M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-9-24.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1964 — 1964 Press ~~Mis.~~

370

Dated 30th Oct. ~~19~~ 1863

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 30th October 1863.

The following papers are ordered to be recorded, dated 30th October 1863, No. 1,964:—

From the Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 14th December 1861, No. 1,624.

Affording full explanation as to the apparent omission on the part of the Director of Revenue Settlement to consult the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of that District.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th January 1862, No. 623.

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, and acquitting him of any intentional discourtesy to Mr. Newill in omitting to send him a copy of his remarks on the subject of the Trichinopoly Assessment.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department, dated 23rd September 1863 No. 1,0 2.

Authorizing the Civil Paymaster to pass to Mr. A. R. Hutchins, Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tanjore, the extra allowance [illegible] sem from 15th January 1863.

From the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 25th September 1863.

Average Bazaar prices of Grain and Salt per Madras Garce and Rain Report of all the Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the month of August 1863, Fusly 1273.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th September 1863, No. 6,067.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Malabar, forwarding a copy of the Decree in the Appeal Suit No. 143 of 1863 passed by the Civil Court of Calicut.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th Se[illegible]363, No. 6,134.

Approving the Collector's proceedings in regard to the C[illegible]y, and awaiting the further report.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 25th September 1863, No. 3,083.

Communicating copy of a Despatch from Secretary of State, req[illegible]ng to be reported with the further proceedings of this Government t[illegible] the experi[illegible]al issue of Malt Liquor manufactured from Grainstone.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 29th September 1863, No. 2,820.

Sanctioning the entertainment of the additional Establishment required by the Deputy Collector deputed to superintend the work of settling the price of land, &c., required by the Irrigation Company in the Cuddapah District.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 30th September 1863, No. 3,151.

Considering the unsuitability of Masulipatam as a Port of debarkation for Troops at the commencement of the north-east monsoon, directing the Superintendent of Marine to adopt measures for landing the 2nd Battalion 21st Foot at Madras.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 30th September 1863, No. 3,141.

Forwarding to the Government of India a Statement furnished by the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, showing the expenses actually incurred in repairing the tents supplied to the party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey which proceeded to Vizagapatam.

From the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 16th October 1863, No. 14.

Transmits a Certificate granted by the Acting Garrison Surgeon of Trichinopoly, certifying the fitness for further service of S. Appasawmy Modelliar, the Deputy Collector in charge of Treasury.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd October 1863, No. 6,246.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Madras, reporting the result of his enquiries regarding the insects that destroy the Prickly Pear.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 30th October 1863.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd October 1863.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Madura, forwarding translation of an application made on behalf of the Plaintiff in O. S. No. 6 of 1861.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd October 1863.

Submitting letter from the Collector of the Godavery District, informing that a heavy fresh has lately occurred in the Godavery.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 3rd October 1863, No. 2,886.

Authorizing the transfer of certain sums from the Reserve Funds of the Tinnevelly and Ganjam Districts to carry out repairs to Salt works in the former and to the road between Russelcondah and Kolladah in the latter District.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 5th October 1863, No. 2,897.

Passing orders on a letter from the Acting Consulting Engineer, Irrigation and Canal Company, submitting his observations relative to the means of crossing the Irrigation Company's Canal, and the mode to be adopted in determining the area of submerged land required to be paid for by the Company.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 7th October 1863, No. 3,221.

Sanctioning the recommendation made by the Controller of Military Finance to fix 10 Annas per cent. for wastage and deterioration of Medical Stores allowed in this Presidency instead of 5 Rupees hitherto been charged.

From G. S. FORBES, Esq., Ganjam, dated 10th October 1863.

States that his son has declared his intention of transferring the renting of the land in the Mahindra Estate to the proprietor who granted it.

Proceeding of the Madras Government in the Political Department, dated 13th October 1863, No. 315.

Authorizing the Collector of Bellary to place the Jaghiredar of Sundoor in possession of his Jaghire.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Financial Department, dated 19th October 1863, No. 674.

Communicating letter from Government of India, passing orders on the Statement of charges on account of Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies sanctioned by this Government within the amount of the Budget grants during the month of February 1863.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 20th October 1863, No. 3,032.

Passing orders on the Proceedings of Revenue Department, referring for consideration Proceedings of the Board of Revenue recommending that a larger amount of funds may be placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division, for certain Salt roads in the Kistna District.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 21st October 1863, No. 1,670.

Forwarding to the Board of Revenue, with certain instructions, the Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Pound Fund and the surplus sums transferred to the credit of District Conservancy Fund during the year 1862-63.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd October 1863, No. 6,747.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Nellore, reporting on the cultivation of Peruvian Cotton Seed.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th October 1863, No. 6,843.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly reporting the result of the cultivation of the Peruvian Cotton Seed in the District.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Revenue Board's Proceedings
dated 30th October 1863.
No. 1964.
Read the following Report
Whitehall
Jan 1 to 24.

For reference Appendix 21 to 36

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APPENDICES.

A. Report of the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement on the Settlement of the Trichinopoly District dated 23rd October 1860, with Appendix

No. 1.—Revenue history of the Trichinopoly District.

No. 2.—Description of the Taluks.

No. 3.—Report on the Pachamali Hills.

B. Abstract Statement shewing the different proportions of Gross and Net produce calculated for the Dry and Irrigated Lands in the Trichinopoly District.

C. Statements shewing the Dry and Irrigated Land and Assessment under each Money rate in the several Taluks of the Trichinopoly District.

D. Statements exhibiting the Financial results of the New Settlement in the Taluks of Trichinopoly.

No. 649.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 20*th April* 1861.

From

H. NEWILL, ESQ.,
Director of Revenue Settlement,

To

J. D. SIM, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,

OPENING REMARKS.—I have the honor to submit a proposal for the Settlement of the Land Revenue in the Trichinopoly District. It is based upon the Survey areas of the 4 upland Taluks, and upon the ordinary Revenue returns for the remaining five Taluks, the Survey accounts not having been completed for the latter.

2. A report of my Deputy, Mr. R. K. Puckle, who conducted the detail operations in this District, is appended. It enters fully into most of the processes of the formation of the Assessment, which were conducted in consultation with me, as well as describes the character of the country, its past and present Revenue administration and other topics, with which it seems undesirable for me to encumber the present letter.

Appendix A.

3. I have recently also, in my Settlement Report for a portion of the Godavery District, discussed the nature and character of the data entering into the New Settlement, as well as given much detail of the processes by which it is formed, and it seems therefore unnecessary to enter into a repetition of the same subject for this District, as the principles adopted are essentially the same, except in the case of the separate water assessment for irrigation in the Godavery Delta, and I shall confine myself, within as brief a space as may be consistent with a comprehensive view of the proposal, to a notice of its general features, leaving further details to be gathered from Mr. Puckle's report, which, however, I may observe, being hastily concluded on his leaving his post on account of his failing health, is not so complete as could be wished on some points, but this defect has been mostly remedied in the proposal as now submitted.

Dated 27th Feb. 1861, No. 323.

AREA REPORTED ON AND COMPARISON OF THE SURVEY AREAS WITH THOSE OF THE REVENUE ACCOUNTS. 4.—The District comprizes, by the Revenue accounts, 2794 square miles. The following statement gives a comparison of the Survey areas in the four upland Taluks with the old Pymaish accounts, the difference being an increase in the former of 2·7 per cent. While the difference in the total is but small, the discrepancies in the details are sometimes considerable.

By accounts in the Board's Office 3097 square miles.

Taluks.	Area in square miles as per old Pymaish.	Survey areas in square miles.	Difference.	
			Square miles.	Per centage.
Arealore	369·13	396·19	+ 27·06	+ 7·3
Wodiarpolliem	301·32	325·96	+ 24·64	+ 7·9
Torriore	396·70	379·26	— 17·44	— 4·4
Volcondapuram	466·55	473·05	+ 6·50	+ 1·4
Total	1533 70	1574·46	+ 40·76	+ 2·7

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THE VILLAGES HAVE BEEN GROUPED TOGETHER FOR ASSESSMENT WITH REFERENCE TO THESE AND OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES. 5.—The soils of the district present a great variety both in their original constitution, and in their fertility. There is first the alluvial tract of Irrigation* extending about fifty miles in length, and about 1 in breadth, along each side of the Cavery river, and fertilized by deposits from its water. The most eastern Taluk of Wodiarpolliem consists of a ridge of red soil formed from the underlying sandstone, skirted by a ridge of alluvial soil on the banks of the Coleroon and Vellar on its southern and northern limits. Proceeding westward, the Taluk of Arealore consists of a very large proportion of black soil, which in places is underlaid by a stratum of nodular limestone approaching more or less near to the surface. Still further westward the soil of the Volcondapuram Taluk, partakes

* In Lalgudy, Musery, Conad and Vetticutty Taluks.

to a large extent of the same character as that of Arealore, the substratum however being often of a more rocky character, and in places rising nearly to the surface. In this Taluk lies the bed of cretacious rock so rich in fossils for the geologist, but which, from its principal basis being of sand-stone, presents no agricultural advantages, but rather the contrary. At the extreme west and still north of the Cavery, the Torriore Taluk presents the fertile valley of the Taligayar. Many parts of this Taluk possess the advantage of water being found near the surface, but in some places, as in Volcondapuram, the soil is rocky and barren.

6. In the 4 irrigated Taluks the alluvial soil lying on either side of the river has already been described. Beyond the limits of the Delta the soil in the two north of the river passes into a barren rocky character, and that in the two south of the river is either the sterile red gravelly soil, of which the neighbourhood of Trichinopoly furnishes the type, or resembles that of the Manapara Taluk still further south, which is an equally poor tract generally of a saliferous character, and in places scarcely fit for cultivation. These great varieties of soil, as well as other circumstances of situation, roads, &c., have called for corresponding distinctions in classifying the villages for assessment.

7. For the Cavery irrigation two classes of villages have been formed. Those on the south bank (expecting a few in Conád not so well supplied), possessing the advantages of the large town and market of Trichinopoly and of the Cusbah of Vetticutty, and superior command of water, belong to the first, while most of the villages on the north side, which are not so favorably circumstanced in the above respects, form the 2nd class; the remaining villages, which are either on a high level for irrigation or supplied with drainage water, pass into a lower standard formed for tank irrigation, which is comprized in the 3rd and 4th and 5th classes. Five classes may seem numerous, but the tank irrigation necessarily requires this lower standard of 3 classes besides the two for the river irrigation.

8. In the 3rd class are included the inferior river irrigation in Conád and Lalgudy and nearly the whole of the tank irrigation in Lalgudy and Musery, and also that in the Taligayar valley of Torriore, with the few villages in Arealore and Wodiarpolliem irrigated from the Coleroon or the Vellaur. The 4th class includes the greater part of the tank irrigation in Arealore, Wodiarpolliem and Torriore, and the whole of that in Volcondapuram, which will not rank with that of the preceding class. The 5th class takes in the tank irrigation of Conád, Vetticutty and Manapára, which is of a decidedly inferior character, as well as a few exceptions of bed tank irrigation in Lalgudy and Musery.

9. The Punjai or dry lands have in like manner been grouped into 2 classes with reference to their local circumstances, advantages of markets, roads, &c. The great majority falls in the 1st class. The whole of the extremely poor dry lands in Conád and Vetticutty and two inferior villages in Torriore constitute the 2nd class. This arrangement differs somewhat from Mr. Puckle's proposal, which was somewhat hastily drawn to a close before he could give consideration to some circumstances I had occasion to bring to his notice on this point.

10. The above arrangements are tabulated as follows.

	River irrigation. Tank irrigation						Punjai villages		
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th	5th.	Total.	1st.	2nd	Total
Conad, River irrigation	80	...	24	...	...	149	...	157	...
Tank irrigation	...	...	...	...	45				
Vetticutty, River irrigation	30	...	...	...	...	52	...	63	63
Tank irrigation	...	...	...	...	22				
Lalgudy, River irrigation	...	138	33	...	...	205	230	...	230
Tank irrigation	...	...	27	...	7				
Musery, River irrigation	...	24	7	...	...	55	55	...	55
Tank irrigation	...	...	...	...	24				
Arealore, Vellaur and Coleroon irrigation	...	...	14	...	...	125	229	...	229
Tank irrigation	...	...	...	111	...				
Wodiarpolliem, Coleroon irrigation	...	...	6	...	...	159	225	...	225
Tank irrigation	...	...	...	133	...				
Volcondapuram Tank Irrigation	...	...	...	76	...	76	136	...	136
Torriore, do.	...	...	27	101	...	128	129	2	131
Manapara, do.	...	...	...	...	32	32	33	...	33
Total	110	162	138	421	130	961	1037	222	1259

11. The following Table shews the proportion of the different descriptions of soil :—

Description of Soils.	Conad.		Vetticutty.		Lalgudy.		Musery.		Manapara.		Arealore.		Wodiarpollitem.		Torriore.		Volcondapuras.		Total.	
	Acres.	Per centage.	Acres.	Per centage.	Acres.	Per centage.	Acres.	Per centage.	Acres.	Per centage.	Acres.	Per centage.	Acres.	Per centage.	Acres.	Per centage.	Acres.	Per centage.	Acres.	Per centage.
Exceptional	1,304	1	494	...	3,146	4	1,379	2	552	1	5,576	4	3,813	5	6,239	3	4,684	3	27,165	2
Regar-Clay	6,752	6	1,268	1	17,208	19	6,817	9	121	...	43,538	28	13,113	16	7,997	4	40,180	27	1,42,996	13
„ Loamy	24,767	22	5,698	3	30,259	33	15,453	21	1,898	2	65,302	42	13,464	17	62,694	34	73,393	49	2,92,831	26
„ Sandy	11,842	12	6,324	4	16,329	18	4,178	5	88	...	9,267	6	2,299	3	3,490	2	9,451	6	63,467	6
Red-Clay	...	...	18	...	57	...	98	...	.....	...	99	...	93	...	547	.....	43	...	958	...
„ Loamy	12,781	11	10,877	7	1,025	1	10,004	13	11,188	10	15,[illegible]6	10	13,723	17	48,762	27	15,639	10	1,39,065	12
„ Gravelly	54,321	48	1,36,681	82	23,253	25	37,236	50	94,004	87	15,887	10	34,250	42	53,164	29	7,895	5	4,56,649	41
Total	1,11,767	100	1,67,[illegible]1[illegible]	100	91,277	100	75,144	100	1,07,851	100	1,55,222	100	80,772	100	1,82,[illegible]38	100	1,51,285	100	11,23,131	100

FORMATION OF THE MONEY RATES. 12.—The gross produce of the several descriptions of soil was carefully investigated, and tested also by numerous experiments, and estimates were formed of the cultivation expenses, as described in paras. 79 to 85 of Mr. Puckle's report. The commutation prices, as shewn in paras. 66 to 76, were formed upon consideration of the average prices for a long series of years (for which however the accounts were not always perfect.) In fuslies 1263 to 1268 prices had an extraordinarily high range, which should not influence the conclusions as to moderate commutation prices. The prices have been adapted to the ryots' transactions by deducting from the standard prevailing in market towns the average cost of carriage from the several Taluks, which is either incurred by the ryots themselves, or deducted by brokers, who buy up the grain on the spot, from the prices in the market towns. The conclusions thus arrived at are:—

	Per Harris Cullum*			Per Madras Garce.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Paddy (Oriza sativa).....	0	8	0	66	10	8
Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).....	0	12	0	100	0	0
Cumbu (Holcus spicatus).....	0	10	0	83	5	4
Raggy (Eleusine Corocana).....	0	10	0	83	5	4
Varagu (Paspalum Scrobiculatum).....	0	6	0	50	0	0

13. In forming the calculations one-fifth has been deducted from the full gross produce on Punjai lands for vicissitudes of season. In Nunjai lands no allowance of the kind is made, as the vicissitudes of season are created or influenced by the nature of the irrigation, which has been provided for in the classes of villages.

Appendix B. 14. A statement is given in the Appendix showing the proportions of gross and net produce calculated for the assessment and the money rates per acre deduced from the same. After what I have said on previous occasions, it is perhaps hardly necessary for me to add that these calculations cannot be made with any mathematical degree of accuracy and that the approximate figures given are illustrative of the general conclusions. The assessment is based generally on a proportion of about one half of the net produce

The money rates thus resulting are as follows:—

Punjai.	Classes. 1st.		Classes. 2nd.		Nunjai.	Classes. 1st.		Classes. 2nd.		Classes. 3rd.		Classes. 4th.		Classes. 5th.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.		RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
1	3	8	3	0	1	9	0	8	8	7	0	6	8	6	0
2	3	0	2	8	2	8	0	7	8	6	0	5	8	5	0
3	2	8	2	0	3	7	0	6	8	5	0	4	8	4	0
4	2	0	1	8	4	6	0	5	8	4	0	3	12	3	8
5	1	8	1	0	5	5	0	4	8	3	8	3	4	3	0
6	1	0	0	12	6	4	0	3	12	3	0	2	12	2	8
7	0	12	0	8	7	3	8	3	4	2	8	2	4		
8	0	8	0	6	8	3	0	2	12	2	0	2	0	2	0
9	0	6													

* A Harris Cullum contains 24 Madras Measures. A Madras Measure has a capacity of 104 cubic inches, and contains 118 tolas of rice struck, or 128 to 130 tolas heaped. The usual heaped Measure may therefore be taken at 113 cubic inches of capacity. A Cullum is thus about 1 22 bushels, and 136¼ Cullums go to the Madras Garce. The Measure varies in different Taluks, and in some is about ¼ less than the above calculation.

15. It will be observed from the following comparison that the river irrigation, which is mostly comprized in the 1st and 2nd classes, is rated somewhat higher than the irrigated lands in the Chellambrum Taluk of South Arcot.

	1st Class. Trichinopoly.		1st Class. Chellumbram.		2nd Class. Trichinopoly.		2nd Class. Chellumbram.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
1	9	0	8	8	8	8	7	8
2	8	0	7	8	7	8	6	8
3	7	0	6	8	6	8	5	8
4	6	0	5	8	5	8	4	8
5	5	0	4	8	4	8	4	0
6	4	0	4	0	3	12	3	8
7	3	8	3	8	3	4	3	0
8	3	0	3	0	2	12	2	8
9			2	8			2	4

The above comparison shews a difference of about 1 Rupee in the higher rates in the 2nd class and about ½ Rupee in those of the 1st class. This is called for by the difference in the circumstances of the two localities. The Chellambrum Taluk is irrigated by the lower anicut on the Coleroon branch after a supply is taken off from the Cavery by the upper anicut for the Trichinopoly Taluks, and altogether the irrigation is better in the latter, while the great Trichinopoly market also places the neighbourhood on a more favorable footing.

16. The Punjai rates, it will be also observed, are on a lower standard than the proposed assessment for the Godavery District. The nature of the soils, which are far inferior to those of the fertile Delta of the Godavery, and local circumstances call for the decided distinction.

Appendix C. 17. Particulars will be found in the Appendix of the lands under each money rate for the several Taluks. The following statement shews the area and assessment for occupied, waste and inam lands, with the average rate per acre for the several Taluks. These will be compared in the sequel with the averages of the existing assessment.

PUNJAI OR DRY.

