M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-9-24.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 166 — Press ~~Mts.~~

824

Dated 29—1—~~19~~ 1964

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 29th January 1864.

The following papers are ordered to be recorded, dated 29th January 1864, No. 166 :—

From the Magistrate of Tinnevelly, dated 16th December 1863, No. 728.

Informing that orders have been given again to make enquiries regarding the existence of the Inámdar Veeraragavathatha Charry.

From the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Mysore, dated 26th December 1863, No. 26.

Stating that Endorsements on Petitions from subjects of the Mysore State may be communicated through the Mysore authorities for their being officially transmitted to the addressees.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 7th January 1864, No. 43.

Passing orders on a letter from the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, requesting certain instructions as to the execution of projects from Local Funds.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 9th January 1864, No. 82.

Deciding the principle on which the revenue derived from the Pennar Anicut in Nellore is to be computed.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 7th January 1864, No. 48.

Passing orders on a letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly on the importance that exist for constructing certain Sub-Magistrates' Cutcherries and subsidiary Jails in his District.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 7th December 1863, No. 3,601.

Passing orders on the report of the Superintending Engineer, 6th Division, regarding the charge preferred by the dismissed Tahsildar of Mannargoody against Sub-Engineer Atchuta Naidoo.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 7th January 1864, No. 24.

Passing orders on the papers relating to the disturbances recently occurred in the Sooradah Malayahs of the Ganjam District.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th January 1864, No. 220.

Submitting for information copies of the Decree and Judgment passed by the Civil Judge of Salem in O. S. No. 18 of 1862, reversing the Principal Sudder Ameen's decree saddling the Head Assistant Magistrate with costs for ordering the removal of the bund of a certain tank in his charge.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th January 1864.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Salem reporting that a shock of an earthquake was felt at Sankaridurg on the 4th instant.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th January 1864, No. 263.

Submitting to Government an explanation from the Acting Collector of Cuddapah of the cause of delay in requesting the refund of Rupees 216-10-9 claimed by a Davandum Inámdar in the District, being the excess of expenditure incurred by him on account of irrigation works over the yield of his Inám.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th January 1864, No. 392.

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Malabar reporting the sale of two pieces of waste land in Wynád.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 29th January 1864.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department, dated 24th December 1863, No. 2,021.

Restoring to the Board of Revenue the power of dismissing Sub-Magistates for general misconduct and inefficiency.

Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, dated 18th January 1864, No. 172.

Passing orders on a letter from the Collector of Nellore requesting to know certain particulars as to the power he has as a Collector for issuing orders to close calingulas or escapes of tanks before the 15th October of each year.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th January 1864, No. 349.

Intimating that the Board will await the report of the result of the Appeal to the High Court against the Decree passed in Suit No. 11 of 1860.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th January 1864, No. 357.

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Coimbatore reporting on the sale of certain lands applied for by Mr. Mullaly bought by Mr. Hunter at public auction.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

No 728.

Tinnevelly 16th December 18

From

S. Silver Esqre
Magistrate

To The Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Sir,

With reference to the order of Government dated the 24th Ultimo No 2115. I have the honor to State that on receipt of the Proceedings of Government dated 30th September last, I called upon the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate for a Report, regarding the Inamdar Veeraraghava thathachary and the account given to me by Mr Armstrong is just that contained in the Acting Superintendents Report Quoted by Government.

In

28 & 28

Revenue 1864 Dpt.
Govt for Law.

No 766.

Pro. of the Collr & Dpt.
Sessions Judge 6th.

Witnessed
Letter No 15.

2 In the mean time I had also directed the Tahsildar of Shreevilliputtoor to make enquiries regarding the individual in question and report the result, and he reported that the person who was brought before him in the first instance and then taken before the Head Assistant Magistrate in August last, is the Inamdar, that he has known him for a long time, and that he was then absent from Shreevilliputtoor and might have gone to Keelanatham in the Tinnevelly Taluq. I thereupon directed the Sub Magistrate of Palamcottah to make enquiries about the Inamdar in Keelanatham, and he reports that the man is said to have come to that Village, remained there 10 days in the house of his Son in Law, and then left.

From all this it would seem the Inamdar is in existence, and renewed orders to produce him if found, have again been issued.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obd Servt

J. Cochrane
Magistrate

13 October 1863

14 November 1863

No. 26.

Magistrate Commissioners Office.
Jaffna

The Commissioners of the Civil Service
&c &c &c
Colombo

Sir

I have the honor to forward herewith
the Petition of Kathirgamer
Veerasingam Kathirgamer
Thirunavukkarasu Kathirgamer
and Kathirgamer Kanagasabai
the Proctor Kathirgamer Kathirgamer
of Jaffna praying for
a Commission to examine
witnesses in support of
their claim to the Land
called Kathirgamer Kathirgamer
situated at Kathirgamer
in the District of Jaffna
and I beg to state that
the Petitioners have
deposited the sum of
Rupees Fifty
to defray the expenses
of the Commission
I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
[illegible]
Assistant Commissioner

Pro: 20 June/63 ... 334-335
30 September ... 371-372
19 Nov ... 229-230
24 ... 309-310.

Transferred to the
Rev: Department
G. J. Corbet
Chief Secretary
28 Dec/63.

1 inst to 324.

Rev. 1864.
Pro: of Govt for Jany:
No. 10.
From
The Magistrate
of Jaffna
To
The Honorable A. J. Robertson
Chief Secretary to Govt
Govt Office
Kachcheri
Dated 16th December 1863
Rec'd 2nd Jany 1864.
No. 728

The Petitioner prays
RECORDED. No. 2778
29th Jany 1864.
Informing that orders
have been given again
to make enquiries regar
the existence of the
Inamdar Veerasinga
Mathathachary
Transferred

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 7th January 1864.

No. 91. Read the following letter from Captain F. J. MOBERLY, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, to Colonel C. A. ORR, E. E., Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Madura, 7th December 1863, No. 1,430 :—

SIR,

1. I have the honor to request instructions as to the execution of Local Funds and the submission of accounts; as the practice in this Division differs from what I have seen elsewhere, and there are no distinct orders on the subject.

2. In Madura I cannot procure any full return of the Local Fund receipts, *e. g.*, after forwarding what I believed to be a complete statement on the 3rd July 1863, I found that the Revenue Officers were expending on the Andiputty Pass the proceeds of the toll levied on that road.

Vide G. O. No. 2,030, dated 24th July 1863.

3. The work was being carried on in a most unsatisfactory manner, but I am not aware that I have any authority to interfere; there was no efficient Maistry on the road, the Sub-Magistrate at Ooslemputty being supposed to superintend the work, the tank diggers (who were employed in making the road in different places over 15 miles, instead of working steadily at one point) complained that they had not had any settlement of their accounts for eight months; the Sub-Magistrate did not deny it, but said he had made advances, which elsewhere in the District we have ceased to do.

4. In Tinnevelly I have after considerable difficulty procured a statement of the collections; but I found that the Collector had taken up the execution of seven works, the Estimates of which he had sent in July to Captain Paxton, then Acting District Engineer, who did not forward them to me.

5. For these works no money has been issued by the Departmental Officers; the Collector has sanctioned the disbursements and declines to furnish me with any accounts. Those submitted to the Department Public Works Auditor previously to October 1863, were incorrect, because I knew nothing of the works mentioned in paragraph 4.

6. The Revenue Board have called for a quarterly statement, I believe, under a misunderstanding, as I have always in other Districts submitted mine monthly to the Deputy Chief Engineer or Auditor; and as far as lay in my power have done so in this Division. I believe the Revenue Board issued their instructions on receipt of G. O. No. 908 of the 27th May 1863, in which Department Public Works Officers are informed that Government look upon them as responsible for the expenditure of Local Funds, it is clear that as long as the present state of matters exists in the Division, I cannot have any proper control over them.

7. My impression was that when the Revenue Officers undertook any work, whether from Imperial or Local Funds, they came so far under the control of the Department Public Works that they received their funds from, and submitted their accounts to the Officers of the Department, who compiled the monthly accounts and prepared the bills for the Auditor Department Public Works.

8. That the Department Public Works Officers also would prepare the annual accounts; but instead of forwarding them direct with an Administration Report to Government, they would submit the accounts to the Collector, who would draw up the report and forward it to the Revenue Board, who in the conclusion of G. O. No. 908, are desired to see to the punctuality of their submission.

No. 92. ORDER THEREON, 7th January 1864, No. 43.

1. The Rules for the management of Local Funds are, in the main, the same as those printed at page 289 of Grant's Circular Order Book. Since their promulgation the new Budget Rules came into force, and agreeably to paragraph 42 of the latter, a Budget of Local Funds has annually to be prepared on the principle of that for Imperial works. The selection of works to be carried out from Local Funds rests with the Collector and Superintending Engineer conjointly, but their execution, as the rules provide, should be undertaken under the orders of the latter Officer, except in particular cases when circumstances may render it desirable to entrust it to other agency. In making this latter provision, however, the rules contemplate a mutual agreement between both Departments when the course referred to is adopted. The Budget is supposed to contain the requisite provision for carrying out works to the full extent of the available collections under all heads of income; but it may so happen that in some cases the local authorities may not be in a position to determine with accuracy the amount that will be available, which may therefore be either over or under-estimated. In such cases the authority of Government will be indispensable for the appropriation of the over-plus or of the reduced sum, in the same manner as all other appropriations in the Budget which come under its direct cognizance when the Budget is reviewed and finally approved with such amendments as the circum-

stances of particular cases may render necessary. The tolls levied from the Andiputty Pass and referred to by Captain Moberly in paragraph 2 of his letter, should, under the decision of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 7th July 1863, No. 1,215, have been credited to Local Funds and used in the manner enjoined by the rules. The Collector will be requested, through the Board of Revenue, to explain the proceedings alluded to by the Superintending Engineer in paragraphs 2 and 3.

