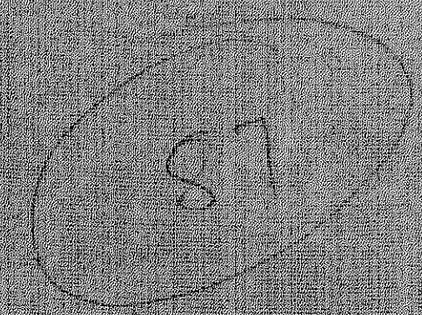
Revenue Department

E.M.C dated 20th Jan' 1957

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[Order No (13) dated 10th Jan 1957]



இலக்கப் பிரிவு-1

செயலரிடுபவர் பெயர் M. [illegible]

செயலரிடுவதற்காக
எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 06/06

செயலரிட்டு முடித்த நாள் 08/06

சரிபார்க்கும்
முதல் மு.நி.பா.எ.
கையொப்பம்

சரிபார்க்கும்
2ம். நி.பா.எ.
கையொப்பம்

ஆய்க்கி
உதவியாளர்
கையொப்பம்

Port Saint George, Revenue Consultation of 20th January 1857.

Read again letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 14th May and recorded in Dy. to Consultation 11th December 1855, No. 1355.

Read also the following Papers

No. 14. *From C. S. FORBES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government Revenue Department; dated Fort Saint George, 3th February 1856, No. 290.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the information called for in Extract Minutes Consultation dat. 19th March 1853, para. 29, relative to the expediency of abstaining from all further interference in regard to enams not exceeding 2 Cawnies in extent.

2. The Board regret the delay that has occurred in meeting the requisition of Government but it has arisen partly from their desire to bring the subject of the disposal of these enams fully under the consideration of Government, but chiefly from the extreme difficulty of getting information from the districts on the subject.

3. The Board will here review briefly the reports of the different Collectors on the original subject, viz. the exemption of petty enams from further interference.

Mr. A. P. Onslow dated 14th May, in Cons. 24 June 1853.

4. The Collector of Ganjam states that the records of his office do not supply materials from which any safe return could be prepared of these enams, that the village officers even are often entirely ignorant of them, and that his establishment is unequal to the task of making such enquiries as are requisite. From Statement No. 1 enclosed in his letter, it will be seen that in 2140 villages out of 3597 there are no accounts shewing even the total extent of enam land in each village without details of any kind. Although the aggregate value of these enams is undoubtedly great, the Collector questions the expediency of resumption, because he considers that these grants often enable their holders to pay the assessment on Government lands in their occupation and also on account of the attachment of the proprietors to rent free lands.

Mr. A. Robertson, dated 19th February, in Cons. 23d March 1855.

Mr. Smollet, dated 16th in Cons. 30th April 1855.

5. The late Collector of Vizagapatam gave no opinion on the question. His successor's statement shows the number of Enamdars to be 2733, the extent of land 2510 Cawnies and the net alienation Rupees 17,852. No resumptions appear to have occurred in the 5 years from 1849 to 1853.

Mr. T. Prendergast, dated 24th February in Cons. 2d March 1855.

See also Report of Commissioner in Rajahmundry 18th March 1844, p. 53 et seq. In one village the Enams obtained subsequent to the Permanent Settlement were 84 per cent. more than those previously existing.

6. The late Collector of Rajahmundry states that "the enams are extensive and no Register of them is in existence." Considering the amount of revenue involved and the fact that many of the holders are men of wealth, he was disinclined to recommend that Government should relinquish their rights, however troublesome the preparation of accounts might be. His successor Mr. Purvis concurred in this view and submitted a statement, from which it appears that the number of Enamdars in that district whose holdings do not exceed 2 Cawnies is 12,558 the aggregate extent of the land so alienated Cawnies 13,550 and its "Estimated revenue" Rupees 55,430. The list however includes Zemindary enams which come within the scope of the present enquiry only if reserved from the assets of the Estates, a point not specially noticed by the Collector, though little likely to be overlooked by him. The resumptions of enams below 2 Cawnies have been 156 Cawnies of the annual value of Rupees 544. All these resumption occurred in one year.

Dated 25th Jan. in Cons. 5th Feb. 1855.

Dated 23d in Cons. 31st August 1855.

Mr. T. D. Lushington, dated 3d in Cons. 24th July 1854.

7. The Collector of Masulipatam states that really satisfactory accounts of the various enams in that district are entirely wanting—that the land measures vary materially in the different Talooks and there is no authentic Field Register. Villages contain a nominal amount of enam land, but in

several there is reason to believe that the best land has with the assistance and at the time been taken as the enam when the lands originally assessed have become unproductive. Under these circumstances he considers it undesirable that these enams should be made over absolutely to the holders until their extent, tenure &c. are sufficiently known, as a subsequent settlement may cause the resumption of a considerable portion of them.

Dated 26th February in Cons. 12th March 1853.

Mr. A. Purvis, dated 16th in Cons. 23d February 1853.

Mr. H. Wood, dated 23d May in Cons. 9th July 1855.

Mr. F. B. Elton, dated 28th February in Cons. 6th March 1854.

Mr. J. Ratliff, dated 27th March in Cons. 2d April 1855.

No.	Extent C.	Net alienation Rs.
148	96	818

Dated 23d in Cons. 28th May 1855.

Mr. C. Pelly, dated 2d in Cons. 26th July 1853, *dated 26th November in Cons. 12th December* 1853.

Dated 24th April in Cons. 3d May 1855.

Mr. T. B. A. Conway, dated 27th September in Cons. 19th October 1854.

Mr. L. D. Daniell, dated 4th in Cons. 12th April 1855.

enquiry." Under instructions from the Commissioner, the Collector excluded from this number of Enamdars those whose aggregate enams exceeded two Cawnies, although such grant to a smaller extent. The number of Enamdars so thus given as 1,046, the extent of their holdings Cawnies 1,860 and the value of the net alienation Rupees 4,250. Reports are stated soon to have been *reported*.

8. The late Acting Collector of Tanjore was averse to the application of the principle of exempting these enams from interference, although in the district of Coimbatore their number was so small as to render it a matter of little consequence whether the rule was carried out or not. The number of enams is said to be 5 of them extent Cawnies 664, and their value Rupees 2,138. The reports state 9 years have only been Rupees 64. These details differ from those given by Mr. Purvis, also however followed the instructions of the Commissioner above detailed.

9. The Collector of Bellary considers it inexpedient to give up these enams absolutely, because no enquiry has ever been made into the titles of the holders, and the enams also do not always agree with Mr. Travers's Register. By the returns furnished by the Acting Collector, the number of these petty Enamdars seems to be 2834, the extent of the lands Cawnies 2581, and their net value Rupees 17,883. The resumptions during the period already named have been only Rupees 33. To the numbers above given, the enams in the Chinnoody Zemindary have to be added, as shown in the margin.

10. The Collector of Bellary is favorable to the principle of not interfering now with petty enams; but he does not consider the standard of limitation correct, nor does he anticipate much saving of labour to his establishment by carrying out the rule proposed. The standard he thinks should be regulated by a money valuation rather than by the extent of an enam; or if the latter is adopted, a difference should be made between wet and dry lands. Mr. Pelly however considers that the most advisable plan would be to have a full enquiry made regarding the very extensive rent free lands of the District, and to finally decide each case on its merits, determining once for all the rights of the Government and the holder. The number of petty Enamdars is given as 13,732, the extent of their holding Cawnies 11,273, and the net alienation Rupees 85,465; the resumptions in five years amount to Rupees 683.

11. The late Agent at Kurnool was averse to the application of the principle under discussion, on the ground that although the extent of such enams was small, the titles on which such alienations are held in that District were "generally of a dubious character." Their extent was stated by Mr. Conway at acres 176, but he included in his calculation only those cases in which the aggregate holding of each Enamdar did

not exceed 2 Cawnies. The number of separate enams of that extent is stated by his successor to be 1540, and their extent 1618 Cawnies. No particulars can be given of their value, nor of the value of the resumption which have been very large viz. Cawnies 19,501 in the five years from 1849 to 1853.

12. The Collector of Salem advocates the expediency of not interfering further with these enams, considering that the saving of time and labour would more than compensate the loss of revenue to be expected from lapses. The aggregate number of separate holdings is stated to be 2211, the extent Cawnies 2471, and their net value Rupees 10316. The resumptions in 5 years amount in value to Rupees 76.

Mr. H. A. Brett, dated 24th February in Cons. 11th June 1855.

13. The late Collector of North Arcot gives his opinion decidedly in favor of exempting these enams from all interference. He argues that under the rules in operation the interest of Government in these alienations is very limited, the resumptions being very trifling that the Collector and his establishment are unequal to the task imposed on them of disposing of each case on lapse, that the number of lapses actually reported is far below the number which must occur, and that out of the number so reported (viz. 50 in 5 years) resumption partial or entire took place in 2 cases only, and their united value was under Rupees 14 annually. The number of enams under 2 Cawnies was given by Mr. Bourdillon as 4,425, valued after deducting Quit Rent &c. at Rupees 26,281. Mr. Whittingham in a later return states the number to be only 2745, and their aggregate value Rupees 23,014.

Dated 23d Feb. in Cons. 7th June. 1855.

Mr. H. Forbes, dated 13th in Cons. 18th Aug. 1853.

From Collector, dated 14th February in Cons. 9th July 1855.

14. The Collector of Tanjore is of opinion that "it would on every account be desirable that the lapse of these very small Enams should be allowed to pass without enquiry by the Government officers." The number of distinct enams is 6,952 and their net value Rupees 29,005. No resumptions occurred from 1849 to 1853.

Mr. J. Bird, dated 26th May in Cons. 2d June 1853.

Dated 8th March in Cons. 2d July 1855.

15. The Collector of Trichinopoly is also favorable to the proposal to give up these enams. The number in his first report was stated to be 2045 in his subsequent return this is reduced to 546 of a net value of Rupees 3,808. The resumption amounted to Rupees 137 in the 5 years already noted.

Mr. C. J. Bird, dated 17th in Cons. 26th September 1853.

16. The Collector of Tinnevelly also advocates the exemption of these petty enams from interference on account of their trifling value and the small proportion they bear to the whole Ayacut or cultivable Area, the saving of labor to his office and of inconvenience to the Enamdars. He has also proposed to extend the same liberality to 46 other such enams which have already been declared by former Collectors to be life grants; but if these decisions are correct, the measure seems uncalled for. The number of small enams is stated to be 179, and their value Rupees 2231, while that of the resumptions from 1849 to 1853 is Rupees 148.

Dated 9th in Cons. 15th March 1855.

Mr. M. Murray, dated 9th December 1853, *in Cons. 9th January* 1854.

Dated 10th in Cons. 24th Aug. 1854.

Dated 28th June in Cons. 5th July 1855.

17. The Collector of Cuddapah has not given an opinion on the subject. The number of enams not exceeding 2 Cawnies in this district is very large. Their number is stated to be 61,598, occupying 48,195 Cawnies, and the net alienation is said to be Rs. 2,77,574.

Mr. R. B. Porter, dated 25th in Cons. 20th March 1854.

Dated 23d June, in Cons. 2d July 1855.

