M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1441	Press ~~Mis.~~
273-274	
Dated 19 - 7 - 1861.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th July 1861.

No. 273. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 4th July 1861, No. 863:—

Communicating orders on certain papers relating to the introduction of the new Constabulary in to the Ganjam District. (Vide Judicial Proceedings, 4th July 1861, Nos. 35—38.)

No. 274. ORDER THEREON, 19th July 1861, No. 1,441.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue and to Mr. Pelly for information. The Board will give their attention to the suggestion referred to in the closing sentence of paragraph 4.

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

DISTRICT OF GANJAM.

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

FROM

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

To

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

SIR,

Ganjam Sibandi.
Perla Kemedy Sibandi.

1. I have the honor to submit Estimates for the Constabulary of the District of Ganjam, carefully prepared in communication with the District Officers and the Commandants of the two *Sibandi* Corps now raised in this District. I have added some remarks on the subject of these *Sibandi* Corps and on the Village Police generally.

2. The following Statement shows the strength of the Constabulary Force proposed for the District, with its Cost and Ratio to Population and Area, so far as these latter have been ascertained.

No.	Names of Taluqs.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Constabulary.						Ratio		Cost.
					No. of Police Parties.	No. of Stations.	No. of Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	To Area.	To Population.	
1	Chicacole	369	1,25,581	2,42,097	5	4	2	2	75	77	4·7	1630·9	Rs. 8,990
2	Berhampore	903	2,39,782	3,58,340	9½	4	10	3	142	145	6·2	1653·6	16,140
3	Gumsur	1031	1,05,089	1,49,940	8	6	7	3	120	123	8·3	854·3	14,160
	Zemindaries.												
1	Aska	614	1,09,662	1,03,865	5	3	5	2	75	77	7·9	1424·1	8,990
2	Somapetta	317	48,402	33,300	4	3	2	1	60	61	5·1	793·4	6,520
3	Tekali	237	67,387	61,952	3½	2	3	1	53	54	4·3	1247·9	5,890
4	Ganjam and Callicoti..	260	73,397	25,905	3½	1	5	1	53	54	4·8	1359·2	5,890
5	Perla Kemedy	726	1,40,446	82,529½	6½	3	7	2	97	99	7·3	1418·6	10,970
	Total	4457	9,09,746	10,57,898½	45	26	41	15	675	690	6·4	1318·4	77,550
	Towns.												
1	Ganjam	...	5,522	...	2	...	...	1	*31	32	...	172·5	4,240
2	Berhampore	...	15,413	...	1½	...	...	1	23	24	...	642·2	3,190
3	Aska	...	3,135	...	1	...	...	...	15	15	...	209·	1,350
4	Chicacole	...	14,308	...	2	...	...	1	30	31	...	461·3	3,820
	Total	...	38,378	...	6½	...	...	3	99	102	...	376·2	12,600
	Reserve.												
	A Reserve	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	45	48	...	...	7,410
	Jails	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	5,400
	Agent & Magistrate & 4 Criminal Courts	...	...	...	1½	...	...	1	22	23	...	...	3,100
	Treasury	...	...	...	1½	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	2,070
	Orderlies	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	1,350
	Total	...	...	...	11	...	...	4	165	169	...	...	19,230
	Grand Total	4457	9,48,124	10,57,898½	62½	26	41	22	939	961	4.6	986·6	1,09,480
	Armed Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	343	346	...	...	31,662
	Total	4457	9,48,124	10,57,898½	62½	26	41	25	1282	1307	3·4	725·4	1,41,142
	Salt	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	75	76	...	...	7,870
	Commissariat and other Guards, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	..	1,350
	Total	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	90	91	...	...	9,220
	Grand Total	4457	9,48,124	10,57,898½	67½	26	41	26	1372	1398	3·1	678·2	1,50,362

* One European Constable for the Town and Port.

3. The Constabulary Force, exclusive of the Armed Reserve and Salt Establishment, will number 961 strong; consisting of 690 men Allocated Rural Police, 102 Town Police maintained in four principal Towns, and 170 men otherwise employed. It bears ratio to Population of one Policeman to 987 of the inhabitants: and will be maintained at a cost of *Rupees* 1,09,480 or $1\frac{5}{6}$ Annas of a *Rupee* per head of the Population. Inclusive of the Armed Reserve, it will be 1,307 strong, and cost *Rupees* 1,41,142.

	No.
Magistrate and Agent's Peons.	982
Jail	50
	1032
Sibandi Corps	560

Military Guards at Chicacole.	*Havildars.*	*Naigues.*	*Rank & File.*
Treasury and Jail.	2	3	27

4. The Establishment to be relieved by the Constabulary, are such portions of the Magistrate's and Collector's and Agency Peons, &c., as have been engaged in Police duty; also the Jail Guards at Chicacole and Itchapur, and the Military Guards at Chicacole and the *Sibandi* Corps.

Jails.

Itchapur.
Chicacole.

5. There are two Jails in this District besides the Agent's lock-up at Chutterpore. The proper and economical guard and custody of Jails is impossible where Jails are thus numerous and detached. It is hoped the Inspector General of Jails will consent to remove the Convicts now confined at Itchapur to Chicacole. With this expectation the Estimate is formed.

Salt.

Name of Pans.	*Annual Manufacture.* *Number of Maunds.*	*Treasuries.*	*No. of Platforms to be guarded.*
1. *Ganjam*	2,00,000	1	2
2. *Manseeotta*	80,000	0	1
3. *Nowpada*	5,00,000	1	3
4. *Umrawully*	2,00,000	1	2
Total	9,80,000	3	8

6. There are four Salt Stations in the District of Ganjam; in which from 8 to 10 *láks* of *maunds* of Salt are annually manufactured and stored, valued at about 10 *láks* of *Rupees*. The permanent establishment of *Peons* at each is shown in the margin,* the total being 96 men. Such portion of their duty as consists in the guarding and safe custody of Salt Treasuries, Salt Platforms, &c., will be performed by 75 Constables entertained under this head. The *Sibandi* maintained at Nowpada, in addition to the above, will be relieved and return to Head Quarters at Russelconda.

* *Ganjam* 32
Nowpada 38
Umrawully 26
96

7. During the four months of the manufacturing season, extra establishment of Guards and Watchers per margin† are now temporarily entertained. After careful consideration of the subject with the Collector, it appears that during this season it will be necessary temporarily to strengthen the above permanent Guard to the extent of 75 men—118 extra temporary Peons are now employed,—and for their entertainment, from year to year, the sanction of Government is solicited. Their cost, as well as that of the above permanent Establishment, will be debited to the Salt Department. And should it be found in practice that fewer will suffice, the number will be reduced. I quite agree with the suggestion of the Collector that the watch of Salt Pans would be more effectually and cheaply done could a good deep trench be dug round the area occupied by them, crossed by wooden bridges, which are easily watched.