2. The attention of the Board will be requested to paragraphs 4 to 8 of the Superintending Engineer's letter. Although the rules in force do not prohibit the Revenue Department carrying out certain works from Local Funds when such an arrangement may be expedient, it is still essential, as pointed out above, that before works are carried out by any official belonging to other than the professional Department, there should be a mutual concurrence between both Departments, and that the Collector should render the Superintending Engineer accounts of such expenditure to be audited and forwarded to the Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts. The circumstance of the funds being in the Treasury of the Collector, does not place them absolutely at his disposal. To ensure the satisfactory management of the Local Fund appropriations, unity of action is primarily requisite, and the Board will therefore impress upon Collectors the necessity of their acting in concert with the Engineer Department to secure the profitable investment of local collections.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ Superintending Engineers of Divisions.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Rec'd 10-1-64.
Pub. 1864. Dept.
No. of Paper 170-171.
Read in the Secretariat
Department
Dated 7th December 1863.
Received 9th January 1864.
Entered
Recorded
Referred to
Answered
Printed
Compared
Sent to the Press
Proof received
Corrected
Sent to the Press
Proof received
Corrected
Sent to the Press
Proof received
Corrected

6. In paragraph 8, the Board observe that they find no information to show how far the increase apparent in the average revenue from 1856-57 to 1860-61 and in 1861-62, is due to the Anicut. And on this point I beg to state that there had been none given. As shown in the last page of Statement No. 3, whilst the revenue from direct irrigation from the channels in 1861-62 was Rupees 11,616, under the tanks it was Rupees 93,469. And of this amount, if any, how much was due to the obstructions caused in the river in the course of constructing the Anicut, and how much to the repairs executed on the reservoirs to the extent of Rupees 2,09,155, I am unable to distinguish or submit for the information of the Board. I believe that the Anicut had an effect, but that it is not possible or worth our while to distinguish it.

	Rs.
Anicut	3,18,860
Subsidiary works	1,41,205
Subsidiary Reservoirs	2,09,155
Total...	6,69,220

7. In paragraph 6, the Board observe that they nowhere find I was ever called on to submit any statements of expenditure or any such comparison as I have instituted. And in paragraph 9, the Board observe it is impossible to ascertain from my figures, the expenditure on the Anicut and its subsidiary works, or how far the increase of revenue affords a fair return for that expenditure, apparently blaming me in this second paragraph for not having been sufficiently explicit on a point they do not find I was required to touch upon. In Statement No. 1, however, in the column of remarks, I have given the required figures, and stated the total cost on the Anicut to be Rupees, 3,18,860 as shown by the accounts of this Office. Including the subsidiary works and reservoirs, I have similarly shown the total cost to be Rupees 8,69,220. And as the results of this expenditure, I have shown in my letter of the 27th July last, that the first year, the Anicut came fairly into play, on a revenue, for some time rising, there had been a sudden rise of 18 per cent. and a return on the expenditure of 6¼ per cent.,* and in my letter of the 29th August, similarly I have shown† that for so much of the Delta as our works were sufficiently advanced in to allow of the comparison being fairly made on the expenditure the gross returns might be considered 10 per cent., which I observed could be further taken as a rough indication of the results to be expected in the current year when the Krishnapatnam and Sarvapalli channels shall have come fairly into play, results which I trust the Government will consider satisfactory and a "fair return" on the capital expended.

Letter to Board 27th July 1863, No. 238, paragraph 10.

* Paragraph 13.

† Paragraph 3.

8. The Board then proceed to observe that as my calculations are directly opposed to the District Engineer's, "it is evident one Department or the other must be persistently maintaining "a wrong course." What the Department Public Works may be doing, it is not of course for me to answer. But whether as regards the Public Works or myself, I beg the Government to decide, whether on the correspondence before them, the Board are justified in making such an accusation against either the Public Works Department or myself. It is no easy matter to show the returns on an Anicut that supplements a long established system of irrigation. Any accounts that can be drawn up so as to give the required information clearer than those now furnished, I shall be glad to adopt. And in drawing up "the elaborate statements which the "Board presume* are to be accepted as the periodical return the "Secretary of State desired to receive," I beg to state, I was actuated by no "*persistent*" intention to maintain a wrong course, but draw up statements that going fully into details might enable me to realize on a large expenditure of public capital, and form at the same time a sound basis for the report submitted and the collection and record of data for future reports.

* Paragraph 3.

9. In paragraph 13, the Board observe, I have not stated what I propose to make the Inámdars pay for the increased advantages derived by the Anicut. And on this point I beg to refer to my report to the Board of the 21st October, No. 362, showing 20,000 Acres as the area involved, and recommending that 4,000 Acres, the average area irrigated during the ten years from 1850 to 1860, should be taken as the basis, and the Inámdars as a rule made to pay for all they irrigated in excess.

10. What the Inámdars should be charged, that I proposed to make as far as possible a matter of agreement, with reference to any proposals I might receive from the Inámdars, after the Board's orders had been passed on the question of area. But for this purpose, either the Godavery rate or the Kurnool rate could be adopted as our standard, and if thought fit without further reference to private arrangements. The Kurnool rate, I must add, being in my opinion none too much.

11. In prescribing for myself a minimum assessment of Rupees 4 Annas 8 per Acre for the ordinary assessed lands as observed by the Board, I have been guided by what I found the marketable value of water. No special minimum was fixed. But I found Rupees 6 an Acre,

consolidated assessment, was eagerly taken up; and, keeping to the preseribed rates in each village, I have endeavoured to give over the land applied for as much as possible at this rate of Rupees 6 an Acre, the water rate in each case being the difference between this consolidated rate and what the land would be assessed at, if assessed for "dry" cultivation.

12. Under Section 40, Regulation 2 of 1803 referred to by the Board, a Collector is prohibited from increasing the rate of "waram" without the permission of the Board. But this is I presume where the "waram" has been already fixed on the land. And to fix a "waram' or in this case an assessment after an Anicut has been built, with reference to what had been fixed on adjacent land before, would be to build a palace by a hovel and charge the same rent for both.

13. And having now submitted in detail such information as is in my power in respect to the points commented on by the Board, I beg to refer briefly to Colonel Anderson's letter of the 8th October to which I deferred replying, as I informed the Board* in my letter of the 26th October till he should have seen my report.

* 26th October, No. 346, to the Board.
28th idem, No. 290, to Colonel Anderson.
Copies sent.

14. Colonel Anderson, it will be observed, in reality agrees with me as to when the effects of the present Anicut must be looked for, and the points at issue are, 1st, should the expenditure on the tanks or subsidiary reservoirs be considered a normal charge against revenue; and 2ndly, can the effects of the two first Anicuts be readily ascertained. As regards the first point, I am of opinion that it is not a question of whether the expenditure would have been the same or nearly the same, whether the Anicut had been constructed or not, but whether the revenue under those reservoirs can be taken credit for for the Anicut and the expenditure ignored. And looking to the magnitude of the expenditure and the results that have followed similar expenditure elsewhere, I am of opinion, it cannot. Whilst, as regards the second of these two points and the possibility of distinguishing *Anicuts* here again, as I have already said, with reference to the total expenditure, all I can say is, if a distinction can be drawn between the results of the money spent on the Anicuts and the money spent on the reservoirs, I am at fault as to the mode to be pursued, but shall be ready to follow it if pointed out.

15. So far as I am aware, the instructions forwarded by the Government of India through the Accountant General refer to *new works;* they do not take into their scope the case of new works blended with old, and *depending* on the old works for their development.

16. The Nellore Tank, a further point raised by Colonel Anderson, I have already explained, has been incorporated with reference to its use as a reservoir to supplement Anicut irrigation; as one of the works on which Anicut irrigation from the Pennair must depend. And as regards the question asked by Colonel Anderson in the 4th paragraph of his letter, "how is it "possible the first Anicut commenced in 1851-55 could have had any influence on irrigation "works for the three previous years;" it is only necessary here to observe, that this question was asked before Colonel Anderson had seen my report, and from these reports he will have learnt that the accounts were dated from 1851-52, as regards revenue, to afford the means of comparison, as regards expenditure to show so far as the accounts were available what had been of late years spent on our subsidiary reservoirs. Whether this latter object was material, and whether we can properly ignore an expenditure of Rupees 2,09,155, or not, it is for the Government to decide.

From J. W. B. DYKES, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Nellore, 26th October 1863, No. 346.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Proceedings of the 20th, No. 6,681, and state that I propose replying to any objection Colonel Anderson may have to make as to the mode in which the Anicut Returns have been drawn up, after furnishing him with a copy of my reports on the subject under dates the 27th July, No. 238, 12th August, No. 251, and 29th August No. 281, respectively.

2. Copies of these reports would have been sent to Colonel Anderson in the first instance, had I anticipated their being two and three months under consultation; I thought on the contrary they would be passed on and printed at once, as the Secretary of State had called for the information at an early date; and I applied for spare printed copies for Colonel Anderson and the other Officers interested, as preferable to the manuscript copies now being prepared with reference to the Board's Official Memorandum No. 849, dated 17th October 1863, informing me that the reports are still under consultation and not likely to leave the Board's Office for some time longer.

From J. W. B. DYKES, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. ANDERSON, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division, dated Nellore, 28th October 1863, No. 290.

SIR,

1. With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of the 20th October 1863, No. 6,681, and the accompanying letter from yourself of the 8th idem, No. 796, I have the honor to forward for your information copy of my reply* and of my report on the Anicut of the 27th July No., 238.

* No. 346, dated 26th October 1863.

2. The other two† reports shall be sent as copied.

† Nos. 251 and 281 of 12th and 29th August 1863.

1 Procs. of the Madras Govt. P. W. D., 12th June 1862, No 1,335.
2. Collector's letter to Acting District Engineer, Nellore, No. 311, dated 23rd October 1862, with its enclosures.
3 Do. do. No. 394, dated 24th Dec. 1862, with its enclosure.
4. Do do. No. 1, dated 8th January 1863.
5. Procs. of the Madras Govt. P. W. D., dated 5th May 1863, No. 1,141.

3. And in conclusion, I beg to call your attention to the correspondence noted marginally, copies of which have been furnished to your Office.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) J. W. B. DYKES, *Collector.*

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1. The subject of paragraphs 9 to 13 will be considered when the Board's remarks are received.

2. The rest of Mr. Dykes' letter will be disposed of in the Department Public Works.

(True Extract.)

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

No. 172. ORDER THEREON, 9th January 1864, No. 82.

1. The points discussed in these papers, and remaining for disposal in this Department, are as follows :—

(1.) The principle on which the revenue derived from the Pennair Anicut is to be computed, and the form in which the periodical Returns called for by Government is to be prepared.

(2.) The expediency of extending the Coast Canal to Kistnapatam.

2. On the first of these points the Collector and the Superintending Engineer are at issue. The former is of opinion that from the aggregate of the revenue derived from the land brought under the influence of the Anicut, such portion as is due to the tanks and channels now forming part of the integral scheme, but which existed before the construction of the Anicut, should be eliminated ; and that in calculating the return on outlay, the expenditure on the maintenance of those tanks and channels since the year 1851-52, or three years before the commencement of the first Anicut, should be taken into account. The Superintending Engineer objects to this mode of calculation, on the ground that the expenditure on the various irrigation works up to the year 1854-55 was quite unconnected with the Anicut scheme, and should not be charged against it. The Collector, in reply, states that during the three years in question a sum of Rupees 2,09,155 was spent in improvements to the old tanks and channels, and that in calculating the return from the Anicut, so large an outlay upon works which now form an integral part of the scheme cannot properly be ignored.