Mr. E. Maltby, dated 17th, in Cons. 31st April 1854.

Mr. A. Hall, dated 31st May in Cons. 4th June 1855.

Mr. H. Stokes, dated 16th in Cons. 30th June 1855.

Dated 7th in Cons. 9th *March* 1855.

Mr. E. B. Thomas, dated 3d in Cons. 10th July 1854.

* *Dated 29th Nov.* in Cons. 18th *December* 1855.

Mr. E. N. Maltby, dated 14th *March* in Cons. 2d *July* 1855.

Mr. F. C. Cunolly, dated 24th *March* in Cons. 5th *April* 1855.

Mr. P. B. Smollett, dated 30th in Cons. 31st *August* 1854.

Mr. C. J. Shubrick, dated 28th in Cons. 30th *April* 1855.

* Guntur, Salem, North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Madura, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Canara, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Nellore, Gooty, Kurnool, South Arcot, Salem, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Bellary.

* Letter from Secretary to Government of India to those names from correspondence was first Secretary to Government of Madras, 2nd August 1848, as Revised Standing Orders, 1st September 1849.

To Government, 2nd December 1850.

Home correspondence, 6th March 1855, paragraph 224.

34. "The Survey" it is observed "will be the first step towards the investigation of claims into the tenure of rent free land," and in para. 34 the reasons are stated on which it is looked to, to replace the immediate loss of revenue from the liberal resumptions contemplated by Government. "The remotable recovery of revenue from this source" is considered, no doubt not be great, but ultimately it would be very considerable.

35. In the method of dealing with such tenures there sanctioned and by Government the Board fully concur.

36. Making allowance for the increase and decrease in the accompanying statements, the total net value of such alienations above and below 15 years may be roughly assumed at 40 lacs per annum. The number of petty enams so far as can be ascertained is about 1,14,441, of the value of Rupees 5,70,210. The enams above that extent are rather more numerous and their value is Rs. 20,62,932. The returns are however incomplete, and the above figures, large as they are, only an approximation to the truth. The titles are, as Government have always held them to be very generally doubtful.

Note.—*The total alienations as given in statement H. amount to Rupees 94,62,227, the average cultivation of 5 years being according to it been 288,38,910.*

37. Under such circumstances the Board think it would be a serious error to abandon all rights or claims to them however contingent or remote on the part of the state, at the very time when the opportunity of fully and fairly disposing of the question is afforded by the contemplated survey.

38. The Board entirely concur with the Government that the Enactment should be treated considerately, and would urge the propriety of as speedy a settlement as may be practicable. But it appears to them unquestionable that the Survey affords the best opportunity for an investigation into the titles of these numerous alienations which the State is bound to institute in justice to the less favoured class of its subjects who are taxed for its exigencies.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES, *Acting Secretary.*

No. 15. *Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th July 1856, No. 2235.*

The Board proceed to review the "Sketch of an Act to be substituted for the Laws which have hitherto governed exempted lands, Grants and Pensions in the Territories of the East India Company subject to the Government of Fort St. George," which forms the fourth and concluding part of Mr. H. Stokes' proposed Revenue Code.

2. The draft Act consists of 16 Sections and is devoted almost exclusively to empowering the Government to appoint Commissioners for investigating the titles upon which lands are held free of assessment, and to assess to the revenue all such as persons as valid title and are found to have no claim on the indulgence of Government for exemption.

3. The only alterations which the Board see reason to propose in the draft Act relate to Sections 7 and 16. Section 7 declares "that Endowments and Emoluments for service can in no case be alienated from the objects to which they are annexed." After the word "alienated" it seems proper to add "by the grantees without the sanction of Government." The Section would then agree in spirit with Section 13 of the preceding Draft Act. Section XVI. declares that no decision or order passed under this Act shall be questioned or avoided in any Court of

Law &c. But this seems insufficient as it would not prevent a Court receiving any suit which might be filed or if pending went from under Regulations IV. and VI. of 1831 are repeated as proposed by Mr. Stokes. The previous prohibitions which now exists against Courts entertaining such suits without an order from Government should therefore be renewed and be added as a sequel to this Section.

4. Has it been noticed the alterations which appear necessary in the Sketch Act, the Board will advert to the points in which it appears deficient.

5. In the first place no provision is made for the important duty of keeping an official Register of all alienated lands to supply the place of Section 24 of Regulation 2 of 1803 which enjoins that course and which is proposed for revision. The duty laid upon Revenue Officers by Sections 27 and 31 of that Regulation to bring to notice all rent free lands held on invalid titles, and all unauthorized alienations of land should also continue to be a part of the law in the Board's opinion though they would abolish the reward or compensation allowed by Sections 28 and 29 to officers upon whose information or discovery improperly alienated lands are assessed to the revenue. It would also be advisable to declare formally that whole lands are only partially exempted from Assessment they are liable to be sold like other lands for arrears of revenue, on an account occurring, and that in that case the enam will open de novo.

6. Again nothing is said on the subject of joint enam, which claims are advanced in portions of them by different members of a family who according to the Hindoo or Mahommedan law of inheritance would be entitled to a share of the alienated property of their father. The Government will probably see fit to consent to avoid the power of dividing enams or placing them as a question in the hands of the head of the family, and it seems advisable that the discretionary power which Government may thus retain should be declared for general information. The Board would also recommend that provision should be made for abrogating the sarvadikar, whose services is subdivided to elect from their body an agent who is to represent them before the Collector in all business connected with the enam, and by whose acts they are to be bound. The Collector of Madura recently pointed out the want of such an enactment, and the decisions might be supplied by provisions analogous to those laid down for the management of undivided estates in Section V. Regulation 26 of 1803 of the Bengal Code. The Collector is then authorized to call on the shareholders of an estate or on their guardians in cases of minority or incapacity, to elect a manager and if they fail to do so he has to propose one for the approval of the Board of Revenue.

Letter to Board 23d October 1856. Con. 11th December 1856. Para. 7.

7. In the letter which accompanied his draft act Mr. Stokes cancelled the different rules under which the succession to enams is now allowed. These rules are published among the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue and are of great importance to the interests of the state, especially those which relate to acknowledging the adoption of Sons and allowing inheritance to pass to the female line on a want of male heirs. But this subject depends entirely on the policy which Government may choose to pursue with respect to these privileged lands, and need not be discussed by the Board on this occasion. The succession to be in other words the continuance of enams always in their opinion to be regulated by such rules as the Government chooses from time to time to lay down, rather than by any formal legal enactment.

Extract Minute of Consultation 14th August 1855 No. 941 paras. 6, 7, 10, 24. Title printed here on General Revenue Survey.

8. Mr. Stoke's draft supposes it to be the intention of Government to appoint Commissioners to examine the titles on which all enam lands are held, and this supposition is warranted by the known necessity for such a measure, and by the remarks of Government when considering the question of a revenue Survey for the entire Presidency. It is satisfactory therefore for the Board to express their full concurrence in the opinion that the delicate and difficult measure of assessing to the revenue all lands held on invalid titles can be best carried out, when the people receive the benefit of a light and equitably arranged assessment by which the value of their lands will be materially increased. The importance of the question may be judged of by

2. The subjects indicated by Government are, the chief objects to be attended to in the investigation; the principles by which it is to be regulated, and the mode in which it is to be conducted and in addition to the above, further topics are proposed for report in the Proceedings now acknowledged.

To the Board 24th March 1848.
To the Commissioner 16th November 1849.

3. I have already stated my views at some length on the investigation of enams in the letters noted in the margin, referring to which I would propose the following outline of procedure in the work in question.

4. The first object of the investigation should be to scrutinize with legal exactness the title of every enam, claimed, or enjoyed; and to classify them under two general heads of "valid" and "invalid." At this stage of enquiry no abatement should be made from the strict requirement of the law, nor its provisions relaxed, from any regard to long possession, indigence of the claimants, or subsequent transfer; nor should any consideration be given to apparent recognition by former authorized investigations or by former registration.

5. The next step would be the issue of new summuds with the recognition of their validity for all Enams pronounced good at law, and then the disposal of the enams pronounced invalid.

6. Of the invalid enams the following should be recommended for immediate resumption.

1st. All that have been alienated subsequent to the permanent settlement.

2d. All in regard to which there is evidence of fraudulent transactions such as by fabrication of Summuds or mutilation, alteration or destruction of records.

3rd. All those which are "Mentanasta" that is to say, those for which the rightful claimants have become extinct and which are now unclaimed.

4th. Such of the above as have been fraudulently taken possession of by other parties.

5th. All such as have been diverted from their original intention.

6th. Those on which the quit rent or Shrotrium has have been paid; unless some special cause can be shewn for indulgence.

7. The remainder of the enams classed as invalid, and which will comprize by far the greatest number in the District, should be recommended to the indulgence of Government, according to circumstances, either in perpetuity; during the performance of service; or for one, two, or three lives. Under this head I conceive the strongest claim to be continued would attach to endowments, provided the charities for which they were granted are kept up. Next those given to Communities such as Aggrahaarums; third, grants for service performed; fourth, personal grants, such as grants to Pundits or relations of the Zemindars. In the majority of such cases it will probably be found that enjoyment had already continued as long as was originally intended and the grant may either cease or be reduced on the lapse of the present incumbent.

8. It will form part of the Special Assistant's duty to define the extent of land in Acres to be recognized as that comprehended in each grant not proposed for immediate resumption, and through the Agency of the Collector to mark it out accordingly with permanent marks and Maps or Checknamahs both for record in the Office and for delivery to the holders.

9. Among the defects which render a title legally invalid are the following:

1st. Having been granted in the Guntoor-Circar subsequent to the 26th February 1768, and in the Palnad subsequent to Section II. Regulation XXXI. of 1802.

NOTE.—*I cannot ascertain under which designation the Palnad falls. It is south of the Kistna but did not belong to the Ceded District.*

2d. Having paid revenue for a period of twelve years antecedent to the claim. Section IV. Regulation XXXI. of 1802.

3d. Expiration of the term of grant under Section V.

4th. The non-production of the Summons after one notice under Section XI.

5th. Summons being forged or counterfeited or altered under Section XII.

6th. Where the holders of exempted lands have omitted to register their claims during the whole year from the time the notice was published under Sections XVII and XVIII.

10. With respect to the process of investigation I think that one item should be left to nominating the officer for the duty and that his first act should be the issue of a Notification to be published in the Fort St. George Gazette in English and in every District in its vernacular language calling on the claimants of enams to produce at the investigator's office their Summons within one year from the date of the notice according to the terms of Section XVII. Regulation XXXI. of 1802.

11. The Officer should then commence operations by examining and arranging all the information on record in this office, that is to say Mr. Ram's register and the papers connected with it. Mr. Whish's examination and accounts filed, the correspondence with the Board's respecting the Paluad and Mulrauze enams, &c. and finally the village Shist Jabitahs and Cowlcoy Keyfeyets or Jumabundy accounts recent and former, together with all records or reports of enquiries made by Tahsildars and Amens regarding which no final orders have yet been passed.

12. The several existing enams according to the present accounts should be entered successively in a rough register in the present order of Taluks and villages and the name of each Enamdar taken up as he presents himself. An abstract of the case prepared by the investigating officer in one column and blank columns left for the opinion and recommendation of the Collector and the Commissioner and the decision of Government respectively.