† *Ganjam* 33
Nowpada 54
Umrawully 31
118

Armed Reserve.

8. Peculiar circumstances affect the Province of Ganjam. Parts of the District were for many years afflicted by local disorder: while the Frontier, throughout its length, abuts on wild Hill Tracts, inhabited by scarcely dependant Tribes of lawless Khonds and Hill Sourahs. These circumstances had long rendered the presence, and frequently the active employment, of a large body of regular Troops necessary in the Province. A full Regiment has been stationed at Russelconda in Gumsur; and 2 Companies of Native Infantry garrisoned Perla Kemedy, besides the Regiment at Berhampore, and Troops have been kept at Chicacole. The circumstances of the country have, however, happily changed even on the Frontier of late years, and such disorders are never likely again to occur. The regular Troops have wisely been relieved of a most trying, unhealthy service in the interior, and withdrawn. They have been advantageously replaced by small, but very useful and effective *Sibandi* Corps. One, the Ganjam *Sibandi*, now 480 strong with 2 Officers, is stationed in Gumsur (Russelconda); the other, 170 strong with an European Officer, holds Perla Kemedy. Both places are convenient positions for the watch and protection of the Frontier, and both are in the heart of neighbourhoods that were disturbed.

Perla Kemedy Sibandi strength	170	*of all ranks.*
Ganjam Sibandi	480	"
Total	650	

History of the Sibandi Corps.

9. A short sketch of the rise and increase of these *semi*-Military bodies will not be out of place. First: As regards the Kemedy *Sibandi* Corps.

The circumstances of this *Zamindári* are peculiar, and must be gone into in detail, with reference to Extract Proceedings of Government and Order, dated 10th November 1860, No. 1467, requiring report on the circumstances under which this Corps is maintained at the cost of the Estate, now under management of the Court of Wards.

N. B.—The Sanaad Istimrar was transmitted in May 1803 to the Zamindar.

Section V.

10. The Perla Kemedy estate is a *Zamindári* settled under Regulation XXV. of 1802; by which the Government charged "itself generally with the maintenance and support of such Establishment as may be "requisite for the better keeping of the Police," and reserved "all lands and *Russúms* heretofore appointed "for the support of Police Establishments to be disposed "of in such manner as the Government might see fit." The *Zamindár* was not required to disband his hosts of armed retainers, to whom the Settlement assured their emoluments, made their position virtually hereditary and practically placed these ruffians alike beyond the control of the *Zamindár* and of the Government. The Government of the day did not establish any Police or appoint local Magistracy in this *Zamindári*; but left its administration in the hands of this *Zamindár* and these retainers. The Police of this country, such as it was, had consisted partly of the so-called "*Town*

Peons," the armed retainers of the *Zamindár*, and partly of *Dora* and their *Tanah Peons* (the *kattubadi* of the Ceded Districts) whose duty it was to maintain general security and prevent incursions of the *Sourah* tribes of the neighbouring Hills. The Hill Frontier Chieftains, *Bissoyes*, whose adherents were *Sourahs*, are probably the representatives of the aboriginal chiefs, and paid a small tribute to the *Zamindár*. They undertook to prevent inroads of the *Khonds*, and distant Hill Tribes. No change was made. But each class in their degree have proved utterly unfaithful, and useless for the preservation of order and peace ; and the history of this wretched country, for a period of 40 years, is a narrative of the intrigues of rival factions in the *Zamindári*, with these lawless *semi*-military *semi*-Police Servants and of mutinies and rebellions in which they have taken a prominent part and put the Government to great expense. They have been a constant source of anxiety and weakness.

State of the former Police.

11. The *Zamindári* came under management in 1832, in consequence of the imbecility of the *Zamindár*, and has continued so ever since. It soon afterwards became absolutely necessary to curb the licentiousness and reduce the number of "Town Peons" or Armed Retainers. This was done in 1834, by the Commissioner, Mr. Russel. He found that the number entertained in 1806, about the time of the Settlement, had been 556, maintained at a cost of 13,608 Rupees *per mensem*. In 1834, this number had increased to 1,405, and the charge on the Revenue of the *Zamindári* on that account to 19,000 Rs. *per mensem*, besides contribution which the *Peons* were entitled to levy from the Villages. Mr. Russel reduced the Force to 300 men in all ; and assigned to the remaining "deserving men" waste land sufficient "to afford a comfortable subsistence, subject, after 4 or 5 years, to a light quit-rent." Thus 200 men of the hereditary armed retainers of the *Zamindár* were still retained specially for the Police purposes, and formed, with the other hereditary Police and Hill feudatories, a body in all of 53 Officers and 966 men as per margin, nominally maintaining peace and order. Disturbances again broke out, "and this body of Police was found "inefficient, from defects inherent in its organization ; "the office being hereditary, public duties have given "place to private interest. Instead of repelling outrages the *Bissoyes* and other feudatories are gene-"rally in league with the robbers. They have ever "been ready to engage in acts of rapine, sometimes "directed against the paramount authority, sometimes "against obnoxious servants of the *Zamindár*, or in "support of claims of antagonistic members of his "family." The Town *Peons* were alike "careless and useless." The Agent, therefore, proposed in 1854, still

Mr. Russel's Report, p. 66, 228.

200 *Town Peons (Police)* 100 *additional Peons (Revenue.)*
p. 128.

11	*Bissoyes with*	490	*adherents.*
24	*Doras* "	218	*Tannah Peons.*
9	*Naiks*	64	*Peons.*
9	*Sirdars & Naiks*	194	*Paiks and Town Peons.*
53	*Officers.*	966	*Peons.*

From Commissioner Northern Circars, 28th August 1854.

From Agent, 3rd August 1854.

From Commissioner of Northern Circars, dated 22nd August 1854, *p.* 13.
E. M. C. 3rd October 1854.

