother, Relations, or Village community, as the case may be, or that murrain will attack the cattle or that long years of drought will ensue. The point of the compass from which the evil would ensue is also stated. The living Infant is then placed in a new earthen Vessel, the mouth of which is closed with a lid on which a small quantity of Rice and some flowers are placed; the Vessel is then marked with alternate vertical streaks of black and red, removed to the point of the compass indicated by the Dessawry and there buried. A fowl is then sacrificed over the spot. These Dassawries are generally of the Ooryah or Dooliah race, illiterate and ignorant men, who obtain their livelihood by thus working on the credulity and superstition of the Khonds. In Koraka Puttah and Joomkah the Dessariries are Khonds, and do not use a Punjee, but by a rude calculation, ascertain the position of some of the planets, and pretend to calculate their probable influence. In these two last named Talooks, the infant is not placed in an Earthen Vessel, but wrapped in a cloth and then buried.

24. The Pootiah Deso and Soorabisse Talooks are elevated and very highly cultivated, being from 3000 to 3500 feet above the level of the Sea, while some of the Hills or Spurs are upwards of 4000 feet in height. There is little or no Rice cultivation, the crops being almost entirely Oil Seeds and pulses, the country being an undulating plain intersected by narrow deep valleys, all of which contain valuable streams of water which with a little care and attention, and by the expenditure of a comparatively trifling sum of money, might turn the Districts into rich paddy cultivation. The soil being a very deep and luxuriant red clay mixed with sand, and many of the Hills are composed with laterite, interspersed wih red sand stone abounding with Iron ore.

25. Korokaputtah and Joomkah on the other hand are mountainous and in their general features differ but slightly from all the other Khond Districts being very jungly and unhealthy.

26. The Khonds also are of the same race as their neighbours of Kassipore and like them, were in the habit of sacrificing Meriahs whom they invariably purchased in that Zemindary, but no instances of sacrifice have occurred in Korokaputtah since the rite had been put a stop to in Kassipoor.

27. From Korakaputtah and Jhoomkah I next proceeded to Ryaguddah, one of the flat Talooks of Jeypoor, and which is at present under attachment by the Agent to Government at

Vizagapatam. In Ryaguddah as elsewhere Infanticide still prevails, but the Khonds bound themselves to renounce the habit for ever, and I have no doubts as to the results, as they are a highly civilized race when compared with their neighbours and they talk both Ooriah and Teloogoo fluently in addition to their own language.

28. Leaving Ryaguddah, I passed through the Doorgi Mootah of Jeypoor. where I was visited by the whole of the Chief Khoonds. Infanticide is unknown amongst them, forming as they do a portion of the sacrificing tribes of Jeypoor. They have remained true to their Pledges and all their restored Possiahs of former seasons were brought up for inspection.

29. From Doorgi, I passed through the Khond Mootahs of Goodairy of Jeypoor and Panigoondah of Chinna Kimedy, where every thing was quiet and the Khonds contented and happy.

30. Captain MacViccar was visited by nearly the whole of the Khond tribes of Sooradah, several cases of Infanticide which has recently occurred were brought to his notice, most of the guilty parties have been apprehended and are now under trial.

31. Enclosed is a return shewing the number of Male and Female children in the different Mootahs, 8 years of age and under ; by which it will be seen, that the number of Female children reared within the last 12 months is 202, the number of Males for the same period being 277, the corresponding number for last season being 318 Females against 252 Males, great care having been taken to have the Return carefully prepared it is satisfactory to perceive the gradual increase in the number of Female children reared for the last 4 years, the Returns for the last 2 seasons in particular showing a decided improvement.

32. The total number of Meriahs rescued this season is 58, and of these only 7 were brought to the low country as their former owners were not anxious for their restoration ; 227 Possiahs or persons bought for a price and reared as Agrarian slaves were registered and restored to their owners on the usual Moochilkas, I was also visited by the Chief Khonds of 886 villages comprising 135 Mootahs or 12 Talooks.

33. The School which has been established at Ooporobhango in the low country of Goomsur for the benefit of the Meriah cultivators has succeeded very well and the progress made by the Scholars is most satisfactory, there is an attendance of 27 Meriah pupils, who are at present taught Ooriah, and I have removed all the unmarried Female Meriahs from Tooradah where they have hitherto been located and established them at Ooporobhango where the younger children attend the School.