13. I think the most difficult part of the work will be the determination on any satisfactory general rules of the quantity of land to be authorized in each case.

14. With respect to the competence of the authority by which enams have originated it would appear from the Board's resolutions forwarded to Mr. Ram under date 23d May 1835 (a very important paper to the present matter) as well as from the Regulation XXXI. 1802 that provided the grants were in existence at the time specified as the limit, objections would not be taken as to the competence of the authority. On making an abstract of the accounts of enams taken under Mr. Whish's orders for the Mulrauze and Vasseredly estates the results are obtained which are shown in the accompanying Memo. I conclude that of these all ascertained to be of date prior to 16th February 1763 may be considered competent, and all subsequent unless specially confirmed by Government, incompetent. As no orders appear to have been passed by Government respecting the Register submitted by Mr. Ram I conclude that submission alone does not imply such confirmation.

15. It is observed that the holders of enams which have not originated subsequent to the permanent settlement cannot be ejected except under a Decree of Court. Of course it is optional with them to stand the result of such action.

16. The propriety of commuting the tenure of Dasabhagam or Poothi Badaga enams or others now involving an examination of the produce annually may be considered.

17. No doubt as the enquiry progresses many other suggestions may occur and question arise for solution all which can be submitted through the Collector for the consideration of the Commissioner.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. NEWILL, *Acting Collector.*

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Memorandum shewing in abstract the several authorities by which the Enams in the Mulrauze and Vellecreddy Estates were granted and enquired into by the Mootsuddy S. Streenevasarow under the order of Mr. Whish in the District of Guntoor.

	No. of Enamdars.	No. of Enamdars.	No. of Enamdars.
Granted by Mulrauze Zemindars.			
Venkata Nursiah,	9		
Mullarow,	72		
Sowonnah Row,	101		
Ramachendroodoo,	53		
Venkata Narsimharow,	107		
Ramarow,	143		
Venkatarow,	8		
Nursarow,	30		
Goondarow,	220		
Venkata Goondarow,	324		
Venkatachelum,	29		
Coutul Row,	9		
Neeladryzow,	51		
Jangamiah,	4		
Ramanumah,	20		
Name is unknown,	3		
		1,017	
Granted by the Relations and Servants of the Zemindars.			
Penneepaty Cotapah,	1		
M. Antiah,	1		
P. Sashachellem,	28		
M. Appiah,	1		
B. Narsim,	1		
B. Poondarecntchdoo,	1		
Battenewar,	12		
C. Sooriah,	2		
M. Sashagerry,	1		
D. Venkataramiah,	1		
C. Chendrapah,	4		
C. Nursiah,	2		
C. Appiah,	1		
C. Venkatrainogerow,	1		
N. Venkatakrishnama,	1		
Bomma Gowrwar,	34		
		102	
Granted by Muzindars.			
M. Venkatakrishnama,	19		
M. Venkatarow,	2		
		21	
Granted by Dasa Pondiah and Dasamookhoo.			
B. Chennapah,	2		
C. Ramalingamah,	1		
G. Moottumraze,	7		
Bhaskarneyvar,	8		
		18	
Granted by the Rawchoor Zemindar Rameyrow.			
M. Tirputty Row,	133		
M. Seetaiah Row,	48		
M. Atchemmah,	3		
M. Apparow,	7		
M. Jangamah Row,	78		
M. Gopaiahrow,	1		
M. Chelapatyrow,	1		
M. Bhavana Row,	2		
M. Gopanna Row,	2		
Venkapah,	1		
Cheeva Row,	1		
		286	
Granted by Dashald Rawzanze war,		28	

Memorandum shewing in abstract the several authorities by which the Enams in the Mulrauze and Vassereddy Estates were granted and enquired into by the Mootsuddy S. Streenevassarow under the order of Mr. Whish in the District of Guntoor.

	No. of Enamdars.	No. of Enamdars.	No. of Enamdars.
Granted by Villager and Renters.			
P. Bhagavan Sasheelo,	2		
M. Teroomalappah,	1		
M. Amarappah,	1		
M. Venkatasoorsah,	1		
P. Bauptah,	1		
C. Ramanah,	2		
Villagers,	27		
Chandaries,	2		
Venkataramanah,	1		
Jumpanywar,	2		
C. Poorooshottumrauze,	9		
N. Bootcherauze,	1		
R. Streenamacharloo,	1		
M. Venkatacharloo,	1		
	51		
Granted by Mokeendars.			
M. Naraina Row,	1		
C. Daneppah,	1		
C. Venkiah,	1		
Raghoopaty Row,	35		
V. Ramalingamah,	1		
	39		
Continued by Mr. Oakes.	1		
	40		
Granted by ancient kings during the Reign Commencing			
Makatoorallah Jageerdar,	1		
Maleky Naidoo,	1		
N. Venkatadry Naidoo,	1		
Venkata Joonnooda,	1		
V. Ramalingum,	1		
Mahomed Cassib Sahib,	1		
Anantcovaldy,	1		
Tanaka,	2		
Nawab,	2		
Alleyrazzelldar,	2		
Sagewar,	2		
	14		
By Reddywar,	18		
Goparauze Ramanah,	1		
	19		
Granted by Krishna Dutt Rayloo.			1
Railoo,	83		
Jagaputty Mahadavoo,	4		
Veeradepaty Mahadavoo,	12		
Raidatteewar,	12		
	111		
By Ruling power,	45		
Unknown,	4		
	1,778		
	1,948		
WASSEREDDY ESTATE.			1,949
Granted by Wassereddy Zemindar &c.			1,990
Venkatadry Naidoo,	104		
Rammah,	173		
Padmanabhoodoo,	131		
Jagunnadha Babloo,	221		
Ramalingamah,	191		
Nursaiah,	16		
Soorayah,	12		
Jaggayah,	10		
Boothiah,	4		
Chendramouly,	2		
Venkiah,	1		
	1,079		

Fort Saint George, Revenue Consultation of 20th January 1857.

Memorandum shewing in abstract the several authorities by which the Enams in the Mulrauze and Vassereddy Estates were granted and enquired into by the Mootsuddy S. Streenevassarow under the order of Mr. Whish in the District of Guntoor.

	No. of Enatodars.	No. of Enamdars.	No. of Enamdars.
Granted by the Zemindar of Vunkepoorum.			
M. Jungannah Row,	130		
M. Bhovunnah,	37		
M. Seetannah,	6		
Teraputtyrow,	1		
Rogkooputtyrow,	2		
Manekerow,	1		
Gopaulrow,	3		
Nuxsanahrow,	1		
Mullanah,	2		
Jungannah,	1		
Manekia Row,	1		
Vullabha Raidoo,	1		
	186		
Granted by Apparow Zemindar of Collaor Villages,	...	226	
Granted by the Zemindar & Dasa Pendiah & of Nizampatam Circar.			
By Zemindars.			
S. Venkanah, 45			
Raghooputtyrow, 4			
Cheimiah, 2			
Venkataputtyrow, 22			
	73		
By Dashamookhoo.			
Nunderauze, 4			
Veerumah, 50			
Mullaparauze, 5			
	59		
Do. Dasa Pendiah,	7		
Do. Muzindars,	16		
	155		
Granted by Dasa Pendiah and others.			
Mannoorcywar,	4		
M. Venkatasem,	4		
C. Ramanah,	1		
M. Amarannah,	3		
R. Senkariah,	1		
Sunjeeva Raidoo,	1		
B. Venkatanursimloo,	1		
G. Moottemrauze,	13		
R. Muntrapah,	2		
Ramarauzewar,	2		
G. Ramanah,	1		
G. Nursingaraidoo,	1		
G. Bhaskarnewar,	1		
Seeta Ramanah,	1		
C. Jogey Puntoolu,	2		
	38		
Continued by Mr. Oakes.	...	1	
Granted by Aggraharumdars Renters and Villagers.			
C. Nursanah Renter,	1		
J. Chelmiah,	1		
P. Ayemah,	1		
G. Soobbanah,	2		
C. Govindappah,	1		
S. Naidamah,	6		
Chelmiah,	13		
Venkiah,	17		
Ramaraize goreppah,	13		
Footta Ramanaidoo,	1		

Memorandum showing in abstract the several authorities by which the Enams in the Vizagapatam and Vizianagram Estates were granted and resumed and by the Commissioner in charge of the Ganjam Circars under the order of Mr. Walsh in the District of Guntoor.

	No. of Enamdars.	No. of Enamdars.	No. of Enamdars.
Sakamoory Sooriah,	2		
C. Venkaiah,	2		
G. Govindoo,	1		
C. Cohnderamaiah,	3		
M. Venkaiah,	1		
S. Boorchiah,	4		
C. Reemaiah,	2		
Seeta Ramaiah,	167		
V. Ramiah,	1		
Ayenah,	1		
P. Venkaiah,	1		
C. Veeraiah,	3		
T. Varaiah,	2		
C. Ramanadoo,	2		
C. Gangadhara Jaseodoo,	1		
R. Nauguiah,	1		
Venkatanarsinloo,	1		
T. Pampiah,	1		
C. Bampiah,	3		
T. Venkataramaiah,	2		
Ghosa Veeraiah,	1		
W. Naugiah,	3		
Villager,	185		
S. Soobbiah,	4		
R. Rungiah,	4		
S. Bootchaiah,	4		
		430	
Granted by ancient kings during the Mogul Government.			
Tammashagaroo,	5		
J. Thimmaraze,	13		
Khan Saheb,	1		
Seetaram, Hazarey,	1		
Syed Hussain,	1		
M. Ramanappah,	1		
M. Sooreya Prazaparow,	1		
Abdoolganey,	1		
Sadaseva Naidoo,	1		
Khan Penzewar,	2		
Allakhalleykhan,	2		
C. Naidoo,	1		
Mauderauzewar,	1		
Cauzewar,	1		
Audemkhan,	1		
Nawab,	2		
Abdulkareem,	1		
Alkarsha Fouzdar,	1		
Abdoolkarimbeg do.,	4		
Mogal,	2		
Pekoorullah Cauzy,	2		
Khajey,	1		
Goolam Hussain,	1		
		56	
Not known by whom granted,		835	
Granted by Chetarauze,		2	
Reddies,		2	
Goparauze Ramanah,		56	
Kristna Davaraloo,		4	
		953	
			2,769

(Signed) H. STOKES, *Collector.*

(True copy.)

(Signed) H. NEWILL, *Acting Collector.*

No. 17. ORDER THEREON, *No. 66; dated 19th January 1857.*

1. In their letter of the 14th May 1855 No. 725, the Board of Revenue replied to the order contained in Extract Minutes Consultation 14th December 1854, calling on them in pursuance of a Despatch* from the Honorable Court of Directors, to report how far the provisions of Act. XI. of 1852 for the adjudication of titles to Enams in Bombay were applicable to those of this Presidency. But the Government deferred passing orders on that letter, pending the receipt of the Board's reply to a previous reference† respecting the propriety of abandoning all interference with Enams of smaller extent than two Cawnies each; having reason to believe that the information which would then be supplied by the Board respecting the extent and value of existing Enams, would be more full and complete than any yet laid before Government.