E. M. C. 10th January 1856.

further to reduce their number, and to raise a small *Sibandi* Corps, to be paid, in part from the pay of disbanded *Peons*, in part by an increased quit-rent on the *Ináms* of *Dora* and *Tanah Peons ;* the balance of their charge, about 3,440 *Rupees per annum*, he proposed should be met from the general funds of the Estate. The Commissioner of the Northern Circars "could not recommend that a charge of this nature "should be borne by the Estate." And the Madras Government also ruled "that it is clearly the duty of "the Government to maintain the peace of the country, "and this should be done irrespective of the Police "of the *Zamindár*, who, however, should be made to "perform efficiently their duty"—"that it would be "judicious to organize such a Police Force as was "proposed, even at the public expense, as there was "little doubt it would be for the most economical "course to the end." The arrangement, however, was sanctioned by the Supreme Government, as a charge on the Estate, "under the impression that the *Zamindár* "is bound to maintain the Police, and that the "arrangement merely goes to substitute an effective "*Sibandi* for an inefficient, but nevertheless expensive, "body of *Paiks*." The Madras Government, however, pointed out "that in Perla Kemedy, as in all "other Madras *Zamindáris*, the maintenance of the "Police is, by the terms of the Permanent Settlement, under Regulation XXV. of 1802, Section V, "to be a charge upon the Government : still, as it is "admitted that the existing Police Establishment "would be sufficient for the preservation of order if "under due control, and as the absence of the control "and consequent need of a more costly force is the "result of the *Zamindár's* incapacity, the Madras Government are not, on re-consideration, disposed to "think that it would be unjust to him to debit him "with the entire expense requisite for placing his "Police on an efficient footing." * * * "There "is every reason" the Government added, "to hope "that the benefit that will redound to the Estate by "the enforcement of order, extension of cultivation, "and general improvement, will more than compensate "the outlay involved in the arrangement."

Establishment of 120 *men authorized.*

12. Under date 31st March 1856, E. M. C. No. 329, the Madras Government sanctioned the entertainment of 120 men (with 20 Non-Commissioned) of all ranks, under an European Officer, who was to be a general Assistant to the Agent—the whole being made a charge on the surplus Funds of the Estate. The arrangement was finally authorized by the Government of India under date 20th September 1856.

Further increase.

13. Under date 8th July 1859, the Agent again submitted, with reference to the withdrawal of regu-

lar Troops from Perla Kemedy, that "as the Detach-
"ment of parties to guard the Passes leaves only 40
"men to guard the Treasury, I think this number
"somewhat small for the duty," and he recommended
that the Commandant should "be directed to raise 50
"men more." "To this measure the Government saw
"no objection and accordingly" authorized its being
carried out. The new levy, it was added, will be paid
"and provided for in the same manner and at the
"same rates as the present levy, while the entire ex-
"pense incidental to the measure will be borne by the
"*Zamindári*."

E. M. C. dated 30th August 1859, *No.* 3842.

14. I am not prepared, with reference to the conditions of the permanent Settlement, by which the Government took upon itself to maintain the peace of the country, to recommend that any part of the Constabulary charge should be debited to the Estate. The *Sibandi* Corps, now paid from the proceeds of the Estate, will be incorporated with the Police, the small body of armed men that are still required at Kemedy and Batly will be furnished by the Constabulary Armed Reserve. On two former occasions, in 1819 and 1830—34 the same principle was acted on

Minute President in Council dated 30th June 1855, *Para* 56.

Rise of Ganjam Sibandi Corps.

15. The first Company of the Ganjam *Sibandi* Corps, 120 strong, was formed in 1836—shortly after the occurrence of serious disturbances in Gumsur. A Military Assistant to the Collector and Agent was appointed, on whom the Command of the Corps devolved. The first accession of strength was received by a transfer of 50 men from the *Sibandi* Corps attached to the Agency for the suppression of *Meriah* sacrifices. This transfer took place in 1850, when a considerable tract of the Gumsur *Táluq*, till then administered by that Agency, was transferred to the Collector and Agent of Ganjam with its proportion, as above, of the Establishment maintained for its guard. The second increase took place in 1855, when the regular Troops, both Officers and men, were found to have suffered severely while serving as Escorts in the Hill tracts of the Orissa Agency; and it was deemed desirable to increase the Ganjam *Sibandi* "to enable them to undertake with "efficiency the Police duty of the District, and to fur-"nish the Escorts required by the Agent for the Hill "tracts in Orissa." The *Meriah* Agent then considered "that 150 *Sibandi* should always be available "for his escort, besides his own Establishment"—then 240 strong. And the Agent of Ganjam required another Company, 120 strong, "to hold the Posts in "Bhoad and for general Police duty of the District." It was proposed therefore, to add 2½ Companies, of 270 men, to the strength of the Corps. However, the latter part of the augmentation proposed *only* was sanctioned by the Government of India. The addi-

E. M. C. October 27th, 1836.

First increase.

Second increase.

E. M. C. 17th April 1855, *Military Department, No.* 1141.

tional 150 men of all ranks applied for in order to enable the Agent for Ganjam to furnish Escorts for the *Meriah* Agent was refused by the Supreme Government, on the ground that "as the question of abolish-
"ing the *Meriah* Agency is now under consideration,
"the Supreme Government deem it premature at pre-
"sent to raise a body of men for that service." Lastly, during the Mutinies in 1858, a further body of 150 men of all ranks, was added to the Corps, making it in all 4 Companies of 480 (of all ranks) strong, with two European Officers. This is the present Establishment.

E. M. C. 10th January 1856, *No.* 28.

Third increase.

E. M. C. 12th January 1858, *No.* 56.

Necessity for an Armed Reserve and the reasons.

16. The peace of the country generally may now most safely be entrusted to the Civil Constabulary; and the Estimate provides for all ordinary duties being undertaken by Civil Policemen. But it must be borne in mind, that all Detachment of Regulars have been withdrawn and that Line Troops cannot advantageously be employed in the hilly and unhealthy parts of Ganjam. I entirely agree with the Magistrate, that the presence of a small body of thoroughly efficient armed men is required at Russelconda, so long held by a Regiment of Regulars, to give moral support to the Civil Force and to act on emergency against Hill *Sourah* and other marauders from the Bhoad and other frontier countries; that it is expedient to maintain a slight *cordon* of armed men, which may readily be concentrated on any spot along the foot of the Hill Passes that are liable to the inroads of Hill Sourahs and marauding tribes; and also that it is requisite to place posts of armed men along the two roads leading to Sonapore and the interior through the Gumsur Hill ranges, and on that leading through Kemedy and Batly into the Jeypore Country; a small body of armed men must still be maintained in Kemedy. These duties cannot be done by Regulars, and are now efficiently performed by the *Sibandi* Corps. And we propose—while, on financial and administrative grounds, the Corps is incorporated with the Constabulary—to maintain, for the present, a body of the Ganjam *Sibandi* Corps as an Armed Constabulary Reserve. This branch of the Police will be relieved of all miscellaneous duty in the Coast *Táluqs*, which will be efficiently performed by a less military body; and will be concentrated at Russelconda; from whence they will detach parties to Perla Kemedy and Batly and to occupy posts which have been carefully selected along the foot of the Hills.