TALUKS.	Occupied.				Waste.				Total.				Inam.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.		Extent	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.		Extent.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.		Extent.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Arealore	87,596	1,56,593	1 12	7	54,276	81,450	1 8	0	1,41,872	2,38,043	1 10	10	6,299	12,136	1 14	11
Wodiarpolliem	43,952	61,667	1 6	5	20,225	23,308	1 4	0	64,177	86,975	1 5	8	4,185	5,635	1 5	6
Torriore	91,309	1,34,881	1 7	8	72,742	96,606	1 5	3	1,64,051	2,31,487	1 6	7	2,175	2,892	1 5	3
Volcondapuram	70,855	1,30,670	1 13	6	66,498	1,02,050	1 8	7	1,37,353	2,32,720	1 11	2	7,759	14,830	1 14	7
	2,93,712	4,83,811	10	5	2,13,741	3,03,811	1 6	10	5,07,453	7,89,225	1 8	11	20,418	35,493	1 11	10
Conad	25,834	18,509	11	6	41,061	21,384	0 8	4	66,895	39,893	0 9	7	4,052	2,868	0 11	3
Vetticutty	74,619	35,173	7	6	60,434	24,973	0 6	7	1,35,053	60,146	0 7	2	17,691	8,180	0 7	5
Lalgudy	34,079	49,924	1 7	5	21,025	23,515	1 1	11	55,104	73,439	1 5	4	2,737	3,310	1 3	5
Musery	39,874	37,926	0 15	3	15,737	15,057	0 15	4	55,611	52,983	0 15	3	2,803	2,839	1 0	2
Manapara	44,293	45,127	1	0	47,364	38,368	0 13	0	91,657	83,495	0 14	7	11,986	12,035	1 0	1
	2,18,699	1,86,659	0 13	8	1,85,621	1,23,297	0 10	7	4,04,320	3,09,956	0 12	3	39,269	29,232	0 11	11
Total	5,12,411	6,70,470	1 4	11	3,99,362	4,28,711	1 1	2	9,11,773	10,99,181	1 3	3	59,687	64,725	1 1	4
NUNJAI OR IRRIGATED.																
Arealore	5,868	27,706	4 11	7	646	2,462	4 0	9	6,514	30,323	4 10	2	536	2,559	4 12	4
Wodiarpolliem	8,622	37,891	4 6	4	2,963	9,635	3 5	10	11,485	47,526	4 2	3	925	3,914	4 3	8
Torriore	13,849	70,202	5 1	1	2,093	9,211	4 6	5	15,942	79,413	4 15	8	124	609	4 14	7
Volcondapurum	4,895	22,884	4 10	9	889	3,551	3 15	11	5,784	26,435	4 9	2	389	1,794	4 9	9
	33,234	1,58,683	4 12	5	6,491	25,014	3 13	8	39,725	1,83,697	4 10	0	1,974	8,876	4 7	11
Conad	32,916	1,69,137	5 2	3	5,079	18,974	3 8	5	38,295	1,88,111	4 14	7	2,526	11,851	4 11	0
Vetticutty	11,991	62,041	5 3	6	2,519	8,297	3 4	1	14,440	70,338	4 13	11	335	1,594	4 12	1
Lalgudy	31,017	1,74,134	5 9	10	1,765	8,107	4 10	4	32,782	1,82,331	5 8	11	654	3,739	5 11	6
Musery	13,992	76,055	5 7	0	2,415	10,118	4 3	0	16,407	86,173	5 4	0	323	1,751	5 6	9
Manapara	2,116	6,750	3	0	975	2,773	2 13	6	3,091	9,523	3 1	4	1,118	3,526	3 2	5
	91,932	4,88,117	5 4	11	12,953	44,339	3 11	2	1,05,015	5,36,476	5 1	9	4,956	22,461	4 8	6
Total	1,25,166	6,46,800	5 2	8	19,574	73,373	3 12	0	1,44,740	7,20,173	4 1		3,930	31,337	4 8	4

For the first 4 Taluks, the Survey areas are entered, for the rest the area by the present Revenue Account's.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE SETTLEMENT AND RESOURCES FOR FUTURE INCREASE OF REVENUE.—18. In the Appendix will be found a comprehensive view of the financial results of the proposed Settlement in the several Taluks. Appendix D.

The extent of land, amount of assessment, and average rate per acre are compared with these items of the existing assessment for Fusly 1268. It is necessary to explain here that the classification accounts do not proceed on the same basis as the Jamabundy accounts as regards the land, for, during the experimental Survey and before the Settlement Department came into existence, the registry of the fields was made by the Survey Ameens, and all lands, in which the ryots held any claim, which in some cases extended to 5 years after the cessation of cultivation, were included under the head of occupation, and the classifiers proceeded on the same basis afterwards, as explained in paras 51 to 56 of Mr. Puckle's Report. As the New Settlement will proceed upon the basis of occupation rather than actual cultivation, this form of account is theoretically correct, though it will necessarily be modified by lands being thrown up, for which the ryots now retain the claim of occupation. I would further preface the statement by the observation that I am not fully assured of the correctness of the Punjai classification in the Manapara Taluk without further inspection by my Deputy. It was completed shortly before Mr. Puckle left, and there was no opportunity for his successor to inspect the locality, as the field work had passed into the Salem District by the time he joined the party.

Modifications elsewhere, as here, which will not materially affect the general financial results, may be found necessary in carrying out the Settlement, for although the ryots have had placed before them the effect of the classification as regards the relative values of soils, which were published in the native formula of annas or sixteenths for each taram, some cases will probably arise, which may require further consideration as the details are brought into operation.

19. An Abstract of the Statement is given below:—

TALUKS.		As per Jamabundy of Fusly 1268.		As per New Settlement.		Comparison.		Assessment on the area in occupation as per new rates.	Comparison of Columns 3 and 4.
		Extent	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment	Of Columns 2 and 4.	Of Columns 3 and 5.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Conád	Dry	23,707	17,504	25,834	18,509	+ 2,127	+ 1,005	17,039	— 465
	Irrigated	32,726	1,78,951	32,916	1,69,137	+ 190	— 9,814	1,68,866	— 10,085
Vitticutty	Dry	69,150	40,147	74,619	35,173	+ 5,469	— 4,974	32,500	— 7,647
	Irrigated	10,866	73,054	11,891	62,041	+ 1,025	— 11,013	58,576	— 14,478
Lalgudy	Dry	36,704	59,487	34,079	49,924	— 2,625	— 9,563	53,718	— 5,769
	Irrigated	31,464	1,82,226	31,017	1,74,134	— 447	— 8,092	1,78,332	— 3,894
Musery	Dry	41,473	42,694	39,874	37,926	— 1,599	— 4,768	38,332	— 4,362
	Irrigated	11,433	71,222	13,992	76,055	+ 2,559	+ 4,833	63,447	— 7,775
Arealóre	Dry	54,648	1,12,508	87,596	1,56,593	+ 32,948	+ 44,085	97,626	— 14 882
	Irrigated	4,577	26,221	5,868	27,706	+ 1,291	+ 1,485	21,449	— 4,772
Wodiarpolliem	Dry	32,654	66,774	43,952	61,667	+ 11,298	— 5,107	45,749	— 21,025
	Irrigated	8,262	41,569	8,622	37,891	+ 360	— 3,678	35,942	— 5,627
Torriore	Dry	75,037	1,17,039	91,309	1,34,881	+ 16,272	+ 17,842	1,10,883	— 6.156
	Irrigated	8,236	43,666	13,849	70,202	+ 5,613	+ 26,536	41,819	— 1,847
Volcondápuram	Dry	52,201	1,10,612	70,855	1,30,670	+ 18,654	+ 20,058	96,245	— 14.367
	Irrigated	4,126	25,076	4,895	22,884	+ 769	— 2,192	19,276	— 5,800
Manapara	Dry	40,242	51,132	44,293	45,127	+ 4,051	— 6,005	41,709	— 9,423
	Irrigated	2,742	7,652	2,116	6,750	— 626	— 902	8,754	+ 1,102
Total	Dry	4,25,816	6,17,897	5,12,411	6,70,470	+ 86,595	+ 52,573	5,33,801	— 84,096
	Irrigated	1,14,432	6,49,637	1,25,166	6,46,800	+ 10,734	— 2.837	5,96,461	— 53,176
	Total	5,40,248	12,67,534	6,37,577	13,17,270	+ 97,329	+ 49,736	11,30,262	— 1,37,272

20. It thus appears that the new Settlement, based upon the claims of the ryots to occupation to the largest extent under the circumstances above described, inclusive of concealed cultivation, would amount to Rupees 13,17,270 and be an increase of revenue of about half a lac of Rupees But the land claimed, but not now paid for, or only assessed at a nominal rate, will not be all retained on the future conditions of actual payment of regular assessment or relinquishment, and a large

portion may under present circumstances be given up. On the other hand, taking the bare area of land paid for in fusly 1268, and placing upon it the average rates for the several Taluks, there would be a deficiency of Rupees 1,37,000, but this is not a fair index of the probable results, for first of all there is in places a considerable extent of concealed cultivation, which will be brought to account; in the next place, tracts of land of which the assessment has been prohibitory from its arbitrary and excessive character, will be readily taken up under the new Settlement, and lastly some portion at least of the putcut punjai and other lands, over which the ryots retain their claim of occupation at present at only a nominal rate, will be held on the regular assessment.

21. As explanatory of the anomalous results shewn in the comparison of the details of the present and proposed assessment, it may be stated that in some Taluks the Punjai and Nunjai rates were the same, and the former only have since been modified. In other cases also Punjai lands were given at nominal rates to compensate for excessive rates on Nunjai or other land. The average rate of adjacent lands was also applied to lands newly taken up without reference to their quality. These and other anomalies in the existing assessment are corrected in the New Settlement.

Vide paras. 148 to 151 of Mr. Puckle's report.

22. The immediate results of the New Settlement will thus depend upon the ryots on its introduction, and any calculation of the extent to which they will hold the lands in question can only be in a measure conjectural. But there is a prospect of the full standard being reached at an early period, while there are further ample resources for the increase of Revenue by the extension of cultivation.

23. Mr. Puckle in para. 160 estimates that the Settlement as proposed by him would result in a decrease of about half a lac of Rupees, to which about Rupees 70,000* are to be added for Cutla Shelavu or fees to village servants, if given up, and the item of grazing tax, making altogether about 1¼ lac of Rupees. The modifications I have since made in the proposal considerably alter this; for, in view of discontinuing the Cutla Shelavu and other fees, I have thought it proper to raise the assessment to a somewhat higher or maximum standard, leaving these and such like emoluments to form a money payment out of the revenues, as in South Arcot and some other Districts. Thus taking the full standard of the New Settlement, in which there is an increase of about Rupees 50,000, there will be a set off against it of Rupees 62,800 for Cutla Shelavu and about Rupees 7,000 for grazing tax, making a net deficiency of about Rupees 20,000. This may not be the immediate result of its introduction in the first year and possibly there may be a further falling off of Rupees 50,000 or 60,000, but the sweeping away of so many impediments to the extension of cultivation, and the establishment of the assessment on a sound and certain footing will necessarily afford great securities to industry and the extension of agricultural operations, so that eventually no loss of revenue is to be expected, while the prosperity of the community will be increased and established by these measures.

24. The available resources for the eventual increase of revenue are considerable, and lands beyond those entering into the above calculations for the New Settlement have been laid out and assessed in the total amount of about five lacs of Rupees, as shewn below. There are also further jungle tracts, which may hereafter be cleared and cultivated.

Taluks.	Extent of dry Waste.	Assessment.	Extent of irrigated Waste.	Assessment.	Total Extent.	Total Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Conad	41,061	21,384	5,379	18,974	46,440	40,358
Vetticutty	60,434	24,973	2,549	8,297	62,983	33,270
Lalgudy	21,025	23,515	1,765	8,197	22,790	31,712
Musery	15,737	15,057	2,415	10,118	18,152	25,175
Manapara	47,364	38,368	975	2,773	48,339	41,141
Arealore	54,276	81,450	646	2,617	54,922	84,067
Wodiarpolliem	20,225	25,305	2,863	9,635	23,088	34,913
Torriore	72,742	96,606	2,093	9,211	74,835	1,05,817
Volcondapuram	66,498	1,02,050	889	3,551	67,387	1,05,601
Total	3,99,362	4,28,711	19,574	73,373	4,18,936	5,02,094

* Mr. Puckle has taken the Cutla Shelavu at Rs. 60,000
The amount by the Collector's Returns is Rs. 62,800

General bearing of the Settlement. 25.—Having thus shewn the general Financial results present and prospective, I may notice more in detail the general bearing of the Assessment in the average rates in the several Taluks. These are compared as follows for the Punjai lands with those of the assessment now existing, which, as above shewn, is of a very anomalous character.

	Taluks.	Groups of Villages.	Average Dry rate per Acre on the cultivation of Fusly 1268.			Average Dry rate per Acre on cultivated or occupied land as per new classification.			Average Dry rate per Acre on unoccupied or waste as per new classification.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Wodiarpolliem	1	2	0	9	1	6	5	1	4	0	On Survey areas.
2	Arealore	1	2	0	11	1	12	7	1	8	0	
3	Volcondapuram	1	2	1	11	1	13	6	1	8	7	
4	Torriore	1	1	8	11	1	7	8	1	5	4	
		2	0	15	2	0	13	2	0	11	5	
		Average...	1	8	11	1	7	8	1	5	3	
5	Lalgudy	1	1	9	11	1	7	5	1	1	11	On areas as per Revenue accounts.
6	Musery	1	1	0	6	0	15	3	0	15	4	
7	Conad	2	0	11	10	0	11	6	0	8	4	
8	Vetticutty	2	0	9	3	0	7	6	0	6	7	
9	Manapara	1	1	4	4	1	0	4	0	13	0	
	Average for the whole District.....		1	7	2	1	4	11	1	1	2	

The Punjai or dry assessment averages for the several Taluks thus range in the New Settlement from a trifle under ½ a Rupee to Rupees 1-13-6 an acre on occupied land, while on the waste the average runs from about 7 annas to somewhat over 1½ Rupee. The striking features in the character of the several localities have already been described in previous paragraphs. The average for the whole District is one pie less than Rupees 1-5-0 per Acre for occupied land against Rupees 1-7-2 on the assessment of fusly 1268, and Rupees 1-1-2 for waste land. The average for cultivation and waste together is Rupees 1-3-3.

26. The average rates for irrigation are better examined under the several sources of irrigation than by Taluks, as in the following Statement.

	Taluks.	Classes of Villages.	Average Wet rate per Acre on the cultivation of Fusly 1268.			Average rate per Acre on cultivated or occupied land as per new classification.			Average rate per Acre on Waste as per new classification.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		A.	P.
The Cavery irrigation.	Lalgudy	2	6	3	0	6	2	5		8	0
		3	4	15	4	4	10	10		4	5
	Total		5	14	0	5	11	7	4	10	9
	Musery	2	7	1	11	6	2	5	5	8	2
		3	6	11	3	4	11	4	4	9	9
	Total		7	1	1	5	15	3	5	0	3
	Conad	1	7	8	0	6	7	0	5	8	2
		3	4	10	2	4	11	6	4	7	9
	Total		6	10	2	5	15	2	4	14	9
	Vetticutty	1	7	6	2	5	14	8	4	13	4
	Total		6	7	0	5	13	8	4		
The Vellaur & Coleroon irrigation.	Wodiarpolliem	3	4	7	0	5	0		4		
	Arealore	3	6	1	7	5	0	10	4	5	
	Total		5	5	0	5	0	7	4	7	
Tank irrigation.	Wodiarpollier	4	5	3	0	4	2	9	3	5	8
	Arealore	4	5	7	4	4	6	8	3	12	6
	Volcondapurr	4	6	1	3	4	10	9	3	15	
	Torriore	3	5	3	3	5	1	8	4	0	1
		4	5	0	3	5	0	10	4	5	10
	Total		5	4	10	5	1	1	4	6	
	Lalgudy	5	4	3	10	3	11	4		10	0
	Musery	5	3	5	4	4	2	6	4	0	5
	Conad	5	2	8	10	3	4	5	2	10	2
	Vetticutty	5	3	12	4	3	1	8	2	10	10
	Manapara	5	2	12	8	3	3	0	2	13	6
	Total		4	4	11	4	3	0	3	5	11
	Grand Total		5	10	10	5	2	8	3	12	0

27. The average rate per acre of the Cavery irrigation is Rs. 5-13-8 on cultivation and Rs. 4-13-3 on waste, and for the few villages irrigated by channels from the Coleroon and by the Vellaur, the averages are Rs. 5-0-7 and Rs. 4-7-9 per acre respectively, while for the tank irrigation they are Rs. 4-3-0 on cultivation, and Rs. 3-5-11 on waste. The average for the whole District is Rs. 5-2-8 on cultivation, while on the waste, which is of only an inferior character, it is Rs. 3-12-0.

28. The Cavery irrigation, it may be observed, averages about 6 annas an acre more than the Coleroon irrigation in the Chellambrum Taluk recently settled, and about 5½ annas an acre above that in the Tanjore District. The local circumstances which call for this have already been dwelt upon in comparing the scale of rates for the first two localities.

Para. 15.

2nd Crop Assessment. 29.—I have not taken into account the 2nd Crop cultivation in the above considerations, partly because the Department can scarcely make correct accounts of it from observation in the field, passing as they do rapidly over the lands at seasons when it is not on the ground, and partly because the requisite accounts of it were not obtained in time from the Collector's office. This item is Rs. 87,446 for Fusly 1268. The Settlement at one-half of the full assessment has not been calculated in detail, but, judging from the general averages of half the assessment for the several Taluks, it will result in a decrease of a considerable amount.

The present 2nd crop assessment, as explained by Mr. Puckle, is very anomalous, and on the present excessive tax on garden irrigation giving place to the new rates, the cultivation of betel, sugar-cane, plantains and other products requiring water for the greater part of the year, will be largely extended, and the 2nd crop assessment increased in proportion.

30. As a 2nd crop is raised on many of the lands under the Cavery irrigation, there are tracts which may be assessed at a consolidated rate for the two crops, and I would propose, with the view to dispensing with the numerous evils of an annual examination of the crops, and to covering the risk of a 2nd crop occasionally failing, that these tracts should be assessed at 1-3rd instead of one-half of the full assessment for the 2nd crop. There will probably be no 2nd crop land under a lower rate than Rs. 3, but nothing less than R. 1 should be added to the full assessment to form the consolidated assessment on the land rated below Rs. 3.

Fees of Village Servants. 31.—The subject of Cutla Shelavu or fees to Village Officers, above briefly alluded to, requires fuller notice here. It was referred for disposal in connection with the New Assessment of the District. As shewn in the correspondence, they amount to Rs. 62,800, and are collected in different ways in the several Taluks; sometimes in grain, and sometimes in money, in some cases being included, and in others not entered in the puttahs. In the Manapara Taluk recently transferred from Madura they do not exist at all.

Board's Proceedings, 2d February 1859, No. 377.

In their Proceedings dated 13th August 1856, No. 2545, the Board directed steps to be taken for the discontinuance of the fees altogether, but, as without some provision in lieu of them, the Curnums and others would have been left without any remuneration, it was resolved to defer the matter till the introduction of the New Settlement.

Subsequently, however, a proposition was started by the Collector and reviewed in the Board's Proceedings of 2nd February 1859, above alluded to, in which it was suggested that the Fees should at once be abolished, and that a deduction of 6 per cent. from the land revenue should be appropriated for the remuneration of the village Officers, thus creating a charge on the State revenues of about Rupees 69,602, per annum. The Board were of opinion "that the change in the "mode of remunerating village officers should be made coincidently with the revision of the Land "Assessment of the District."

32. Of the necessity of abolishing the present mode of remuneration no doubt has been ever entertained. The only question seems to be whether, with reference to the recent orders of Government, dated 4th December 1860, No. 2301, paras. 9 and 10, the remuneration should be a charge to be paid out of the land revenue, or a separate cess to be equalized and levied for the whole District. The latter is unpopular, and considered by the ryots more or less vexatious, while also some exception would have to be made in the part of the District in which the practice of fees has not hitherto obtained. It is also a question whether a legislative enactment would not be necessary to enforce the collection of such a cess.

33. The village Officers must be considered as the Servants of Government, and as such it appears expedient that they should be remunerated directly by the State out of its revenues by fixed stipends, a percentage of the collections, or the assignment of the revenue of lands given as Inam, while, on the other hand, the land Revenue should be placed on a fair and equal footing throughout the country with reference to the capabilities of the soil, and without perpetuating the anomaly, which is now found in places, of a portion of the land tax being virtually levied in a separate form in the shape of fees for the remuneration of Government Servants.

34. Besides this, if different courses are pursued in different districts, the new land Revenue will in some cases only be the actual assessment of land with reference to its capabilities, while in others it will necessarily be reduced from this standard in different proportions to meet the con-

tingency of separate cases at varying rates. A correct comparison of the land Revenue and also of the charges debitable to it, as regards the remuneration of village officers, would also be impracticable.