3. The Superintending Engineer also remarks that the Collector has allowed nothing for the effect produced on the revenue by the first two Anicuts, which were carried away in the years 1857 and 1858 respectively.

4. Mr. Dykes acknowledges that the revenue was influenced by these incomplete works, but considers it impossible to calculate it satisfactorily.

5. Colonel Anderson further objects to the expenditure on the Nellore tank being included with that on the Anicut and its subsidiary works, stating that the great mass of the tank Ayacut is above the level of the channel water, and can never derive any benefit from it. Mr. Dykes, however, considers it impossible to separate the Nellore tank from the Anicut scheme, and says that in so uncertain a stream as the Pennair, the Anicut irrigation would be comparatively valueless, were there not some such reservoirs as the Nellore tank to fall back on.

6. The Governor in Council does not consider it necessary to go into each of these points at issue. He quite concurs with the Board of Revenue in the sentiments expressed in paragraph 5 of its Proceedings. A Statement in abstract prepared on reliable data and exhibiting, in the gross, the results of the Pennair system of irrigation is all that is requisite. This Statement should exhibit the area irrigated under old tanks and channels now brought under the influence of the Anicut, and the average revenue derived thereform during the ten years preceding that in which the Anicut was constructed, as also the area since irrigated, including that directly watered by new channels ; care being taken to exclude the Ayacut which may be above the level of the channels. In juxtaposition to this should be shown the expenditure on new works and repairs severally for each year during the same period. With these statistics the Government will draw its own conclusions. It is satisfactory to note the results of the Anicut works in the year 1862-63 and the prospective advantages so confidently looked for.

7. The other point in the papers demanding notice is the extension of the Coast Canal. The Governor in Council has, however, forestalled the wishes of the local authorities and of the Board on this subject, and a report from Mr. Kennedy, accompanied by Plans and Estimates for the proposed extension, is now under consideration.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Board of Revenue.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

No 335

Simurally 14th November 1864

From

A. Silver Esqre

Collector

To Captain F. J. Mowbray R.E.

Superintending Engineer & Surveyor

Madura

Sir,

With Reference to

para 2 of your letter of the 27th Ultimo

received on the 6th Instant, I have

the honor to Refer you to my letter

to Captain Paxton dated the 28th

March last Cargo, in which I

have already named the several

Tahsildaries Catcherries and

subsidiary Jails emergently Requires

to be constructed. They are all of

Quadrangular and are about 60 feet

Required as soon as Possible

If any are work is more Proper

Rev = 1864. Vol. 1st
Pro. of Govt for Jany.
No. 93.

Proceedings of the
Madras Govt in the
Public Works Dept.

Dated 9th Day 1864
Received 12th

No 82.

24-1-91-VI

Decending the principle on which the revenues derived from the Carnatic are to be computed

No. 166.

RECORDED.

4 MWA to 324

29th Day 1864

than another, it is the new Cutcherry and Subsidiary Jail at Ambasamudram. I therefore request that you will be good enough to urge on the Government the immediate want of these works, so that they may be completed in next year at least.

I have &c.

(Signed) J. Silver
Collector

(True Copy.)

J. Silver
Collector

Comp.d
C.A.G.

Enclosure in Revenue Letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 28th December 1863, No. 390.

Copy of a letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly to Captain Moberly, dated 14th November 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with a statement showing the order of the importance of the Sub-Magistrates' Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails required to be constructed in this District.

I have &c.

(Signed) J. Silver
Collector

(True Copy.)

J. Silver
Collector

Comp.d
C.A.G.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 7th January 1864.

No. 101. Read the following letter from J. SILVER, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to Colonel C. A. ORR, R. E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Tinnevelly, 28th December 1863, No. 390:—

SIR,

With reference to the Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 14th December 1863, No. 2,283, embodying a communication from the Superintending Engineer, 8th Division, dated the 24th November, in which he states that he cannot procure from me any statement showing the order of the importance of the Sub-Magistrates' Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails required to be constructed in this District, I have the honor to forward to you copy of my letter to Captain Moberly on the subject, dated the 14th November.

No. 102. ORDER THEREON, 7th January 1864, No. 48.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Revenue Department.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 7th December 1863.

No. 159. Read the following letter from Captain E. A. FOORD, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 6th Division, to Colonel C. A. ORR, R. E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Tanjore, 26th November 1863, No. 1,234:—

SIR,

1. With reference to the Order of Government of the 29th of August, No. 2,497, calling for a report on the lands held by Sub-Engineer Atchuta Naidoo, I have the honor to forward a Statement showing the area of the land possessed by him, and the dates on which he purchased the different portions. I also forward a letter from the Collector certifying to the correctness of the Statement.

1 Letter from Collector, No. 271, dated 17th November 1863, with one Statement.

2. The charge brought against Atchuta Naidoo in the Petition to which the above Order of Government refers, is that he used his influence as a member of the Public Works Department to get a certain masonry work built for the exclusive benefit of his village of Kudithanghecherri.

3. Now, in the first place, he is not the sole proprietor of the lands of the village, for twenty-one other Merassidars possess lands in it. The masonry work, moreover, was not built for the drainage of Kudithanghecherri but of Kilanalanallur, in which village also Atchuta Naidoo owns some land as shown in the Statement.

4. In the second place, the Estimate was prepared by Major (now Colonel) Boileau in 1856, two years before Atchuta Naidoo possessed any land in the neighbourhood. Major Boileau recommended that two under-tunnels should be built for the better drainage of Kudithanghecherri and Kilanalanallur, and the Estimates were sanctioned by Government on the 9th of January 1857 and entered in the Budget.

Page 84, No. 275.

5. The sluices were not built in 1857 in consequence of the mutiny. In July 1861 Captain Oakes, the District Engineer, went to Kudithanghecherri, in accordance with the orders received from the Deputy Chief Engineer, to report on the lands held by Atchuta Naidoo, and he then gave orders for the smaller of the two sluices being built. It was while this sluice was in progress, that the daring outrage was committed, which led to the conviction and punishment of a wealthy Merassidar, and to the dismissal of the Petitioner who was at that time Tahsildar of the Munargudi Táluq.

6. Sub-Engineer Atchuta Naidoo has always done his work thoroughly and to the entire satisfaction of the Officers under whom he has been employed. It was in a great measure owing, to his tact, energy and perseverance that the Merassidar and his agents who committed the outrage were convicted. The Tahsildar who so greatly neglected his duty on that occasion and lost his appointment in consequence, now tries to revenge himself by bringing false and malicious charges against the Sub-Engineer.

From W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to Captain E. A FOORD, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 6th Division, dated Tanjore, 17th November 1863, No. 271.

SIR,

In returning the Memorandum received with your letter of the 12th ultimo, No. 927, of lands possessed by Sub-Engineer Atchuta Naidoo, I have the honor to state that the same has been verified on the records of the Táluq, and that the dates of purchase therein shown have with the exception of the two specified for the first two items, been found correct. The correct dates for the said two items have been entered in red ink in the column of Remarks.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 7th December 1863.

Memorandum showing the dates on which the lands possessed by J. Atchuta Naidoo, Sub-Engineer Department Public Works, were purchased.

Tâluq.	Village.	Extent. Valy.	M.	Gooly.	Date of purchase.	Remarks.
Mannargoody.	Kudithanghecherri ...	4	4	70	3rd August 1858. ...	4th August 1858.
		2	13	90	18th March 1859. ...	30th June 1858.
		3	19	31¼	30th June 1860.	
	Kilanalanallur.	14	19	3	22nd May 1858.	
		3	14	75¾	24th „ „	
	Kilpathy.	2	7	73¼	30th June „	
		0	12	69¼	8th July „	
		32	12	12½		
	Deduct land sold to one Palanisamy Rajoo during 1862-63...	2	0	0		
		30	12	12½		
	Add...	8	3	22¾	Being increase as per settlement lately made by Deputy Collector Ramiengar.	
	Total...	38	15	35¼		

5TH RANGE OFFICE,
Mannargoody,
24th September 1863.

(Signed) J. ATCHUTA NAIDOO,
Sub-Engineer, D. P. W.

No. 160. ORDER THEREON, 7th December 1863, No. 3,601.

1. From the above letter the Government is satisfied that the charge preferred by the dismissed Tahsildar of Manargoody against Sub-Engineer Atchuta Naidoo is unfounded.

2. In respect to the lands held by the Sub-Engineer in the District in which he is employed the Collector will be requested to state whether his position in the Department Public Works is likely to be prejudicial. It is observed that the lands now in possession of Atchuta Naidoo were acquired long before the issue of the Orders marginally noted.

Procs. Revenue Dept. dated 13th December 1862, No. 2,601.

3. The attention of the Superintending Engineers will be requested to paragraph 2 of G. O. No. 70, dated 13th January 1863, and they will be informed that the Government expect to receive with their future Administration Reports abstract Statements of the lands acquired by the members of the Public Works Department, employed in the Districts under their charge.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 6th Division.
„ Collector of Tanjore.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Board of Revenue.
To all other Superintending Engineers.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers :—

From G. S. FORBES, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Soorada, 9th December 1863, No. 418.

I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, on recent occurrences in the Khond Hills.

These disturbances have been confined entirely to the infanticidal tribes, the names, locality, and supposed population of which are given in the annexed list.

The first overt act of sedition occurred early in November when two prisoners charged with infanticide, were rescued at Kirikebadi by a body of armed Khonds from a few of the Hill Constabulary who had them in charge. The language of these Khonds was extremely violent and insulting, and they expressed their determination to take arms against the "Cirkar." This event seems to have been the signal for a general attempt on the part of these tribes (who belong to the Soorada and Chinna Kimedy Maliahs) to expel the Hill Constabulary from their country, and put an end to the control which they have now learned to be matter of reality, affecting the persons and liberty of offenders.

In all, three cases of infanticide have been brought to justice, and a fourth apprehension made; things which never before happened: hence the unanimity of the present effort to shake off the yoke.

The extent of the movement was not, however, at first recognized, for the rescue of prisoners has been more than once attempted; but towards the end of November, Lieutenant Lys, who had then recently returned from an absence on business at Chicacole, went into the hills and was informed by his scouts that 7000 Khonds were assembled at a place called Boomerawady, and that a party had just returned from burning our out-post at Boodagooda, killing five of the guards and driving off the rest, and that Deegee would be next attacked.