17. For these services, and with due regard to the proper relief which is essential to the maintenance of efficiency and discipline of a trained Armed Corps, and the large *centage* of sick inseparable from the Hill service, it will be requisite to maintain the Armed Reserve at a strength of 350 men of all ranks. The two

Sibandi Corps now number 670 men of all ranks, with four European Officers. I have little doubt that most of these Armed men will be able shortly to exchange firelocks for the bâton. Some slight and useful modification in the constitution will be made in order to place these men on the same footing with regard to pay as the general Constabulary, and to get rid of a system of *batta*, when detached on duty, which is complicated and objectionable.

Enfranchisement of Dora and Tannah Peons.

18. The new Police will supersede entirely the function of the *Doratannm* and the *Tannah Peons* (the surviving incumbents will be invited to join the Force) and both these classes should at once be dealt with by the *Inám* Commissioner. As Police they are worse than useless ; and it is only sound policy to allow all these hereditary *semi*-military classes to merge into the peaceable agricultural population as speedily as possible.

19. The following Statement shows the reputed Income, and the result of an enfranchisement at $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Income.

Name.	No.	Emoluments.				Asset from Enfranchisement at $\frac{3}{4}$ of *Inám*.
		Area of *Inám*.	Assessment.	Quit Rent. paid.	Balance Income.	
		Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Doratannm	256	1,784	9,496	1,192	8,304	5,469
Tannah Peons	119	693	3,365	...	3,365	2,245
	375	2,477	12,861	1,192	11,669	7,714

20. There is little doubt that careful enquiry will elicit so much concealed cultivation, &c., that they will double this income. All income received for Police service is at the disposal of Government, having been excluded from the Assets in framing the Settlement.

Bissoyes.

21. The reputed emoluments of the Hill *Bissoyes* are shown in the following Statement.

Number of Bissoyes.	Number of Adherents of the Contingent.	Value of their property.			Balance.
		Extent.	Income.	Tribute.	
		Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
11	610	6,089	16,942	3,100	13,842

Bissoyes.

22. But the *Bissoyes* are clearly of a different character from *Dora* and other *Peons*, and should probably be treated as tributary Chieftains, rather than mere retainers of the ancient *Zamindárs* who were paid in lands and money and held their properties on mere service tenure.

Ganjam Hill Maliahs.

23. I have not added any estimate for the Police management of the Hill *Maliahs* of Ganjam. They are now under the Orissa and *Meriah* Agency ; and the expenditure, on what is really a branch of Police administration, is very great* and increasing. The Agency devotes itself almost solely to the suppression of one class of offences—those against the person which the habits of the people have led them usually to practice—human sacrifices and female infanticide. With a view to the suppression of these, the Agent generally proceeds into the *Maliahs* once a year on a three or four months' tour, accompanied by a strong body of armed men, consisting of the *Sibandi* Corps attached to the Agency supported, till within the last few years, by a body of Regulars from the Native Infantry and more recently by 100 and 150 men of the Ganjam *Sibandi*. In all 350 to 400 fighting men with two Officers, the Agent inclusive. Their actual period of employment in the Hills is about 4 months in the year, during the rest of the time (with the exception of a few small detached bodies) the whole body is in cantonment at Russelconda, where *batta* is drawn throughout the year as "in camp." Aska about 20 miles near Ganjam—is the nominal Head Quarters ; but it is never occupied by the Agency and is under the general Police.

	Rupees
* 1857-58	65,906
1858-59	66,323
1856-60	83,460
Annual Average	71,896

Of the Meriah Agency.

24. I have touched on this "vexed question," because the Government of Madras ruled in 1859 that it is a Police question and one requiring full and careful examination by this Government ; 2ndly, because under the system of accounting, as between the Imperial and Local Governments, now established, this outlay will probably be debited to Madras Police to which it belongs—but lastly with reference to a matter which requires the early solution of Government, connected with the Escort to be furnished to the Agent from this Presidency in addition to his own large Establishment. In 1855, the Madras Government decided that "Troops of the line should not be detached for such Service ;" but that local *Sibandi* should be raised and employed instead, "the climate of the Hill *Maliahs* being innoxious to these, while to Regulars it is pestilential." As shown in Para. 15, the special levy proposed for this purpose in 1855, was not sanctioned by the Supreme Government. The Escort of Regulars continued for a few years. Now the Regular Troops have been withdrawn from

Russelconda, and the escort can no longer be furnished. But the Mutiny levy of 1858, has enabled the Agent of Ganjam to furnish annually an escort of 100 to 150 men from the Ganjam *Sibandi* Corps. This Corps is now incorporated with the Police, and the Armed Reserve reduced to the lowest standard. But Lieutenant McNeil, the Agent, informs me that 150 armed men must still be kept available for him on my establishment, in addition to his own. This cannot be done with the Armed Reserve as proposed, and the question for solution is—Are we to maintain 150 additional men on this account? and how is the charge to be debited? I hesitate to recommend it. The Government of India has *once* refused, and the *Meriah* Agency has attached to itself, and independent of this Government a very strong *Sibandi* Corps of 2 Companies numbering 240 fighting men, with 2 European Officers, the Agent inclusive. If, in addition to the above body of 240 men attached to the Agent, 150 men are to be added to the strength of the Armed Reserve of the Ganjam Police, it amounts to maintaining a body of 400 fighting men throughout the year to the support of operations of this Agency during 4 to 5 months of the year. If indispensable, the Agent had better seek an increase to his own force; but I feel assured that the time has come for a revision of the whole matter in the spirit of the Proceedings of the Madras Government of 1859. It would lead to concentration of strength and economy of labour and money; and perhaps to a more persistent and steady system of influencing the population than has obtained for nearly quarter of a century.

VILLAGE POLICE.

Ancient Condition.

25. The information now forthcoming regarding the ancient condition of the Village Police of this District is most meagre. But, as remarked by the Police Commission that sat in 1806, indications of the existence of the ancient *Káveli* system are still traced in Ganjam. Officers, analogous to the *Menkavilgars* of the South, formed part of the local watch and ward. Their office, which was considered hereditary, was, however, "abolished by the *Moorish* Governments," and the Village Watch alone survived when the British rule commenced. It consisted of the *Dandasi*—known in the Chicacole Division by the name *Barki*—or Village Watcher.