* *Dated Rev. 27th September 1854, No. 21.*

† *Ex. Min. Con. 9th March 1853, No. 271.*

2. The Board's letter of the 9th February 1856 recorded at the head of these proceedings refers to the last mentioned question; and the Government propose to consider the subject in connection with the Board's Proceedings of the 16th July 1856, reviewing the sketch Act proposed by Mr. H. Stokes to be substituted "for the Laws which have hitherto governed exempted "lands, grants, and pensions in the Territories of the East India Company subject to the Go- "vernment of Fort Saint George."

3. The minor question may be first disposed of; viz. that relating to small Enams. The proposal to abstain for the future from all interference with Enams of less extent than two Cawnies emanated from the Government of India; it was drawn from the rule followed in the case of the resumptions of Lakhiraj or rent free tenns in Bengal, and was based on consideration of the insignificance of the gain that could accrue to Government by the resumption of those small Enams. The Board of Revenue, who were consulted on the subject, without referring to the Collectors, expressed themselves averse to the proposition. They stated that the Enams of this Presidency were severally of small extent, and that a large proportion of them were probably of less than two Cawnies each. They were of opinion therefore that the measure would involve a considerable sacrifice of revenue, and they thought the rule unsuited generally to the circumstances of the Madras Districts. This opinion was concurred in by this Government, and was communicated to the Government of India, who acquiesced in it in their letter of the 5th December 1846; and here the subject appears to have been dropped for the time. In the year 1853 however this Government, in passing orders on certain cases of lapsed Enams of small value, reverted to the proposition; and requested both the Board of Revenue and the Commissioner of the Northern Circars to report whether Enams entered in the public accounts at an extent below two Cawnies, might not be henceforth wholly exempt from interference on the part of Government, in respect to both their present enjoyment and future disposal. The Board's letter of the 9th February recorded above, replied to this enquiry as regards both the Districts then under their authority and the Northern Circars.

5th Nov. 1846, No. 528 in Con. 17th November 1846, No. 22.

4. In this letter the Board after explaining the cause of the delay in replying to the order of Government, which is stated to be owing partly to their desire to bring the subject completely before government, but chiefly to the extreme difficulty of getting information from the Districts, proceed to recapitulate the opinions of the several Collectors with a brief notice of the statistics of the question in each District. The information thus supplied may be epitomized as follows. In Ganjam there are no materials for a Statement of existing enams: in 2,140 villages out of 3,597, there are no accounts even of the total extent of such holdings. In Rajahmundry the enams are extensive, but there is no register of them; a statement however was submitted by the Collector, but it does not appear from what materials it was compiled. In Masulipatam authentic records of the enam holdings are equally wanting, and the Collector expresses the belief that extensive fraud has taken place in consequence. In this District, as well as in Rajahmundry, the absence of any correct measurement of the land, or even of any uniform standard of measure, affords large opening for fraud, even if registers of enams existed as they do not. In other Districts also the absence of trustworthy accounts is adverted to; and in some it is im-

It is unnecessary to dwell in this place on the necessity of investigation, as that has already been fully admitted and affirmed in the Extract Minutes Consultation of August 14th 1855, on the subject of a general Revenue survey. It was therein noticed that, notwithstanding a special legal provision in 1802 directing the registration of all rent free holdings, no such registration had been made to the present time; that as a consequence such holdings exist fraudulently to a very large extent in every District; and that the information possessed respecting such holdings is extremely meagre. Statement B. received with the Board's letter of the 9th February supplies more complete statistics of existing enams than were in the possession of Government at the date of the order of the 14th August 1855 above referred to; though the information is still avowedly incomplete, and not to be fully relied on. Such as it is, however, the following are the facts which the statement supplies, as to the extent and value of enam holdings, omitting Ganjam, for which no accounts are forthcoming.

Paras. 6 and 7.

10. The total extent of enams subject to report, that is, enams neither attached to village offices in the Revenue and Police Departments under Regulation VI. of 1831, nor to Religious and Charitable institutions as endowments, under Regulation VII. of 1817, is stated at Cowles 20,09,140 or nearly twenty seven lacks of acres. Exclusive of Kurnool, where the value of the enams is not known, the annual Revenue thus alienated amounts to Rupees 10,31,113; and assuming the enam of that District to be of the same average assessment as the rest, the amount may be computed at Rupees 13,53,989. The service enams amount to Rupees 39,21,862 of net yearly alienation, and the Religious endowments to Rupees 14,93,311; the extent of land of the last two descriptions of enam is not given. The total of the three, again omitting Kurnool, amounts to Rupees 94,48,589; and adding a reasonable proportion for that District and Ganjam, the whole may be assumed at Rupees 107,00,000 or upwards of a million Sterling of annual revenue; and even this represents only the value ostensibly held, and keeps altogether out of sight the additional extent of land obtained and held by encroachment in excess of that professedly claimed. The land held thus surreptitiously is is believed is very extensive in some Districts, and Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Nellore, may be named in particular. The total amount of these encroachments, over and above the avowed holdings, may safely be set down on a very moderate estimate at one fifth of the ostensible holdings or twenty one lacks of Rupees; raising the total amount of alienated revenue to Rupees 128,00,000, or above a million and a quarter Sterling.

11. This brief review of the Statistics of the case shews the magnitude of the interests concerned; and coupled with the fact that these enams are found in every village, and always owned in great part by the office bearers and other most influential members of the community, it affords the means of forming some idea of the very powerful body leagued together to prevent or baffle investigation. The Government firmly believe that the great influence exercised over the native Revenue Officers of Government by the holders of this large amount of property, is one main cause why an effective investigation of enam titles has never yet been made in any one District; and that the constant and engrossing occupation of Collectors in their other multifarious duties is a second reason; and they are clearly of opinion therefore that unless the enquiry be entrusted to a special agency as in Bombay, it will still be indefinitely postponed.

12. One other remark remains to be made with reference to the Board's Statement B. The heading in Columns 6 and 7 "Enams subject to Report" might be taken to imply that only enams entered in those Columns are fit subjects of investigation; whereas this is not the case, nor does it seem to be the Board's meaning. The term "Enams subject to Report" is no doubt intended to apply only to the present practice of reporting on lapse, which does not extend usually to Service enams or Religious endowments; but the general investigation which the Government have in contemplation is intended to take in enams of all classes. There is no doubt that a very large proportion of what are termed "Service enams" (Column 8) were fraudulently created and are held without valid title; and though it is not probable that fraud will be found to the same extent in the "Religious endowments" (Column 9) yet there is reason to believe that unauthorized holdings exist in that class also; while in all there are certainly encroachments, *i. e.* land held in excess of even the extent claimed, and all must be measured to ascertain the extent of such encroachment.

13. Of the justice and necessity of an investigation of the titles of enamdars there seems no room for question. It is just and necessary for two opposite objects; on the one hand to vindicate

the just rights of the state, meaning thereby not the Government [illegible] Public, by retrenching exemptions and privileges standing on no [illegible] the payers of revenue generally; and thus making it possible [illegible] tion to the general body or to devote a large amount annually to the encouragement of Public Works for their advantage; and on the other hand, to confirm the titles of [illegible] of enam. This second object is scarcely less important than the first. At present the value of enam land is so uncertain, being dependent on arbitrary rules little known and liable to continual change, and the title being subject to interference and enquiry on every lapse, that it is undoubtedly less valuable as property than it otherwise would be, and no one [illegible] as is now contemplated will determine with authority the terms of every holding and [illegible] ments will be given and a Register formed, recording the particulars and the conditions of each tenures; and the holder will thenceforward be free to deal with his property, subject to these conditions, without interference and without uncertainty. It may be added that the Honorable Court of Directors, in their judicial despatch of the 18th May 1853 No. 8, expressed a strong opinion (paras 9, and 10) that a question of such importance as that of the rent free tenures should have been left as long unsettled; and expressed a decided wish that it should be fairly investigated and adjusted without loss of time.

14. An Act of the legislature will be required to give the powers necessary for investigating and deciding on the titles of enamdars; and the Government will here state the principles which in their opinion such an act should contain, and the principles which should guide the proceedings under it. Mr. Stokes in his fourth Report on the Revenue Laws of this Presidency* discusses both points and gives a sketch of an Act such as he would propose; but does not [illegible] as regards the principle of adjudication, refuses only to enams held on Grant, the necessity which, his view is plain and positive. In regard to enams held without Grant, the draft is utterly [illegible] as Mr. Stokes was of opinion that the rules relating to such enams not being based on any title of the holder, but emanating from the mere grace and favour of Government, ought not to be specified in a legislative Act, but were properly a matter of regulation by the executive.

* *17th December* 1855.

15. Some parts of Mr. Stokes' Draft Act which accompanied his fourth Report may here be noticed. Section 2 provides for the appointment of Commissioners with Assistants for the investigation and adjudication of enam titles. This is the course followed in Bombay, and it seems to the Government, as already said, to be quite necessary also at this Presidency, where the investigation by the ordinary Agency would be quite impracticable. In the

† *Para.* 7. Extract Minutes of Consultation of August 14th 1855, it was proposed† that these investigations should go on simultaneously with the survey; and where it was so, that the Superintendent of the survey should be a Commissioner under this Act. But it was noticed that in some cases, and especially in Bellary and Cuddapah, it would be proper to take in hand the investigation of enams at once, without waiting for the survey, which would not reach those Districts for many years.

16. It appears to the Government that the first Clause of Section 4 of the Draft Act needs to be modified so as to protect those enamdars who duly produced their summuds when called on in pursuance of Section 9 and 16, Regulation XXXI. of 1802; such lands should not now be liable to interference even though the summuds may not now be forthcoming, except to maintain the terms of the summud as recorded in the Register. For example, encroachments in excess of the extent there specified may fairly be assessed to the Revenue, and if land held on a personal or terminable grant shall have been inadvertently continued in excess of the interest conferred, the mistake may be corrected. In such cases, too, as in all others, a document or title deed stating clearly all the particulars of the holdings should be given to the holder.

17. Section 6. Rules, to be passed by Government, respecting the descriptions of persons whose grants are to be recognized, should be furnished to the Commissioner before he commences his Proceedings; and all questions of that nature arising subsequently and not clearly provided for in the rules, should be referred for the decision of Government.

18. Clause 5 Sec 6 seems too stringent; it may be sufficient to provide that where a summud was not produced when called for, by Proclamation or otherwise, under Regulation 31 of 1802, no plea for its non production now shall be admitted, but the enam shall be treated as held without a summud. Clause 6 will meet the case of omission to produce summuds when called on under the new Act.

19. As to Enams without Grant the case is less simple. In para 48 of his Fourth Report Mr. Stokes states the course he would advocate as respects "invalid titles" including enams held without any grant. He proposes, that enams of recent acquisition and those clearly shewing marks of fraud, as well as those of which the conditions have been infringed, should be at once resumed; and that the remainder should be continued, at the pleasure of Government for longer or shorter terms, according to circumstances.

From Acting Collector of Guntoor, 21st April 1856 *No.* 17.

He also quotes a letter written by him on the subject of enams to the Commissioner in the Northern Circars in 1850, of which paras 6 and 7 as appertaining to the subject now in hand are extracted below.