The latter statement was afterwards found to be false; but it became necessary at once to use our whole available strength in crushing the rising, and Captain Stuart, who was then at Russelcondah, immediately marched to join Lieutenant Lys at Deegee with 90 men, making a total of 160, which force was subsequently raised by parties of the ordinary Constabulary to more than 200.

About the same time our out-post at Bomanagam, 25 strong, and distant about 30 miles south of Deegee, was surrounded by large bodies of Khonds. These circumstances were reported to me on 29th November by the Assistant Agent, Captain Marshall, who was at the time incapacitated by a recent attack of severe fever from accompanying Captain Stuart. His presence at Russelcondah, however, has been of great service in directing many necessary arrangements for the supply of the party in the hills and the security of the station. On learning the supposed extent of the rising, it seemed to me to be expedient to warn the Officer in command at Berhampore that I might possibly require three Companies to cover Soorada and Russelcondah, in the event of any disaster befalling our party in the hills, it being evident that if the activity and resolution of the Khonds were proportioned to their reported numbers, our Hill Constabulary might have as much on their hands as they could manage, and that detached bodies of Khonds would find no difficulty in getting down, unopposed, to Russelcondah or Soorada with mischievous effect.

In order to be able to meet such a contingency at once, I proceeded to Aska, which (viâ Soorada) is about the same distance as Russelcondah from the scene of the disturbance, and within four hours of Berhampore, and there awaited such news as would enable me to appreciate correctly the nature of the emergency.

I mention these arrangements here, as the Government will already have gathered from my telegram that the sequel to a rather threatening commencement has not been of proportionate importance. Captain Stuart's only difficulty has been to bring his enemy to close quarters. No casualties have occurred among our men, and very few Khonds have been killed and wounded. The annexed copies of Captain Stuart's despatches will give the particulars of his operations in the hills, and show the alacrity with which he and Lieutenant Lys met the occasion. At the same time the Khonds who menaced the Bomanagam out-post dispersed on the Deputy in charge

receiving the loyal assistance of about 100 Paiks, some from Panigooda of Chinna Kimedy: and the rest from the Tat Rauj or Chief of Guddapuram in the Boree Moota, the Khonds of which District also joined in the rising.

Having to do with an enemy who thus attacks and threatens our smaller parties, but avoids collision with more formidable numbers, it has been necessary to inflict chastisement in the only available manner by seizing grain and cattle, and destroying the two most rebellious villages Daringapady and Bomanapady; the Khonds of the former place have always had a bad reputation, and about three years back rescued some prisoners apprehended by the Officers of Captain McNeill's agency and drove them away with threats and insult, and this treatment has frequently been offered to Government officials when not supported by an armed force. These Khonds have never yet been chastised, and they consequently deride and defy the authority of Government. The Government will learn from the enclosures that the Officers of the Hill Constabulary have traversed the disturbed Districts wherever the insurgent Khonds assembled, but that the latter have never ventured to wait their attack, and the result of a week occupied in these operations has been that the Khonds are now coming in to tender their submission. There is reason to hope that three or more of the chief instigators of the rising will be brought to justice, and I have little doubt that the results of this affair will be to establish the authority of Government firmly in the Khond country. In order to secure this, I propose to restore the lands of Daringapady and Bomanapady only on condition that they accept the authority of a resident Patro or Oria Chief named by myself, who will exercise the same influence, and receive the same dues as are usual in the case of the majority of Khond tribes and their Patros. This personage will exercise the powers of a village Magistrate, but with a far greater personal influence than the ordinary head of a village.

As it is necessary to carry out this arrangement before the Khonds are allowed again to take possession of their villages, I am taking immediate steps to effect it, and trust that the Government will approve and confirm my proceedings.

These occurrences also give me the means of offering a definite recommendation on a point on which I have hitherto hesitated to decide, and that is, the position of our second permanent point of occupation (the first being Oodayaghiri), and I now accordingly propose that Daringapady be chosen for the erection of a substantial Cutcherry and Station house (under one roof) to be occupied by the Sub-Magistrate, and the out-post guard now temporarily located at Deegee, which is about 10 miles north of Daringapadi. A roomy lock-up must form part of the building, and it should he furnished with a walled Court-yard containing a well, and store, and cooking godowns.

Holding Daringapady, we shall control effectually the most seditious and turbulent portion of the Soorada and Chinna Kimedy Maliahs, and, as I hope, secure the complete accomplishment of the chief objects with which the occupation of the Khond country has been attempted.

As regards the approaches to the new station, I am now engaged in examining a line, which I believe will give us access to the upper country without any very formidable Ghaut to ascend; but on this point a separate report will be made.

In point of climate, I think Daringapady promises better than any other part of the Maliash. It is, I believe, the highest table-land in the Khond country; and, as remarked in my report of last February, a line drawn from this point due west to Toomanibaud on the western border of the Chinna Kimedy Maliah would indicate the water-shed of the whole country streams to its north running northward, and those south of the line taking a south and south-easterly direction.

It will be desirable to entrust the construction of the buildings proposed for Daringapadi to some active subordinate of the Department Public Works, who should be instructed to make this and the laying out of the line from Soorada to Daringapadi his sole object, and to push forward both as rapidly as possible. Overseer Lever, who is in charge of the Goomsur range, is employed on the line which is under construction towards the Boad frontier, and has besides to construct the road already sanctioned between this place and Aska, which has not yet been even estimated for, but which is absolutely necessary to complete our communications.

In closing this report, I may remark that though a rather formidable commencement has been happily brought to an almost bloodless conclusion, the result would have been different had the infanticidal tribes implicated in the movement shown anything of the spirit which led the Khonds of the Goomsur Maliah during the former disturbances to meet, and on more than one

occasion over-power, parties of the regular soldiery. The motive at work on that occasion was feudal loyalty to the Zemindar of Goomsur. Possibly a bad cause has had something to do with the cowardice shown on this occasion by the truculent and insolent Khonds of Soorada and Chinna Kimedy.

My part on this occasion has been limited to watching the course of events. The concerting and management of arrangements with Captain Stuart and Lieutenant Lys devolved on Captain Marshall, and the toil and risk of active operations on Captain Stuart, Mr. Lys, and Inspectors Bond, and Glasson, with the Native Officers and men under their command, and I feel sure that the Government will see cause for commendation in the manner in which all these Officers have performed their duties. I regret to say that Mr. Lys has been prostrated with fever during the whole week,* but could not be prevailed on to return.

* Since his enterprising night attack on the Khonds.

I may further observe that the expediency of maintaining the Hill Constabulary, at the strength originally proposed and sanctioned for it, seems to me to deserve the consideration of Government.

A reference to the Sketch Map attached to Mr. Russell's printed reports on Goomsur disturbance will enable the Government to understand the position of the disturbed Districts.

P. S.—Since the above was written Captain Stuart informs me this morning (10th), in a letter dated yesterday from a place called Aadeepunga (about 20 miles from this), that he will be with me to morrow or next day; he intended surprising last night a party of matchlock men at Huttimunda. Lieutenant Lys had marched for our out-post of Bomanagam, a few miles south of Catingia; it is not marked in any map, but the latter place will be found in Mr. Russell's map, South West from Soorada. From thence he was to go to Boodagooda, another out-post; its position is that erroneously set down for Mahasingi in the map, nearly due west of Soorada.

Any further intelligence of interest and importance shall be given in a second report. I do not delay this because I am anxious to put the Government as early as possible in possession of what has occurred.

CAMP PIPALAPONKA,
10th December 1863.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Agent to the Governor.

From Captain R. A. STUART, Superintendent of Police; to Captain R. MARSHALL, Junior Assistant Agent, Russelcondah, dated Camp Daringapady, 2nd December 1863.

I have the honor to report, for your information, myproceedings since my departure from Russelcondah on Saturday the 28th November last.

Having left at about half past 1 o'clock, P. M., we marched to the village of Heerapaguddah, distant from Russelcondah about 15 miles, here we halted in order to permit the men to cook; continued our march at 10 P. M., and proceeded to a place called Sowrabarawa, where we again took three hours' rest and then started for Deegee, at which place we arrived at about half past 12 o'clock on Sunday the 29th November.

I have learnt that Captain Lys left on the morning of this day for Daringapady. I despatched a letter to him, requesting him not to proceed till we communicated. My men were too much knocked up to proceed on Monday morning, so halted till half past 12 o'clock, noon, when we started for Tarabady, said to be distant 15 miles, here we encamped for the night receiving every assistance from the Khonds, and the greatest possible attention from their Patro Ranee, Singhee Patro, who was most civil.

We struck our tents at day-break on Tuesday morning the 1st instant, and marched for Daringapady. The people of the Khond villages along our route received us with salutations, and continued doing so until our arrival near Tarabady, although no mark of ill-will exhibited themselves until our arrival here, where we were not a little surprised to observe a large number of Khonds on a very high spot dancing and shouting in the most violent manner, and inviting us on to fight. I sent a Khond on to ask them what they meant, and to come and speak to me; to his message they gave no reply, but continued (as I was told) their "war cry" or noise. As we advanced, with a view to bring them to their senses, I fired a few rounds which had very little effect that I was aware of; the Khonds then bolted.

We now discovered that their villages, thirteen in number (so said), but to all appearances but one village, were cleared out of every vestige of property, and not a woman or child to be seen. I again sent to these Khonds and requested them to come in and visit me, they declined and sent me a message to the effect that if we should wait a little they would be prepared to fight us; anxious to give them the opportunity, I halted and permitted the men to cook. About this time an old woman was discovered, who told us that the Khonds would not come in, and that they would fight. As they delayed their coming, and as it was evident they were not friendly, I had nothing left but to burn their village which was very perfectly destroyed. I left here at about 1 o'clock, P. M., and joined Captain Lys at this place at about 5 P. M.

Captain Lys with his usual energy went with a party of thirty men against a body of Khonds amounting about 500, who bolted on his approach, and three of their leading men (inhabitants of Daringapady) gave themselves up; amongst these three men, one Daoo Padroo who went to Deegee and invited another Padroo to burn the station of Deegee, &c.

I observed on arrival here a large number of Khonds collected on all sides. Khonds from eight villages were collected. Captain Lys had made arrangements for a night attack on a body of Khonds posted on a high hill distant about three miles. Captain Lys, accompanied by the Sub-Magistrate of Deegee, started at about 2 o'clock A. M., and most successfully carried out what he had undertaken. The Khonds were surprised; one was taken prisoner, three killed, and two wounded; some arms, matchlocks, &c., captured. We had one Constable wounded in the hand.