35. It does not seem to be a matter of much moment whether these fees were originally taken from the grain before it was divided between the ryots and Government, or from the ryots' share alone; for the proportion of the Government and ryots' shares differed in different places, and, as the tendency appears to have been to have extracted as much as possible from the ryots, it is not unlikely that this proportion was regulated by the extent of fees to be borne by the ryots, or *vice versa*. The New Settlement proceeds on the equitable basis of assessing all lands in the same proportion.

36. It does not follow that because the fees are abolished, there should be any material loss to Government in the New Settlement, for the latter can be formed on a maximum standard subject to a corresponding charge, and this course I have pursued in the case of the Trichinopoly District, for the original calculations, as given in Mr. Puckle's report, as above observed, have been modified considerably in my present proposal, and the assessment been raised to an extent exceeding the amount of the Cutla Shelavu fees, so that it provides for the disbursement of the charge of remuneration to village officers in this and other forms and also for the Road Fund.

Having thus formed the assessment inclusive of all such items as these fees, it seems to rest with Mr. Pelly to arrange the emoluments of the village servants of this District in accordance with his general system for the whole presidency, any money expenditure on this account being charged to the general Land Revenue.

ROAD FUND. 37.—The Road Fund of 2 per cent has, as above explained, been included in the assessment, and forms part of the money rates as directed in the Proceedings of Governm[illegible] dated 19th October 1860, No. 1906.

Letter from Collector of Trichinopoly to Board of Revenue 25th October 1854, No 102.
Proceedings of Board of Revenue, 1st February 1855, No.
Letter from Collector of Trichinopoly to Board of Revenue, 27th September 1856.
[illegible] dings [illegible] ber 1856, No. 4526.
Letter from Collector of Trichinopoly to Board of Revenue, 25th September 1857, No.
Proceedings of Board of Revenue, 30th November 1857, No 4296.

NOTICE OF MR. BIRD'S PROPOSAL FOR ASSESSMENT. 38.—It is suitable here to compare the rates of assessment proposed by the late Collector, Mr Bird, for the four upland Taluks of the District with those as now determined for them.

	Proposed by Mr. Bird.			Now determined.			
				1st Group.		2nd Gro[illegible]	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Punjai inclusive of Garden.....	1	3	8	3	8		
	2	3	2	3	0	3	0
	3	2	12	0	0	0	0
	4	2	6	2	8	2	8
	5	2	0	2	0	2	0
	6	1	10	1	8	1	8
	7	1	4	1	0	1	0
	8	0	12	0	12	0	12
				0	8	0	8
						0	6
Nunjai.....				3rd Group.		4th Group	
	1	7	0	7	0	} 6	8
	2	6	4	6	0		
	3	5	8	5	0	5	8
	4	4	12	0	0	4	8
	5	4	0	4	0	3	12
	6	3	4	3	8	3	4
	0	0	0	3	0	2	12
	7	2	8	2	8	2	4
	8	1	8	2	0	2	0

It will be observed that the rates, although formed on independent and totally distinct calculations, nearly approximate.

The financial results deduced by Mr. Bird appear vague and fallacious, as he takes, as the average rate per acre, the mean of the eight rates in Punjai and the same in Nunjai. This evidently holds good only in the case of the whole lands being distributed equally under each rate, a course which Mr. Bird could not have intended to be adopted in the classification. It is useless therefore to attempt a comparison of the Revenue resulting from them. In short without the classification of the soils Mr. Bird had no data whatever from which to calculate the results.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTRODUCING THE SETTLEMENT. 39.—It remains now to allude to the arrangements requisite for carrying out the Settlement and the period within which this may be done. The latter depends upon the completion of the Maps and other Survey details. The Maps of the Arealore, Wodiarpolliem, Volcondapuram and Torriore Taluks have been prepared, but in the first only have the interstitial fields been entered. To complete these and plot them into the Maps of the 3 other Taluks may take 4 or 5 months. For the remaining 5 Taluks the Maps are expected to be ready at various periods up to the end of the year. For Arealore and Wodiarpolliem, I hope to receive lithographed Maps, but there seems no probability of these being ready for the rest of the Taluks (excepting perhaps one other) before the Settlement is introduced. The alternative therefore is to take either the fair or rough survey Map for the use of the Curnums, leaving the other for record and for the preparation hereafter of the lithographed Maps; or, as fair copies will not probably be made for several of the Taluks, to get copies made of the demarcation sketches for the purpose. These arrangements are noticed here to show that the New Settlement can only be gradually carried out during the course of the year.

40. As it is not desirable to withdraw the field establishment from Salem to work up the details of the Settlement here and to write up the Registers, I propose that an extra establishment should be formed, and Accountants and Writers entertained out of the surplus funds of the Settlement for past years, as described in my letter to the Board dated 4th instant, No. 549. The Settlement can be carried out personally by my Deputy, as he will shortly be able to leave the field work in Salem at intervals in charge of the Assistants, who have been appointed to aid him [illegible]

41. I have calculated the bare cost of writing the Registers at Rs. 5 a square mile, but this does not include the establishment the Deputy will require to have in completing the Settlement and examining into any complaints and doubtful items. It is not easy to estimate the cost of this, but, as far as I can judge at present, the cost is not likely to be less than another Rs. 5 a square mile, making together Rs. 10. Last year's Annual Report shews a margin of about 15 Rs. a square mile for the past working season for forming the Settlement after the classification, and I have to request that I may be allowed to employ the sum of Rs. 10,000 for this purpose and for writing the Registers. This is at the rate of about Rs. 10 the square mile. It would be a waste of money to adhere rigidly to any fixed scale of Establishment for these purposes, and I propose to entertain such servants as are required on salaries not exceeding the general scale for the establishment of the Department.

Letter to Board of Revenue, 7th March 1861, No 372.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. NEWILL,

Director of Revenue Settlement.

In the order of
~~the for~~ 2d Rec. Lock
No 2247. The fort
remarked on the
"apparent Omission"
of the Direction of
Rec. Settlement
& conclude the Mr
of Trichinopoly
respecting the de-
ficiency received of that
District until
the Last -

The Record shows
Explains that Mr
Bird, the late Collr
was "freely censured"
by him "on the Spot"
on more than one
occasion & that
the proceedings of

Lessrs Merrill here
fully discussed
with their Union & his
Reverence Officers.
Mr Merrill added
that he returned to
his Deputy's Report
& Mr McDonnell
in Dec. 1864 & informed him that
he would await
his Remarks & the
Report.

The first are glad
to find that the
course which they
prescribed has
in reality followed
by Mr Merrill - &
that the Revd Messrs
of the Missionaries
here concerned be
by him in the Course

of his Revision and
not, as seemed to
have been the case,
only at its close.

The first mark
before with the
Bd that Mr Mc
Donnell, on
sent Mr Merrill
a copy of his letter
of the 7th Augt 1861
proceeds from
intentional
courtesy - but they
wish to express
their distaste for
at his not having
paid immediate
attention & Mr
Merrill's communi-
-cations - On this
settlement I send
a Draft to be framed

the Revenue by
of the Distinct
will greatly de-
-crease and a
subject of such
importance should
have received
the earliest and
best attention
Council can.
Consideration -

In para 3 of
the order directed, the Petitioners
request an error
of the Register in
supposing that the
words added.
-ment has to
include the fees
hitherto paid to
Village Servants.
The new assessment

page 12.
vol 1 Survey Selection

as printed at
page 19 of the Proc
of 14 Augt 1855 No 957.
which declared the
Plans of Pts / not
meant to include
only that portion of
the produce which
was "intended to
be taken for
the general purposes
of the State -
which" it was stated
"it may be proper
to establish cesses,
for local purposes"
Subsequently in his
letter of the 18th of
Revt of 28 Oct 1857 No
40 Mr Neville re-
commended that
the fees should "be
"estimated in cal-
-culated in the Settle-
-ment, leaving the

for to make the distribution. The Bill here of opinion the fees "should be fixed on a per centage of the tithe collections & that the proctors be restrained into an item in estimating the added emolument. The first circumstance in the recommendation of the Bill. These were the general instructions of the first and Bill. Should not have been departed from without express permission. The order in hand will further merely state that the pain fees - where they exist will be

"put into use in lieu of the ancient uniform shape as the Real Living proceeds" & having been thus settled "should be commuted into a money payment & collected with the tithes Rent." ~~There is the thing in this to~~

It is quite clear from the last extract that first never intended that the never should be framed on a maximum standard" and it their speech is still more plainly evinced by the course followed in respect of the

ceed - & provide
for which an ad.
ditn of 2 per cent
has been made
& the present land
assessment.

As the fees
have been in-
cluded in the gen.
assessment &c. &c.
alterations is not
necessary - The
Board has some
advantages, es-
pecially that of
acceptability &
the people - Both of
the systems is to
be adopted generally
and on this point
other rule Rules
Regulations passed
at our early date
there must be a
certain fixed ad
ditn & the ad.
-sessment - which
cannot be framed
on such a vague
principle as the
"or maximum ass.
sessment, including
of all extra items"
The first wish to be
informed what ad.
ditn was made
& the per cent land
assessment, as
defined in the
Act already fixed
on account of
village fees in
Trichinopoly & the
other districts which
have been settled by
Mr Merrill -

As to the per.
-cent of the Settle.
-ment deductions the

Pr. will receive
their opinion in.
-til the B. Dt.
Writ the reports
from under their
Consideration.

J. D. S

Aborigines Settlement Office,
Wellington, Sydney,
1st March 1841.

1st March 1824.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government stated to contain the 22nd ult.

2 I have heard the Government Opinion on my right to invest the local Officers in the Power of the Trial by Petit Jury. In reply to this, I beg to inform the Government that the late unfortunate Collision with Mr. Bird, was fully committed by me on the spot in more than one Session during the progress of the operations, and that the Prisoners were fully discussed with him and his Colonial Officers. Any Dispute of the Public character committed with Mr. Bird and the Wellington tribe took charge of the District a few months before operations were closed.—

The

3. The Speaker of My Lords spoke to Mr Buckle was also submitted by me to Mr McDonall in Dec December 1861, several months before I received my Settlement Report, and Despatch Mr McDonall that Estimate after He & the Honourable the Members on Council had had it under their consideration & Comments before my Report was finally adopted. Mr McDonall in proposing of his estimate to Mr Buckle proposed that Estimate for an expenditure of the system of the Settlement, and I have received his explicit approval of my Report, again making his observations on the subject.

4 To these communications no reply whatever was given, since Mr McDonall's opinion had reached me on a subject which to the Board's decision of my Report that should be matter than absence of response on the part of the acting Collector, who having had the advantage of consulting with his colleagues & Officers since the Report only, should have obtained from them, had not the Government under negotiated this full explanation, which will I trust relieve me from the

69 appears to be a misnumbering

Mr Buckle's Estimate

2d Enclosure

Despatch 1st Nov 1859

3d Enclosure

Despatch 1st Nov 1859

Despatch 20th April 1864.

Mr Buckle's Estimate

5. The Estimate of Mr Buckle was submitted by me to Mr McDonall in December 1861, several months before I received my Settlement Report, and Despatch Mr McDonall that Estimate after He & the Honourable the Members on Council had had it under their consideration & Comments before my Report was finally adopted. Mr McDonall in proposing of his estimate to Mr Buckle proposed that Estimate for an expenditure of the system of the Settlement, and I have received his explicit approval of my Report, again making his observations on the subject.

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Despatch 1st Nov 1859

Despatch 20th April 1864.

the imputation thereof, and assure the Government that while fulfilling the responsibility of the Guarantee specially imposed, I have not failed to give that assistance which is due to the opinions and judgment of those more officers and their subordinates who have had the benefit of their valuable experience in the local circumstances of their Districts.

5. Items requiring for me also to remind the Board that my proposals are dependent on the Bombay Government's decision as to the maximum rate of charge to be imposed. The Secretary of State will observe that Mr McDonall's Statement quite Mr Buckle proposed maximum charge rate for the Districts of Rs 7 per Acre while in some exceptional cases Sugarcane which is Rs 8-8 and Rs 9 per Acre, the limit is Rs 5 per Acre, while Mr Buckle proposed maximum rate for the Deccan Districts was Rs 8 per Acre. Mr McDonall also objected to the charge for irrigation in the Ryotwar Districts and to the Cotton and Sugarcane crops, with the maximum rate proposed while also his decision of rates of assessments as impossible to mine for the former Districts.

6. It shall also in due course be submitted through the Board a correction of the wrong impression conveyed in their Proceedings dated 1st November last Mr 5959, that my despatch

of the Tuticorin Salt Irrigation was the whole higher than that existing for the Settlements in Ottalamkaram, the fact being that the general bearing of the assessment and the average rate assessed on the former than the latter.

7.— In para 3 the Government point out an error in which the Salary Collector is said to have fallen by ignoring that the remuneration of Village Officers is included in the Rates of Assessment — In paras 31 & 36 of my report, I distinctly objected that I had framed the Assessment to such Settlements and not inclusive of all extra items. The amount understood to be included in the order contained in proceedings of Government dated 4th December 1861 No 2301, in which the practice in South Arcot, where the fees form part of the Assessment and many payments are made to the Village Servants is required to be adopted in other Districts. Should however the Govt now determine that the fees should form a separate cess and not be included in the Assessment the latter can be modified by reducing the rates in proportion provided the Government will sanction

with

Opposed

19

with their views to the percentage to be thus separately fixed the maximum assessment — They however that the circumstances connected with the Tuticorin District as described in paras 31 & 36 of my Settlement Report may be considered in arriving at the decision now solicited. —

Appendix per reference

8.— In the concluding para the Government state that "the progress of the Settlement operations has fallen far short of their expectations". It does not appear that the Government had before them a Statement of what has been accomplished and I beg respectfully to submit for their consideration that the Settlement has been carried out in the Surveyed Taluks of South Arcot, and is being introduced in the Western Delta of the Godavery District and that it has been framed and reported upon for the remainder of that District, and also for the whole of the late Masulipatam District as well as for the whole of Tuticorin now under reference; thus making 3 Districts besides a portion of another. I may also be allowed respectfully to add that my apprehension in that my proposals may be framed to be rather premature than be

long

long defined, but as this may possibly give a unreasonable extent to the Capitals of Talookas, without waiting for the Survey areas in all cases, and that the intervention of the Settlement in the Districts above enumerated will be the place already assigned in the Survey details will admit of this being done.—

9.— That this explanation may remove the unfavorable impression created by the Government at the commencement of the Department which I am afraid the Government has through limited means effectually to hasten the completion of the important undertaking entrusted to it.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

A. Elliot
Director of Revenue Settlement &c.

To
J. D. Smith Esqr
Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Copy to Board of Revenue

Printed copy of the Resolution sent

No

Extract from a letter of the Director of Revenue Settlement & to Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 20th April 1850 No 249.

Head of Village Servants. 31 The subject of Cutcha Sheists or fees to Village Officers, above briefly alluded to, requires fuller notice here. It was stated in my Proceedings in connection with the New Assessment of the District, as the correspondence, they amount to Rupees 2800 and are collected in different ways in the several Talooks, sometimes in grain and sometimes in money, in some cases both, and in others not enforced in the settlement. In the Manapara Talook recently transferred from Madura they obtain Cash instead.

In their Proceedings dated 13th August 1850 No 2545, the Board directed steps to be taken for the discontinuance of the fees altogether, but as without some provision in lieu of them, the Curnams and others would have been left without any Remuneration, it was resolved to defer the matter till the introduction of the New Settlement.

Subsequently however a proposition was started by the Collector and Divisional

in the Board of Proceedings of 22 January 1859 above alluded to, in which it was suggested that the Fees should at once be abolished, and that a deduction of 5 per cent, from the Land Revenue should be appropriated for the Remuneration of the Village Officers, thus creating a charge on the State Revenues of about Rupees 59,502 per annum. The Board were of opinion "that the Change in the "mode of Remunerating Village "Officers should be made coincidently "with the revision of the Land Assess"ment of the District".

32 Of the necessity of abolishing the present mode of Remuneration no doubt has been ever entertained. The only question seems to be whether with reference to the recent orders of Government, dated 4th December 1860 No 2307, paras 9 and 10, the Remuneration should be a charge to be paid out of the Land Revenue, or a separate cess to be equalized and levied for the whole District. The latter is unpopular, and considered by the

the Ryots more or less vexatious. While also some exception would have to be made in the part of the District in which the practice of Fees has not hitherto obtained. It is also a question whether a legislative enactment would not be necessary to enforce the collection of such a cess.

33. The village Officers must be considered as the Servants of Government, and as such it appears expedient that they should be remunerated directly by the State out of its Revenues by fixed stipends a percentage of the Collections, or the assignment of the Revenue of Lands given as Inam, while on the other hand, the Land Revenue should be placed on a fair and equal footing throughout the Country with reference to the capabilities of the soil, and without perpetuating the anomaly, which is now found in places, of a portion

of

of the Land that being virtually
laied in a separate form in
the shape of fees for the commun-
ication of Government demands.
34 Besides this, if different
Courses are pursued in different
districts, the new Land Revenue
will in some cases only be the
actual dispersment of Land with
reference to its Capabilities,
while in others it will necessarily
be raised from this standard
in different proportions through
the contingency of separable
cases of varying Value. A correct
comparison of the Land Revenue
and also of the Charges debitable
to it as regards the Remuneration
of Village Officers, would also
be impracticable.
35 If does not seem to be
a matter of much moment whether
these fees were originally taken
from the grain before it was
divided between the Ryots and
Government

Government, or from the Ryots
Shares after the proportion
Shares differed in different places
and as the tendency appears to
have been to have exacted
as much as possible from
the Ryots it is not probable that
this proportion was regulated
by the Record of fees to be
borne by the Ryots, vice versa.
The New Settlement proceeds on
the equitable basis of apprising
all Lands in the same proportion.
36. If does not follow that
because the fees are abolished,
there should be any material
loss to Government in the New
Settlement, for the latter can
be formed on a maximum Standard
subject to corresponding Charge,
and this course I have pursued
in the case of the Trichinopoly
District

District for the original calcu-
lations, as given in the Packet
report, as above referred to, have
been modified considerably
in my present proposal and
the assessment becomes
by an extent much exceeding
the amount of the Cattle Theft
Fees, so that it provides for
the discharge of the Charge
of Remuneration to Village Officers
in this and other Districts and
also for the Road Fund.
Having thus formed the Assess-
ment inclusive of all such
items as these Fees, it seems
to rest with Mr. Petty to ar-
range the emoluments of the
Village Servants of this District
in accordance with his general
system for the whole Presi-
dency, any money expenditure
on this account being
Charged

Charged to the general Land
Revenue.

(a True Extract)

A Smith

Director of Revenue & Customs.

R 299 510

No. 2,888.

From W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
To Æ. R. McDONELL, Esq., Officiating Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 14 of your Administration Report, dated 17th May 1861, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will submit at an early date any observations you may have to offer on Mr. Newill's proposal for the settlement of the Land Revenue of your District. This Report is now under the consideration of the Board, and they are desirous of having your views on the subject before submitting it for the orders of Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Chepauk,
4th June 1861.

Exd. J. Wright.

No. 623.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th January 1862.

Read the following letter from Æ. R. McDONELL, Esq., Officiating Collector of Trichinopoly, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, dated 16th January 1862, No. 6:—

1. I do myself the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Board's Proceedings, No. 7,207, dated the 24th ultimo, communicating for my information copy of a letter* to the Secretary to Government written by the Director of Revenue Settlement.

* No. 1,624, dated 14th December 1861.

2. With reference to the fourth paragraph of Mr. Newill's letter, in which he expresses his regret in having to notice the absence of response on my part, I beg the permission of the Board to offer the following explanation.

3. Mr. Newill originally* forwarded for an expression of my opinion Mr. Puckle's report and proposed assessment. I was new to the District, and having had no opportunity of seeing several of the Taluks, I did not like in such a grave matter to form a hasty opinion; it was a matter of some time even, before I could read what had been already written on the subject of the Trichinopoly assessment.

* 26th December 1860.