From the Magistrate, 14th June 1803.

Position of Dandasi.

From the Magistrate, 14th June 1803.

26. The position of the *Dandasi* in the Province of Ganjam is described as follows—"They have now "no apparent Head. Every one appears to act for "himself; but, considered in their original capacity "of Village Watchers, they have been of some utility "in their own Villages, in relieving the inhabitants

"from various duties they would otherwise have been "obliged to perform; for instance, on the arrival of "Troops or Travellers they expedite the collection of "supplies from the adjacent country, attend to show "the road, give intelligence, patrol the streets of the "Village at night, &c., which must otherwise have "fallen on the Renter or Head Inhabitant or their "servants. The *Dandasi* is paid by Village *Mániam*."

Responsibility of Dandasi.

27. The responsibility and habits of the *Dandasis* are further described:—"It is generally said that "they are responsible for stolen property; but they "do not make good such loss without serious delay "and plunder from other Villages; as their *Mániams* "are bare subsistence, and they possess not the means "without robbing in another Village. There being "no regular Head to the *Dandasi*, above the *Naigue** "of their *Pergunnahs*, they are not under such con-"trol as they ought to be, to make them really use-"ful. And it is a circumstance well known that the "*Dandasis* are the greatest thieves in the Province. "Every person wishing to preserve his property keeps "a *Dandasi*; not perhaps so much on account of the "care that one man can take of extensive concerns, "as from the apprehension of the depredations of "these people if he has not one in his service. From "their knowledge of the haunts of rogues and of "every character that belongs to the Village they are "attached to, giving them the power of detecting de-"linquents of every description, they might be made "really serviceable in the new system, by introducing "them into the body of Police *Peons* and attaching "them to that part of the country they have been "accustomed to act in."

* *N. B.—A grade of Naigue of Dandasi seems to have been maintained during the early years of our rule in each Pergunnah of the Havelli District (Government Villages). This grade has now disappeared.*

Present character unchanged.

28. The character-habits of the *Dandasi* and *Barki* have in no respect changed, even to this day. And the prevention of Crime and want of success in its detection have, from that time to this, been by common consent, attributed to the Village Watcher races. It may be safely alleged that almost the only thieves and robbers of the District of Ganjam at this time are of the *Dandasi* class.

Present Condition.

29. The necessity of improving the Village Police and ameliorating the condition of the official Watcher has frequently been the subject of correspondence—but without leading to any well-defined plan being submitted to Government. The Village Police system of 1816 has, even to this day, been but partially introduced in the District of Ganjam. The number of *Munsiffs* actually appointed is limited, and the information regarding Village Watchers is not satisfactory, and extends only to Government Villages. The prevalence of the *Zamindári* and Renting system,

and the Military character of the Police system introduced by Government during the early years of our rule, have equally prevented measures for properly utilizing the Village institution, and for adequately remunerating the Village Watch. Due attention to its condition has been wanting. In 1835 the Magistrate submitted a general proposition to remunerate each *Dandasi* by an adequate assignment of land, but the returns on which his proposition was based were found so untrustworthy, that Magistrates who subsequently held the District could not use them, and the subject fell into abeyance. No reply has been made to the call of Government of 1853. The present Magistrate is, however, endeavouring to obtain trustworthy returns, and I hope, in communication with him, to be able to submit a definite scheme before the end of the year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. Robinson

Inspector General of Madras Police.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

From the Inspector General of Police.

(Here enter 6th June 1861.)

Proceedings of the Court of Wards, dated 10th and 11th June 1861, Nos. 3,005 and 3,045.

From G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Ganjam; to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary Court of Wards, Fort Saint George, dated Chetterpore, 21st May 1861, No. 119.

Para. 1. I have the honor to report for the information of your Court that the Inspector General of Police reached this District unexpectedly three or four weeks ago in view to the introduction of the new Constabulary, and that the peculiar circumstances of the Purlakimedy Estate necessarily came under discussion in arranging for the distribution of the Force and determining its strength. As the Government have lately intimated their intention that this Estate should be placed under the ordinary operations of the new Government Police Force, Mr. Robinson and myself were agreed in considering it as a settled point that the local Corps now maintained at the expense of the Zemindar would merge into the Constabulary and be hereafter kept up as a portion of that body at Government expense.

2. It seemed to me also to follow as a necessary consequence that the local Officer who has since 1856 been stationed there as my Assistant with command of the Sibbundies and with the special object of watching over the tranquillity of the country, would be superseded in the last of these duties by the Assistant Superintendent of Police whose Head Quarters will probably be at Kimedy.

3. The Magisterial duties hitherto discharged by the Assistant in Purlakimedy may then revert as formerly to the Principal Assistant at Chicacole who now administers the Revenue duties of the Estate.

4. It is Mr. Robinson's wish to employ Mr. Stuart who is now local Assistant in Kimedy as Superintendent of Police in this District and, under the view above stated which I believe to be the same the Court have been prepared to take, I anticipate that they will not oppose this arrangement.

5. I have however pressed upon Mr. Robinson the expediency of making use of Mr. Stuart's local knowledge in Kimedy to complete the organization of the Constabulary there before giving over charge of Police duties in the Sub Division to an Assistant Superintendent, so that there may be no interval during which the Estate will be deprived of the supervision of a European Officer, and that the task of organizing its Police Force may not be entrusted to an Officer ignorant of the country.

6. Mr. Robinson is prepared to apply to Government for Mr. Stuart's services at once, and as time is of importance, I beg to suggest that the Court should intimate to the Government their concurrence or otherwise, in the arrangement.

7. I much regret having put off this communication till so late, but I have been much engrossed with other duties and have only lately been in a position to speak with certainty of these arrangements.

8. I have now to request the Court's attention to other points which it would be well to dispose of at this time. It will be in their recollection that the defensive Police or rather Militia of the country known under the designation of Doratanum and Tannah Peons, hold lands on quit-rent tenure on condition of protecting the low country from the incursions of the Hill Sourahs. The Bissoyes and their followers are bound to perform similar duties expressly with reference to the frontier, but these chiefs differ from the Doras in respect of their feudal position and are tributaries rather than servants. They have probably been forced back to their present holds from the low country in early days, falling thus into the position of allied and tributary chiefs.

9. With these men and their possessions, I think there should be no interference except to define their limits and prevent encroachment, but the time seems certainly ripe for sweeping away the Doratanums and Tannahs. The operation of the Inam rules will be appropriate to the case, but as the assessment rates on jerayeti land in Kimedy are already very low, five-eighths of the full shist might be taken as the rate for enfranchising these lands on the understanding that no further Police service is claimable from their holders.