Para 6. "Of the invalid enams the following should be recommended for immediate "resumption."

1st. "All that have been alienated subsequently to the permanent settlement."

2d. "All in regard to which there is evidence of fraudulent transactions, such as by "fabrication of summuds or mutilation, alteration, or destruction, of records.

3d. "All those which are "murdah mokeah" "that is to say those for which the right of "claimants have become extinct, and which are now unclaimed."

4th. "Such of the above as have been fraudulently taken possession of by other parties.

5th. "All such as have been diverted from their original intention.

6th. "Those on which the quit rent or Shrotrium has not been paid; unless some "special cause can be shewn for indulgence.

7th. "The remainder of the enams classed as invalid, and which will comprise by far the "greatest number in the District, should be recommended to the indulgence of Government, ac- "cording to circumstances, either in perpetuity, during the performance of service, or for one "two, or three, lives. Under this head I conceive the strongest claim to be continued would at- "tach to endowments, provided the charities for which they were granted are kept up; next, "those given to communities such as Agraharums; third, grants for service performed; fourth, "personal grants, such as grants to Pundits or relations of the Zemindars. In the majority of "such cases it will probably be found that enjoyment had already continued as long as was ori- "ginally intended and the grant may either cease or be reduced on the lapse of the present "incumbent."

20. The rules prescribed by Act XI. of 1852 for enams held without Grant in the Bombay Presidency are extremely liberal, but are inapplicable to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency. By those Rules the criterion and measure of title is a session for certain periods anterior to the acquirement by the British Government of the Province in which the enam is situated. But it is remarkable that no proof of such alleged possession is demanded; but that if evidence is not forthcoming on the side of Government to disprove the allegation, it is to be admitted. In this Presidency a resumption law based on such a rule would be almost entirely useless and inoperative. Nearly the whole of this Presidency has been under the British Government for above half a century, and certainly no trustworthy accounts would be forthcoming of older date. The enactment of such a rule as that just quoted would lead to the wholesale fabrication of false accounts to establish the title of enams; but even that would be superfluous, as it would only be necessary to assert the required length of possession, and no accounts would be forthcoming to disprove it. There is the valuable testimony of Sir T. Munro to the fact that in the Ceded Districts very extensive lands were fraudulently entered as enam in the Survey accounts by the village officers, because they knew well that it was their last opportunity.* Under such a rule as that of Bombay these very accounts would now become decisive proof of title.

See Precision 2d under Section 4 in Schedule B.

* *Report on the Survey of the Ceded Districts; July 26th* 1807, *para.* 14.

21. Sir T. Munro expressly declared that a large proportion of the enams entered in the Survey accounts of the Ceded districts, were fraudulent; and he particularly stated that the titles of the whole ought to be carefully investigated; and though this has never been done, even the declaration and the protest are enough to vindicate the Government in refusing to admit the Survey accounts as good evidence on this point. The same fraud no doubt took

to defraud the Government, especially in the matter of enams it appears to Government that these accounts cannot by any means be admitted as proof of title; but at the same time it is difficult to find other evidence to appeal to. On the whole, the best and even the surest course in the case of the village service enams, but more particularly those of the Reddy and Curnum to which the frauds are chiefly confined, would seem to be to fix a maximum with reference to the revenue of the village, and to assess all above that. This course was actually followed by Mr. Nisbet, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, in some Talooks of the North Arcot District where the village officers had notoriously obtained large enams fraudulently, in the mode described by Sir T. Munro and Mr. Stokes. The settlement of these enams will afford a good opportunity of securing another very desirable object, that of positively prohibiting their division and alienation from the office to which they properly belong. The holders of portions already so separated might be allowed to retain the land after providing the office bearers with the regulated quantum; but such portions should be assessed to the revenue either immediately, or after a fixed term of years, or on demise of the incumbent, as might be most expedient. And future divisions should be absolutely prohibited on pain of forfeiture, and on such a prohibition being enacted it should be strictly enforced.

26. Besides the village service enams there are others which have largely been fraudulently created or are held without any good title; such are the Pullicutcoor enam for building a village or hamlet; the Boorooz, for building a village tower of defence; the Durwaddum for constructing a Tank or Channel, and others. Many of these were no doubt of rightful origin, except that they were almost invariably granted by persons who had no right to grant enams in perpetuity; but the others are fraudulent. In this description of enam however there is more likely to be some test of truth than in the case of the service enams proper. There are two questions to be considered in the disposal of such enams; first, whether the enam was a bona fide grant; and secondly, whether by native custom it would be permanent; there is also the question alluded to above, and which affects all enquiries connected with enams in general, that is, the competency of the alleged granter. Very many of the existing enams, where they have the semblance of authentic origin, were given by parties who had no right at all to alienate revenue in perpetuity, such as Renters, petty Zemindars, Poligars, &c. The Buttavery enams which are for the maintenance of Brahmins, also form a large class; these though often of very questionable origin, have usually been respected and regarded as hereditory. There are besides the Curtoobady enams of which the service has ceased, Cawal enams, Poligar enams, and others; some of these have even originated under the British Government, but yet have not been subjected to any systematic rule as to duration, and have often been kept very much out of view. All these enams, as well as shrotriums were unsupported by Grant, and the various other classes of miscellaneous enams, may properly be dealt with after the manner proposed by Mr. Stokes, viz. be continued for one or more lives according to circumstances. But it will be necessary in every case that the actual facts of the extent and other particulars of the enam, and the exact terms on which it is continued, should be carefully recorded in the Register, and an extract of the entry given to the holder as his title deed.

27. The case of enams without grant has become somewhat complicated by the orders of the Honorable Court communicated in their despatch in the Judicial Department dated October 13th 1847 No. 19, declaring that long undisturbed possession both affords evidence of right, and constitutes a motive to Government not to interfere. The latter part of this proposition is matter of opinion; the former is certainly opposed both to the Regulation law of this Presidency, and to fact. Section VIII. Regulation 31 of 1802 expressly provides that possession for any length of time shall be no good plea; and it is hardly necessary to point out after what has been said above, and under the certain absence of any general enquiry as to the validity of titles or even the extent of holdings, and the systematic practice of keeping such matters out of the view of the European officers as much as possible, that the absence of question of the title to an enam, cannot in any degree be admitted as proof of its validity. There seems no doubt indeed that the Honorable Court's order just quoted was passed in view of a single case, without reference to the subject as a whole or to the vast amount of revenue concern-

Letter May 14th 1855, para. 10. ed. The Board of Revenue advert to this order, and they regard it as sufficient to prevent all measures of resumption in the case of the enams in question. For the reason just stated the Government do not regard

part in the disturbances alleged those measures as a cause or plea, 2d that the whole of the 300 Cuttoobadies who joined Nursimma Reddy belonged exclusively to the nineteen villages which had formerly constituted the Pollium of his family; those of the rest of the District to the number of 11,756, taking no part whatever in his proceedings; 3d that of the 300 men who joined Nursimma Reddy, only 60 would have been injuriously affected by the contemplated changes, while 79 would have been directly benefitted by them. Thus the idea of any common feeling among the Cuttoobadies of the District in connection with the disturbance was completely negatived, while at the same time the opinion that the treatment of the Cuttoobady enams gave rise to it was directly contradicted by the fact that men not affected at all by the proposed measures, and some actually benefitted by them, joined in the insurrection; on the other hand a positive and sufficient motive, viz. regard to their ancient family leaders, was present to actuate those who took part in the proceedings.

33. But though the Government thus conclusively shewed that the proceeding in the matter of the Cuttoobady Enams had not caused the disturbances; yet they declared their opinion, apparently based on a resolution of Sir T. Munro's Government, that these enams must be regarded as hereditary; and this opinion applies equally to the enams of the Bellary District.* The Honorable Court of Directors in reviewing these transactions expressed similar sentiments as to the Cuttoobady Enams; and with respect to the Butravety they declared themselves averse to any interference with property held for long periods exempt from taxation. This opinion was formed as already remarked on a partial view of the subject; and it is at variance with the proceedings adopted in Bengal with the Honorable Court's concurrence, where very extensive resumptions of rent free tenures were made in and about 1835, notwithstanding exemption since the permanent settlement in 1793; it is at variance also with the proceedings now actually going on in Bombay, and likewise so with opinions since expressed by the Honorable Court. Still as these sentiments are on record, it becomes necessary as already remarked to apply to the Honorable Court for a reconsideration of their orders, before initiating measures having for their object the ultimate resumption of lands long held free though on invalid titles.

Para. 9.

Ex. Misc. Cons. June 4th 1852 Para. 11.

As regards the Cuttoobady enams too, in the Ceded Districts, it will be necessary to obtain the orders of the Honorable Court. If these tenures are to be regarded as permanent, the only thing to be done in their case will be to discover encroachments; and it may also be matter for consideration whether where lands nominally enam have been left uncultivated for many years, they should not be regarded as having been abandoned and be resumed accordingly.

34. It must inevitably happen that a measure of the nature of that now contemplated must be unpopular with the parties concerned; and care should therefore be taken to accompany it with all the alleviating circumstances which the case admits. In this point of view it will be important that the decision of the Commissioner should be pronounced on each case as soon as possible, and that a certificate should immediately be given to the enamdar, setting forth his right and interest in the land in detail and exempting him to the full extent of such right and interest, from future interference and investigation by the Taleek officers. Thus the objects and effect of the examination will speedily become known. It will be seen that in the case of valid titles the result will be to confirm the title; and in that of titles of the opposite character, instances will be extremely rare in which resumption will take place at once, except in cases of proved encroachment. The course above suggested will therefore tend to quiet apprehensions.

Secondly. It will also be prudent and proper to commence the operations in the most open and accessible parts of the country; so that their real character may be well known before they advance into the hills and jungles.

35. These measures the Government think will operate to some extent to smooth difficulties and discontents in the way of a measure of which the abstract justice will not be denied even by the generality of those affected by it; but care should also be taken by previous proclamations to make the intentions of Government accurately known as generally as possible.

36. In the preceding paragraphs the Government have set forth their views as to the necessity of an investigation of enam titles and have shown that the Honorable Court of Directors have also recognized the necessity of it; they have also pointed out the enormous amount of revenue which is involved in those alienations, viz. one hundred and twenty six lacs or a million

and a quarter Sterling) they have shown the necessity of an Act for regularly proceeding in the investigation of titles, as well as for a special Act to conduct such investigations. They have also several times called the attention of the Honorable Court of Directors to the subject, urging the necessity to obtain the further instructions of that authority before taking active steps to carry those views into effect; and they have also referred to various other orders of the Honorable Court to address, stating that they are alive to the justice and necessity of a strict investigation of titles to exempt lands in consequence of the extensive frauds extensively perpetrated in the enjoyment of such holdings. The Government will now proceed to state briefly in general terms the provisions which they think the Act should embody.