34. We have this season had more than the usual amount of sickness, and though I have myself personally escaped, still the Company of the 1st M. N. I., forming my Escort suffered severely, the Doctor in Medical charge died at Joonnagudda on the 4th January from the effects of the climate, and the whole of the Cutcherry Establishment also suffered much from fever.

(Signed) A. C. McNEILL,
Officiating Agent Hill Tracts of Orissa.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) A. C. McNEILL,
Officiating Agent Hill Tracts of Orissa.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC *on the New Road from Russelcondah to Deorpinjia from November 1856 to April 1857.*

Months.	Bullock Loads.											Total of Bullocks laden.	Remarks.
	Chenna or Bengal Gram.	Cotton.	Salt.	Green Gram.	Turmeric.	Wheat.	Gingly Oil Seed.	Rice.	Salt fish.	Laden.	Empty.		
1856.													
November.....	,,	,,	75	11	,, 20	,,	,,	,,	,,	86	120	206	To the Hills.
Do.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20	,,	20	From do.
December.....	,,	,,	285	,,	,, 120	,,	,, 10	,,	,,	285	185	470	To the Hills.
Do.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	130	,,	130	From do.
1857.													
January.....	,,	,,	288	,,	,, 141	,, 65	,,	,,	,,	288	295	583	To the Hills.
Do.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 65	206	,,	271	From do.
February.....	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 469	,, 490	,, 1372	,, 241	,, 48	65 3230	1367	4597	To the Hills.
Do.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	848	,,	848	From do.
March.....	,,	258	800	,,	,, 2331	,, 538	,, 1428	,, 210	,, 27	9312	1886	11198	To the Hills.
Do.	,,	4530	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	567	,,	567	From do.
April.....	,,	,,	540	,,	,, 160	,, 200	,, 300	,, 200	,,	1060	113	1173	To the Hills.
Do.	,,	200	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	From do.
Total.....	675	4988	1988	11	3241	1293	3110	651	140	16097	3966	20063	

(Signed) A. C. McNEILL,
Officiating Agent in the Hill Tracts of Orissa.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) A. C. McNEILL,
Officiating Agent in the Hill Tracts of Orissa.

Camp Ooporobhango,
12th May, 1857.

RETURN OF MERIAHS AND POSSIAHS *rescued in the Hill Tracts of Orissa during the season* 1856-57.

No.	Zemindaries.	Number of Meriahs. Males.	Number of Meriahs. Females.	Number of Possiahs. Males.	Number of Possiahs. Females.	Total Males and Females. Males.	Total Males and Females. Females.	Grand Total Males & Females.	Restored to owners and into the low adoption. Males.	Restored to owners and into the low adoption. Females.	Restored to owners and into the low adoption. Total.	Brought country. Males.	Brought country. Females.	Remarks.
1	Chinna Kimedy	2	0	112	101	411	101	215	114	101		0	0	
2	Kalahundy	32	14	9	5	41	19	60	40	19		1	0	
3	Jeypoor	4	6	0	0	4	6	10	3	1		1	5	
	Total	38	20	121	106	159	126	285	157	121	Total..	2	5	

(Signed) A. C. McNEILL,
Officiating Agent, Hill Tracts of Orissa.

(True Copy.)

Camp Ooporobhaugo, *12th May*, 1857.

(Signed) A. C. McNEILL,
Officiating Agent, Hill Tracts of Orissa.

Return Shewing the number of Male and Female Children 8 years of Age and under in the Hill Tracts of Sooradah as taken during Season 1856–57.