As I stated above, on my arrival here yesterday I observed a large number of Khonds on all sides. We now sent and requested some of them to come in; the Khonds' reply was most insulting, and told us they would fight I consulted with Captain Lys, and we determined to take out a few men to clear these fellows from about our camp. This was very easily accomplished; our approach was a signal for them to bolt; however, one man was shot. The Khonds of this village are the same that insulted Mr. Forbes, and drove off our guard last year.

Through the Patro of Geerinbaddy and Sub-Magistrate of Deegee we again sent to the Khonds an invitation to come in, but they declined. I this morning again have sent to them, and told them that if they would not come in by 12 o'clock, noon, I should fire their village; up to this time no reply has been sent. I am inclined to believe that all the Khonds have proceeded to join their brethren at Trippabady.

December 3rd.—I was unable to finish my report yesterday, as I was obliged to proceed with a party of forty men to visit some neighbouring hills in which these rebellious Khonds had taken shelter. Captain Lys being unable to go as he was suffering from fever, we went about fourteen miles and came upon only one place where the Khonds had encamped on our approach they fled leaving, I deeply regret to say, two poor wounded women; one of these died a few minutes after our arrival, the other we administered to her wants as best we could. These Khonds had only just fled, leaving behind them some matchlocks, tanghees, &c., which we secured. I took this opportunity of requesting the wounded woman that, on the return of her friends, she would tell them that they might trust me and come in to speak to me; that those who came should not be made prisoners of; and in the event of their coming in, the village of Daringapady should not be burnt; she promised to tell them. I have this morning been informed that the Khonds of this Mootah, and those of Kerakabaddy have joined and have determined to fight; this opportunity they shall have to-morrow. Lipko Padroo of Geerinabaddy has shown us every attention, and is, I consider, a most faithful subject; he has asked me to give him a guard for a short time as the people of this place will surely attack his village on account of his support. I have consequently told off a guard of fifteen men, who will remain here for a short time. I trust this arrangement will meet with your approval.

As I could not get the Khonds of this place (Daringapady) to come in and to show them that they must suffer punishment, I this morning burnt their village, and I have every reason to think that this will bring all other parties to their senses. This moment the son of Gunnee Patro of Mahasinghee has come in with a cock-and-bull story, about the intention of the Khonds burning the station of Boodagoodah. I have kept him here till he gives me security in Rupees 500 that no such burning shall take place. I had hardly planted him in keeping when one of the prisoners stood up and made a statement to the Sub-Magistrate, which he has taken down, to the effect that this very man had sent four of his Khonds to this village to enlist their support

in turning out the Government servants, and burning down the various stations; he gave the name of one Khond who came on this occasion; this man's statement has been supported by other evidence, so you will see how little confidence can be placed on those who say they are supporters of the Government. I purpose to detain this man pending your instructions.

A Memorandum of arms, &c. taken is attached. I regret to say Captain Lys is still suffering from fever.

I shall feel extremely obliged if you would send a copy of this to Mr. Forbes and Mr. Robinson, as my time is (and will be) so much taken up that I have scarcely time to do so.

P. S.—Two o'clock P. M. The Khonds of Tarbady have just sent an ambassador to ask for permission to visit me, and the excuse they make for resisting us is that they did not know us in our new dress, viz., black coats.

(Signed) R. A. STUART, Captain,
Superintendent of Police.

MEMORANDUM showing the number of Arms, Cattle, &c., taken at Daringapady.

Cattle of sorts	260
Matchlocks	4
Tonghees	12
Arrows	48
Bows	13
Spear	1
Shields (new)	4

(Signed) R. A. STUART, Captain,
Superintendent of Police.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) R. MARSHALL,
Acting Assistant Agent.

From Captain R. A. STUART, Superintendent of Police; to Captain R. MARSHALL, Junior Assistant Agent, Russelcondah, dated Camp Bomarabady, 6th December 1863.

I have the honor, in continuation of my report of proceedings, dated 3rd and 4th instant, to inform you that on the 4th Inspector Bond with the Sub-Magistrate of Deegee proceeded to the village of Kopubady and Daringapady to the latter village, for the purpose of undertaking the arrest of one Dinna Panoe, who had performed certain ceremonies, and who declared that his god had informed him that the bullets of Government would turn into water on being fired, and that the Khonds might fight without fear. I regret that the party was not successful. The village was deserted and the Khonds had taken to the hills, where they stood blowing their war horns and inviting us to fight. The Sub-Magistrate thought it advisable to destroy this village and it was burnt.

The Khonds of the village of Kopubady, under their leaders Kuttinyiah Podero and Soonnara, came to fight Captain Lys' party (these were a portion of the 500 men Captain Lys attacked, and referred to in my previous report). Kuttinyiah Podero did his utmost to raise the Khonds of four Mootahs against us. Inspector Bond's party was unsuccessful; here also, in consequence of the Khonds having bolted to the hills, these rebels will no doubt fall into our hands hereafter. Not a particle of property was to be found in these villages, and strange to say several huts had been taken down and the planks of such all strewed about to prevent, or to give more difficulty in burning them. This village was also visited by the Sub-Magistrate. Inspector Bond's party did not return till 10 o'clock A.M., the 4th instant, they having travelled and worked all night.

I regret to say Captain Lys was too ill to accompany us, and I should have been glad could I have persuaded him to go to Russelcondah, but he begged of me to permit him moving over to Lipka Podero's village and under his protection with that of fifteen Constables I left him.

I marched at 12 o'clock for this place, where on arrival, with the exception of an old woman and a few pigs, not a spark of life was observable; from this old woman we learnt that the Khonds of this place, and those of Coomrabady had gone off to the hills with all their possessions some

days ago ; she told us that the Khonds would not come in; that they had declared against the Government; and that they would only obey two men, viz., Govindoo Patro, of the village of Pepalaponkah near Soorada, and one Bishnoo Patro of Dantalingee; that these men had sent to the Khonds of this place to say that if they would come to their assistance they would supply them with arms, &c. This man Govindoo Patro is brother of one Papoo Patro who was in Colonel Campbell's time, was a "Patro" but was discharged. The Khond also stated that if these men came in to visit me, they would. It is desirable to have these parties arrested with as little delay as possible. This woman, as also the Dugallo of this place named Sappasingee, informed us on or about the 25th ultimo, the Khonds of this place Kurpabady and Coomarabady had sworn on a rock close by where I now write, that they would never yield to the Government, and would fight. This woman and the Dugallo I at once despatched to where the Khonds had hid (their place of hiding was known to the woman). I promised most faithfully that if they would come in they should not be molested; that their village should not be burnt; that all I should require was that their ill-adviser, whoever he might be, should be given up to me; she went, and on her return reported that the Khonds had all left; that she did not know where they had gone to. I again sent, but no intelligence of their whereabouts could be discovered (so it was said). This is the place that 80 matchlock men, and 20,000 Khonds had assembled; so it was reported to Captain Lys.

We this day collected all the cattle belonging to this place, 18 or 19 in number; besides these nothing was procurable in the way of property. This morning with the Sub-Magistrate I burnt these villages. At 9 A. M. I divided my men into four divisions, leaving one party with the camp. I despatched Inspector Bond and a division in one direction, Inspector Glasson in a second, and with the Sub-Magistrate I took a third direction. My directions were to go well into the hills, hunt up the Khonds and punish them as much as possible should they attempt to resist.

Inspector Bond came upon 17 "Pootoos" or hiding places, at all of which he found a large quantity of grain and other property; he fired all property save grain.

Inspector Glasson was more successful, he came upon a party of armed Khonds who were no doubt ready to fight, but whose hearts failed them. On his approach they fled, leaving behind them one matchlock, an iron shield, some arrows, and 60 seers of rice which he brought into camp.

My party was somewhat more fortunate, for after descending a Ghaut of at least 3 miles, and ascending a second Ghaut, and immediately turning to the left or last, went along the side of a hill, which I pray may never fall to my lot to walk again. Having gone along this for about a mile, our guide the Dugallo prayed of us to take a turn due west. A Constable who was in front with me declared that he was taking us from the path the Khond had gone, and he proved to me that they had gone only lately due east, by showing me *oil* which was oozing out of some pass lately broken down; this was hardly done when we hear I several voices and came upon a place spiked with bamboos over which we got, and at about 30 yards in advance came upon a party of Khonds cooking in the bed of a dry strony nullah; they had the chance from them to stand, but as they would not, fire was opened and one man shot; only two Khonds attempted to make a stand; the Constables made every exer ion to overtake them, but the hills were so steep that the Khonds got out of our sight in a short time; they left behind them one matchlock, 45 arrows and 7 Tonghees all of which we took together with 90 seers of rice and a lot of hens, &c.

This sufficed for the day, and the Khonds have learnt that they can be followed up into their fastnesses and punished. These Khonds on flying away cried out that all the trouble brought upon them was through the Daringapady Khond. I can assure you we were not sorry joining our camp.

It is but just to say that I am much indebted to Inspectors Bond and Glasson for their assistance, and the cheerful way the men are performing their very hard work, does ones heart good; not a grumble from a man.

The friendly Khonds of all surrounding villages have come in to see me.

I must ask you to send a copy of these proceedings to Mr. Forbes and Mr. Robinson. I move to Kripabady this, at 12 o'clock, noon.

We have only the Dresser and five men on the sick list.

I take the liberty of suggesting that these two rebellious Mootahs be made over to Lipka Podero (Kripabady and Daringapady), who would undertake to keep them in order, and make them faithful subjects. His own Khonds are intermarried with them.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. MARSHALL, Captain,
Acting Assistant Agent.

From Captain R. A. STUART, Superintendent of Police; to Captain R. MARSHALL, Junior Assistant Agent, Russelcondah, dated Camp Keerapabady, 7th December 1863.

As I intended yesterday and reported, I left Boomarabady at 12 o'clock noon, and arrived here at half past 3 P. M. I found the place deserted with the exception of two old women; no one was to be found at a short distance from the place; some seventy or eighty Khonds had collected, but who wisely enough took to their scrapers on our approach.

I have now the honor and very great satisfaction of informing you that I consider we have approached the termination of this disturbance. The people of the village of Addeepunyah, below this Ghaut, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning to visit me, and to declare their loyalty. I at once entered into conversation with them, and found that they were willing to assist me in bringing in the Khonds of this place.