37. They are of opinion that the general provisions should be similar to those of the Bombay Act XI. of 1852, as to the appointment of Commissioners and Assistants and their powers, but instead of the two Schedules to that Act which contain respectively the rules for the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner in the discharge of their duties, and the rules for the adjudication of titles, the necessary provisions may be conveniently introduced into the body of the Act. In pursuance of the views above expressed, the Government are also of opinion that some change is desirable as the terms of the rules in both cases. As to the former the vast multitude of the cases under this Presidency seems to make it necessary to adopt prompter modes of proceeding than that the Bombay Act provides; nor does it appear to Government that any hardship will be inflicted on claimants by somewhat lessening the time allowed to them. It is essential that every such person should have full notice that the enquiry is proceeding and that he is required to produce his proof of title, but it does not by any means appear necessary to allow a period of five months for this appearance or six months more if the party is not found. In general the investigation will be held within the Collectorate to which it relates. Provision should be made in this part of the Act for full registration and for delivering to every owner of a holding enquired into, a paper containing full particulars of the holding, according to the views set forth above, in paras. 14 to 19 of this order.

38. With respect to the adjudication of titles the following are the general Rules which the Government would lay down on this subject.

1. No titles to be considered valid for the conveyance of hereditary and permanent rights unless derived from the de-facto sovereign power.

2. Such sovereign power to be clearly defined for the several parts of the Madras Territory, viz.,

The Northern Circars,
The Ceded Districts,
Coimbatore and Salem,
The dominions of the Nabob of the Carnatic,
The Honorable Company's Jaghire,
The Kingdom of Tanjore.

3. Grants by such Sovereigns to be hereditary, when couched in terms usually taken to constitute hereditary title.

4. Grants by such Sovereigns not hereditary in terms to be respected for the life of the present holder.

5. Grants by Kulls, Zemindars, or Farmers of Revenue holding direct from the sovereign power, to be respected for two lives after the one in possession at the commencement of the general enquiry.

6. Grants acquired during the same period, *i. e.* being the transfer of the Government to the Englishto be continued for one life after that in possession at the commencement of the general enquiry.

7. Grants by Zemindars or Farmers in the Northern Circars or the Jaghire, prior to the time of the permanent settlement in the former case, and to the cession of the Carnatic in the latter, to be continued for one life after that in possession at the commencement of the enquiry.

8. Land acquired during the same period without grant to be continued for the life of the present possessor provided there be no fraud apparent.

9. All unauthorized alienations subsequent to the permanent settlement in the Northern Circars, to the cession of the Carnatic in the Company's Jaghire, or to the date of transfer to the English Government in the other Provinces respectively, to be resumed on the demise of the parties holding at the commencement of the enquiry.

10. All encroachments or holdings in excess of the extent warranted by the Government, or by the most authentic account or record to be resumed immediately in every case.

39. The Government resolve to report these Proceedings to the Honorable Court without delay, and to solicit the instructions of the Court as respects the course to be taken, and more especially on the points noticed above in paras. 27 to 29 of this order. They also resolve to solicit the sanction of the Honorable Court to the appointment of a Commissioner under the proposed Act, for the investigation and adjudication of enam titles in those Districts where the survey is not to be soon commenced, together with a number of Deputy Commissioners and with suitable establishments. The Government would propose 2500 Rs. as the salary of the Commissioner and 1200 Rs. as that of the Deputy Commissioners. These rates would give Government the means of ensuring for the important duty in contemplation, the services of men of competent experience in business, and of retaining them on this service without the evil of frequent change.

As to the office establishments of these officers Government are not at present prepared to state details; these may be left to be determined hereafter under the sanction of the Government of India.

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

a f°

Du collationnement des Actes
Secrets de la Reine par Devereux
à M. de Secretary et Cours ancien
Recueil Particulier.

Liasse 9 } 2 Pièces papier
Nos

Pour Copie

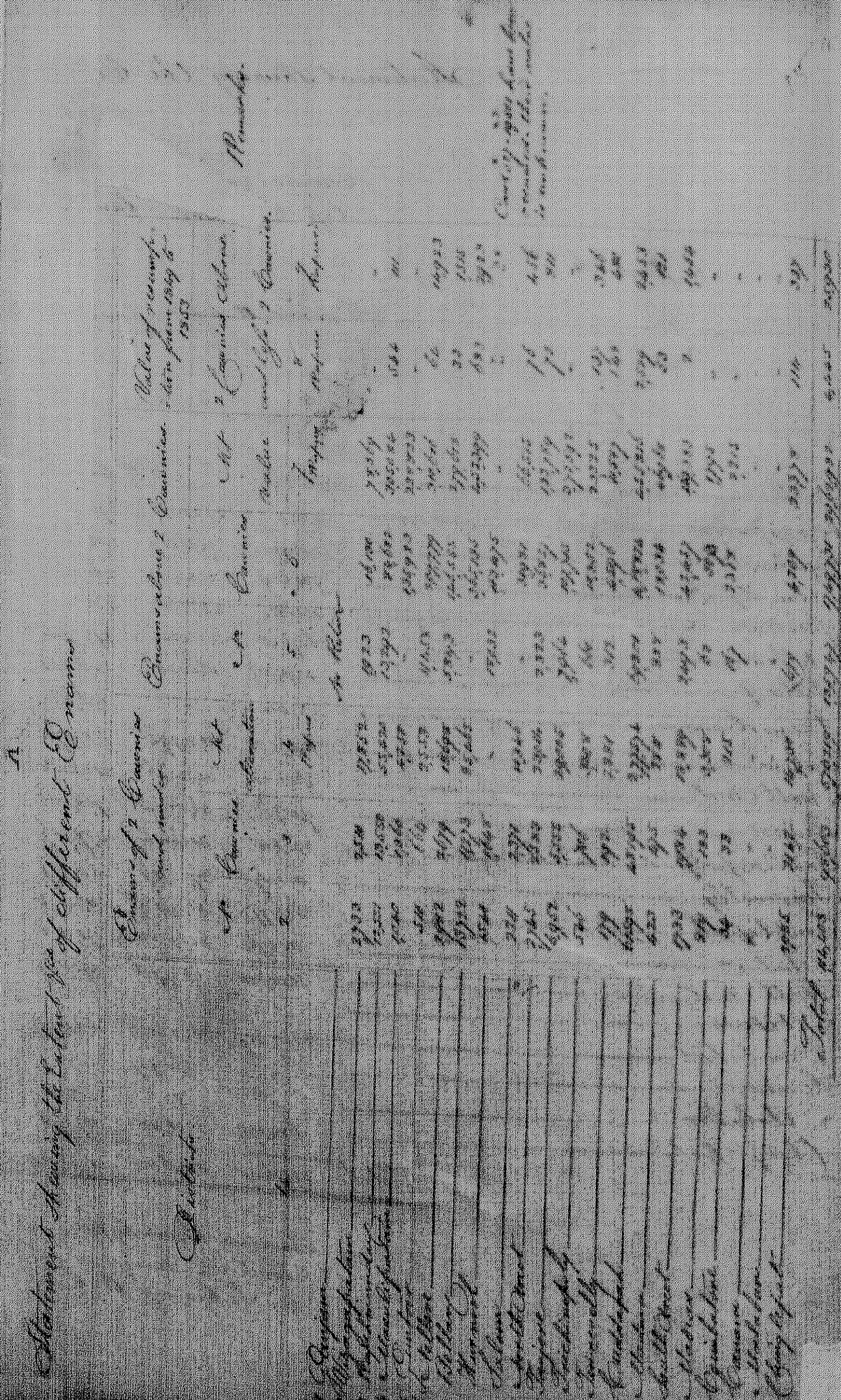
Pour F° 97 f° 58

A

Collationné observé par nous Conseiller
Officiers Royaux.

B

Collationné observé par nous Conseiller
Conseiller Officiers Royaux soussignés
Signature.



Revenue Commissioners

Return

1

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Counties	Number of Persons charged with Offences	Number of Offences charged	Number of Persons committed for Trial	Number of Offences committed for Trial	Number of Persons convicted	Number of Offences convicted	Number of Persons acquitted	Number of Offences acquitted	Number of Persons charged with Offences not committed for Trial
Carlow									
Dublin City									
Dublin County									
Kildare									
Kilkenny									
King's									
Longford									
Louth									
Meath									
Queen's									
Westmeath									
Wexford									
Wicklow									
Total									

Revenue Board Office,
Dublin Castle,
[illegible] February 1856.

36.

Above Ghauts

Above Ghauts

Above Ghauts

" Zyfiera	1	
" Pentandria Monogynia	1	
" 11 Pentandria Digynia	1	
" Decandria Monogynia	22	102
" 10 Pentandria Decagynia	2	
" 10 Pentandria	2	24
" Dodecandria		
" 3 Dodecandria	2	
" Dodecandria Monogynia	2	
" Dodecandria Pentagynia	1	
" Dodecandria Polygynia	1	18
" 16 Syngenesia Polygamia Aequalis	84	
" 16 Syngenesia Polygamia	44	
" 16 Syngenesia Monogamia	3	
" 16 Syngenesia Frustranea	1	
" 16 Syngenesia Necessaria	24	
" 16 Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua	4	
" 16 Syngenesia Segregata	1	
" 16 Syngenesia Dioecia	2	
" 16 Syngenesia Polygamia Dioecia	2	
Cryptogamia	1	
Gramina	1	316
Palmae		28
" 20 Gynandria Diandria	3	
" 20 Gynandria Monogynia	1	
" 20 Gynandria Triandria	1	
" 20 Gynandria Pentandria	1	
" 20 Gynandria Polyandria	1	
" Scitamineae	3	
" Palmae	2	
" Aroideae	1	
" Piperitae	1	
" Orchideae	2	
" Asparagi	1	
" Tricoccae	1	
" Calycanthemae	1	
" Columniferae	1	
" Rosaceae	1	
" Hesperidae	1	
" Caryophylleae	1	
" Rhoeadeae	1	
" Contortae	1	
" Campanaceae	1	
" Corymbiferae	1	
" Umbellatae	1	
" Verticillatae	1	
" Dumosae	1	
" Amentaceae	1	
" Coniferae	1	
" Filices	1	
" Musci	1	
" Algae	1	
" Fungi	1	
" Lichenes	1	
" Hepaticae	1	
" Characeae	1	
" Gramina

Vankanoory ——— 214 ——— 1103 1103

Granted by Pramanaday Pramanaday B°

Condaloor Pramanaday ——— 108
a Pramanaday ——— 150
a Padmanabhaday ——— 18
Jagannadhaday ——— 22
a Ramakrisnaday ——— 191
a Sivaraday ——— 83
a Narraday ——— 14
Jaggaraday ——— 10
a Bodeday ——— 6
C Chandramaday ——— 5
Vankaday ——— 2 ——— 609

Granted by the Pramanadar of Chelpleparum

a Ub Pungavanadaday ——— 130
a Ub a Bhavanaday ——— 37
a Ub a Subbanaday ——— 6
a Tirupallayan ——— 1
a Raghupallayan ——— 3
a Chandrayan ——— 1
Gopaul Rau ——— 3
a Narrainarow ——— 1
a Mallannah ——— 2
Jaggannah ——— 1
a Chandra Rau ——— 1
Vadladdi Vaddaru ——— 4 ——— 191

Granted by a Pyrauan Pramanadar of Vellaur Villages ——— 226

Granted by the Pramanadar of Cora Pudiah &c of
a Pennyalaur Circar.