November.	Names of Mootahs.	One year and under. Female.	One year and under. Male.	Two years and under. Female.	Two years and under. Male.	Three years and under. Female.	Three years and under. Male.	Four years and under. Female.	Four years and under. Male.	Five years and under. Female.	Five years and under. Male.	Six years and under. Female.	Six years and under. Male.	Seven years and under. Female.	Seven years and under. Male.	Eight years and under. Female.	Eight years and under. Male.	Grand Total Males	Grand Total Females.
1	Raumnabaudy	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	8
2	Audeegoodee	9	6	8	5	2	4	5	6	3	4	3	3	0	2	8	4	34	38
3	Kerpoobaudy	21	28	35	32	14	39	11	38	9	26	10	27	5	12	11	17	219	116
4	Bomorabaudy	9	4	10	13	8	9	4	12	3	18	2	11	1	7	2	10	84	39
5	Combarahbaudy	9	5	9	10	2	10	7	14	6	10	4	4	2	5	3	5	63	42
6	Patahdahbaudy	3	2	2	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	0	1	4	3	1	0	22	22
7	Dokodahbaudy	5	4	5	4	0	4	7	5	3	9	6	4	8	4	6	9	43	40
8	Saudoobaudy	17	17	14	22	9	21	9	27	8	14	6	23	4	15	5	21	163	72
9	Grayenbaudy	15	21	23	17	16	29	3	16	12	17	4	18	6	21	8	29	168	87
10	Jaudengebaudy	8	55	51	31	19	32	13	38	20	28	12	36	8	41	9	33	294	140
11	Kerkehbaudy	8	11	10	13	7	11	6	9	4	9	3	8	4	11	1	16	88	43
12	Joogahbaudy	6	12	10	12	7	7	9	10	6	5	7	6	1	7	1	15	74	47
13	Tharahbaudy	4	10	9	8	5	9	3	9	4	6	3	7	2	10	3	10	69	33
14	Semnahbaudy	18	12	16	13	9	12	5	9	4	8	9	9	12	11	11	9	83	84
15	Sunthenahbaudy	6	11	8	8	3	7	3	5	3	1	1	5	4	7	5	4	48	33
16	Famnooroobaudy	4	10	9	11	6	9	3	8	5	8	2	10	2	4	2	9	69	33
17	Naureebaudy	12	11	16	7	4	8	5	9	4	15	5	18	3	13	3	18	99	52
18	Koocheepungah	4	15	10	8	3	12	4	9	5	8	6	11	3	3	4	13	79	39
19	Jeddroobaudy	5	11	15	8	11	11	8	8	2	18	5	8	6	10	7	13	89	59
20	Moondoobaudy	10	7	14	3	3	12	6	14	4	7	8	5	1	14	4	17	79	50
21	Puddoonbaudy	4	9	11	6	7	1	2	11	3	3	7	7	1	7	7	12	56	42
22	Cuckudahbaudy	10	6	12	5	1	11	7	7	2	2	2	5	3	5	3	15	56	40
23	Moondoobaudy	5	2	12	8	5	12	3	6	5	11	6	4	2	11	3	8	62	41
24	Sukunbaudy	7	8	7	4	2	6	2	9	3	4	1	5	2	5	0	7	48	24
	Total	202	277	318	252	147	281	130	283	123	234	113	235	84	228	107	298	2,088	1,224

ABSTRACT TOTAL OF MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN.

	Female	Male	Total
Under one year.	202	277	479
Do two do.	3 8	252	577
Do three do.	147	281	428
Do four do.	130	283	413
Do five do.	123	234	357
Do six do.	113	235	348
Do seven do.	84	228	312
Do eight do.	107	298	405
Total..	1,224	2,088	3,312

Camp Russelcondah, *12th May* 1857.

(Signed) A. C. McNEILL,
Officiating Agent, Hill Tracts of Orissa.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) A. C. McNEILL,
Officiating Agent, Hill Tracts of Orissa.

Fort Saint George, Political Consultation, 23*rd June* 1857.

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, No. 467 ; dated 18th June 1857.

Ordered to be communicated to the Agents in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

Exd. J. A. Wilson.

6 June

Office of the Agent on the North Frontier of Orissa
Camp Copperchoupy 27th May 1857.

No 1700

From

Lieut. H. Mac Mahon

Offg Agent on the North Frontier of Orissa

To

C. Maltby Esqre

Offg Chief Secy to Government

Fort St George

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for the information of Government a copy of my letter and Enclosures No 95 dated the 12th Instant addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Fort William

I have the honor to be

Sir

Camp Copperchoupy
27th May 1857

Your most Obedt Servant

H Mac Mahon

Offg Agent North Frontier of Orissa

Encl. to Cons. 23d June
Political — 1857 Despatch

No. 4617

Forwarded to be communicated to the Agents in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

Fort St. George,
18th May, 1857

From the Offg. Agents in the Hill Tracts of Orissa - No. 100

Dated 27 May
Rec'd 6 June 1857.

No. 478.

Forwards for the information of Govt copy of his Report with its Enclosures sent to the Govt of India - being a narrative of the Proceedings of the Orissa Agency for the past season.

With an Order

To the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam
Ditto Vizagapatam
} Dispd. 30th

11 — 12

16th June