10. An account shewing the assets realizable from this source shall be shortly laid before the Court, but I will not at present detain this letter for the sake of appending it. The difference between the present Cuttoobady and the proposed rate of assessment is, I imagine, at the disposal of Government for the organization of their new force.

11. A Sub-Magistrate on Government pay will be located at Kimedy; if this office is emerged in that of the Manager, a portion of the 170 Rupees now drawn by that Officer will be debited to Government to the further relief of the Estate. It will otherwise be desirable to reduce the pay of the Manager to Rupees 100 when Revenue duties alone devolve on him.

Ordered that the above letter be submitted for the information and consideration of Government.

2. On the substitution of the Government Police for the local Sibundies, Lieutenant Stuart's services will of course be at the disposal of Government, as it is only in connection with his present command that the Estate can be considered to be unable to dispense with them.

3. The Magisterial duties now discharged by him, will devolve on the Principal Assistant at Chicacole, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police with Head quarters probably at Kemidy will be in charge of the Police of the country.

4. The Court fully concur with Mr. Forbes in opinion that Lieutenant Stuart's local experience should be fully employed in the organization of the Police force of the Zemindary before transferring the charge to the new Assistant Superintendent of Police.

5. The subject of para. 11 should be brought again to the Court's notice when the Police arrangements have been finally settled.

6. Paras. 8, 9 and 10 relate to the proposed modification of the existing Zemindary Police so far as the Dorahs or Doratanums and the Tannah Peons are concerned.

7. Mr. Forbes proposes to leave the Bissoyes untouched in their charge of the Hill frontier, but that the Doratanums and Tannah Peons, who are retained in the plains for protection against the incursions of the Sourahs, being remunerated for their services by lands held on a Kuttubody or light quit-rent, should be relieved from all Police duties, their quit-rent being raised to five-eighths of the full assessment, and the difference between this rent and that now paid to the Zemindar being held at the credit of Government towards the charge to be incurred for the new Police force.

8. The question is scarcely one that comes within the province of the Court of Wards to discuss, except, in so far as the interests of their Ward are concerned and that the Kuttubody only of the Doratanums was included in the assets on which the permanent settlement of the Estate was made is distinctly stated in paragraph 135 of Mr. Russel's report dated 1st November 1834

Page 87 of printed volume Selection from Records.

9. The Tannah Peons are, the Court understand, the guards who were entertained at the recommendation of Mr. Russell conveyed in para. 137 of the same report—and if so, the *entire* of their maniems would seem to have been included in the permanent assets of the Estate to which any increase in the quit-rent would properly belong.

See Proceedings of Government, dated 3rd October 1854, No. 1,288, Revenue Department.

10. But considering the heavy charge that has since 1854 been borne by the Estate on account of the Sibundies, the Court would beg leave to recommend that as suggested by Mr. Russell on the former occasion and for the additional reasons therein stated, the Zemindar be allowed the benefit of the additional Revenue to be thus raised in both cases.

Vide Extract Minutes Consultation, 28th March, In Consultation, 15th April 1857, No. 1,154.

Do.

Do.

11. In paragraph 9 of Mr. Knox's letter to Government, dated 3rd August 1855, a proposition similar in nature but more sweeping than the present was made and it was again discussed in his letter dated 20th March 1856 in their proceedings on which, dated 18th April 1856, No. 385, Judicial Department, Government resolved that the quit-rent should "not be 'touched during the lives of the present incumbents," but directed that the parties concerned 'should be informed that this concession was an act of grace and that the continuance of their favorable tenure would be contingent on their good behaviour.

12. The subject was incidentally discussed in the correspondence submitted to Government with the Court's Proceedings, dated 6th October 1860, No. 4,573, but there is nothing to show that any changes on death lapses among the Doras have yet been introduced.

13. It may be questioned how far it is open to Government in the face of their assurance above quoted to change the present condition of the parties concerned, except where such a lapse may have occurred.

14. Mr. Forbes promises to forward a statement to show the Financial result of his proposal which it is to be regretted has been submitted in so imperfect a form. The appendices to Mr. Knox's letter of 3rd August 1855 above quoted will enable Government to form an approximate idea of the effect to be produced,* but Mr. Forbes' proposed rate of quit rent is apparently greatly in excess of what Mr. Knox contemplated.

*NOTE.—*The total income of the 23 Doratanums is given at Rupees 8,102, the Kattubadi at Rupees 1,996 which Mr. Knox's proposal would have raised to Rs. 2,295, but whether this income represents the full assessment on the lands or the full produce of the lands to the farmers there is nothing to shew. Mr. Forbes proposes to charge $\frac{5}{8}$ of the full assessment.*

15. It is however probably based on the rules adopted in the Inam Commissioner's Department for the cases of Kattubadi Inams in which service is no longer required from the Inamdars.

16. With these remarks the Court leave the matter in the hands of Government for decision.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Proceedings of the Court of Wards, dated 11th June 1861, No. 3,045.

From G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Ganjam; to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary Court of Wards, Fort Saint George, dated 1st June 1861, No. 142.

With reference to my letter of the 21st instant, No. 119, I have the honor to forward herewith a statement shewing the extent of land enjoyed by the Doratanam and Tannah peons of the Parlakemedy Zemidary, the income derived therefrom and the Cuttoobady paid to the Zemidar, together with the probable amount that may be derived from a light assessment.

Statement shewing the extent of land enjoyed by the Doratanums and Tannah Peons of the Purla Kimedy Zemindary, the income derived therefrom and the Cuttoobady paid to the Zemindar, together with the amount that may be derived by assessing these lands at ⅝ths of the regular cist.