I promised them the small sum of Rupees 5, if they would bring in a few of the leading villagers of this Mootah. One hour ago they came in with two of the leading men, named respectively, Sambee Podero and Jelumba Podero; these in the course of half an hour were followed by three others; they appeared much afraid, but soon got over this. They stated that the present disturbance arose entirely in consequence of the arrest of the parties who were guilty of infanticide, inhabitants of the village of Kalingabady and Setamboobady; that three men of the former village named Robarah Podero, Kallee Podero, and Mundree Podero wanted them to oppose Government by stating that Government servants came when they liked, and walked off with their people on account of a custom all acknowledged, and that if they (the whole people of this Mootah) did not rise and drive the Government people out, who drove their people like beasts away, they (the people of Kalingabady) would kill the other inhabitants of this Mootah and their cattle. The fear of this made them rise. These people say that the three men named above went from Mootah to Mootah and excited the Khonds to support them, and that they were promised every possible assistance from the Khonds of Daringapady, Boomarabady and Tarabady.

I got every information possible out of them, and at once made friends, tying a bit of red cloth on their respective "Jootoos." These men have promised to give over to me the parties who excited them, and they have now gone to apprehend them. I cannot but think this will have a good effect, for the men who first commenced this row are, I hope, the very ones who will bring the same to a happy termination.

I have not time to write more. Please send a copy of this to Mr. Forbes and Mr. Robinson. This moment three leading men from the Mootah of Sonnapoor have come up to see me; they have given me the names of all the villages, the Khonds of which attacked the Bomanagaum guard. They all came from Guddapoor and only surrounded the guard one day, when they all ran off. The guard at Bomanagaum were supported by the Guddapoor Rajah's Paicks.

I had intended marching this day for Addeepanyah, but will now remain to make friends with the people here, &c.; and possibly to-morrow will march for the above-named place; will from that go to two villages called Tumungiah and Hattee Moondah at the request of the Sub-Magistrate. The people of these villages came up to assist here with their matchlocks, eighty in number, and if I can I will disarm them. I shall then return to Addeepanyah, and thence to Sooradah picking up en-route the leaders of the Khonds referred to yesterday. I think it advisable to leave the Guddapoor Khonds to the Rajah of that place to deal with. I have written to him on this subject.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. MARSHALL, Captain,
Acting Assistant Agent.

Statement showing the names of the Districts, Mootahs and the number of Villages, Houses, and Population of the Infanticidal Tracts of Scorada and Chinna Kimedy Maliahs.

No.	Names of the Districts.	No.	Names of the Mootahs.	Number of Villages.	Number of Houses.	Number of Adults.		Number of children under six years old.		Total.		Remarks.
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Gholo Dayee.....	1	Daudingahbady.....	10	285	477	237	242	108	719	345	
		2	Saudoobaudy...	5	104	162	80	87	43	249	123	
		3	Mulkabaudy...	8	44	82	39	37	14	119	53	
		4	Grainbaudy.....	7	174	278	142	107	39	358	181	
		5	Koocheepongah...	7	95	173	82	85	44	258	126	
		6	Jeedroobauby.....	3	54	96	47	54	29	150	76	
		7	Moondobaudy...	4	161	163	119	119	62	282	181	
		8	Puddoonbaudy.....	3	61	99	58	57	63	156	121	
		9	Kakadabaudy...	6	82	143	68	65	54	208	122	
		10	Peeyobaudy.....	3	63	118	61	20	31	138	92	
		11	Joogabaudy...	3	45	75	36	26	10	101	46	
2	Pondakhulloo.....	1	Bramarabaudy.....	8	75	132	64	77	21	209	85	
		2	Koombarbaudy.....	12	105	157	78	90	45	247	124	
		3	Pettodabaudy...	5	43	66	36	44	30	110	66	
		4	Dokorobaudy	5	75	104	59	45	37	149	96	
		5	Kirpoobaudy.....	28	269	412	245	297	109	709	354	
		6	Audeegoody...	8	44	66	35	27	36	93	71	
		7	Ramanabaudy...	2	6	13	11	2	3	15	14	
		8	Bussabaudy.....	4	54	105	55	15	20	120	75	
3	Kundamy.....	1	Krakabaudy.....	27	277	464	214	246	67	710	281	
		2	Sundingbaudy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unknown.
		3	Moondobaudy...	5	80	124	60	85	44	209	104	
		4	Tarabaudy...	4	96	168	75	51	25	219	100	
		5	Semonobaudy.....	3	139	292	166	79	46	371	212	
		6	Laureebaudy...	6	87	128	96	31	27	159	123	
				176	2518	4097	2163	1988	1007	6085	3179	
	Chinna Kimedy.											
1	Sarunghur	1	Seekonobaudy...									
		2	Nokeebaudy...									
		3	Butteegaddah...									
		4	Jeedoobaudy...									
		5	Konadeekiah...									
		6	Damesingiah.....									
		7	Taumoonoobaudy.....									
		8	Madoobaudy...									
2	Gaddapoor.....	1	Hutty Moondah									
		2	Dungasee.....			...	...	...	...	...	....	...	Unknown.
		3	Goodreegoodah.....									
		4	Wodomah.....									
		5	Kosobasah.....									
		6	Ponosopodro.....									
		7	Thummemgiah.....									
		8	Koombarpodro.....									
		9	Boodeelee.....									
		10	Muddypongah..... ...									
		11	Boodagooda.....									

GANJAM DISTRICT, GOVERNOR AGENT'S CIRCUIT OFFICE,
SOORADAH, *9th December* 1863.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Agent to the Governor.

From G. S. FORBES, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Soorada, 12th December 1863, No. 419.

In continuation of my earlier report, I have the honor to inform the Government that Captain Stuart reached my camp at Pippalaponká yesterday about noon, accompanied by Inspectors Bond and Glasson with 120 men, and the Sub-Magistrate of Deegee, Dervesh Ali. The Inspector General of Police Mr. Robinson arrived a few hours earlier.

Captain Stuart has with him about 23 prisoners, and an elephant-load of weapons of various kinds captured from the insurgent Khonds.

During the active operations of the last twelve days the Khonds, who had ventured to take up arms against the Government, have been sought out, dispersed and broken wherever they assembled, and many of the ringleaders have been captured.

Captain Stuart's own letters, forwarded yesterday, will best show what the character of his work has been, and with what dash and energy the small body under his command (sub-divided into four detached bodies) have acted, undergoing no small hardship and fatigue with cheerfulness.

I learnt at Pippalaponká that the Khonds had closed all the passes between this part of the country and the Soorada Maliah. Fortunately Captain Stuart marched to join Lieutenant Lys at Deegee, which is further north, and the Khonds must have been disconcerted by their advance from an unexpected quarter. I see more and more clearly, however, that the very decisive and important results of this little campaign are chiefly owing to the activity and gallantry of the two Officers who handled so small a force with such effect. All ranks emulated the excellent example set them, and the Sub-Magistrate, Dervesh Ali, who accompanied the camp the whole time, shared all their fatigues, and was at all times ready to accompany parties on service, is equally deserving of praise.

I have not hesitated to declare to all engaged that their exertions on this occasion will receive substantial acknowledgment, and I propose (counting on the approval of Government) to devote a portion of the proceeds of the confiscated property (which will be credited as fines levied from the rebel Mootahs) to this object.

Lieutenant Lys is occupied in investigating towards Bodagadah the extent to which the Khonds of that neighbourhood were implicated. The prisoners will be brought to trial in a few days before me, on a charge of levying war against the Government.

From G. S. FORBES Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Russelcondah, 16th December 1863, No. 422.

In continuation of my former reports on recent occurrences in the Soorada Maliah, I have the honor to add some further particulars, which are necessary to complete the narration.

I stated in my letter of the 11th that the movement commenced with the rescue of prisoners arrested by our Hill Constabulary at Kerakabadi, and I then took up the summary of events at the point where Lieutenant Lys reported the extended character of the movement. During the interval, which elapsed between the rescue on the 6th, and the arrival of the above-mentioned intelligence from Lieutenant Lys, an Inspector and 25 men detailed for the purpose from Russelcondah had marched to Deegee en-route to Kerakabadi with instructions to re-capture the prisoners. The Inspector Chaitenya Sing, thinking that the direct road from Deegee through Daringapady to Kerakabadi would be the more difficult approach, descended by the Corada Ghaut to Gajalabadi (about three miles north-west from Pippalaponká) intending to take the Ghaut which ascends direct from thence to Kerakabadi; he failed in this attempt however, the passes were closed and the Khonds attacked him during the night on his march. He succeeded in repulsing the attack, killing three of the Khonds, after which he fell back on Gajalabadi without sustaining further damage than slight wounds inflicted on two of his men. He then obtained the assistance of about 40 Samastanam Paicks (matchlock men) under one Dasu Mahantic who, at his suggestion, went to the Khonds in order to mediate. He was seized and an axe laid across his neck with

threats of death if he should attempt to interfere, but the attention of his captors being just then diverted by the arrival of their allies, the Daringapady Khonds, he stepped into the jungle and succeeded in rejoining the Inspector, Lieutenant Lys, finding on his arrival at Deegee that the Inspector was in difficulties at Gajalabadi, marched to join him there, and they again started for the Kerakabadi Pass, but finding it closed and the Khonds reported to be out in very large numbers, Lieutenant Lys thought it best to return to Deegee and take the direct though difficult road through Daringapady; it was at the latter place that Captain Stuart joined him marching by a circuitous route through Seminabadi and Tarabadi. The approaches on this side were unobstructed. These details will supply the omission in my first report; what I have further to add refers to subsequent arrangements.

Before Captain Stuart left the Hills he had by my desire proclaimed that the lands of the rebel villages were confiscated, and would only be restored under conditions dictated by the Government.

As already explained in my letter of the 11th instant, I contemplated placing these Mootahs and villages under an Ooriya Patro, or petty Chief nominated by myself, but on reflection it seemed better to take a step in advance rather than to fall back on an imperfect expedient, and that the wiser course would be to assess these Khonds lightly under the direct control of the Sub-Magistrate who is to be located at Daringabady.

As I before observed, whatever is done in this way must be done while the effects of their recent chastisement are fresh in the minds of the Khonds; and as I confidently hope for the best results from this course, I have ventured to take immediate steps for carrying out such an arrangement and will shortly submit the details for the approval of Government.

On the return of the Superintendent to this place with the Inspector General and myself, the whole of the men and Officers were paraded, and after conferring with the Inspector General on the subject, it was concluded between us to present to all ranks a month's pay as a reward for their really praise-worthy conduct on this occasion.

A portion of the money is furnished from funds at the disposal of the Inspector General, and the rest I have paid from the sale proceeds of captured property.