By Pramanadar

Vankanah ——— 65
a Ramanapallayan ——— 4
Chelmah ——— 3
Pudiapallayan ——— 22 ——— 94

By Pramanadar of

a Vankanah ——— 58
a Ramanah ——— 30
a Pudiapallayan ——— 2 ——— 89
a Pudiapallayan ——— 1
Ub a Chengadaraya ——— 16 ——— 135

Granted by a Ramakrisnah &c of

a Ramanapuram ——— 12
a Ub Pudiapallayan ——— 6
Ub a Ramanah ——— 1
a Ub a Ramakrisnah &c ——— 3
a Ub a Pudiapallayan ——— 1
a Pungavanadaday ——— 1
a B. Ub Subbanaday &c ——— 1
Ub a Ub Pramanaday ——— 13
a Ub a Pudiapallayan ——— 7
a Ramanapuram ——— 3
Ub a Ramanah ——— 1
Ub a Pungavanadaday ——— 1
Ub a Bhavanaday ——— 1
a Pudiapallayan ——— 2 ——— 38
Continued by a Ub Subbanah ——— 1

Granted by Aggrahanamdars Reuler and Vellaur

Ub a Narrainah Reuler ——— 1
B Chelmiah ——— 1
B a Ramanah ——— 1
Ub a Pudiapallayan ——— 2
Ub a Subbanah ——— 1
a Ub a Pudiapallayan ——— 6
Chelmiah ——— 13
Vankiah ——— 17
a Ramanapallayan ——— 13
a Bootha Ramanaiah ——— 1
Sakanoory Soorah ——— 5
Ub Vankanah ——— 2
B Govindo ——— 1
Ub Chelmiah Ramanah ——— 3
a Ub Vankanah ——— 1

protest in the Margin, referring to which Journal
[illegible] the following entire is therein
[illegible]

4. The first object of the institution of
the Fraternity with equal ceremonies of the
Ancients, Viz. (G) (C) and (C) to
under the general Head of Social Virtues
the first steps of ingress to which Journal
Provided a relative Lecture regard to Consideration
indigence of the Aged, & Infirm of the
Society Journal ordained Lecture
Recognition of former Institution
& of former regulation.

5. The next object of the institution was
Mutual Communication with Recognition of their Worthy
for all Time hereafter to be observed, and then
the Secretary of the Grand Lodge Journal
6. The Annual Grand Festivals
Journal recommended for immediate Resolution
7th Ordered that the Lodges do attend
Quarterly, & Communication

8th Ordered that the Secretary do
Journal Lecture

9th Ordered that the Lodges do Pay
their Quarterly Dues to the Treasurer
for the time for Quarterly Dues

10th The Removal of the Grand Lodge from
which will Conduce to the greatest Number
in the District, Journal recommended to the
Consideration of Communication accordingly
either in Writing, during the Performance of
Service, or for one, two, or three Days. Journal the
Recd & Consider the Strongest Claim to Recommend
would attach to Inhabitants, Principle Charities
for which they were Granted are Right &. Recd
those given to Communities such as Approbation,
Choice, grounded for Service Performed, Growth,
Personal

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 17.

Queen
vs.
Collector of Customs
Bombay
2nd April 1866.

Queen
vs.
Collector of Customs.

Copy Letter to Commissioner of Customs
Bombay
2nd April 1866

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will be pleased to cause the enclosed Petition of Messrs Cursetjee Nowrojee & Co. to be transmitted to the Government of Bombay for the consideration of the Right Honble the Governor in Council, and I am to add that the Petitioners have been informed that their Petition has been forwarded to the Government of Bombay.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
H. Cockburn
Collector.

Copy Petition

To
His Excellency the Right Honble
Lord Elphinstone G.C.B.
Governor in Council
Bombay.

The Petition of Cursetjee Nowrojee & Co. Merchants of Bombay

Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioners have been informed that the Collector of Customs has refused to grant them a Certificate of Drawback on Cotton Piece Goods exported by them to Aden, on the ground that the Goods were not shipped in the presence of the Officers of Customs.

That your Petitioners have been in the habit of shipping Goods to Aden for many years past, and that they have always been allowed Drawback on the Certificate of the Officers of Customs, who have been in the habit of attending on board the Vessels to see the Goods shipped.

the Government to issue 222 Exchequer Bills for
£1 each drawn from the
said Collector in the same
of the receipts Lower of Salaries
Duty or such free Income as
Council, and also every Bond
and Consideration Lower of the
Contingencies of the year
then Coming which the Governor
is hereby Authorized to Issue
Warrants for such Bills
Accordingly which Bills are
to be Signed by the Governor
Secretary and Treasurer of
this Province and Countersigned
by the Auditor General
and Comptroller of the Customs
and to be Issued for the
Purposes aforesaid only and
for no other Purpose whatsoever

2nd November 1840 . 31-228
to Governor 2nd November 40 . 31-228

the Governor to issue
therefore such Warrants
warrants as may be
requisite Necessary or Convenient
and they Hereby Authorize
such Warrants generally to the
Circumstances Contents of the Matter
Duty Etc. Etc. as may
Contained in the Said Act and
Commissioned Lord to the Governor
Letter of the 2nd December 1840,
and here the Auditor General
to Issue such other Warrants for
the Issue of Exchequer Bills for
the Purposes Etc. Etc. as
Contained in the Said Act and
Commissioned Lord to the Governor
Letter of the 2nd December 1840,
and here the Auditor General
to Issue such other Warrants for
the Issue of Exchequer Bills for
the Purposes Etc. Etc. as

Inclose circular ground plan
of Town, Church in Centre marked.
Also Directory with all the
Dwellings numbered, the distance of
any correct measurement of
the Lands, Crown of any
uniform Elevation of ground
affords large Space for
Streets, even if Regularity of
Lineal, agrees or they do not.
The other Circle also the
distance of the Church
is divided to and in Lines
of Numbers Each, through the
Centre and Crossing at right
in the Parish Letter, by the
Point of the Crossing Streets.
Crossing Lanes Each Side
Diagonal Lanes Each Side
Streets, Lanes, Courts
Squares & Crescents Opposite to the
Numbers, Circular Lanes to the
Inclosure.

See the Ground
Plan

Longtown.
Chingleput.
North Arcot.
Salem.
Coimbatore.
Erichinopoly.
Tinnevelly.
Madura.
Coimbatore.
Cuddapah.

Dwellings.
Manufactures.
Gardens.
Fields.
Ponds.
Public Roads.
Streets.
Lanes.

Cultivation.
Garden Land.
Fields.
Pasture.

Boundaries.
Public Roads.
Streets.
Lanes.
Footpaths.

Inclose the Ground Plan with the
Boundaries of the Parish, the Roads
to Each Village, the Streets, Lanes
and Footpaths to each House, the
Fields, Gardens, Ponds, Pasture
Land, Manufactures, Dwellings
Numbered, Public Roads, Streets
Lanes, Footpaths, Cultivation
Garden Land, Fields

tient en Recette celle de 10 000
francs ci 10 000 f
Celle de l'article 2 du Budget
de 1825 comprend les recettes
ordinaires et extraordinaires
Les premières sont évaluées
à 1 000 000 f
Les secondes à 1 000 000 f
Total 2 000 000 f
Les dépenses ordinaires sont
portées à 1 000 000 f
Les dépenses extraordinaires
à 1 000 000 f
Total 2 000 000 f
Les recettes ordinaires sont
divisées en 4 chapitres
Le 1er comprend les contributions
directes et centimes additionnels
Le 2e les produits et revenus
de différentes natures
Le 3e les produits des forêts
Le 4e les produits éventuels
Les recettes extraordinaires
sont divisées en 2 chapitres
Le 1er comprend les fonds
de concours
Le 2e les produits éventuels
Les dépenses ordinaires sont
divisées en 4 chapitres
Le 1er comprend les dépenses
de la dette publique
Le 2e les dépenses des services
généraux des ministères
Le 3e les dépenses des services
généraux non compris dans
les ministères
Le 4e les dépenses imprévues
Les dépenses extraordinaires
sont divisées en 2 chapitres
Le 1er comprend les dépenses
sur fonds de concours
Le 2e les dépenses sur produits
éventuels
Les recettes ordinaires
Chapitre 1er
Contributions directes et centimes additionnels
Article 1er
Contribution foncière
Elle est de 30 000 000 f
Article 2
Contribution personnelle et mobilière
Elle est de 10 000 000 f
Article 3
Contribution des portes et fenêtres
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Article 4
Contribution des patentes
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Total 50 000 000 f
Chapitre 2
Produits et revenus de différentes natures
Article 1er
Enregistrement
Il est de 30 000 000 f
Article 2
Timbre
Il est de 10 000 000 f
Article 3
Domaines
Ils sont de 5 000 000 f
Article 4
Postes aux lettres
Elles sont de 5 000 000 f
Total 50 000 000 f
Chapitre 3
Produits des forêts
Article 1er
Forêts royales
Elles sont de 10 000 000 f
Article 2
Forêts communales
Elles sont de 5 000 000 f
Total 15 000 000 f
Chapitre 4
Produits éventuels
Article 1er
Produits éventuels
Ils sont de 1 000 000 f
Total 1 000 000 f
Les recettes extraordinaires
Chapitre 1er
Fonds de concours
Article 1er
Fonds de concours
Ils sont de 1 000 000 f
Total 1 000 000 f
Chapitre 2
Produits éventuels
Article 1er
Produits éventuels
Ils sont de 1 000 000 f
Total 1 000 000 f
Les dépenses ordinaires
Chapitre 1er
Dette publique
Article 1er
Dette perpétuelle
Elle est de 30 000 000 f
Article 2
Dette viagère
Elle est de 10 000 000 f
Article 3
Dette remboursable
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Total 45 000 000 f
Chapitre 2
Services généraux des ministères
Article 1er
Ministère de la justice
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Article 2
Ministère de l'intérieur
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Article 3
Ministère des affaires étrangères
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Article 4
Ministère de la guerre
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Article 5
Ministère de la marine
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Article 6
Ministère des finances
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Article 7
Ministère de l'instruction publique
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Total 35 000 000 f
Chapitre 3
Services généraux non compris dans les ministères
Article 1er
Liste civile
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Article 2
Pairie
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Article 3
Chambre des députés
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Article 4
Cour des comptes
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Article 5
Légion d'honneur
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Total 25 000 000 f
Chapitre 4
Dépenses imprévues
Article 1er
Dépenses imprévues
Elles sont de 1 000 000 f
Total 1 000 000 f
Les dépenses extraordinaires
Chapitre 1er
Dépenses sur fonds de concours
Article 1er
Dépenses sur fonds de concours
Elles sont de 1 000 000 f
Total 1 000 000 f
Chapitre 2
Dépenses sur produits éventuels
Article 1er
Dépenses sur produits éventuels
Elles sont de 1 000 000 f
Total 1 000 000 f
Les recettes ordinaires
Chapitre 1er
Contributions directes et centimes additionnels
Article 1er
Contribution foncière
Elle est de 30 000 000 f
Article 2
Contribution personnelle et mobilière
Elle est de 10 000 000 f
Article 3
Contribution des portes et fenêtres
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Article 4
Contribution des patentes
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Total 50 000 000 f
Chapitre 2
Produits et revenus de différentes natures
Article 1er
Enregistrement
Il est de 30 000 000 f
Article 2
Timbre
Il est de 10 000 000 f
Article 3
Domaines
Ils sont de 5 000 000 f
Article 4
Postes aux lettres
Elles sont de 5 000 000 f
Total 50 000 000 f
Chapitre 3
Produits des forêts
Article 1er
Forêts royales
Elles sont de 10 000 000 f
Article 2
Forêts communales
Elles sont de 5 000 000 f
Total 15 000 000 f
Chapitre 4
Produits éventuels
Article 1er
Produits éventuels
Ils sont de 1 000 000 f
Total 1 000 000 f
Les recettes extraordinaires
Chapitre 1er
Fonds de concours
Article 1er
Fonds de concours
Ils sont de 1 000 000 f
Total 1 000 000 f
Chapitre 2
Produits éventuels
Article 1er
Produits éventuels
Ils sont de 1 000 000 f
Total 1 000 000 f
Les dépenses ordinaires
Chapitre 1er
Dette publique
Article 1er
Dette perpétuelle
Elle est de 30 000 000 f
Article 2
Dette viagère
Elle est de 10 000 000 f
Article 3
Dette remboursable
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Total 45 000 000 f
Chapitre 2
Services généraux des ministères
Article 1er
Ministère de la justice
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Article 2
Ministère de l'intérieur
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Article 3
Ministère des affaires étrangères
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Article 4
Ministère de la guerre
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Article 5
Ministère de la marine
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Article 6
Ministère des finances
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Article 7
Ministère de l'instruction publique
Il est de 5 000 000 f
Total 35 000 000 f
Chapitre 3
Services généraux non compris dans les ministères
Article 1er
Liste civile
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Article 2
Pairie
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Article 3
Chambre des députés
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Article 4
Cour des comptes
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Article 5
Légion d'honneur
Elle est de 5 000 000 f
Total 25 000 000 f
Chapitre 4
Dépenses imprévues
Article 1er
Dépenses imprévues
Elles sont de 1 000 000 f
Total 1 000 000 f
Les dépenses extraordinaires
Chapitre 1er
Dépenses sur fonds de concours
Article 1er
Dépenses sur fonds de concours
Elles sont de 1 000 000 f
Total 1 000 000 f
Chapitre 2
Dépenses sur produits éventuels
Article 1er
Dépenses sur produits éventuels
Elles sont de 1 000 000 f
Total 1 000 000 f