Numbers.	Names of Doratanums and Tannahs.	Extent of land as per account rendered by the Manager for fusly 1,269.				Alleged income derived by Inam holders.			Cuttoobady.	Assessment at the minimum rate of 1 and 2 Rupees per an acre of dry and wet land respectively.		
		Dry.	Wet.	Garden	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8			
	Doratanums.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Neelapooram....	13	61	2	76	460	0	0	80	137	0	0
2	Bottoona... ...	14	46	4	64	252	8	0	45	110	0	0
3	Karineebadra... ...	3	20	1	24	156	4	0	30	44	0	0
4	Varamada... ...	13	14	...	27	162	0	0	10	41	0	0
5	Gottagooda... ...	2	12	...	14	29	2	2	10	26	0	0
6	Peddamadi Haripurum	20	99	1	120	600	0	0	120	219	0	0
7	Vallada.. ...	6	34	...	40	500	0	0	65	74	0	0
8	Sirada... ...	3-20	7	...	10-20	80	0	0	7	17	8	0
9	Gorrabanda... ...	14	80	6	100	500	0	0	75	180	0	0
10	Siyali... ...	10	80	1	91	383	15	4	90	171	0	0
11	Kotatam... ...	5	84	5	94	300	0	0	50	178	0	0
12	Gariyagooda... ...	4	16	...	20	200	0	0	50	36	0	0
13	Kettenghi... ...	14	30	6	50	292	10	8	30	80	0	0
14	Vauna... ...	24	60	10	94	520	0	0	60	154	0	0
15	Pooneeteegooda... ...	16	44	1	61	600	0	0	60	105	0	0
16	Bommika... ...	14	90	4	108	530	0	0	100	198	0	0
17	Voolanahadra... ...	6	100	...	106	600	0	0	120	206	0	0
18	Kandana.. ...	20	60	12	92	443	0	0	160	152	0	0
19	Somagandi... ...	4	40	20	64	200	0	0	30	104	0	0
20	Keesarajodoo... ...	8	48	9	65	400	0	0	60	113	0	0
21	Bhamidi... ...	72	198	8	278	1,351	8	0	500	476	0	0
22	Kanetihadra...	6	50	5	61	295	0	0	9	111	0	0
23	Besiringhi.....	4	120	...	124	640	0	0	235	244	0	0
	Total....	295-20	1,393	95	1,783-20	9,496	2	0	1,996	3,176	8	0
1	Neelacuntadwarum....	...	44	...	44	196	0	0	...	88	0	0
2	Parikota.... ..	2	14	...	16	110	0	0	...	30	0	0
3	Minigam... ...	...	56	...	56	280	0	0	...	112	0	0
4	Jayapooram.... ...	...	62	...	62	310	0	0	...	124	0	0
5	Adevikotoor	50	50	...	100	240	0	0	...	150	0	0
6	Haripooram	6	24	2	32	486	0	0	...	56	0	0
7	Siddipalam... ...	4	92	1	97	482	0	0	...	189	0	0
8	Poddonee.. ...	...	38	...	38	130	0	0	...	76	0	0
9	Naraharipoorum ...	5	56	1	62	310	0	0	...	118	0	0
10	Jogada... ...	5	55	...	60	225	0	0	..	115	0	0
11	Korasanda... ...	...	44	..	44	186	0	0	...	88	0	0
12	Sara... ...	6	32	...	38	190	0	0	...	70	0	0
13	BhoopatyLutchmipoorum ...		44	..	44	220	0	0	..	88	0	0
	Total...	78	611	4	693	3,365	0	0	...	1,304	0	0
	Grand Total...	373-20	2,004	99	2,476-20	12,861	2	0	1,996	4,480	8	0

N. B.—The amount of assessment now shewn may be probably doubled when the actual extent of land is known.

GANJAM DISTRICT, COLLECTOR'S CUTCHERRY, CHETTERPORE,
1*st June* 1861.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Collector.

Ordered to be submitted to Government in continuation of the Board's Proceedings, dated 10th June 1861, No. 3,005.

2. The Statement now submitted by Mr. Forbes gives the total income of the Doratanams at Rupees 9,496 and their Cuttoobady at Rupees 1,996, which last amount corresponds with the note to the concluding paragraph of the Board's former Proceedings.

3. This Cuttoobady the Collector's proposals would at once raise to Rupees 3,176.

4. The Maniems of the Tanah Peons are rent-free and the income derived from them is stated at Rupees 3,365. On these lands Mr. Forbes would charge Rupees 1,304 on the demand for service ceasing.

5. In both cases he has roughly assessed the extent at the rate of one Rupee per acre of dry land and two Rupees on wet land, and a note to the Statement shews that scrutiny of the lands would probably double the extent now exhibited.

6. It will need more careful enquiry to determine what the charge shall be, but the principle of its appropriation has first to be decided and the question is now before Government.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government Revenue Department, with one Statement.

ORDER THEREON, 4th July 1861, No. 863.

The Inspector General of Police submits his estimates for the Constabulary of the District of Ganjam. The Force will consist of 26 Inspectors and 1,372 Constables, whose allowances will amount to Rupees 1,50,362 per annum. The Constabulary Force, exclusive of the Armed reserve, Salt and Commissariat Guards, numbers 961 men and is in the ratio of one Police man for every 987 of the inhabitants. It will be maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,09,480 or 1⅝ Annas of a *Rupee* per head of the population. Including the Armed reserve, the Police proper excluding Guards for special purposes will be 1,307 strong and will cost Rupees 1,41,142.

	Inspectors.	*Constables.*
Town Police...	3	99
Talook and Zemindaries.	15	675
Resreve..	4	165
Armed do.	3	343
Salt...	1	75
Commissariat and other Guards...	...	15
Total...	26	1,372

2. The Constabulary will relieve such portions of the Magistrate and Collectors' and Agency Peons as have been engaged in Police duty, as well as the Jail Guards at Chicacole and Itchapore. These are estimated at 1,032 men. It will relieve the Military Guard at Chicacole. Of the Purlah Kimedy and Goomsoor Sibbundi, who now amount to 650 men of all ranks, 350 will be retained as an Armed reserve, and the rest will be dispensed with.

2 Havildars.
3 Naigues.
27 Rank and file.

3. The opinion of the Inspector General of Jails will be called for on Mr. Robinson's proposal to remove the Convicts from Itchapore to Chicacole.

4. The permanent Police Force to be attached to the four Salt Stations in the Ganjam District will be 75 Constables and one Inspector, at an annual cost of Rupees 7,870. During the manufacturing season it will be necessary to strengthen this permanent Guard temporarily to the extent of 75 men. This is approved. The expence of the Guards both permanent and temporary will be debited to the Salt Department. The Collector's suggestion that for the more cheaply guarding the Salt Stores a good deep trench be dug round the area occupied by them, crossed by wooden bridges which are easily watched, will be referred for consideration to the Revenue Department.

5. In paragraphs 9 to 15 of his report the Inspector General sketches the history of the two Sibbundi Corps in Ganjam—the Purlah Kimedy and the Goomsoor Sibbundies. For reasons given in paragraph 16, and which are quite satisfactory to Government, he concludes that it would not be advisable wholly to dispense with this description of force. He proposes to retain 350 or about one-half to be stationed at Russelcondah to give moral support to the Civil power and to act on emergency against Hill Sourah and other Marauders from the Boad and other frontier countries. A slight cordon of them—capable of easy concentration—will be maintained along the foot of the hill passes liable to the inroads of Hill Sourahs and predatory tribes, and ports on the two roads, leading to Sonapore and the interior through the Goomsoor hill ranges, and on that through Kimedi and Batly into the Jeypore country. A small body will likewise be kept up in Kimedi itself.