4. In March 1861, Mr. Newill forwarded another letter, with full particulars of certain modifications of Mr. Puckle's proposal, and in the month following he was kind enough to send me a copy of his final report to the Board. In these two months, March and April, I was fully employed in the annual settlement. I mentioned in my Administration Report, that Mr. Newill had submitted his report to me with a request that I would favor him with my opinion on the different points discussed. The Board, in their Secretary's letter, No. 2,888 dated 4th June 1861, called on me to offer any remarks that might occur to me on Mr. Newill's proposed scheme, his report having already reached their Office—this I did; and it was an unintentional omission on my part, my not forwarding a copy to Mr. Newill. It never occurred to me that this was required as a matter of courtesy. I only considered the necessity or otherwise of my communicating with Mr. Newill, and thinking the matter had already passed through Mr. Newill's Office, for the final orders of the Board and Government, I refrained from doing so.

5. I have for years been working with the Survey and Assessment Departments, and this is the first time, I have given cause, for any remark, as to my want of cordial co-operation. I trust that I have shown that on this occasion it was not intentional.

6. Mr. Newill states that my opinion reached him as a criticism attached to the Board's review of his report. I regret that Mr. Newill should so view it, it was not intended as such, and I trust the Board will exonerate me from any such imputation.

---

1. The Board entirely acquit Mr. McDonell of any intentional discourtesy to Mr. Newill.

2. Copy of his letter will be submitted for the information of Government, and communicated to Mr. Newill.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To Æ. R. McDonell, Esq., Officiating Collector of Trichinopoly.

Copy to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.
„ to H. Newill, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement.

Exd. J. Wright.

From The Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
To The Officiating Collector of Trichinopoly,
Dated 4th June 1861.

1861 Department
No.

No. 2,888.

Requesting the early submission of any observations he may have to offer on Mr Newill's proposal for the settlement of the Land Revenue.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th August 1863, No. 5,376.

Read letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore; to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 18th August 1863, No. 298.

1. I have the honor to lay before the Board the enclosed letter* from Mr. A. R. Hutchins, Acting Head Assistant Collector of this District, together with its enclosures marked A to C.

* Dated the 5th instant (to be returned.)

2. From these it will be seen that Mr. Hutchins claims his extra allowance of 50 Pagodas per mensem from the 15th January last, and on the ground that he had on that date fulfilled both the conditions required to entitle an Assistant to the said allowance. The Civil Paymaster however objects to pass the Bill for the same, because on the date above specified Mr. Hutchins had *not* exercised the ordinary powers of a Magistrate for one year *from the date* of his having passed the first standard as required by the recent ruling.

3. This last mentioned rule was, however, not laid down till some time after Mr. Hutchins had passed the first standard of the Head Assistant's examination, and the question now to be decided is whether the same is to be applied retrospectively in his case or not, and I beg to request that the Board will be pleased to submit the same for the favorable consideration and orders of Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From A. R. HUTCHINS, Esq., Head Assistant Collector of Tanjore; to W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, dated 5th August 1863.

1. I have the honor to request that you will forward to the Board of Revenue, for submission to Government, this application of mine to have the extra allowance of Pagodas 50 passed to me in arrears from 16th January 1863.

2. The grounds on which I make this claim are the following:—I took up my appointment as Assistant to the Collector of Trichinopoly in October 1858, and was almost immediately given the Revenue and Magisterial charge of the Taluk of Manaparay. In the following April (1859), on the departure of Mr. Græme, I was entrusted further with the separate charge of the Head Assistant's Sub-division, comprising the Magisterial charge of six Taluks, and the Revenue charge of two.

3. This I held till my own departure in September of the same year, and during these eight or nine months my decisions were passed on my own independent authority without Mr. Bird's counter-signature. In proof of these statements, I beg to refer you to the enclosure marked A.

4. After fifteen months' leave on sick certificate, I returned to India in February 1861, and was at once appointed Assistant to the Collector of South Arcot. I was not at first put into any distinct charge, but from July to the end of the year, I was in Magisterial charge of the Cuddalore town and Taluk, and disposed of cases under the extended powers on my own authority. For two months of this period I was entrusted with the additional and independent charge of the Head Assistant's Taluks.

5. On the introduction of the Penal Code, or in January 1862, I was not capable of exercising such powers; but in July 1862 on the application of the Acting Magistrate, I was invested by Government with full powers. In the same month I passed the first standard of the Head Assistant's examination. These facts are borne out by the enclosure B.

6. It will thus be seen that previous to January 1863, I had exercised independent Magisterial jurisdiction for a period of at least eighteen months altogether.

Public Department.
No. 301
Dated 27th January 1863.
No. 623.

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly and acquitting him of any intentional discourtesy to Mr Newill in omitting to send him a copy of his remarks on the subject of the Trichinopoly assessment.

7. From the third enclosure C it will be seen that the Civil Paymaster has disallowed my claim, on the ground that "the extra allowance in question is only payable to Assistants if they "have exercised the ordinary powers of a Magistrate for at least one year *from the date of* "*passing* the first standard." But I submit that this rule is not applicable to my case, inasmuch as it was not laid down by Government until after I had passed the first standard; under the latter Clause of paragraph 3 of the Rules for the examination of Assistants (for which the ruling referred to by the Civil Paymaster has been substituted), "an Officer is required to have "passed according to the second standard, and "to have exercised the ordinary powers of a Magistrate for at least one year, before he can draw "the extra allowance." Both these qualifications I had fulfilled on the 15th of January 1863, and I would therefore submit that I have made out a claim to receive the allowance in arrears from that date.

Government Order, 26th September 1862, No. 1,134.

8. In conclusion, I beg to observe that a similar claim, preferred by Mr. Nisbet, was admitted by Government in their Proceedings, 5th December 1860, No. 1,752; the only difference between the two cases being that that gentleman after his return from sick leave qualified at once according to the second standard. In explanation of my delay in passing the first standard, I would merely allude to the heavy work which devolved upon me from the time when I first went up-country, and to the subsequent introduction of the new Criminal Code.

ENCLOSURE No. 2, A.

1. I hereby certify that Mr. A. R. Hutchins had independent charge of Revenue and Magisterial duties of the Taluk of Manaparay from the 24th January 1859, and also assumed independent charge of the Head Assistant's Division from April to September 1859.

2. I further certify that Mr. Hutchins had exercised the higher powers during the period he acted for the Head Assistant.

(Signed) M. J. WAYHOUSE,
Acting Collector

VOYTALYGUDALUR, 31*st July* 1863.

ENCLOSURE No. 3, B.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that Mr. A. R. Hutchins joined the District of South Arcot in February 1861, and that from that date up to 31st July of the same year, he exercised the powers of a Magistrate, subject to the District Magistrate's supervision; and that from and after the latter date, namely, the 31st July 1861 up to the 31st December of the same year, he exercised the extended powers under the old Regulations; and from the 1st January up to 21st July 1862, Mr. Hutchins exercised all the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st* class; and from the last named date up to the period of his leaving the District, or 2nd September 1862, Mr. Hutchins exercised, uncontrolled, the full powers of a Magistrate under the new Criminal Procedure.

* This is an error, as the 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate's powers were alone exercised by me during this period.
A. R. H.

(Signed) C. W. READE,
Magistrate.

CUDDALORE, 1*st August* 1863.

ENCLOSURE No. 3, C.

Official Memorandum from W. J. RAYNOR, Esq., Officiating Civil Paymaster; to A. R. HUTCHINS, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tanjore, dated Fort Saint George, 23rd July 1863, No. 1,048.

1. Your letter dated 16th instant, No. 126.

2. The extra allowance of 50 Pagodas to Assistant Collectors is payable only if they have exercised the ordinary powers of a Magistrate for at least one year *from the date of passing the first standard.* You passed this examination on the 9th July 1862, and did not complete one year in the exercise of such powers until the 9th of the current month; your claim for the extra allowance for any time prior to this date is therefore inadmissible. From the 9th of this month it will be passed to you under the sanction of 17th February last, No. 187, upon your providing a certificate from the Collector of your District, certifying to the fact of your having exercised the ordinary powers of a Magistrate for the full term of one year.

Submitted for the favorable consideration of Government.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Transferred to the Public Department.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

5th September 1863.

ORDER THEREON, 23rd September 1863, No. 1,062.

As it appears that Mr. Hutchins had, on the 15th January last, exercised the powers of a Magistrate for periods amounting altogether to more than one year, the Governor in Council authorizes the Civil Paymaster to pass to him the extra allowance of Rupees 175 per mensem from that date.

2. The Magistrates of Trichinopoly and South Arcot both acted irregularly in entrusting Mr. Hutchins with the powers of Magistrate before he had passed an Assistant's examination according to the first standard.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.
" Revenue Department.
" Civil Paymaster.
" Judicial Department.
" Magistrate of Trichinopoly.
" Do. of South Arcot.

Hxd. T. McMootry.

Average Bazar prices of Grain and Salt &c. Madras Crops and Rain Report for all the Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Month of August 1863 No 8

Fasli 1273

Districts		Prices of Grain and Sea Salt								Rain Fall
		2d Sort Rice	2d Sort Paddy	Cholum	Raggy	Horse Gram	Sea Salt			
		Fasli 1272	1273	1272	1273	1272	1273	1272	1273	Average
										Northern Section
										Southern Section
										Eastern Section
										Western Section
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Inches
Northern	Ganjam	261	215	102	86	175	136	133	118	121
	Vizagapatam	312	268	130	113	167	153	150	136	136
	Godavery	315	291	144	132	189	186	155	145	150
	Kistna	327	373	153	183	186	277	168	227	153
	Nellore	317	356	160	169	190	188	165	166	199
Ceded Districts	Cuddapah	424	388	195	186	228	247	201	231	225
	Bellary	368	389	159	186	167	265	161	261	187
	Kurnool	358	416	185	165	183	264	164	182	205
East Centre	Madras	375	362	169	171	222	202	236	216	224
	North Arcot	388	332	167	147	263	198	240	182	223
	South Arcot	336	306	148	135	215	143	193	157	182
Cauvery	Tanjore	326	321	148	146	170	161	168	142	221
	Trichinopoly	381	328	179	148	234	192	204	166	221
Southern	Madura	458	341	214	145	291	158	236	157	238
	Timevelly	449	351	212	160	277	246	259	220	284
West Centre	Combatore	445	364	208	167	309	163	241	155	299
	Salem	376	309	176	139	217	157	198	144	217
West	South Canara	302	361	135	155	"	"	199	210	271
	Malabar	384	455	176	205	"	"	177	235	291

		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Inches
Northern	Ganjam	570	660	670	880	683	261	215	102	86
	Vizagapatam	420	390	970	570	580	312	268	130	113
	Godavery	335	567	332	557	448	315	291	144	132
	Kistna	240	160	160	230	190	185	327	373	153
	Nellore	283	183	178	229	117	177	317	356	160
Ceded Districts	Cuddapah	423	315	455	307	292	424	388	195	186
	Bellary	100	170	270	290		368	389	159	186
	Kurnool	430	481	258	497	416	358	416	185	165
East Centre	Madras	225	465	546	370	402	375	362	169	171
	North Arcot	220	210	270	440	340	388	332	167	147
	South Arcot	450	520	1803	625	314	336	306	148	135
Cauvery	Tanjore	330	291	332	288	310	326	321	148	146
	Trichinopoly	307	340	330	318	324	381	328	179	148
Southern	Madura	345	21	268	025	327	458	341	214	145
	Timevelly	096	098	029	244	17	449	351	212	160
West Centre	Combatore	290	760	097	050	299	445	364	208	167
	Salem	330	290	280	400	320	376	309	176	139
West	South Canara	210	270	257	205	206	250	2540	360	2530
	Malabar	280	260	1921	2397	2460	2552			

Remarks on the Season

Northern. The Rain fall in these Districts was partial, save in two Talugs of Ganjam where it was copious - The transplanting of Paddy and Raggy had been completed in parts of this District - The Sugar cane, Red gram & Cotton Crops were in good condition - The Gingely crop was being reaped

Reaped - In Vizagapatam, Cumboo Raggy &c.
Crops were being harvested, and the transplantation
of Paddy was in progress - In the Godavery District
Black Paddy had been sown - The early dry crops
were generally thriving and Gingely Seed, Cholum
and Cotton were being harvested - The yield was
ordinary - Garden Crops were flourishing - Cotton and
Indigo cultivation had commenced - In the
Kistna District the Common Crops sown in the
Western Taluqs were not thriving well from want
of rain - Jonna had been sown and transplanting
was going on - The tanks in the Delta Taluqs
had received good supplies of water - In Nellore
wet cultivation had commenced in all the Taluqs.
Lands under wells had been ploughed and sown -
The Cuddapah and Bellary Crops in parts were
withering - The Peruvian Cotton plants were
growing well - Prices had not fluctuated much in
these Districts - Cholera and Small pox prevailed
in parts - The Farmer disease was very severe
in a few of the Taluqs of Ganjam and Kistna -
Cattle suffered from disease in all these Districts
The Mortality was very great in two Taluqs of
Ganjam - Water and pasture for Cattle were
scarce in the Kistna and Nellore Districts.

Ceded Districts. Rain fell in these
Districts and the Tanks received supplies of
water to a small extent - In parts of Cuddapah
Jonna and Bajra had been cut - The Sugar Cane
Raggy &c Crops had been sown in garden and
wet lands - In parts of Bellary Crops were
suffering from inadequate rain - The Indigo
and Cotton plants were flourishing and sowing
was still going on in some Taluqs - In Kurnool
the early dry, Paddy and Sugar Cane Crops
were healthy - Cotton to a small extent was
sown - Prices had risen in Bellary - Fever and
Small pox prevailed in parts of Cuddapah - Cholera
had made its appearance in a few Villages of
Bellary and was still prevailing to a great
extent in parts of Kurnool where Cattle were
also suffering from disease -

East Centre - Rain fell in these Districts - In North Arcot
it was partial - Ploughing and sowing operations
were briskly carried on in Madras - Some of the
dry Crops in North Arcot had perished from
drought - Those that survived were thriving - Wet
Cultivation under wells was progressing - Jonna,
Bajra, Oil seed & Crops had been harvested in
parts - The yield was poor - The fall of Rain in
South Arcot proved beneficial to the Rampah
Cultivation - Cumboo and Raggy were being
harvested and the 3d Crop of Indigo cut - Rampah
Cultivation was carried on steadily - Prices were
Stationary in these Districts - With the exception
of a few Cases of Fever and Small-pox which prevailed
in

in the Chingleput Taluq of Madras, three Districts were healthy.

Arcot. Rainfall in these Districts was Tanjore, the Car plants were thriving and Samba was being transplanted - Cultivation both Wet and dry was progressing steadily and the Cumbu, Varagoo, and other dry crops were reported to be in a promising condition - In the irrigated Taluqs of Trichinopoly, Car, Pesanam & Cultivation were actively carried on - Cumbu, Raggy, Varagoo and Tholl were being sown in the dry Taluqs - Valem Paddy had been harvested - Prices had slightly fallen in this District, but in Tanjore they had somewhat risen owing to increased exportation to Ceylon - These Districts were healthy -

Southern - There was a slight fall of Rain in three Districts - In Madura, Raggy, Cholum &c were being sown - Nunjah cultivation had commenced in some places - The transplanting of Paddy was progressing in parts - The Cotton Crops were suffering from want of Rain - The Rodai and Gingely Crops were being harvested - Raggy was thriving well under wells - In Tinnevelly the fall of Rain proved beneficial to the standing Crops and for preparing lands for further cultivation - From want of sufficient Rain, the cultivation of Cotton had not been generally commenced - Prices were stationary in this District - In Madura they had slightly risen since last Month - These Districts were generally healthy except in one Taluq of Tinnevelly where small-pox prevailed to a slight extent, & cattle suffered from disease -

West Centre

The Rain fall in these Districts was partial - In Combatore the sowing of Cumbu was going on, but from want of Rain a portion of the ground tilled & still remained undown - The Raggy, Sugar cane & Cotton were in good condition - Wet Cultivation had commenced in many places - In parts of Salem, Raggy, Cumbu and Gingely had had been harvested - Some of the dry crops were beginning to wither - The Paddy crop sown in April last had been reaped - The Cotton and Indigo Crops were thriving - Prices had slightly risen in this District - In Combatore they were falling - This District was healthy but in parts of Salem there were a few cases of Cholera - Cattle suffered from Murrain & from want of pasture -

West

Rain fell in these Districts and the Crops had been somewhat injured by the late heavy rains - Dry Cultivation had commenced in South Canara - In Malabar, the harvesting of the Car Crops had been completed - The prospects of the garden produce was satisfactory - In South Canara prices had risen higher than they were at any time during the last 2 Years - Four Districts were healthy -

The

The following is the Statement of Cotton and Indigo Cultivation with the market prices for August 1863-

Districts	Cotton Fasli 1272 Extent	Fasli 1272 Assessment	Fasli 1273 Extent	Fasli 1273 Assessment	Market Rate-	Indigo Fasli 1272 Extent	Indigo Fasli 1272 Assessment	Indigo Fasli 1273 Extent	Indigo Fasli 1273 Assessment	Bunkit Cakes @ Onams 20 Lbs
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs
1 Ganjam	2775	4170	5166	9874	cld	334	-	-	-	40
2 Vizagapatam	3874	13382	3937	8850	Seed	56	315	1488	-	40
3 Godavery	-	-	285	680	cleand	214	20	36	27	94 39
4 Kistna	-	-	1905	1875	-	209	-	-	6848	14075 37
5 Nellore	1300	1422	622	787	-	236	10603	27048	7716	22861 43
6 * Cuddapah	1552	2684	2226	2029	-	175	6295	11557	36863	12718 34817 cakes 3545
7 Bellary	1572	849	13628	9233	-	245	405	1045	269	367 56
8 Kurnool	4652	2860	16659	14406	-	239	14578	41593	11191	3852 42
9 Madras	-	-	1	1	-	220	1741	7058	3280	6477 40
10 Tinnivelly	-	-	-	-	-	275	726	1798	1215	2145 28
11 South Arcot	575	1183	4089	6895	-	283	26560	53806	39496	80893 14
12 Tanjore	226	356	362	419	-	223	61	70	216	183 50
13 Trichinopoly	80	137	336	936	-	210	6	23	44	103 Loyfs 37
14 Madura	1912	2285	3863	4308	-	222	-	-	-	- 2564 44
15 Tinnevelly	507	512	426	481	-	209	255	5	6	55 78
16 Combatore	3904	3858	13304	12246	-	243	-	-	-	-
17 Salem	6729	10923	15421	26189	-	246	100	786	314	1274 42
Total	29658	44621	82230	99209		66677	171620	83749	197449	

* This amount is apparently incorrect as it is less by 102633 than what was given in the return for July last- The Collector has been called upon to explain the difference.

Revenue Board Office
Madras
25th September 1863

[illegible]
Secretary

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

Compd Ltd

(Copy)

3

Appeal suit No 143 of 1863.

In the Civil Court of Calicut.

Present H D Cook Esqre

Dated 7th August 1863.

1. Sheklari Varma Valia Rajah of Palghat (deceased)
2d Plaintiff.

2. The present Sheklari Varma Valia Rajah of Palghat ——— } Appellants.

By Vakil Ramen Menon.

1 Mr John Joseph Tomlinson 1st Defendant

2. Annayan Chettie's son Krishna Chette 2d do.

3. Amarakha Row then ——— 3d do.

4 G.A. Ballard Esqre Collector of Malabar Successor of the 4th and 5th Defendants 4th Respondent By Vakil Ambu Podwal. } Respondents.

Shekhari Varma Valia Rajah, 2d Plaintiff above named and another, appeal to the Civil Court Calicut against the Decree of the late Sub Court in Reviewed O. S. No 17 of 1857 dated the 13th day of February 1862, for the following reasons viz:-

1 The Commissioner's plan clearly shews the situations of the "Keerampoya" River and the "Kowra Kunu" Hill; these therefore being referred to with the boundaries in B. C. and D, it will easily

Rec'd = 1863 Decbr 8th
Regd: of Sudr Jurg Dec: 2310.

Lua. 52 Dec 1863

From The Secretary to the Board of Revenue
To The Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal Malabar

Dated 25th Novr 1863
Regd 28th Do

Sir

Enclosure Bajan Index Register and Civil Suit Register Statement and Plan Relative to all the Outstanding Suits of the Shekhara Rajah of Palghat Zemindary, Zemindary Court of Malabar 1863 Suit No 143.