I further request the approval of Government to the following donations, which I have paid from the same source:—

To Dervesh Ali Sahib, Sub-Magistrate of Deegee, one month's pay.	Rs...	150
To the two peons of the Sub-Magistrate a month's pay each.....	„	12
To Dasu Mahauti of Gotsa, who came with 40 Paicks to the assistance of Inspector Chaitenoya Sing at Gajalabadi, a Bracelet valued.....	„	25
To Chakra Bera Doloyi of Panigonda, who brought a number of Paicks to the aid of the Deputy Constable who was surrounded at Bomanigam.....	„	25
Total Rupees...		212

The balance of sale proceeds of captured property will be credited to Government under fines and penalties.

Adverting to my letter* dated 9th October 1863, No. 207, requesting exemption for the two Maliah Sub-Magistrates from the general Test Examination, I take this opportunity further to press that request; it is exceedingly difficult to officer these posts, and the present incumbents who are both doing well have many duties of an active nature to interfere with their studies.

* To Board of Revenue.

meet the charge on Police savings of this year. And I have much confidence that the Supreme Government will, after what has taken place, concede this encouragement to Officers who have so ably held their own should the Budget Estimate of 1864-65 fail to provide for this necessity.

23. A good Station House must be built on emergent estimate at Daringabadi. It will comprise the Sub-Magistrate's Office, Lock-ups, &c. I would earnestly beg the Government to sanction this forthwith, that the work may be completed before the rains. The plan submitted by Mr. Forbes will suit, and the place will be tenable in case of disturbance.

24. I would further most earnestly support the urgent request of the Agent for funds to open roads in the hills, especially the one through Adipangi, Daringabadi, and thence to the eastward. With a man like Dervesh Ali at hand, the Government may most safely trust the discretion of the Local Officers in its expenditure. Dervesh Ali has already opened and improved several lines in the hills within his jurisdiction, bridging the torrents, &c., in such a manner as to have been most useful during recent operations. He has done it at an extraordinary small cost to the State. I have directed Captain Stuart and Lieutenant Lys to lend every aid in their power and see to the judicious and economical expenditure of any money that may be entrusted to them for this purpose.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, intelligence has been received, with reference to paragraph 37 of Captain Stuart's report, that Lieutenant Lys had reached Bomanegam Station. The Khonds of that neighbourhood had been seriously compromised and had assembled to join in a general rising. Lieutenant Lys had acted with vigor. He had disarmed the population and sent down forty prisoners, who were given up as ringleaders, to Russelcondah for trial. At Guddapur the little house belonging to the Police Officers had been burnt. Submission is however complete and Lieutenant Lys is proceeding on his tour through the *Malayahs*. An European Inspector with a fresh party of Constables will join him in a few days.

(Signed) W. ROBINSON.

From Captain R. A. W. C. STUART, Superintendent of Police, Ganjam; to W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Police, dated Russelcondah, 15th December 1863.

I have the honor to make my report on the recent operations against insurgent Khonds in the hills.

2. This disturbance has been confined to the *Muttahs* of the Khond races, known as the infanticidal tribes. The *Muttahs* principally concerned are those shown in the margin. They all belong to the Surada *Malayah*. The inhabitants of other and adjoining *Muttahs* sympathized and rendered aid; but they were not so seriously compromised.

Daringabadi.
Komerabadi.
Kirikebadi.
Bomekabadi.
Terumabadi.

3. On or about the 2nd November last, the *Digalu* (paid village watcher) of Komerabadi reported to the Head Constable stationed at Digi, the occurrence of two recent cases of infanticide at Kirikebadi; and on this information a Deputy Head Constable and three Constables were despatched to arrest the persons concerned. The arrest was effected at Kirikebadi on or about the 6th November.

4. On the same day, when the prisoners were about to be taken away by the Police together with the witnesses, the *Patros* of Kirikebadi, Kallingabadi and some of the adjacent hamlets presented themselves and objected to their removal; alleging, in the terms of the report then made, that "Infanticide is an acknowledged custom amongst ourselves; why should we allow the Cirkar to come in and drive off our people like annimals?" The Constables were immediately mobbed by the Khonds, and their prisoners, &c., were rescued. The Constables were allowed to depart unscathed after being grossly insulted, and returned to Digi where they reported the occurrence at the Station and to the Sub-Magistrate.

5. The Head Constable at once made his report to Head Quarters at Russelcondah and a Native Inspector, Chetan Sing, was detailed with a few Constables to proceed to Digi viâ Korada. He reached Digi on the 12th November.

6. On arrival the Native Inspector sent for the *Digalu* who had first given the information in respect to the cases of infanticide; and on information obtained from him proceeded with 25 men on the 18th towards Kirikebadi, viâ Gajilabadi to re-arrest the prisoners. His party was intercepted near Gorigam by the insurgents of Daringabadi and the other four *Muttahs*. He was attacked about 2 A. M., on the 19th November. Collision took place. The Police fired and three Khonds were killed, one being the son of the Daringabadi *Patro* who headed the insurgents. Two others were wounded. The Police fell back to Gorilibadi. The whole inhabitants of these *Muttahs* had by this time risen in open insurrection and the roads were blocked up by felled trees. &c.

7. About the 22nd November the Police Station at Bomanegam was surrounded by insurgent Khonds of eleven neighbouring *Muttahs*. The Paicks of the Rajah of Guddapur went in aid and the Khonds dispersed.

8. On intelligence of the attack on the Inspector's party reaching Lieutenant Lys, (Assistant Superintendent of Police in the hills) who had gone to Digi, he at once joined the Inspector at Gajilabadi: and 25 men who had been sent from Russelcondah, reached him at the same place on the 23rd November. On the 21th attempts were made to proceed direct to the insurgents' villages; but they failed as the roads were impassable. So the Police fell back upon Digi where they arrived on the 26th November

9. On the 29th of November Lieutenant Lys marched on Daringabadi direct from Digi and reached it unmolested on the 30th November. The *Patros*, &c., communicated with him, and two of them came in and remained with him. But the discussions led to no results. The Khonds kept aloof, and sent menacing messages, showing themselves in the hills around in large numbers. They were armed and many of them wore their war dresses.

10. Lieutenant Lys moved forward a party of his men to the attack; but the body of the insurgents fell back into the Hills. The villagers continuing in the meantime busily employed in carrying off their property and preparing for the worst. Lieutenant Lys continued his pursuit, with a view to apprehend the chief of the insurgents Balagee *Patro*, who had taken up his position in the Hills. He was opposed by strong bodies of Khonds; but they kept out of reach of his fire.

11. Lieutenant Lys had written for reinforcements to Russelcondah. His letter reached me on Saturday 28th; and within two hours I marched with 165 men from Russelcondah. I provided myself with supplies and everything for a week. These likewise were collected within the same short space of time. The Constables behaved admirably. They moved on the shortest warning; and within 24 hours we marched 36 miles up the Korada Pass to Digi and arrived about mid-day on the 29th November.

12. Next day (30th November) I pushed on from Digi to Daringabadi viâ Seminabadi, a distance of 25 to 30 miles. On approaching Tarerabadi on the road, I found that all the Khonds had risen. They appeared in great numbers on the hills around. They challenged us to fight, and behaved in a most insulting manner. Afraid of leaving a formidable body of insurgents on the line of my communications, I attacked and dispersed them. Two insurgents were shot and their village was then destroyed. The rest of the march to Daringabadi by this route was performed without further interruption on the part of the insurgents. The Constables behaved throughout with pluck and cheerful alacrity. My party joined Lieutenant Lys on the evening of the 1st December at Daringabadi.

13. On arrival, I found bodies of insurgent Khonds close round Lieutenant Lys' Camp on the Daringabadi side. We immediately attacked them in two parties, one being led by Lieutenant Lys and one by myself. The insurgents were driven back and dispersed. The casualties amongst the Khonds, as subsequently learnt, were fourteen.

From W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Russelcondah, 16th December 1863.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, a narrative by Captain Stuart of his own and Lieutenant Lys' operations in the Khond Highlands, during the late disturbances.

2. The outbreak has been a serious one; and it occurred amongst the most truculent of the Khond races, the infanticidal tribes of the Surada (*Malayah*) Highlands. The Agent to the Governor, while making all required preparations in case of disaster, entrusted the suppression of the disorder to his Police Officers and Constabulary. They have justified his confidence. The insurrection has been promptly quelled, and law and order have been restored with a gallantry and vigor that will place the authority of Government on quite a new footing amongst the ignorant and lawless tribes of these hills.

3. The infanticidal tracts of the Khond Highlands were little visited or interfered with in their fancied independence by the Orissa Agency. Infanticide is not yet put down. Since these tracts were placed under the Agent and his Police, a firmer and persistent check has been put on these practices. Several cases of infanticide have been prosecuted to conviction and the murderers severely punished. The power of the law has been otherwise steadily asserted. The consequence has been that the natural animosity of a criminal population—for every family of these tribes practices this crime—against the law has arisen, and there is little doubt that for some time past these tribes have meditated resistance to the effective check now being steadily put upon their cruel practices.

4. In October last two bad instances of infanticide occurred in the *Muttah* of Kirikebadi. In one the father placed his newly-born male child on the funeral pile of his deceased wife who had died in child-birth; in the other, the parents killed their first-born infant, because it was a female; according, as the Khonds themselves admit, to an invariable practice amongst them. The *Digalu* reported the crimes, and the arrest of the culprits was the signal for a general rising throughout the infanticidal *Muttahs*. Several of the *Muttahs* of the Chinna Kimedy (*Malayah*) Highlands showed by their acts, that they too were ready to join in the insurrection.

5. The story of the suppression of these disturbances is well told by Captain Stuart. These wild and untaught races have deliberately measured their strength against the power of law and order. They now know who must be master. Submission has been complete; and matters will be better understood between us in future.

6. Careful inquiry has been made with a view to ascertain whether any conduct on the part of the Native Magistracy or Police had tended either to foment discontent or hasten collision. Not a single complaint is raised against either: and both the Agent and myself are satisfied that nothing had occurred on their part which could in any way constitute a grievance.

7. The Agent will report the measures he proposes to take with reference to the inhabitants of the insurgent *Muttahs*. The result of the legal trials now being prosecuted before him will not be known for a time.

8. I learn from the Agent that the conduct of the Police has given him confidence, and has earned his approbation. In this I cordially concur, and I have deemed it right, in communication with him, to reward each man employad in the late expedition with a present of half a month's pay to be given from the Reward Fund provided in the Police Budget. The Agent has in token of his satisfaction, made this up to a full month's pay from the proceeds of the sale of cattle, &c., captured by the Constabulary from the rebels. We concurred in the expediency of thus at once marking our appreciation of the conduct of the men, in a manner that will make the arduous hill service more popular with the force in future. I trust that this step will meet with the sanction of Government.

9. The men have not suffered much in health. And on the whole the hill service has not led during the year to any great increase of sickness.