The total amount of the
two certificates, with all
other like amounts to be,
when duly executed,
and of very much the same
size as this certificate,
to be issued in the name
of the Company
to the extent of the said sum
of [illegible]
" The due record
of the issue of the said
shares in the register of
the members of the said Company
shall be the conclusive evidence
of the validity of the issue
of the said shares.

Countries Colonies or Provinces
to Calais in France or other
Ports. Here at the Custom
House are Officers appointed
at which Time Persons
Inwards [illegible] Entries
with the Searchers who
are to search the Goods
with the Books that
will be found to the Entry
in the Exchequer Exchequer
Collectors Officers &c. and
to Collect Duties &c.
13 Of the Searchers and
Receivers of the Outwards Cocket
Clerk of the Office of Entries
Collectors Officers &c.

for receiving Goods
Receivers for Plantation
Office, or the Custom House to
Searchers of the Ports, Waiters
&c. and the Searchers Clerks
of the Cocket Books &c. the Publick
by Retrenching Exemptions
and Fraudulent Practices
in the Collection of the Duties
&c. Inwards and Outwards
Exchequer Officers &c.
of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners
of the Treasury &c. Officers &c.
Exchequer Officers &c.
Clerks Searchers Receivers
Collectors Officers &c.
Searchers Clerks Officers &c.
Searchers Clerks Officers &c.

...ment of Government
...ought not to be changed
...ve a Legislature that
...where the powers of
...legislature and executive
...15 Some parts of all the
...objects mentioned
...practical but it would
...appear there are
...
...
...

42

Taille Réelle Sœurs 34.

tion to a large portion of such
Council were totally unprofitably
employed when it was known that
if a Committee were appointed
to settle it, certainly they
Directors would determine on
receiving Council, the whole
of the present movement would
be removed and the Negotiation
would proceed with energy and
dispatch as it always ought to
do when left to their own
Discretion. Mr Brougham
to Lauderdale accordingly
and the Chancellor to Council
and to the Lord Advocate
Council, and the Lord Advocate
Lords Chancellor, Solicitor
Attorney Solicitor, Lord Advocate
Lord Advocate, Lord Advocate
Lord Advocate, Lord Advocate
Lord Advocate

Considering the Increase
of Expence due to the Board
of Revenue in 1790 by the
Collection of Revenue upon the Sale
Cost of Land Assessed in
the Estimate, the Profit also
accrued arising out of that Head
that the different Collectorships
therein could Income have
made a Clear Profit of Rupees
also not be Considered as Increase
Considered as Income by Increase
Profit, Such a Charge upon the
Lands could not be Considered
Increase of Income who have
Right and Power to Increase
of the Land Revenue upon the Estimate
Profits and Income the Collection
Expence of the Board of Revenue in
Rupees 15,00,000 Current
and Charges and Establishment
Considered as Increase of Income
in the Estimate of 1793,

but that the Land Assessed in
calculation 3,800 Current in actual
enjoyment of which no mention
ever to be found in the Estimate.
The total extent of Income Lands in
the Zemindary, under supposed at
the close of the Register assessed
with that in proportion of which
calculate in Sicca 1233 now Rupees
to have fallen short of the Settled
by 50 per cent, or in other words
that Proprietor occupation of
Lands amounted to that extent
of that period the Collections
the Circumstances could induce
not included in the Register
of Upon Lands Sold that of Sicca
Rupees Prepared, could have
that no Collection, of Other
Profits and actual Receipt of
Income Collection with the Commission
of the Public Servants could
Collection Receipt Income Charges
Receipt,

Loues reliefs couleurs leo les
lie orders of the Knowledge
Loues Communicate leo lie chev
Lexpueleb in the Finlinuo o
Expour Linuo oberleb detoles
12e 1807 dep, Electorics, that com
Cour circuit Linuo Expofeb com
leo lie effoub circlence of right
circle Cercle lie ecotinue to
Operations no to be interfere
Lie Lattes Leo of Cir proje
= Cirro le circle of opinion
Lie gouvers le cercle Cercle objed
Lo lie to lie Legislature Cour
of Cir Presidency, circle to pace
Lec: VIII Cep: 31 of 1802 epfeb
Knowledge that Propagation for
circ Langle of Cire Stacle
Lie no good Ideas; circ ic
is Lawfully necessary to Cairo
on Cofter subset to pay heavy
charge, circle circle Lie Cercle
generous
obscure of circ recognize as to
the workability of Cider, or roun

Cercle Cour Cercle Cercle
Cercle of Cir Cercle Cercle
= Cercle Cercle Cercle Cercle
Cercle Cercle Cercle Cercle
Cercle Cercle Cercle Cercle

The Honorable Board before taking
measures for obtaining redress
on the subject of the memo
herewith he noticed that the
Collector's perfidious of the 27th September
1821 which led to the refer-
ence to the Board to which they
seem unexplained unless it that
the views of the Honorable Board
should undergo a material
change.

28. The Board requested
the Commissioner's Examination
as follows.

"29. He was pressed to answer
liberally and considerately
as the Board was anxious
to have every information
on this point before they
proceed to the Investigation
of the Charges and to pay
due attention to the expense
of Government that might
arise from the Inquiry

30. He was then asked
if he had any thing
further to say

31. He said he had
nothing further to say
at present

32. The Board then
adjourned

Recorded

ou la formalité requise
dans le premier cas
Conviendra

" §. 6. Les Curés pourront
Leur être présentés
ou volontairement en vertu de l'Ordonnance
de 1852, et pourront
Libéralement inscrits à
la Caisse Générale
de la Province ou
Collectivement
et Egalement
Leur Pension
ou Retraite
Ecclésiastique
Curés
Ecclésiastique
Curés
Curés
Curés

in Circulation for any year
but if certain orders should be
issued affecting the Cattle Trade
and the Cattle are very numerous
in the District that the affected
or else turbines should be
necessary from the District
removed by any Veterinary
Society which had to Enquire
being called out and affected
have difficulty in connection
of the Charter of the Society, the
disturbances over such above
and Supervision Society never
taken over by Crown. The
Council should consult the
Society for the time of the Society
in reporting on the Cause
which had to the outbreak Con-
tributed it immediately to
the measures prescribed by
the Contagious Diseases Act
Orders that the Council

connected with Barrington Ecology's one family the Quattrocchi Encyclopedia
Mr Cochrane discredited the assertion that they had been collected by Darby and Joan
The real cause of the outbreak was held by the Collector to be that Barrington Ecology was obliged to fight the treatment which his family had received in the matter of Catherine formerly held by them, that he had long been brooding on discontents over the Confiscation of his property circumstances and his own and that having been robbed or by or Hodges or Davis he was involved to by to make his position by connection and to call the former and current and the rendering of his

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] regard to the
[illegible] family leaders, and
[illegible] to the Chiefs [illegible] who
[illegible] in the Proceedings.

But though the Re-
[illegible] & their constituents
[illegible] the Proceedings in
[illegible] of the Cattle body,
[illegible] have not connected the
[illegible] Chiefs, as they declared
[illegible] of the Cattle body
[illegible] Resolutions of the Meeting
[illegible] & their Chiefs Council
[illegible] & the regarded as hereditary
[illegible] their obtaining Regularly to
[illegible] of the Secretary to
[illegible] the Honorable Court
[illegible] Proceedings referring these
[illegible] & Regulations similar
[illegible] of the Cattle body
[illegible] Chiefs, could visit receive
[illegible] Gratuity, they being
[illegible] Resolved Unanimously

Page.

to come into Force with
[illegible] Chiefs for long hereafter
[illegible] Obtaining. Some of which
[illegible] formed & already remarked
[illegible] Proceedings also stated in
[illegible] Regard visits the Honorable
[illegible] Proceedings also stated in
[illegible] Regard visits the Honorable
[illegible] Court. Visits are Chiefs Resident
[illegible] Country are on record, & are
[illegible] as already, regular kept
[illegible] Accounts received, to which by
[illegible] the Honorable Court for
[illegible]

* See Consultation 4th Feb.

Constitution and Laws
of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania
as altered and amended
by a Convention of the
People of said Commonwealth
begun and held at the
City of Harrisburg on the
Second Tuesday of June
in the Year of our Lord
One thousand eight hundred
and Forty

Preamble

We the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of
civil and religious liberty and desirous to
perpetuate them and establish a form of
government under which the general welfare
may be promoted do ordain and establish
this Constitution

Article I

Declaration of Rights

Section 1 All men are born equally free
and independent and have certain inherent
and indefeasible rights among which are those
of enjoying and defending life and liberty
of acquiring possessing and protecting
property and reputation and of pursuing
their own happiness

Section 2 All power is inherent in the people
and all free governments are founded on their
authority and instituted for their peace
safety and happiness For the advancement
of these ends they have at all times an



5/11/14

22.1.06.

9-2-06

15.8.06

14/2/07

1-2-08