I am &c
Sd/- [illegible]
Secy

30th Dec 1863.

Recd

30th Dec 1863 Ord 30.

4 Witness 370.

easely, be ascertained that the property is the Plaintiff's Jennom.

2. The Commissioner's plan is almost Correct but his opinion opposed to the evidence on record — in respect to which the lower Court gave little or no Consideration.

This appeal having been heard in the presence of Ramen Menon, Vakil for the Appellants, and Ambu Podwal, Vakil for the 4th Respondent, the Court dismisses this appeal with Costs against the appellants.

To be paid by Appellants.
1st Respondent's Costs.

In C. S.	230 57	
In A. S. No 342 of 1858	228 13 7	
In A. S. No 542 of 1860	228 57	687 89
3d Respondents Costs.		
In C. S.		1 . .
4th Respondents Costs.		
Pleader's fee	227 13 7	
1 Roll for Vakalutnamah	. 8.	
In C. S.	279 07	
In A. S. No 342	232 13 7	
In A. S. No 542	228 57	969 3 4

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 7th August 1863.

(Signed) H. D. Cook
Civil Judge.

The period for preferring a special appeal from this decree will expire on the 3d November 1863, within which time the application for special appeal accompanied by Copies of the several Decrees previously passed in the Case, must be presented to the High Court of Judicature at Madras, or the application will be rejected.

No process of execution will be issued to enforce this Decree unless some proceeding shall have been taken to keep the same in force within three years next preceding the application for such execution.

(Signed) H. D. Cook
Civil Judge.

Judgment.

A. S. No 143 of 1862.

In the Civil Court of Calicut.

Present H. D. Cook Esquire

Dated 7th August 1863.

1. Original suit was brought to procure the transfer of certain Mills belonging to Plaintiff on Jennom and to have been wrongfully passed to the 1st and 2d Defendants. Plaintiff also claims damages of Rupees 1871 14 - 3.

2 [illegible] Defendant alleged that his right was derived from Government.

3. 3d Defendant alleged that he was in possession of a portion of the land.

4th

4. 4th Defendant the Collector urged that the Mills belong to Government by escheat.

5th The civil Judge dismissed the suit.

6 Plaintiff appeals.

7th The plan now submitted is admitted by the appellants to be almost correct, and on examining it the Court finds that it is wonderfully near the remarks of the Court in its diary of the 29th November 1861, wherein it is stated "that the witnesses on both sides admitted that the river called "Keerampoya" divided the property, and the plan now submitted shows this to be the case.

8th The object the Court had in view therefore has been attained, and the lower Court having accepted the plan and remarkes that the result of the deputation has been to bear out the previous Judgments, this Court sees no further grounds for interfering and dismisses this appeal with Costs against appellants.

(Signed) H D Cook
Civil Judge.

(True Copy)

Gabbadard
Collector

No. 6,067.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 24th September 1863.

Read the following letter from G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 2nd September 1863, No. 192 :—

With reference to my predecessor's letter dated 27th March 1862, No. 65, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Board, a copy of the Decree in the Appeal Suit No. 143 of 1863, passed by the Civil Court of Calicut.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—Copy of Decree passed by the Civil Court of Calicut in Appeal Suit No. 143 of 1863.

1. Ordered that Mr. Ballard's letter be submitted for the information of Government, with reference to the Board's Proceedings, No. 2,913, dated 8th May 1862.

2. From the copy of the Decree forwarded by the Collector, it appears that the Appeal Suit of the Plaintiff against the Collector and others, in order to establish his asserted proprietary right to certain hills and the forests thereon has been dismissed with costs. These lands form part of the Chenat Nair Escheat.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D., with enclosure.

Copy to G. A. Ballard, Esq., Collector of Malabar.

Exd. J. Wright.

No. 5,989.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 1st November 1861.

Read letter from the Director of Revenue Settlement, dated 20th April 1861, No. 649 submitting his proposals for the settlement of the Land Revenue of the Trichinopoly District.

(In Cons. 23rd April 1861, No. 2,542.)

Read also the following letter from the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 7th August 1861 :—

1. On my rejoining the District after the expiration of my leave, I found your letter of the 4th of June, No. 2,888, on the unanswered file. I have now given Mr. Newill's report on the proposed assessment of this District my best consideration, and do myself the honor to lay before the Board a few remarks on the same.

2. I think the Nunjah rates are most certainly fixed too high, and in this I am confirmed by the recorded opinion of Mr. Le[illegible], who knew this District well. Mr. Newill in the 15th paragraph of his report gives it as his opinion that the rates on the river-irrigated lands, falling in the 1st and 2nd classes, should be about half a Rupee in the 1st class, and one Rupee in the second class higher than the rates in Chellumbrum, "because the supply of water for Trichinopoly is taken "off from the Cavery by the upper anikut, higher up the river than the lower anikut which "irrigates Chellumbrum, and also because the Trichinopoly market places the neighbourhood on a "more favorable footing." I quite agree with Mr. Puckle (who as well as myself has considerable experience both in South Arcot and Trichinopoly) in the statement he makes in the 70th paragraph of his report "that the river-irrigated lands of the (Trichinopoly) District are peculiarly "situated being immediately contiguous to the great rice-producing country of Tanjore, and far "distant from any seaport, or, excepting Trichinopoly itself, from any large market town. "The Ryots have not the means of exporting their surplus grain to any considerable extent, and a "comparison of the advantages of situation of the irrigated Taluqs of Trichinopoly, and those of "South Arcot, is decidedly in favor of the latter."

3. Much grain is at times exported from Porto Novo; while stationed there, I have frequently been petitioned by the townspeople to put a stop to it, as the high price of grain was thereby kept up.

4. It is true that Trichinopoly is watered by the upper anikut, which is some seventy miles higher up the river than the lower anikut; but I do not think that fact alone places the irrigated lands here in a better situation than those of Chellumbrum; the levels of our channels are so high that we only when the river has a tolerable fresh that the water runs down them; it is on this account that constant coromboos or mud dams have to be run out into the river, to turn the water into the different channel heads. This costs much labor and expense; the channels are at a lower level in comparison with the bed of the river in South Arcot; the necessity for erecting coromboos does not exist, and the river-irrigated lands in Chellumbrum are far more easily and better watered than those of Trichinopoly.

5. I think the Nunjah rates fixed for Chellumbrum are fair, indeed low, considering the advantageous situation of the lands; but I think Mr. Newill has failed to show any good reason for fixing the rates on a higher scale in this District: the rates now fixed for Chellumbrum might fairly be introduced here. Mr. Puckle who left no stone unturned in trying to satisfy himself of what the capabilities of the soil were, and what profit the Ryot derived, fixed the highest rate at 7 Rupees per acre; Mr. Bird at 5 Rupees 7 an acre; the Chellumbrum rates are higher, but still I do not think they would be burdensome unless the price of grain falls far beyond what we have any reason to expect.

6. In applying the Chellumbrum rates to Trichinopoly, I of course mean that in this rate the road fund and remuneration of Village Officers be included.

7. I cannot clearly understand on what principle Mr. Newill has grouped the villages (table paragraph 10); the river-irrigated villages north of the Cavery are placed in the 2nd and 3rd classes on the ground that they are not so favorably circumstanced as those on the south bank, which Mr. Newill supposes to have a superior command of water, and are more favorably situated, being near the Trichinopoly market. Several of the villages in the old Lalgudi Taluq on the north bank are better as regards irrigation, than any villages on the south side, the markets of Lalgudi and [illegible] near them by, and the Trichinopoly market not far off, and easily accessible. I think Mr. Newill has [illegible] the importance of the Trichinopoly market. I doubt whether [illegible] villages in Conaud should be placed in the 1st class.

8. Mr. Puckle's grouping was made by himself after careful inquiry. He lived much with the Ryots, and personally visited the different villages if he had any doubts as to what class to assign it.

9. The Poonjah rates appear to me very fair and call for no remark.

No. 6,067.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 24th September 1863.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Malabar forwarding a copy of the Decree in the Appeal Suit No 143 of 1863 passed by the Civil Court of Calicut.

1. After prolonged and close consideration of the above papers, the Board find Mr. Newill's report is so meagre and unsatisfactory on many points, that before they submit it to Government, they are compelled to call on him for further and fuller information.

2. The Revenue history of the Trichinopoly District, given in the Appendix No. 1 to the Deputy Director's report, shows that from the first the land assessment was too high and marked with extraordinary anomalies, many of which owe their origin to the attempts made to afford some compensation for the excessive rates imposed on certain classes of land, and the consequence has been that large portions of the District have till lately remained unoccupied. The reductions in the assessment during the last five years, which amount to above three lacs of Rupees, have resulted in a large increase of revenue, and in the last year, which was a peculiarly disastrous one, the revenue was nearly two lacs in excess of the amount at which it stood in the year preceding these remissions. It appears, therefore, to the Board that this District required in a peculiar degree to be dealt with in a liberal spirit, but Mr. Newill has treated it with less consideration than others more favorably situated. As an instance of this it may be noted that in the 9th paragraph of his letter above recorded, Mr. Newill observes that his arrangement of the classification of the lands differs from that of Mr. Puckle, but he neither explains in what this difference consists, nor on what it is grounded. There are but two classes proposed for the Poonjah lands, and Mr. Newill has placed almost all the villages in the 1st group, including 33 villages of the Manaparah Taluk, the soil of which is described as being of the poorest kind, 97 per cent. of the average being included in the lowest classes, and 94 per cent. being gravelly while it is 25 miles from the Trichinopoly market, and the road thither is in very bad condition.

Paragraph 12. 3. The Board observe that Mr. Newill has adopted Mr. Puckle's scale of commutation rates, and it is presumed that the extraordinarily high prices which obtained in Faslis 1263 to 1268 were excluded from the calculations on which those rates were based, but there is nothing to show that this was actually the case.

4. In paragraph 13 Mr. Newill states that in forming the calculations, one-fifth has been deducted from the gross produce of Poonjah lands for vicissitudes of season, but that in Nunjah lands no allowance of the kind has been made, as the vicissitudes of the season are created or influenced by the nature of the irrigation which has been provided for in the classes of villages. It is observed that in the South Arcot District a deduction of from 15 to 25 per cent. of the gross produce was allowed to cover losses from season in both the wet and dry ordinarily situated lands, and a still further deduction on inferiorly irrigated lands. In the "extraordinarily fertile" alluvial lands of the Delta of the Godavery where the supply of water is almost if not quite certain, a deduction of nearly 17 per cent. has been allowed; while in Trichinopoly no deduction whatever has been allowed for Nunjah, and only 20 per cent. for Poonjah lands. To explain this extreme difference of treatment, it should be clearly shewn how the Nunjah lands have been provided for in the classification of villages and on what grounds 20 per cent. is considered a sufficient deduction for Poonjah land in a District subject to the severe visitations which the Revenue history shows Trichinopoly has gone through of inundations, drought, pestilence, and murrain.

5. The Board think it very undesirable in a matter of this kind that one principle should be followed in one District and another in another unless very good grounds can be shown for the difference.

6. In paragraph 81 of his report Mr. Puckle would seem to imply that the ground on which it was determined by the Director not to allow any deduction in Trichinopoly from the gross produce of wet lands on account of unfavorable seasons, &c., was that Government had sanctioned a remission for all Nunjah crops that may perish through accidents or failure of the monsoon. This, however, is not the reason assigned by Mr. Newill in the 13th paragraph of his report, and the Board resolve to request him to favor them with a copy of his Proceedings, 28th January 1860, in explanation of this point, and to inform them why he makes no allowance in Trichinopoly for ridges and uncultivated ground, skirting hedges, &c.

7. In regard to the Statement, Appendix B, referred to in the margin in paragraph 14 of Mr. Newill's letter, the Board wish to know why the Poonjah rates in Class 4 are made higher than those in Class 5, and why those in Class 7 are higher than the rates in Classes 6 and 5, and the same with the Nunjah rates, both in the case of river and tank irrigation. It is observed that in river irrigation the Director appears to have adopted always the half net produce, because it is higher than one-third of the gross, and in one instance, viz., the third sort land of the fifth class, he has fixed the rate 2 Annas higher than either the half net produce or 30 per cent. of the gross.

8. In the western Taluks of the Godavery Delta the highest ordinary combined Poonjah and water rate is 5+3 = 8 Rupees an acre. In the Chellumbrum and Manargudy Taluks of the South Arcot District it is 8¼ Rupees, while in Trichinopoly 9 Rupees an acre has been fixed on as the highest rate for the first rate of a first class village and Rupees 8¼ for the first rate of the second class villages.

9. The Godavery western Delta has much superior soil or extraordinary fertility; it is placed, humanly speaking, beyond extreme vicissitudes of season, and possesses not only general water communication which is being annually extended, but is connected with the important united seaports of Cocanada and Coringa which trade with the great marts of the world. European vessels load there all the year round, and sail direct for the Mauritius and the West Indies, for France, and other parts of Europe.

10. Some of the lands in the Chellumbrum and Manargudy Taluks of South Arcot are covered with alluvial deposit, are well supplied with water, command a good market, and possess water communication with Porto Novo.

11. On the other hand, in regard to the river-irrigated lands of Trichinopoly, Mr. Puckle observes they are known to be less productive than those of the Southern Taluks of Trichinopoly. The former assessment of these lands, he observes, was far too high. The market of Trichinopoly is subject to great fluctuations from the removal or influx of troops, the number of Regiments kept at this station being suddenly and frequently altered. It is difficult then to understand on what principle Mr. Newill has fixed his Nunjah rates so high. The Acting Collector too observes that the Nunjah rates are most certainly too high, and states that in this he is confirmed by the recorded opinion of Mr. Bird who knew the District well. He combats the reasons advanced by Mr. Newill for assessing the 1st and 2nd classes at half a Rupee in the former and one Rupee in the latter class higher than the rates in Chellumbrum, by a quotation from the 70th paragraph of Mr. Puckle's report to the effect, "that the river-irrigated lands of Trichinopoly are "peculiarly situated being immediately contiguous to the great rice-producing country of Tanjore, "and far distant from any seaport, or excepting Trichinopoly itself, from any large market "town. The Ryots have not the means of exporting their surplus grain to any considerable extent, "and a comparison of the advantages of situation of the irrigated Taluqs of Trichinopoly, and "those of South Arcot is decidedly in favor of the latter."

12. Mr. McDonell also mentions that he has seen much grain exported from Porto Novo, and and that though Trichinopoly is watered by the upper anikut, yet the levels of the channels from the Cauvery are so high that it is only when the river is in tolerable fresh that the water runs down them, and that the people are put to much expense in providing *Corumboos*, and mud dams to turn the water into the channels.

13. Mr. McDonell considers that Mr. Newill has attached too much importance to the Trichinopoly market, and evidently doubts whether sufficient weight has been allowed to the experience and knowledge gained by Mr. Puckle by careful investigation and constant communication with the people.

14. The Board are of opinion that Mr. Newill has not shown any reason whatever for assessing the Trichinopoly wet lands higher than those of South Arcot or the Godavery, and it appears to them that his classification of the irrigated lands requires reconsideration with a view to the rates being modified and reduced.

15. They also consider that Mr. Newill's Poonjah rates are too high if the discontinuance of the practice of granting remissions is contemplated. From the great vicissitudes of the seasons, the total failure of the rains or the lateness at which they fall, the repeated blights, and other accidents to which the Poonjah cultivation is exposed, the heavy expense to which the Ryots are subjected in cultivating their lands sometimes three and four times in a season, and from the poverty of the soil and the necessity which consequently arises for fallows, the Board are of opinion that 25 per cent. of the gross produce would be a sufficient demand from ordinary lands. The native Governments usually fixed a very light money payment on Poonjah lands, but whenever the practice obtained of taking a portion of the crop a marked difference was made between the proportions demanded for wet and dry lands. In the one case they took a half, in the other one-third of the gross produce. The Board would desire to maintain similar proportions, and as the Government take about one-third of the estimated produce of the wet land, they should limit their demands to a quarter of the produce of dry lands. These proportions, moreover, appear to be contemplated in the 15th paragraph of the Honorable Court's Despatch of the 17th December 1856, found at page 185 of the selected volume of papers relating to the survey.

16. The Board resolve to call on Mr. Newill to consider this point, and to require him, if it be necessary, to reduce his Poonjah assessment. They are of opinion that if it be desired that the new assessment be permanent, and that the expectation formed of it should be realized, it must not be allowed to be marred by blots such as mark the present proposals of the Director.

17. Trichinopoly is a Poonjah District, at least nine-tenths of its lands are Poonjah, while 52 per cent. of the whole area of cultivable land consists of the poorest clay and gravelly soils of the Carnatic. The average dry rates in Bellary and Cuddapah, where there is so much of the rich cotton soils, is only Rupee 0-10-10 and Rupee 0-12-10, while those proposed for Trichinopoly average Rupee 1-4-11 being 50 per cent higher than they are in Bellary, and 40 per cent higher than they are in Cuddapah.

18. Referring to the paragraphs (18 *et seq.*) in which Mr. Newill exhibits the probable financial result of his proposals, the Board consider that it would have been more satisfactory had the Director stated explicitly and fully the nature of the doubts which he entertained regarding the correctness of Mr. Puckle's classification of the Poonjah land of the Manapa-a Taluq, and the grounds on which those doubts were based, and if he had in paragraph 23 explained how much he had increased Mr. Puckle's maximum standard, and to what extent of land this increase would be made applicable. He will supply this information in replying to the present Proceedings.

19. Mr. Newill has not informed the Board how he intends to deal with the Colamalais, whether they have been surveyed, and what rates he intends to introduce into them; or if not surveyed, how he intends that the Revenue demand shall be fixed on the Ryots, and how their rights are to be secured and protected, what is the amount of tax to be fixed on any given area, or whether the land tax is to be left to be apportioned by the headmen or others. Full information should be given on these points.

20. The Board also observe that in paragraph 51 of Mr. Puckle's report it is stated that much of the so-called cultivable land has been transferred to the head of Perambuke. It should be explained what kind of land this is that has been so transferred, and under what circumstances the transfer was made; what is the area of the land and where it is situated; whether it is likely soon to be required in consequence of the extension of cultivation taking place in this District; and if so, what provision is made for its survey, classification, and assessment. Mr. Newill will please to inform the Board fully on these points; and in replying to these Proceedings will furnish a comparative statement for any two villages in the District which he may select, one chiefly of dry land and the other wet, to show the existing rates distributed on the fields, as contrasted with those which the same lands will bear under his settlement, and he will distinctly explain the process by which he arrives at his rates.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To H. Newill, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement.

Copy to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D., for information.

Exd. J. Wright.

Calling for further and fuller information regarding the Settlement of the Land Revenue of Trichinopoly.

Dated 1st November 1861.

Despatched.

Received. 14 Nov

No. 5,969.

1861 Department.

No.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

38

No. 6,134.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 25th September 1863.

Read the following letter from J. SILVER, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Tenkasy, 17th September 1863, No. 359:—

1. I have the honor to report for the information of the Board, that the Chank Fishery Farm for Fasli 1273, was put up to auction by the Treasury Deputy Collector at Tinnevelly, on the 10th instant as advertized, but there were no bidders.

2. I have consequently instructed the Master Attendant at Tuticorin to adopt precautionary measures against poaching, and have published a Notification inviting Divers who may wish to be employed, to apply to the Master Attendant. It now remains to be seen whether any of the Divers will offer themselves for employment. I have heard various reports about Mr. Barter having taken engagements from them, but of course I know no particulars.

3. It would be needless to entertain an establishment, until it is seen, whether we can get any Divers to work, but I annex to this letter, a list of the establishment it would be necessary to entertain, and which was fixed on in personal communication with the Master Attendant. I have further directed the Master Attendant to prepare an estimate for building a Chank godown, which will cost probably from Rupees 250 to Rupees 300.

4. In my letter to the Board of 30th April 1861, I stated it was not so much a revenue from the Chank Fishery, as the conservancy of the Pearl Banks, we had to look to; and one of my objects in recommending the continuance of the Chank monopoly, was, to prevent the dispersion of the Tuticorin Divers. If Mr. Barter chooses to continue to pay them, they will of course remain, and this object will be gained, while if any offer to work for the Government, and Mr. Barter objects, the nature of the engagement or contract whichever it may be, the Divers are said to have entered into with him, will be tested. If the Board see fit to give any further instructions on this subject, I request I may be favored with them.