6. The consideration of the Sibbundi Force to be maintained and indeed of the whole question of the Ganjam Police is affected by the course to be taken in regard to the Meriah Agency and the Police management of the hill Maliahs. It is observed that the question as to the future maintenance of the Meriah as a separate Agency has been more than once referred by the Supreme Government for the views of the Government of Madras. The last Proceedings of this Government bear date 22nd July 1859, and no orders have yet been passed upon them—nearly two years have since elapsed during which the Agency has been costing about Rs. 72,000 per annum. This Government will again bring the question under the consideration of the Supreme Government but in the meantime they quite agree with the Inspector that no part of the Ganjam Sibbundi can be retained on account of the Meriah escort. If the Agency and the Agent's tours are to continue, the Agent must either content himself with his own, that is the Orissa Sibbundi, or any additional force that may have to be kept up must be charged against the Agency, and not included in the General Police charges of the District.

7. Paragraphs 18 to 22 of the Inspector General's report relate to the Doratanums, Tannah Peons and Bissoyes the old local Police and Militia of the country. The same subject is discussed in a letter from the Agent in Ganjam forwarded by the Board of Revenue with their Proceedings of 10th June.

8. As respects the Bissoyes whose emoluments are returned by Mr. Robinson at Rupees 13,842 per annum, the course recommended by the Agent should be followed, and there should be no interference with these men and their possessions beyond that of defining their limits and preventing encroachments.

9. The emoluments of the Doratanums are given by the Inspector at 1,784 Acres of land assesed at Rupees 9,496, but bearing a quit-rent of Rupees 1,192,* the net income being thus Rupees 8,304. The Tannah Peons hold 693 Acres of land assessed at Rupees 3,365, for which they pay no quit-rent.

* NOTE.—*According to the Statement furnished by the Agent, 1st June, in Board's Proceedings, 11th June, the Cuttoobadi is Rs. 1,996, which would reduce the net income to Rupees 7,500.*

10. The net emoluments of both these classes thus amount to Rupees 11,669,† but it is believed by the Inspector General and by the Agent that in consequence of the extent of concealed cultivation held by them, their income is in reality double this sum.

†*Or Rupees 10,865—if the Cuttoobadi or the Doratanum enams be Rupees 1,996 as returned by the Collector.*

11. Mr. Robinson remarks that all income received for Police service is at the disposal of Government having been excluded from the Assets of the permanent settlement. As regards the Doratanums this view seems correct their Cuttoobadi only having been included in the Assets on which the settlement was made. The lands assigned to the Tannah Peons as maniems seem however to have been allotted from the cultivable lands of the Zemindary, and, if so, any tax on them would belong to the Zemindar.

Board's Proceedings, 10th June 1861, paragraphs 8 and 9.
Mr. Russel's report on Purlah Kimedi, 1st November 1834, paragraphs 135—137.

12. It seems further that by an Order dated 18th April 1856, No. 385, the Government resolved that the Quit-rent on the lands enjoyed by the Bissoyes and Doras should not be touched during the lives of the present incumbents—who were however to be informed that this concession was an act of grace and its continuance contingent on their good behaviour. No changes however seem yet to have been made on lapses occurring.

13. The Board of Revenue under whom in the capacity of Court of Wards the Purlah Kimedy Estate is placed recommend considering the heavy charge that has since 1854 been borne by the Estate on account of the Sibbundies, that as suggested by Mr. Russel on the former occasion and for the additional reasons therein stated the Zemindar be allowed the benefit of the additional Revenue which may be raised in the cases both of the Doratanums and Tannah Peons.

Paragraph 10.

14. The Government before passing final orders on this subject would wish to have a special report from the Inam Commissioner on his operations reaching Ganjam, as to the exact extent and value of these Doratanums and Tannah Peons' Inams, and whether the maniems of the latter class were or were not included among the Assets of the Purlah Kimedy Estate—as also what lapses have occurred among the "present incumbents" of those maniems as they stood in April 1856. Meanwhile these holdings will not be interfered with.

NOTE.—*The proposal made by Mr. Knox in his letter of 3rd August 1855, involved the enhancement of the Cuttoobadi on the Inams of the Bissoyes as well as of the Doratanum Peons—but the Government as above stated para. 8, think with the Agent that the lands of the former class should be altogether freed from interference. It is observed from enclosure 2 of that report that the addition of 15 per cent. to the Bissoyes' Cuttoobadi would only yield Rupees 469.*

15. The information forthcoming on the ancient condition of the Village Police of the District is most meagre. The Inspector gives a general account of the Dundasis and Barkis, the Village Watchers of the country. He hopes to submit a more definite scheme for the Village establishment by the end of the year.

16. The Government sanction the Police establishments required for the entire District at the annual cost of Rupees (1,50,362) one lac fifty thousand three hundred and sixty-two.

17. A copy of the Board's Proceedings, 10th June 1861, and of the Agent's letter of 21st May last will be furnished to the Inspector General. It is observed that Lieutenant Stuart has been appointed Probationary Superintendent of Police for the District of Ganjam, but it is presumed that his services will still be available for the organization of the new Police in Purlah Kimedi.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector General of Police.
" Agent at Ganjam,
" Inspector General of Jails,
" Revenue Department,
" Military Department,
" Inam Commissioner,
" Civil Paymaster.
" Accountant General.
} with Inspector General's report.

Exd. E. Cartledge.

Recd 1861 Sept 10
Dros of Geo: for July
No 1609

Pro: Mr L. in the
Judicial Separate

Date 6th July 1861
Read 8th No 62.

See Dmf

No M Gen Ltr Sep: 30 June 61
C.O. No 1584 - & Pri:

Communica
ting orders and papers
relating to the intro
duction of the new
Constabulary into the
Georgetown District

Wm Mercer Esq
Treasurer Guiana

No 1441

Ordered to be com-
municated to the Board
of Revenue and to Mr Pelly
for information. The Board
will give their attention to
the suggestion referred to
in the closing sentence of
para 4.

Sent to Geo:
19th July 1861

Copy to file
Board of Rev
" Mr Pelly

with Pro L.D. R. 867
& Report

N: 273 + 274