List of Chank Establishment.

			Rs.
1	Writer	... ...	25
1	Gumastah.	... ...	15
1	Chank sorter...	... ...	10
4	Peons at Rupees 6 each	... ...	24
2	Cavalgars at Rupees 5 each...	...	10
	Saderward..	... ...	5
		Total.....	89

The Board approve of the Collector's proceedings and await his further report.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Sub-Secretary.

To J. Silver, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly.

Copy to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D., for information.

Exd. J. Wright.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 3083.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

25th September 1863.

Read the following:—

Extract from Military Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 10, *India Office, London, 25th July* 1863.

Honorable the Secretary of State for India,

Letter dated 25th March 1863, *No.* 62.

Communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, (Adjutant General's Department), Brigadier Briggs, Controller of Mily. Finance, Commissary General, Mily. Accountant, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts and Revenue Department, with reference to Proceedings of Government 20th March 1863, No. 923.

Brigadier Briggs is requested to expedite the submission of the information called for in paragraph 3, of the abovementioned Proceedings.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Revenue Department.

Ed. R. Stephenson.

5-10-14

Rev: 1863. Department.

No. 2371.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated 25th September 1863.

No. 6,134.

Approving the Collector's proceedings in regard to the Chank Fishery, and awaiting the further report.

RECORDED.

30th October 1863

21 March 63 Nos 313-314
29 April — — — 272-273

Rev. 1863 Oct.r
Dis.d Sorted October
No. 2339.
Sec.y to the Madras
Govt. in the Irrigation
Dept.t —

Dated 25th Sept.r 1863.
Recd 30th Oct.r 1863.

No. 3085

Communicating for
the Despatch from Secretary of
State regarding the proposed
work the further proceedings
of the Govt. and Report
of Mr Read &c. &c.
manufacture from Sandstone

No. 1964.

RECORDED.
Sec.y to Govt.
30th Octr 1863

7 vide 1370.

40

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 29th September 1863.

No. 636. Read the following letter from Colonel S. O. E. LUDLOW, R. E., Acting Consulting Engineer, Irrigation and Canal Company, to Colonel C. A. ORR, R. E., Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Saint Thomé, 18th September 1863, No. 65:—

SIR,

With reference to the Proceedings of Government No. 2,646 of the 14th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the cost of the Establishment referred to therein, viz., Rupees 40 per mensem, can be met from the amount allowed in the current year's Budget, on account of Salaries, &c., of my Department.

No. 637. ORDER THEREON, 29th September 1863, No. 2,820.

Two Clerks at 20 Rupees each.

Under the circumstances stated, the Governor in Council sanctions the entertainment of the additional Establishment marginally noted by the Deputy Collector deputed to superintend the work of settling the price of land, &c., required by the Irrigation Company in the Cuddapah District.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Consulting Engineer Irrigation and Canal Company.
„ Agent for do. do.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Accountant General.
„ Civil Paymaster.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter :—

From the Quarter Master General, Head Quarters, Bangalore, 21st September 1863, *No.* $\frac{288}{7454}$ *; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.*

I have the honor, by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to inform Government, that His Excellency has received further information, of a private nature, which tends to confirm previous intelligence, to the effect that Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 21st Foot left England on the 21st July last. It may therefore be expected at Masulipatam about the 25th proximo. As Equipments have all to be provided from Secunderabad, which is 21 marches from Masulipatam, and as the Commissary General has to make preparations for the reception of the Regiment, and Carriage has to be collected, it is clear that a decision must be come to, immediately, as to what the destination of the Regiment should be.

2. In the Order of Government, No. 2885, dated 9th instant, the Government consented to the destination being changed to Bellary, should it be absolutely necessary. From information just received from Masulipatam, the place is reported to be healthy, weather fair, but likely to rain next month, and the Superintending Engineer reports that the road to Bezwarrah, and for a few miles beyond, is impassable for Carts, till January. At Secunderabad, in a letter lately received, the Monsoon is reported to be "intense," and greater than it has been for the last 12 years. The effect upon the roads, on that side, may therefore be guessed. On the most favorable view of the case, if the Corps arrives when it is expected, and supposing the difficulty of landing got over, it will have to continue in Camp for a month at least throughout the periodical rain, because the Quarters in the Fort would only suffice to accommodate the families and the sick. His Excellency is strongly against exposing any Regiment, but particularly a Regiment lately arrived from a long sea voyage, to such certain discomfort, and, he may add, certain risk of sickness, in the neighbourhood of a town known to be very frequently affected by Cholera.

3. Were a Corps to land early in January, as was recommended to the Secretary of State, there would be no possible impediment to the original project being carried out. As it is, His Excellency must ask Government to decide immediately that the Corps, on arrival at Galle for Masulipatam, should be directed by telegraph to continue its voyage to Madras, in order that there, timely preparations may be made for its reception, and the preparations ordered at Masulipatam and Secunderabad, cancelled.

4. The North-East Monsoon may be expected to have fairly begun on the 25th October, and the whole Regiment, when landed, will therefore have to be distributed in Barracks at Arcot, Poonamallee and the Mount.

5. If, after the first burst of the Monsoon, an interval of fair weather occurs, as usual, it will be possible to march or transit between 350 and 400 men of the Regiment to Bangalore, to be quartered in the new Dragoon Barracks on the Race Course, and in the Barracks temporarily vacated by the C. Battery Horse Artillery. Otherwise, the Regiment will have to remain in the Centre Division until the 15th of December at the earliest, after which date, marching operations are usually practicable in the Carnatic.

6. Immediate orders are solicited by telegraph, as there is no time to lose.

ORDER, No. 3151, *30th September* 1863.

Considering the unsuitability of Masulipatam as a Port of debarkation for Troops at the time of the probable commencement of the North-East monsoon; also the general want of accommodation for European Troops at that Station, and the impracticable state of the road towards Hyderabad at that season, the Governor in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief as to the inexpediency of landing Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 21st Foot at that Port. The Superin-

tendent of Marine is accordingly directed to adopt the necessary measures for landing the Regiment at Madras.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Quarter Master General.
„ Adjutant General,
„ Master Attendant for Supt. of Marine.
„ Commissary General.
„ Inspector General of Ordnance.
„ Principal Inspector General Medical Dept.
„ Clothing Department.
„ Brigade Major, Fort Saint George.
„ Barrack Master.
„ Controller of Military Finance.
„ Military Accountant.
„ Examiner Pay Department.
„ Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.
„ Examiner of Medical Accounts.
„ Examiner of Ordnance Accounts.

a Rev. Dep. for information

Exd. R. Stephenson.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following :—

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department.

Respecting the requisition for Tents for the accommodation of 200 Prisoners at Salem. } Here enter 14th April 1863, No. 563.

ORDER, No. 1407, 29*th April* 1863.

Communicated to Departments.

2. Agreeably to the course laid down in Proceedings 31st October 1862, No. 3768, the cost of the Camp Equipage sent to Salem, will be debited to the Judicial Department, and when returned into Store, the actual value of the articles at the time will be credited to the same head. This rule will also be followed in all similar cases.

(True Extract.)

/Signed/ H. Marshall Col

Secretary to Government.

To the Judicial Department.
" Quarter Master General.
" Controller of Military Finance.
" Dy. Auditer and Accounant General
" Military Accountant.
" Examiner Pay Department.
" Principal Inspector General Medical Department,
" Inspector General of Ordnance,... ... ...
" Commissary General,... ... ... } for information.

Exd. R. Stephenson.

M.D.

No. 1407.

Pros: of the Madras Govt.

29th April 1863

R. 23/5/63.

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers :—

From the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Requesting to be furnished with a Statement shewing the expense actually incurred in repairing the Tents supplied to the party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey which proceeded to Vizagapatam, to enable Major Walker Superintendent of the Survey, to take early steps for paying the same. } Here enter 12th August 1863, No. 214.

From the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts.

Forwarding the Statement called for in the above letter. } Here enter 15th September 1863, No. 4120.

With Report from the Controller of Military Finance, 13th September 1863, *C.*

ORDER, No. 3141, *30th September* 1863.

Ordered that the Statement submitted by the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts be forwarded to the Government of India, with a request that if the Order discontinuing the system of Cash payments by one Department of Government to another is applicable to charges already incurred, due intimation may be given to this Government for its guidance.

To the Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept. | Here enter 30th Sept. 1863, No. 3142.

(True Extract.)

Marshall
Secretary to Government.

To the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts.
„ Controller of Military Finance.
„ Quarter Master General.
„ Inspector General of Ordnance.
Judicial Department, with reference to Pro. of Govt. No. 1407, 29th April 1863.
Revenue Department, with do. do.
„ Commissary General,.....
„ Clothing Department,.....
„ Principal Inspector Genl. Medical Dept., } for information.
„ Examiner Pay Department,.....
„ Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, ...
„ Examiner of Medical Accounts,... .....

Exd. T. Stubbs.

W. Jane Copies

Secretary Collector
Salem 16th October 1863.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward herewith for your information a Copy of a Letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated 30th September 1863, No. 3141, and to request that you will be pleased to cause the Amount of the Charges specified therein to be recovered from the Party concerned.

2. I am also directed to state that the Board have not been furnished with the Opinion of the Sessions Judge in the case referred to in the Letter from the Secretary to Government, and that you will be pleased to cause the same to be transmitted to this Office.

I have &c.
(Signed) J. Walhouse
Secretary.

To
The Collector.

Pro 9 July 62 Nos 143-144

Revenue 1863 Dept
Acct of Govt Debt
No. 2356.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt in the Military Dept

Dated 30th September 1863.
Received 10th October "
No. 3141.

Forwarding to the Government of India a Statement furnished by the Examining Auditor of Accounts shewing the expenses actually incurred in the prosecution of Civil Suits conducted on the part of the Secretary of State in Council in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort St George.

Private 370.

RECORDED

Fort St George
30th October 1863.

This is to certify that I have this day carefully examined the Appraisement Inventory & Survey of the Collector of Trichinopoly, made on the opinion he is physically fit for further Service, though the effects consequent upon, and has been some fractures which he labours

Trichinopoly
11th October 1863.

Pro. 5th October 1863 at No. 53-54

Rec'd 16th Oct. 1863
No. 2521.
From the Ag Collector
Trichinopoly
To the Secy to Govt
Revenue Department
Fort Saint George

Dated 16th Oct. 1863.
Received
No. 1964 Fo. 14.
RECORDED.
30th Oct. 1863.
Enclosure — 1.

Transmits a Certificate granted by the Ag. Garrison of Trichinopoly certifying the fitness for further service of S. C. Pasamy Moodeliar the Dy. Collector in charge of Treasury.

No. 370.

Ag Col. 7/63 Red Nov.

Recd 5th October 1863

R.S. 2621/63

47

No. 6,246.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 2nd October 1863.

Read the following letter from the Honorable R. S. ELLIS, C. B., Collector of Madras, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 21st September 1863, No. 371:—

1. With reference to the Board's Miscellaneous Circular, dated the 11th March last, No. XVI, requesting Collectors to make inquiries regarding the Prickly-pear destroying insects, and to report the result, I have the honor to refer the Board to Mr. Cunliffe's letter of the 18th February last, No. 58, in which he reported that the insect was found in the village of Ramanjari in the Trivellur Taluk.

2. Since the receipt of the Board's Circular under reply, instructions regarding the best means of transferring the insects were published in the District Gazette, both in English and Tamil, and according to these instructions, the Tahsildar of Trivellur was directed to endeavour to destroy the Prickly-pear in other places. He has since reported that the experiment which he tried was a failure. He also reported that the insects which were seen at the date of Mr. Cunliffe's letter above adverted to in the village of Ramanjari, have gradually disappeared, the Prickly-pear on which the insects were found having perished. The insects in question were by my orders brought from Ramanjari and placed on the Prickly-pear bushes at the Rosham Bag garden at Sydapet on two different occasions, but both the experiments proved a failure.

3. I issued orders to the Tahsildars to be on the look out for the re-appearance of these insects, and during my late tours in the District some of the insects were sent to the Sub-Collector at Sydapet by the Trivellur Tahsildar from the same village of Ramanjari. Mr. Banbury took considerable pains in endeavouring to make the insects take to the new locality. The Bombay rules were closely followed and the infusion carefully prepared and spread upon the surrounding leaves; at first the experiment seemed likely to answer, and the nests appeared inclined to spread, but finally the result was totally unsatisfactory; the transferred leaves withered, and the insects died away with them.

Submitted for the information of Government. The Board would be glad to know on which species of Prickly-pear the insects were originally found, and on which they were unsuccessfully placed, the thorny and flowering species, or the smoother species that does not flower, as it has been stated that with the former species the experiment has been elsewhere found to fail.

(A true Copy and Extract)

W. Hudleston
Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq; Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to Captain J. Mitchell, Curator Government Museum.
" to A. Hunter, Esq., M. D., Honorary Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society.
" to Honorable R. S. Ellis, C. B, Collector of Madras.

Exd. J. Wright.

Petition of withdrawal preferred to the Civil Judge of Allahabad by the Vakeels for Plaintiffs of Suit No 5 of 1861

We withdraw the suit in question according to Section 97 Act VIII of 1859

Allahabad 1st September 1863.

Marks of Plaintiffs Vakeels
" Ranjia Saini
" Goroodaumy Shotry

Witness to Marks of Plaintiffs Vakeels
Thakur Ummeed Singh
Pleader Sudder Court 1863

Signed R. R. Cotton.
Civil Judge.

Translated
Signed D. McLeroinge
Collector.

Court's order.

Petition withdrawn under Section 97-

Signed R. R. Cotton
Civil Judge.

True Copy
Signed D. McLeroinge
Collector.

True Copy
Examined
Secretary.

No. 26 February 64 No 384-385
Circular 11 March 63 — XXII

Rev 1863. Department.

No. 2410.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

Dated 2nd October 1863.

No. 6,246.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Mad reporting the result of his inquiries regarding insects that destroy the prickly pear.

No 1964. Rec

RECORDED.

30th Oct 1863.

Rec No 370

9th Oct 1863 Rq

Reported to England
27th March 1865 No 21
Mis

Enclosure No 1 in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue to the Secretary to Government N.W.P. dated 2nd October 1863.

Rev. 2383/63.

Regarding Rama
mad Suit.—

1864

13 in 3/63

was paid to Mr Dale as fees in the appeal.

Madura
22d Septr 1863.

Stamps &c. &c.
Signed V. H. Savage
Collector.

Submitted for the information of Government with reference to the correspondence on the Ramnad suits.

2. The Government Pleader will be requested to take the necessary steps in the matter in the High Court.

Stamps Copy & Extract

Secretary.

To
J. D. Sim Esqr
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.
with Copy of Enclosure

Revenue Department.

No.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 3d October 1863

Read the following.

No. 310

Sirs

Henry Morris Esquire
Acting Collector of the
Godavery District

&

W. Huddleston Esquire
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that a very heavy fresh has lately occurred in the Godavery: that Dam happily to say, that although the Embankment is not yet a foot of the height attained by the very destructive freak of 1861, comparatively little damage has been sustained by the Public Works or by the crops.

2 The statement in the margin shows the height of the rains on the registers at Rajahmundry during the continuance of the fresh. Carlile the flood already mentioned

	S.W.	N.E.
5th	15-2	
6th	19-0	
7th	22-1	
8th	23-1	
9th	25-0	
10th	26-0	
11th	27-0	
12th	29-6	
13th	30-6	
14th	31-6	
15th	32-6	
16th	31-6	
17th	28-6	
18th	25-0	
19th	22-5	
20th	22-5	
21st	22-4	
22nd	23-4	
23rd	23-4	
24th	21-10	
25th	20-2	

Reported to England
by 27th March 1865 A. 21
Mis

15 Pen. 1863 Vol. 5
Pro: of Govt for October
No. 2383.
Proceedings of the Board
of Revenue.

Dated 2d
Desp 2d
Rec'd 3d } October 1863.

C.L.

No.

Pro: of the Board of Rev
dy 2 December 63 No. A-2941

Submitting letter from the
Coll: of Madura forwarding trans-
lation of an application made
on behalf of the Plaintiff in O.S.
No. 6 of 1861.

13 in No. 370.

2d. 1864.

RECORDED.

6 Oct 63 R6

30th Octo 1863.

it appears to have risen slowly and steadily, and in consequence no loss of life has been reported.

3 The principal damage to the crops has been occasioned in the Taluk of Ramachendrapúr where the fields of about thirty villages have been flooded owing to a breach in the left bank of the Gautami Godavery. Some of the crops of black paddy have been injured, as they were nearly ripe. Slight injury has also been occasioned to the crops in the Taluk of Amalapúr in the Central Delta.

* Those named "Pilama" and "Budama"

I have &c.

Godavery District
Collector's Office Cocanada
25th September 1863

/Signed/ H. Morris
Ag Collector.

Submitted for the information of Government.

/A True Copy & Extract/

Secretary.

To
J. D. Sim Esqre
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 3rd October 1863.

Read the following papers:—

No. 83. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st September 1863.

Read the following letter from J. SILVER, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated Tenkasy, 14th September 1863, No. 355.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to forward copies of correspondence that has taken place between this Office and the Superintending Engineer, Captain Moberly, regarding the repair of Salt works in this District. Captain Moberly informed me in his letter of the 28th August, that he was obliged to stop all work on the Salt Pans, as the Budget only allows 70 Rupees in all; but I have pointed out to him that all works connected with the Salt Pans, are more or less of an emergent nature, and that it is not expedient that they should be stopped. Captain Moberly complains of sufficient provision not having been made in the Budget of the current year for Salt works; but the blame rests with his own Department, by whom the Budget is prepared, and as no reference whatever was made to me in regard to the requirements of the Salt Department, when the Public Works Budget for the year in question was prepared.

2. The Salt works referred to are of an emergent nature, being embankments intended to protect Salt beds from being injured by the water of the streams situated in their immediate vicinity. These banks were injured by the late floods, and the repairs to the same were being made under the orders of the late Acting District Engineer, from the general Repair Fund of the District, till Captain Moberly stopped them. Unless these banks are at once strengthened it will not only endanger the safety of the Salt beds, but also subject Government to additional expenditure, as the next monsoon will cause further damage to the embankments, and I cannot but regret the Superintending Engineer should have thus summarily stopped the works.

3. Under the foregoing circumstances I request the Board will be pleased to address the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department to procure early sanction for carrying out the Estimates, which the Superintending Engineer states in paragraph 3 of his letter of the 8th instant will be forwarded to Government, either from the General Funds of the District from which they were being defrayed, or from the saving of other items in the Budget.

4. The Executive Engineer, Captain Paxton, who was requested to adopt immediate measures to expedite the completion of the embankment round the Salt Pans at Coolasegarapatam, states in his letter of the 11th instant, just received, that he has made an application to the Superintending Engineer, Captain Moberly, requesting that funds may be granted in anticipation of a sum being allotted from the Reserve Fund as the practice of granting money from the general Repair Fund of the District has been prohibited (though when or by whom, this prohibition was issued, Captain Moberly has not informed me), and that the Superintending Engineer has directed the stoppage of the embankments round the Salt Pans, until sanction has been obtained from Government, and I request the Board will be pleased to address the Secretary to Government Public Works Department as early as possible, on the subject.

Submitted to Government for the requisite orders on emergency.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, *Secretary.*

No. 84. From Captain F. J. MOBERLY, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, to Colonel C. A. ORR, R. E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madura, 17th September 1863, No. 663.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to bring to your notice that by a considerable oversight allowances in the Tinnevelly District Budget for repairs under the head of Land and Miscellaneous Buildings, Jails and Salt, have been made to far too small an amount.

2. I found that Estimates had been sanctioned by the local Officers previous to my taking charge, to the amount of Rupees 601, 1,792 and 2,750 respectively, the allotments being only Rupees 300, 70 and 70.

3. Under the ruling of Circular* No. LXXXIII of 6th January 1863, this is inadmissible, and I have been compelled to stop these works as I cannot spare funds from other allotments; but the Collector reports that there is great risk of injury to the Salt revenue by my proceeding, and I therefore beg early instructions, and if possible further funds for at least the Salt repairs.

* Standing.

4. I beg to point out that in other Districts the Salt repair allotment is much larger, *e.g.* in Madura it is 2,250, in Tanjore 3,000, and I request permission to enter Rupees 2,000 in my next Budget for Salt, 600 Rupees for Land and Miscellaneous and 300 for Jails. I have no data for these last, but I have called for a list of buildings and their value, but fear it cannot reach me in time to correct the future Budget.

No. 85. From Captain O. W. S. CHAMBERS, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Division, to Colonel C. A. ORR, R. E., Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Dowlaishwaram, 11th September 1863, No. 1,071.

Sir,

1 Original letter from Mr. Supervisor Lever.
1 Estimate for repairing the Russelcondah and Kolladah road.

1. I have the honor to submit an Estimate amounting to Rupees 810, for emergent repairs required to the short line of road between Russelcondah and Kolladah in the Gumsur country.

2. Mr. Supervisor Lever, whose original letter is enclosed, reports that the road has been much injured by the rains of August, and that a pier of one of the platform bridges on the line has sunk.

3. There are no funds allotted to Ganjam for works of this nature; the maintenance allowances for roads are needed for the ordinary repairs of these communications, and the discretionary allowance has already been trenched upon; Government must consequently be asked to sanction 810, Rupees as above from the Reserve kept for the repair of damages caused by the monsoons. *Vide* G. O. No. 2,028 of 24th July.

4. Mr. Lever has been instructed to go on with the repairs in anticipation of sanction, and the consent of Government is sought to this exercise of the discretionary power vested in the Superintending Engineer.

No. 86. Order thereon, 3rd October 1863, No. 2,886.

1. It appears from the letter from the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, and the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue recorded above, that the provision made in the Budget of the current official year for repairs to Salt works in the Tinnevelly District has been exhausted, and that there are no funds available to carry out certain repairs which are urgently needed to prevent serious detriment to the Salt Revenue. The Collector presses the necessity of additional funds being provided for the completion of these works before the setting in of the monsoon. The Superintending Engineer does not state what amount will be required to meet this and similar demands during the remainder of the current official year. It appears, however, that Estimates to the extent of Rupees 2,750 had been sanctioned by the local authorities previous to the date of Captain Moberly taking charge of the Division, and assuming that as the extent of the demand for funds, the Government authorize, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, the transfer of Rupees 2,680 from the head of Reserve to that of Repairs (Rupees 70 having been already provided in the Budget under the head "Salt"), and its appropriation to the repair and conservancy of Salt works in the Tinnevelly District. With regard to the increased provision which Captain Moberly proposes to make under the head of "Salt" in Part II of the Budget for 1864-65, that Officer will be requested to confer with the Collector on the matter, and to provide for such a sum as may be necessary. The Government would here point out that in future, Superintending Engineers should, as a general rule, before framing the Budget, confer with Collectors as to the extent to which funds are likely to be required for repairs.

2. Sanction is granted for the entry in future Budgets of the revised allotments proposed by Captain Moberly, of Rupees 600 and 300 respectively, under the heads of "Land and Miscellaneous" and "Jails," Tinnevelly District.

3. The Superintending Engineer, 1st Division, in his letter recorded at the head of these Proceedings, requests that a sum of Rupees 810 may be sanctioned from the Reserve for emergent repairs required to the short line of road between Russelcondah and Kolladah in the Gumsoor country, Ganjam District. As the road is reported to have sustained much damage by the rains of August last, and funds for its special repair are not available, the allowances for maintenance being needed to meet the cost of ordinary repairs, the Government sanction a grant of Rupees 810 for the purpose from the Reserve Fund, a report of the circumstance being made to the Government of India in view to the necessary transfer of funds being authorized.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched to the Government of India:—

(Here enter No. 2,887, dated 3rd October 1863.)

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineers, 1st and 8th Divisions.
To all other Superintending Engineers.
To the Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

accomplished.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 5th October 1863.

No. 107. Read the following letter from Colonel S. O. E. LUDLOW, R. E., Acting Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Company, to Colonel C. A. ORR, R. E., Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Saint Thomé, 22nd September 1863, No. 70:—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government the following observations relative to "the means of" crossing the Irrigation Company's Canal and "the mode to be adopted in determining the area of submerged land required to be paid for by the Company," which subjects were noticed in Government Proceedings No. 2,668, dated 15th September 1863.

2. With respect to the means of crossing, which it was arranged should be provided above the Hindri Aqueduct, some misapprehension appears to exist. Besides the bridge across the head sluice and the passage under the south arch of the Hindri Aqueduct (temporarily substituted for the high bridge, the building of which has been suspended) it was arranged that eight ferries should be provided for the use of the different villages between the head of the Canal and Kurnool. As however it was not the intention of the Chief Engineer to admit more than 1 or 1½ feet of water to the Canal this season it was not considered necessary (and indeed it would have been hardly practicable) to establish these ferries, as the villagers and their cattle would, with that depth of water only, have had little difficulty in crossing the Canal at all times, and ramps were made to facilitate their passage at most of the villages.

3. The cost of the iron ferry boats was included in the Estimates, and I understand that application has been made to the Board of Directors for their construction in England; I will now apply to the Chief Engineer for information as to when they are expected out.

4. If reference be made to the correspondence and orders noticed in the margin, it will be seen that the question of communications across the upper sections of the Canal was discussed at some length before the arrangements were finally approved of by Government.

Proceedings of Government 31st May 1861, No. 1,016.
Letter from the District Engineer Kurnool dated 6th June 1861, No. 132, Vide G. O. of 1st July 1861, No. 1,209.
Letter from Colonel Rundall of 5th September 1861, No. 25. Proceedings of Government, dated 20th September 1861, No. 1,754.
Letter from Colonel Rundall No. 31 of 24th September 1861. Proceedings of Government No. 1,834 of 5th October 1861.

5. The necessity for an additional bridge within the two first miles below the Hindri Aqueduct was brought* to the notice of Government by Colonel Rundall, and he also called upon the Chief Engineer to furnish supplemental Estimates for it as also for another bridge, not provided for in the Estimate, on the 31st mile. These Estimates have not yet been furnished, but the Chief Engineer has been already addressed by me on the subject, and I will again communicate with him upon it.

* Paragraph 19 of letter No. 60 of 11th November 1861. Paragraph 11 of Colonel Rundall's letter No. 81 of 18th February 1862.

6. About the necessity for the additional bridge near Kurnool, above referred to, there is no doubt either in my mind or that of the Collector; but I will as directed, in communication with the Collector, consider the question generally of the additional accommodation required in the shape of bridges, and the result shall be communicated to Government.

7. It is certainly to be regretted that the opinion of the Collector was not taken at first on a subject so intimately affecting the interests of the District, but it appears that the Consulting Engineer, whose expressed opinion was that a crossing should be provided at every mile of the Canal (which would I think have been an ample provision), was directed to obtain the views of the District Engineer on the subject, and thence was probably led to suppose that the question of sufficiency of communication was to be judged of by that Officer as was that of the non-interference of the Canal with existing works of irrigation.

8. As to the submerged lands it is probable that the Company's Officers will object to the mode in which Government propose in paragraph 14 of their Order* to determine the area to be paid for. They will probably argue that allowance should be made for land saved by the diminished *length* of the

* No. 2,668 of 15th September 1863.

Canal in its present course and also for the smaller quantity of land under Class B required under the single bank system, and it is unquestionably true that some allowance should be made on these accounts.

9. The strictly correct mode of determining the quantity of land which the Company should pay for would be to lay out the canal according to the double bank system, and ascertain how much land would then be requisite: the difference between that and the quantity actually taken up for the Canal in its present course, including the submerged portions, would be the quantity which the Company should pay for.

10. To make the surveys necessary for the above purpose would however entail much delay, trouble and cost, but I think it probable that a sufficiently close approximation can be arrived at by more simple means, and I will, if directed, place myself in communication with the Chief Engineer with a view to ascertain whether this can be done so as to satisfy all parties.

No. 108. ORDER THEREON, 5th October 1863, No. 2,897.

The Government approve of the course proposed to be adopted by the Consulting Engineer in the last paragraph of the foregoing letter.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. F.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Consulting Engineer, Irrigation and Canal Company.
„ Agent for do. do.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Board of Revenue.
„ Collector of Kurnool.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letters :—

From the Controller of Military Finance, Fort Saint George, 30th September 1863, *A; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.*

I have the honor, with advertence to the Order of Government, No. 2256, dated 10th July 1863, to bring to notice that the Military Finance Department had drawn the attention of this Office to the great difference in the percentage for wastage and deterioration of Medical Stores allowed in this Presidency and in Bengal.

2. In Bengal, it was only from 5 to 8 Annas per cent, a rate which was fixed with reference to the experience of two years, while in this Presidency 5 Rupees per cent. has been charged.

3. The Examiner Medical Accounts has taken the wastage for the ten years from 1850-51 to 1859-60, and the result is, an average of only 8 Annas 6 Pies per cent. He therefore suggested that the charge for wastage might be safely fixed at 10 Annas per cent. instead of 5 Rupees.

4. That proposal was submitted to the Military Finance Department and has been approved by that Department.

5. I have therefore the honor to recommend to Government that 10 Annas per cent. for wastage and deterioration of Medical Stores should be fixed, and I would request sanction to the necessary alteration being made in Clauses B and C of paragraph 3 of the Circular which I am authorized to issue in the order above quoted, "10 Annas" being substituted for "the 5" in the concluding portion of each of these Clauses.

6. The letter of the Military Finance Department is submitted for information, and I request that it may be returned when no longer required.

Dated 9th September 1863, *No.* 1897.

From the Military Finance Department, Calcutta, 9th September 1863, *No.* 1897 ; *to the Controller of Military Finance, Madras.*

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 39, of 19th June 1863, forwarding a communication from the Medical Examiner, No. 278, dated 13th June 1863, and returned herewith as requested, on the subject of the average amount of wastage on Medical Stores, and submitting for consideration the propriety of fixing 10 Annas per cent. as the amount of wastage to be recommended to Government as the average per centage to be written off under this head per annum.

Rupees 0-10-0.

2. This question has been submitted to the Controller Military Finance and Examiner Medical Accounts of this Presidency, and I forward herewith an Extract from Dr. Butler's letter, No. 179, of 27th July 1863, (paragraph 2) from which it will be seen that he coincides with Dr. Mudge as to the average per centage of 10 Annas per cent. being as approximately correct as it is possible to be, to cover wastage on Medical Stores; and as this view is concurred in by the Controller, I see no objection to its being adopted as the fixed average per centage per annum to be written off under this head.

Rupees 0-10-0.

Extract from a letter from the Examiner of Medical Accounts, to the Controller of Military Finance, Calcutta, No. 179, *dated 27th July* 1863.

Paragraph 2. It is proposed by the Controller of Military Finance, Madras, to fix the annual loss by wastage on Stores in the Medical Store Department at 10 Annas per cent.; the average annual loss at Madras for a period of ten years having been determined to be no more than 8 Annas.

In the Presidency of Bengal, Returns of such losses have not been kept until very recently, the loss by wastage, dryage, deficiency, breakage, &c., during the official year 1861-62, was estimated at 5 Annas and 8 Pies per cent. That for the year 1862-63, the Returns of which have

been kept with greater accuracy, amounts to 8 Annas 6 Pies per cent I therefore incline to the opinion that the per centage proposed to be fixed, viz., 10 Annas, will be found as approximately correct as it is well possible to be, and that, should that, per centage be determined upon, it will found ample to cover all such loss.

Order No. 3221, *7th October* 1863.

Sanctioned as requested.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Controller of Military Finance, with enclosure.
„ Princ. Inspr. Genl. Medl. Department.
„ Examiner of Medical Accounts.
„ Public Department,
„ Revenue do.,
„ Public Works do., } for information.

Exd. R. Stephenson.

To
J. D. Sim Esq.
Rev. Secy to Govt.

Sir

Adverting to Order of the Madras Government dated 26 Sept 1863 No 1181 in which I am informed that the Govt object to my son Mr. J. W. [illegible] holding certain land in [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] to state that my son has

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Recd 17 Decr No 320-321

Finance 1863 Separate
Pro. of Govt for Octr
1 2446

Pro. of the Madras Govt in the Military Dept

D/7 Madras } October 1863 No 3221

Sanctioning the recommendation made by the Controller of Military Finance to fix 10 annas per cent for wastage and deterioration of Medical Stores allowed in that Presidency instead of 5 as hitherto been charged.

No 1964

RECORDED.

30th Octr 1863

17 Decr No 390.

declare his
intention to
continue the business
and to conduct the
Business in connection
with Mr. Thomas
Lewis under the
firm of Lewis Brothers
& Co.

Witness my
hand and seal at
Akron this 1st day
of April A.D. 1870.

Thomas Lewis

Signed and acknowledged
in the presence of
E. O. Perkins
A. C. Voris
Chas. Newton

[illegible]

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, Fort Saint George, dated Bellary, 21st September 1863, No. 40.

In continuation of the previous correspondence regarding the demise of the late Rajah of Soondoor, and the succession of his eldest son, as shown in the margin, I have the honor to inform Government that as the estate pays no revenue or cess of any sort to Government, it does not come under the wardship of the Board of Revenue, and that consequently the legal age of majority, fixed at 18 in that Regulation, does not apply, and that the young Rajah will complete his 16th year, which terminates minority by Hindu Law, on the 5th of October next.

Government Proceedings, No. 106, dated 2nd February 1862.
Do. No. 145, dated 15th April 1862.
Do. No. 118, dated 15th May 1863.
Do. No. 224, dated 5th August 1863.

Section II.
Section IV.
Regulation V, 1,804.

Strange's Hindu Law, Section 124, page 23.

To His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council.

May it please your Excellency.

Having brought to the notice of A. Wedderburn, Esq., Acting Collector of this District, that my minority will shortly expire, that gentleman has investigated, and ascertained the fact that I shall attain my majority according to Hindoo Law, on the 5th proximo. This I have no doubt, he will communicate to your Excellency.

Not being subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, nor incapacitated by any [illegible] from conducting my own affairs, I have the honor to request that the Government will formally acknowledge me, on the aforementioned date, as the lawful ruler of the Jagheer [illegible] and to develope the resources of my country, to improve the moral and [illegible] of my people, and to secure myself an education fitted for my position as a ruler, [illegible] Mr. Macartney, of this place, a gentleman in whose integrity and ability I have the full confidence my instructor, and confidential adviser in all matters of Government, and I am prepared to enter into a satisfactory and binding agreement with him, in the presence of the Collector, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government. In the character of Mr. Macartney, the Government will have best guarantee that a wise, just, conciliatory and enlightened policy will be carried out.

If the sanction of the Supreme Government is required, will your Excellency kindly telegraph the purport of this letter to Calcutta, and your recommendation thereon requesting an answer, whatever expense may be incurred in doing so, I shall willingly bear it.

I further request that your Excellency will be pleased to inform me the result of the same by telegraph, as I am now staying at Bellary.

Signature of His Highness the RAJAH SIVA SHUN MOOKHAROW, HINDOO ROW GHORPADA, Mamalacutmadar Sainapaty of Soondoor.

Bellary, 22*nd September* 1863.

From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Bellary, 9th October 1863, No. 47.

In reply to your telegram of the 7th instant, received at 10 A. M., of this date, I have the honor to state that I see objections to Government recognizing any private arrangement made by the proprietor of an independant State, and of legal age. When presented with his Sunnud by

Government, the Jaghiredar as he is call'ed, though he seems to be more of the character of a petty sovereign, is competent to make his own arrangements, and the party entering into a contract with him, should be left to do so at his own risk; otherwise, the sanction of Government to the arrangement would encourage the party contracted with to look to Government for the fulfilment of the contract, and the State would be no longer independant if Government interfered. The only condition in the Sunnud is that the Rajah should do justice in his own territory, and co-operate with the British Government in the suppression of crime.

2. Mr. Macartney consulted with me regarding the offer made to him of Rupees 500 per mensem for a specified period in consideration of his acting as adviser and Manager. I informed him that I declined compromising Government in the matter, and that when the young man received his Sunnud, he was competent to make his own arrangements.

3. I entertain doubts, whether the revenue of the State, burdened as it is with a debt of a lac of Rupees, the net revenue, to pay interest and current expenses amounting to not more than 20,000 Rupees per annum, could support so heavy a charge as Rupees 500 a month to Mr. Macartney. I was also informed that the lands are in full cultivation. Mr. Macartney, on the other hand, is of opinion that the resources of the State might be enlarged, and the expenses contracted by judicious management. Perhaps so, but to what extent I can scarcely venture an opinion; so, under the circumstances, I consider it better that any arrangement should be made by the parties, without the intervention of Government, which would be placed in an awkward position, if it were hereafter found that the funds were insufficient for the decent maintenance of the family left dependant on the heir, the portioning of his sisters, and the payment of the debt.

4. The young man, or rather boy, as he is in appearance, being more like a child of 12 than of 16, is anxious to emancipate himself from control. He has acted, I think, injudiciously, by the instigation of his maternal uncle, in quitting Soondoor, before he was of legal age, and (previous to this step) in attempting to interfere with the management of the affairs before he was confirmed in possession.

5. I gave what I considered the most proper advice to all the family, to avoid dissentions; the young man I advised to return to Soondoor, and the guardian's party I solemnly warned against any illegalities or oppression for which they would be called to account. The youth pretended he was in danger of his life, and paid no attention to my opinion.

6. The entertainment of Mr. Macartney as adviser and Manager, might *per se*, be proper enough, but supposing the youth to get tired of his adviser, and to regret the payment of so large a salary, and to get rid of him by annoyance, if not actual refusal to pay his salary, and then Mr. Macartney to appeal to Government to enforce the contract, I fear it would produce embarrassment; but if Mr. Macartney is left to enter into the agreement at his own risk, doubtless he would adopt such precautions or take such securities as would bear him out in the event of a change of mind or disposition, a not unlikely event, in the case of a youth wishing to emancipate himself at once from control, and to assume authority, and so agreeing to or proposing any step which may the sooner bring about this result. If, however, these objections be overruled, I am not aware of any other, and from what I know of Mr. Macartney I consider he would conscientiously endeavour to fulfil his part of the agreement.

7. I beg that nothing in the above letter may be taken to imply a recommendation that the Sunnud should not be presented when legally due. On the contrary, I have pointed out in a previous letter the date of majority. A boy of 16 or even 18 cannot be said to have arrived at the age of discretion, some never reach it at all, but they cannot legally be deprived of their rights from the imperfections of their characters.

8. The proceedings of the present guardian have not been generally judicious; I have had to write a letter of advice on several occasions, when complaints were preferred; persons have been in confinement for long periods on alleged offences, without any trial, and perhaps any intention of trial, and the sooner the interregnum is concluded the better.

ORDER THEREON, 13th October 1843, No. 315.

The Jaghiredar of Soondoor having attained the age of 16, which under Hindoo Law terminates his minority and his estate being one to which the provisions of Section IV, Regulation V of 1804 do not apply, the Governor in Council authorizes the Collector of Bellary to place the Jaghiredar in possession of his Jaghire.

2. The Sunnud referred to in the Proceedings of Government of the 5th August last is sent herewith.

3. The Governor in Council concurs with the Collector that it is not desirable that the Government should in any way recognize or be a party to any private arrangement which the Jaghiredar may desire to make with reference to the management of his property. The Collector will intimate this to the Jaghiredar with reference to his letter of the 22nd ultimo.

(True Extract.)

G. J. Carbutt
Chief Secretary

To the Acting Collector of Bellary,
(with Sunnud.)

Revenue Department.
Board of Revenue.

Exd. T. McMoorty.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from THOMAS PEACHEY, Principal Assistant, Secretary to the Government of India; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated Fort William, the 26th September 1863, No. 4,757.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 250, dated 9th April 1863, forwarding Statements of charges on account of Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies sanctioned by the Government of Madras within the amount of the Budget grants for 1863-63, during the month of February 1863, and a Statement of transfers of grants within prescribed limits sanctioned during the same month, I am directed to state that the issue of orders on the charges appertaining to Mr. Pelly's scheme of revised establishment has been deferred pending the submission of the general scheme.

2. Orders have also been deferred on the charges relating to the appointment of a Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts with a suitable establishment, pending the submission of the papers in the case as promised by the Madras Government.

3. In regard to the appointment of a Consular Agent at Yanam in the Godavery District, and of the establishment under him, you are referred to letter from the Home Department, No. 2,179, dated 21st April 1863, sanctioning the appointment of Mr. Dawson to be Consular Agent, and suspending the issue of orders as regards the establishment, pending the submission of the report therein referred to.

4. Items 3 and 4 of the Revenue Department Statement do not require any orders. The charge reported in the latter having been separately disposed of.

5. The Statement of transfers of grants does not, also, call for any orders.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General and the Civil Paymaster, Madras.

ORDER THEREON, 19th October 1863, No. 674.
Communicated to the Revenue, Public Works and Public Departments.
(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Public Works do.
" Public do.

Ed. T. O'Connor.

No. 4,052.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 3rd July 1863.

Read the following letter from E. B. FOORD, Esq., Acting Collector of the Kistna District to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th June 1863, No. 137:—

1. I have the honor, with reference to Board's Miscellaneous Circular No. XII, dated 11th February 1863, to forward copy of a report from my Deputy Collector in charge of Salt, on the state of the roads leading from the Salt Depôts in this District, from which the Board will observe that they are on the whole in a very fair state of repair.

2. I would recommend that the flat boats alluded to in paragraphs 8 and 9 be sanctioned.

3. The entrusting of the maintenance and repair of these roads, &c. to the Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department would be, in my opinion, an excellent arrangement.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. A. MARJORIBANKS, Esq., Deputy Collector, to E. B. FOORD, Esq., Acting Collector of the Kistna District, dated Buntoomilly, 22nd June 1863, No. 39.

1. With reference to the Board's Miscellaneous Circular No. XII, Board's No. 813, dated 11th February last, I have the honor, as requested by you, to report on the present state of the roads leading from the Salt Depôts towards the interior.

2. *Buntoomilly Division.*—The chief lines leading from the stores of this division are—

1st. The road under construction from Toommedy *viâ* Gudivada, to the high road near Argole.

2nd. The line *viâ* Moonjooloor to Goodoor.

3rd. The line *viâ* Ginjaroo to Bander.

3. The first road with its numerous tunnels and bridges is nearly finished, and when completed will prove a most useful and convenient road for the Brinjary and other salt traders, as well as for the inhabitants of the Delta. Before its formation, this line was impassable during the wet season.

4. The second is a track which crossing a wide and very muddy swamp near Moonjooloor, and passing by Pedana, joins the high road at Goodoor. The swamp is impassable for carts in the wet weather; but the bridge now in course of erection at Moonjooloor will soon remove the difficulty.

5. The third is a sandy track leading direct to Masulipatam, and till recently much used by salt dealers from that place. Except at the swamp referred to in paragraph 4, near Ginjaroo, and another at Kakaramudi, it is traversed without difficulty. Since the establishment of the new Salt Kotar at Marginapudi, this road is not much used, as most of the salt traders from Bander now go there.

6. *Masulipatam Division.*—There is no made road in this direction. The track leading to Masulipatam is sandy, crosses no swamps or channels, and can be traversed by bandies, &c. at all seasons of the year. It might be improved by the ground being levelled here and there, and as the distance to Bander is not much, an avenue of trees might be planted along its sides.

7. *Nizampatam Division.*—The principal lines leading from this Kotar are, the roads to Bapatla, Sandole, and Repalli.

8. In traversing the road to Bapatla a salt-water creek, called Moothadyravoo, has to be crossed about two miles from Nizampatam. The Palmyra ferries here are worn out, and are in a very unsafe condition. They should be re-placed by a good wooden flat. The approaches to this creek are low, and are frequently flooded by the tide. For about two miles after crossing it the road is in a wretched state.

9. The other roads, as well as the road to Bapatla, though very sandy in some parts, are traversable in the dry weather. During the wet season, the irrigation and drainage channels are difficult for carts to cross; but as far as I am aware, do not seriously impede traffic. Between the villages of Peddapilly and Chinna Mattapalli, and in one or two other places, the road requires to be cleared of prickly-pear bushes. A wooden flat, or at all events a better ferry, than the one now plying there, is greatly needed at Mungalgravoo, on the road to Repally. I am not aware in what state the road is from Sandle to Guntur, but I believe it has been improved lately.

10. *Chinna Ganjam Division.*—The Trunk road No. 6 is about 10 miles from Chinna Ganjam *viâ* Kalavakudura, and a substantial bridge has been erected over the Rompeiroo, near the latter place. This line is very useful, not only for Brinjaries, &c. resorting to Chinna Ganjam for salt, but also for others who trade in grain, &c., and convey it from the interior for shipment at Motupalli.

11. There is another track from this division to the above Trunk road, crossing the Rompeiroo at Elumuly, where a temporary bridge of Palmyras used to be erected annually up to Fasli 1270. I would recommend that this bridge may be restored annually for the convenience of Lumbadies and others coming in this direction. There will then be two good roads to the Kotar.

12. I beg to state in conclusion that, where skilled labour is not required, I shall be very willing to undertake the duty of seeing all the above roads kept in order, with the aid of the different Salt establishments within the limits of their respective divisions.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) E. B. FOORD,
Acting Collector.

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1. The Board do not consider the state of these approaches, as described by the Deputy Collector, to be altogether satisfactory. The Acting Collector's attention should be given to their improvement from Local Funds, to a reasonable extent, the Department Public Works being called on to estimate for the more expensive works for execution from Imperial Funds.

2. Mr. Foord will state how he proposes to meet the cost of the requisite flats, for which he should at once obtain Estimate; and will report how the ferries are worked, and, if rented, how the receipts are credited.

3. He will consider whether the boats can properly be built at the cost of the Local Fund, the ferry rents being credited to the same account.

4. The improvement of the road from Masulipatam to the Manginapudi pans should receive immediate attention.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To E. B. Foord, Esq., Acting Collector of the Kistna District.

Extract in Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 25th September 1863. Department.

No.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Rec = 25 Jul 63.

Dated 21 July 1863.

No. 4,032

Making remarks on the state of the roads to the Salt Depots, and requesting further information about the flat boats.

Extd. J. Tulloch.

Supg Engrs Office 2d Dn
Masulipatam 5
11th September 1863.

No 121

From Lieut. Colonel J. C. Anderson R.E.
Superintending Engineer 2d Dn

To E. B. Foord Esqr
Collector of Kistna.

Sir,

Referring to your letter No 100 of 25th Ultimo, with accompanying copy of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No 4032, dated 3d July, I have the honor to inform you that Estimates for ferry boats at Moothadyaroo and Mungadyaroo, on the approaches to the Salt Colaurs at Nizampatam, will be prepared as soon as possible.

I would beg to offer the following observations on the remarks of the Board in their Proceedings, to the effect that the state of the approaches to the Salt Colaurs in the Kistna District are not altogether satisfactory.

I believe there is no District in the Presidency in which there are greater obstacles to the formation of good roads to communicate with the salt Colaurs. The Delta has to be traversed, its width, along several of the routs frequented is from 30 to 40 Miles; it is composed for nearly the whole distance of a mass of black Cotton soil, and it is intersected by numerous channels, artificial and natural.

In reference to the reports of expenditure from Local funds during the last two years, I will show that however unsatisfactorily the object of creating roads in the District has been accomplished

accomplished, it does not arise from want of attention to the subject. I would beg to enumerate the expenditure on the following lines of road, designed with the principal object of facilitating access to the Salt Cotaurs, to explain how much has been done.

		Local funds	Imperial
1	Road from Sukkelle to Chinna Ganjam	12,677	10,715
2	Road from Porlam to Gudiawada and Bantumilly	4,533	
3	Road from Gunture to Ahobeela Mandal & Nizampatam	14,536	
4	Road from Macalipatam to Bantumilly	1561.	
		4533	10,715
			4533
			56,052

The only work in this road, which has been carried out from the "Imperial Funds" is a Bridge across the Kompacherla Swamp, on the road to Chinna Ganjam. Further no aid has been received from Imperial Funds, towards the improvement of any of the Subsidiary Roads, viz the conservancy and other purely Local Funds are thus left to bear the whole burden. This no more than I think than can fairly be expected of them, or more than in fact they are equal to.

5. Should the sum available for expenditure during the current year will not be much, if at all, in excess of the Budget allotment, and as the unexpended balances of sanctioned estimates already far exceeds this sum, I do not see how the further improvements to the Salt roads required by the Board can be carried out unless they apply to Government for a Grant from the Imperial Funds. I could

beg

[5]

beg not advantageously 10,000, 15,000 or even 20,000 Rupees in addition to the Funds already available during the Current year in improving the communications to the various Salt Cotaurs

6. It is much to be regretted that the Government has not been able to make a more liberal allotment than they have granted for the Roads in this District in the Budget of the Current year. The traffic in Cotton from the 4th & 1 and also inland duties to Masulipatam has of late largely increased, and this Annual fail to have a beneficial effect on the traffic in Salt from Bantumilly and Manganapudy to the interior. The improvement of Trunk Road No 7 and the portion of Trunk Road No 6 from Guntoor to Seetanagaram may thus be of almost as much importance as regards the trade in Salt, as any of the roads immediately communicating with the Cotaurs-

I-

It is my short comings that the parts in the District should not be looked at singly, but as a whole and it would be of considerably little use to me future duties, in the immediate vicinity of the Cattle Lines if provision is not at the same time made for improving their prolongation into the interior of the District

I have &c.

/Signed/ C. B. Anderson Lieut RE
Asst Engineer 2d Dist

/True Copy/

/Signed/ E.B. Ford
Ag. Collector

/True Copy/

W. Dalzell
Asst Secretary

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 5th October 1863.

No. 111. Read the following Proceeding of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th September 1863:—

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd July 1863, No. 4,032.

Read also the following letter from E. B. FOORD, Esq., Acting Collector of Kistna District, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Masulipatam, 15th September 1863, No. 211.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a letter from the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division, on the subject of roads leading from the Salt Depôts towards the interior of this District; from which the Board will observe that in their present state the Local Funds will not bear the expenditure required to improve the communications in question.

2. I fear it is too much to expect that Government will make any special grant of funds, as suggested by Colonel Anderson, now that the Budget Estimates have all been finally sanctioned.

3. It was a great disappointment to both Colonel Anderson and myself to find that the only Rupees 2,000 had been allotted to this large and important District from the Income Tax grant, but it is I suppose hopeless to expect any increase thereto during the current official year.

The Board resolve to submit the above papers for the consideration of Government, in the hope that means may be found for placing a larger amount of funds at the Superintending Engineer's disposal for the roads in the Kistna District in the current year. The Board are under the impression that the appropriation for roads in the District has not hitherto been in proportion to its requirements, and the Local Fund cannot do all that is needed for the improvement of the communications. The assignment out of the one per cent. Income Tax, viz., Rupees 2,000, also appears to have been incommensurate with the contribution of the District to that tax in the year ending 31st July 1862, which was Rupees 9,701, and was not in accordance with the principle laid down in Section 194, Act 32 of 1860.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, *Secretary.*

No. 112. ORDER THEREON, 5th October 1863, No 2,830.

The Government will be prepared to consider the advisability of allotting funds for the improvement of the roads leading to Salt Depôts in the Kistna District, but it is necessary that some definite proposals should be submitted, and that the urgency of each case should be fully explained, as the amount standing to the credit of the Reserve is very limited and cannot be trenched upon except in really urgent cases. The Superintending Engineer will, in communication with the Collector, report the extent of the provision which he proposes to make in the Budget of the ensuing official year for the improvement of the Salt roads in the abovementioned District.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division.
" Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts.
" Board of Revenue.

Erd. S. T. Augustin.

7P

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 20th October 1863.

No. 399. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department:—

Referring, for consideration, Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, recommending that a larger amount of funds may be placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division, for the roads leading from the Salt Depots towards the interior of the Kistna District. } (Here enter 8th October 1863, No. 1,845.)

No. 400. ORDER THEREON, 20th October 1863, No. 3,032.

Recorded with reference to G. O. No. 2,899, dated 5th October 1863.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Revenue Department, with G. O. No. 2,899 of 1863. With 2 Encls:

Fxd. S. T. Augustin.

Pro. 8° Co. Lbr. 163 - 4:102-103

Rec'd 1863 Oct 30
a.m. of Gov Gen No. 2537.

Proceedings of the Madras Government on the Sp. St. Office.

Dated 20th Oct 1863.
Received 23rd Oct 1863.

6-2. No. 3032.

Respecting the Mode of Recruiting for the Establishment of the Office of Superintendent of Stamps and Stamped Paper.

No. 1964.

Recorded

30th Oct 1863.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following :—

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Pound Fund and the surplus sums transferred to the credit of District Conservancy Fund during the year 1862-63.

1 Collectorate.	2 Balance on the 30th April 1862.	3 Amount of receipts during the year 1862-63.	4 Total of columns 2 and 3.	5 Amount of disbursements during 1862-63.		6 Amount transferred to the District Conservancy Fund during 1862-63.	7 Total of columns 5 and 6.	8 Balance.	Remarks.
				Adjusted.	Unadjusted.				
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	1,235 6 2	1,265 10 5	2,501 0 7	575 15 9	....	....	575 15 9	1,925 0 10	
Vizagapatam...	51 3 1	1,356 14 6	1,408 1 7	566 0 0	139 3 0	....	705 3 0	702 14 7	
Godavery Distric ...	8,143 11 0	9,955 11 7	18,099 6 7	464 1 5	6 0 0	7,994 12 0	8,464 13 5	9,634 9 2	†37 12 0
Kistna Distric ...	6,218 14 4	16,657 6 11	22,876 5 3	1,527 10 10	4,332 3 7	 0	5,859 14 5	17,016 5 10	56 9 2
Nellore	10,174 15 1	9,087 2 8	19,262 1 9	3,531 14 10	88 4 0	6,320 3 4	9,940 6 2	9,321 11 7	66 6 5
Madras District	2,084 9 2	3,697 13 5	5,782 6 7	2,575 8 8	....	2,000 0 0	4,575 8 8	1,206 13 11	
Northern Division of Arcot	4,361 4 6	5,235 2 0	9,596 6 6	4,036 6 9	282 8 0	2,000 0 0	6,318 14 9	3,277 7 9	518 2 0
Southern Division of Arcot	4,493 10 8	6,075 1 10	10,568 12 6	940 12 4	....	4,000 0 0	4,910 12 4	5,628 0 2	
Tanjore	19,731 1 4	14,248 6 2	33,979 7 6	3,748 5 9	110 8 0	22,124 4 2	25,983 1 11	7,996 5 7	
Trichinopoly ...	440 2 9	3,607 15 6	9,018 2 3	1,366 2 8	....	2,683 1 7	4,049 4 3	4,998 14 0	22 10 0
Madura	5,821 13 4	9,302 15 5	16,124 12 9	921 10 7	81 11 6	5 309 2 0	6,312 8 1	9,812 4 8	
Malabar	2,374 12 6	2,581 2 10	4,955 15 4	....	....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	955 15 4	
South Canara ...	414 9 8	431 1 10	845 11 6	308 0 0	....	....	308 0 0	537 11 6	
Coimbatore	5,845 5 9	5,315 10 2	11,160 15 11	666 10 0	340 5 6	3,000 0 0	4,006 15 6	7,154 0 5	
Salem...	2,431 10 9	3,201 5 5	5,633 0 2	....	....	2,939 13 9	2,939 13 9	2,693 2 5	
Cuddapah...	4,872 9 10	3,418 7 9	8,291 1 7	1,561 9 8	....	1,787 3 10	3,348 13 6	4,942 4 1	500 0 0
Bellary	5,695 0 6	5,832 0 0	11,527 0 6	*626 5 0	....	6,080 5 2	6,706 10 2	4,820 6 4	
Kurnool	4,765 2 5	6,046 13 11	10,812 0 4	140 12 7	4,129 9 10	5,009 0 0	9,270 6 5	1,541 9 11	
Tinnevelly...	8,631 3 11	10,294 3 8	18,925 7 7	9,792 3 4	277 10 6	3,000 0 0	13,069 13 10	5,855 9 9	
Superintendent of Coorg	664 15 6	2,143 15 10	2,808 15 4	....	765 3 9	....	765 3 9	2,043 11 7	
Total.....	1,04,452 2 3	1,19,755 1 10	2,24,207 4 1	33,350 2 2	10,553 3 8	78,238 13 10	1,22,142 3 8	1,02,065 0 5	

* The sum of Rupees 92-8 credited to this head in 1858-59, but reversed to its debit in the books of this office for 1862-63, is included in this sum.

† The sums given in the Remark column are those adjusted to the debit of the Pound Fund in the books of this office for 1861-62, but not taken in the Statement for that year as the adjustment was made subsequent to the transmission of the Statement in question to Government.

Errors Excepted.

(Signed) R. W. LODWICK,
Ag. Dy. Auditor and Accountant General.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
DY. AUDR. AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
5th October 1863.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

ORDER THEREON, 21st October 1863, No. 1,670.

The foregoing Statement will be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, who will arrange, in communication with the Collectors, for the appropriation of the funds to useful local works in those Districts in which the balances are large.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.
" Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. T. McMootry.

No. 6,747.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 22nd October 1863.

Read the following letter from J. W. B. DYKES, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 7th October 1863, No. 318 :—

1. With reference to your letter of the 11th October 1862, No. 6,818, and your reminder dated 8th August, No. 571, I have the honor to inform you that the Peruvian Cotton seeds forwarded to me on the 24th September 1862, were accordingly sown in several parts of this District with various results.

2. In one case the seeds did not germinate. In another case they did shoot, but the plants were scorched by the sun; while, in a third instance, the seeds that were sown in the village of Vadlamudipalle in the Atmakur Taluk in sandy soil and watered have yielded a crop, some of which is forwarded herewith as a specimen.

3. The Peruvian Cotton, it would therefore appear from this experiment, can only be cultivated in this District with success in sandy soil, and with artificial irrigation, and will not thrive in localities dependant for water on the rain fall alone.

4. Some of the seed received was also supplied to Mr. Smith, of Nawabpett, to whom reference has been made as to the result of his experiment in its cultivation, and his reply shall be duly communicated for the information of the Board as a supplemental report.

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1. Ordered that the letter above recorded be submitted for the information of Government, and that copy be furnished to the Agri-Horticultural Society.

2. The Board await the Collector's further report.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D., with sample of Cotton.

Copy to A. Hunter, Esq., M. D., Acting Honorary Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society.

„ to J. W. B. Dykes, Esq., Collector of Nellore.

Exd. J. Wright.

No. 6,843.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 26th October 1863.

Read the following letter from J. SILVER, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 13th October 1863, No. 392:—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 11th October 1862, No. 6,818, calling for a report of the result of the cultivation of the Peruvian Cotton seed forwarded with their Proceedings of 24th September 1862, No. 6,393, I have the honor to state that the seed was divided among all the Tahsildars for distribution with copies of the Memorandum which accompanied the Proceedings, and it was accordingly distributed and the cultivation raised with reference to the Memorandum above referred to, but I regret to say that the result has been altogether unsatisfactory. The seed in some instances did not germinate, while in others, the plants that sprouted, perished from excessive rain and from disease.

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1. Submitted for the information of Government, and copy furnished to the Agri-Horticultural Society.

2. The Board trust to be soon in a position to make a second experiment in Tinnevelly.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to A. Hunter, Esq., M. D., Honorary Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society.

" to J. Silver, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly.

Exd. J. Wright.

Rec'd 1863. Department of Revenue
No. 2572

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 22nd October 1863.

No. 6,747.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Nellore reporting on the cultivation of Peruvian Cotton Seed.

RECORDED.

No 12 June 62 A 173-174
15 Sept — 253-254

Rev.

1863. Department.

Proc. of Govt. for October.

No. 2619.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 26th October 1863.

Dep 28 —

Rec 29 —

No. 6,843.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly reporting the result of the cultivation of the Peruvian Cotton Seed in the District.

Re 1964.

RECORDED.

24 in 370.

Read 63 R. Shaw

30 Oct 1863.