10. It is satisfactory to observe that the *Digalus* (or paid village watchers), who are all Natives of the respective *Muttahs*, rendered useful service. They have reported crime and were

so far as we are aware, on the whole faithful even while the *Muttahs* were disturbed. Several of these have been deservedly rewarded by Captain Stuart for special service.

11. I beg that the Government will record their well deserved approbation of the conduct of Captain Stuart and Lieutenant Lys to whom is due the prompt suppression of a disturbance which might have become formidable. Lieutenant Lys did good and active service. And it is to the remarkable energy and resolution of Captain Stuart that is mainly to be attributed a success which well deserves all praise.

12. Inspectors Bond, Glasson, and Chetan Sing worked well and effectively; and, without an exception, the men employed on this service showed pluck and good heart.

13. I must likewise place before Government my testimony to the worth of Dervesh Ali, Sub-Magistrate at Digi, as a man of first rate qualifications for the post in which he is placed under the Agency. He accompanied the force throughout their operations, aided them with his advice, and local knowledge and influence, and even joined in the active operations against the insurgents.

14. Captain Marshall, Assistant Agent at Russelcondah, was prevented by severe sickness alone from accompanying Captain Stuart; but his prompt support and good arrangements expedited the satisfactory conclusion of the service.

15. There only remains for me to report the result of my communication with the Agent and Police Officers in regard to future arrangement for the Police occupation of the country. Circumstances have shown that the selection of Hill Stations has been judicious; but the Agent and Officers of Police wish to have two or three of them somewhat strengthened, and the whole country more permanently occupied. These Highlands must be firmly and persistently held.

16. We therefore propose to throw forward the Police occupation in the infanticidal tracts and take up Daringabadi; reducing somewhat the occupation of Digi. The Agent will transfer thither the Sub-Magistrate.

17. Daringabadi lies in the centre of the infanticidal *Malayah* tracts which must now be taken well in hand, and it is one of the most important places in the hills as regards population, position and supplies; and, so far as we can judge, is well placed in regard to the practicability of opening communications. The country is comparatively open. Daringabadi will become the principal Hill Station of the Khond Highlands. The Sub-Magistrate will have his Court there. We propose to place fifty Constables there, and to make it the Station of an Inspector of Police throughout the year (the Inspectors with the *Malayah* Division will take turns of duty there.)

18. Impressed as we all are of the urgent necessity of following up and fixing by this step, the impression already made by the operations described, I have directed Captain Stuart to occupy the post forthwith, and to hut his men comfortably. I will take care that he is provided with the necessary funds from the Police Hutting money.

19. The Police Officers and Agent deem it requisite to extend the Police occupation of the hills, by taking up a Post at Jumerabadi or Kottaghur in the Chinna Kimedy *Malayah*. This Post will command the rear of the Surada and Gumsur *Malayahs*, and will provide for that wide extent of hill country between the Boree *Muttahs* and the Kalakurdy territory of Central India.

20. The Bomanegam, Budugada and Badregudda Stations must be strengthened.

21. And it is now indispensable to undertake the occupation of the Peddah Kimedy *Malayah*. No Police was provided for this wide extent of Highland. There are the elements of menace and collision present amongst its tribes, and the means of preventing and suppressing such disorders must now be provided. The Station to be placed at Ramagiri or Chandragiri with an out-post will occupy fifty men.

22. With reference to these indispensable extensions and the strengthening of our Posts, the Agent and myself have carefully revised, with a strict eye to economy, the Police dispositions of the District, and however unwilling to increase expenditure, we must solicit the sanction of Government for an increase of thirty men to the reduced establishment of 1863-64, at a cost of Rupees 2760. I propose to direct Captain Stuart to raise this additional Force at once. I will

14. Upon information given by one of the *Patros* who had surrendered, Lieutenant Lys and the Sub-Magistrate of Digi, Dervesh Ali, were detached by me, with a party of men to surprise by night a *Puttu* (place of rendezvous and concealment in the hills,) where it was hoped Balagee *Patro* would be found.

15. Lieutenant Lys divided his attacking body into two parties: one of which he led himself, the other was led by Dervesh Ali, the Sub-Magistrate. The latter came upon a large body of insurgents and fired on them. The loss of the Khonds was one killed and two wounded. The rest dispersed, leaving their arms, &c. Lieutenant Lys likewise came on a body of insurgents; but they fled on his approach, leaving a large quantity of provisions behind them.

16. During the 2nd December and the forenoon of the 3rd, every endeavour was made to induce the Khonds of Daringabadi, &c., to return to their allegiance; under threat of destruction of their villages should they fail to do so before mid-day of the 3rd December. They, however, held out; and I learnt that a large body of them had proceeded to join other insurgents at Taribadi.

17. While awaiting the determination of the Daringabadi Khonds, I moved out with a body of men to scour the hills lying to the north-east of Daringabadi. During a march of 14 miles, I fell in with an encampment of insurgents. They immediately dispersed, leaving two wounded persons, some arms, &c., of which I took possession and returned to Camp at Daringabadi for the night.

18. During the afternoon of the 3rd December the village of Daringabadi was fired, and the cattle driven off, as the Khonds had failed to surrender. The population of all sexes and ages had left the place.

19. The same afternoon, I detached, at the request of Sub-Magistrate Dervesh Ali, a party of men under Mr. Inspector Bond to follow up the Kattingayah insurgents, and to arrest, at Dalingabadi, a sorcerer who had been guilty of inciting the Khonds to insurrection. The expedition failed. Every village was found deserted by its inhabitants: they had joined the insurgents in the hills, from whence they made menacing demonstrations against the advancing Constables.

20. Lieutenant Lys unhappily had a severe relapse of fever on the 2nd December, and was compelled to remain with a guard at the friendly village of Cerendibadi.

21. On the 5th December I moved with all available men towards Komerabadi, and the insurgent villages which lay in that direction. On arrival at Komerabadi, I found the village and neighbouring hamlets deserted. An old woman, the only person who had remained behind was brought in. I examined her as to the intentions and movements of the Khonds of her own and other *Muttahs*. She is an intelligent woman. She stated, that all the inhabitants had taken to the hills, determined to oppose us; that the Khonds of the *Muttahs* of Komerabadi, Kirikebadi and Bomerabadi had assembled on the 25th November on a sacred rock in the *Muttah*, and there sworn, with religious rites to fight to the last and never again to surrender to the Cirkar. Her evidence was subsequently corroborated by others. She further gave important information regarding sympathizing parties below the Ghauts; this will be the subject of future and careful investigation.

22. On the 6th December, I determined to follow up the insurgents into their hill retreats. With this object I divided my men into four parties (one being detailed to guard the Camp). I sent off one party under Mr. Inspector Bond, and a second under Mr. Inspector Glasson: while I myself, accompanied by the Sub-Magistrate Dervesh Ali, led a third party to beat up the *Puttus* or places of concealment in the hills around.

23. Mr. Inspector Bond's party came upon several deserted encampments, to which property had been removed for safety. All of this he destroyed; but his party did not meet with any insurgents.

24. Mr. Inspector Glasson came upon a party of insurgents; but they fled, leaving their provisions and arms, of which he took possession.

25. My own party came up with a body of about 100 insurgents strongly posted on a hill. I took them by surprise while, cooking. They had strengthened their position by a fence of split and pointed bamboos. Here we killed two Khonds, took some grain and arms; and entirely dispersed the insurgents.

26. The three parties returned with one casualty (one Constable wounded) to Camp in the evening. I then destroyed the villages of Bomerabadi and Komerabadi, and drove off a few head of cattle. The rest had been removed with all other property.

27. On the 7th December, I marched with all available men for the *Muttah* of Kirikebadi, where the disturbance had commenced as detailed in paragraph 4. On approaching the village, I found a body of 70 or 80 insurgents strongly posted on a hill near the village. They challenged us to fight, but fled on our approach. I followed up the fugitive insurgents with a party of Constables; and was accompanied by the Sub-Magistrate. We came in sight of them frequently; but they made no stand, deserting the *Puttus* as soon as we came near them. On our return to Camp in the evening, one of the small hamlets attached to Kirikebadi was burnt.

28. Next morning the villagers of Adepangi (this village is situated below the Ghauts) who have dealings with the Khonds of the Kirikebadi *Muttah*, came up to me and promised that if I would spare the remaining hamlets of the *Muttah*, they would aid me in securing the headmen of the insurgent Khonds. I gladly accepted the terms, and three* of the principal men were brought in before 9 A. M. of that day. These men were then made use of by me with the aid of the *Digalus* to induce the inhabitants to return to their homes and allegiance, and they did not fail me. They aided me in securing other persons who had taken a prominent part in the disturbance, and in re-arresting the prisoners who had been rescued on the 4th of November. Later in the day they brought in Robera *Patro* and his nephew, Kali *Patro*, who had been the principal fomenters of this somewhat wide-spread insurrection.

*Sambi Patro,
Sambi Patro.
Robera Patro.

29. During the next day other arrests of Khond insurgents followed. The villagers of the *Muttah* of Daringabadi and others now brought in the usual *Nazeranahs* in acknowledgment of submission to the Cirkar and craved forgiveness for themselves and villagers.

30. The insurrection was thus at an end in these and the neighbouring *Muttahs*. The villages were spared. And before I left the place, I had the pleasure of seeing many of the families turning to their homes.

31. The villagers have since proved the sincerity of theirsubmission, by voluntarily sending down in the charge of a *Patro* and *Digalu*, two cases of infanticide of old date and hitherto unknown to the Police, saying that they would no longer keep such men among them. We have now four cases of infanticide under trial before the Agent.

32. Before leaving the hills, I took the opportunity of proclaiming, under the Agent's instructions, that the lands, &c., of all insurgent Khonds were confiscated to the Government.

33. Lieutenant Lys was sufficiently recovered to rejoin me at Kirikebadi on the 9th December.

34. Before I left Kirikebadi, three of the principal inhabitants of the Sonapoor *Muttah* came in, and gave in their allegiance. They volunteered full information in regard to the attack upon the Police Guard at Bomanegam (referred to in paragraph 7) and the *Muttahs* of the Chinna Kimedy *Malayah* that were concerned. Their statement corroborated our previous information.

35. Eleven villages of this *Malayah* were compromised; but the most prominent part was taken by the villagers of Hattemunda and Tumenangayah. The people of these two villages have always been troublesome, so I directed Lieutenant Lys to proceed thither and disarm the inhabitants. This he did successfully on the night of the 10th December.

36. The disturbance having thus been quelled, I proceeded to join the Agent and yourself at Pepalapunka on the 11th with a view to prepare the evidence, &c., required for the trial of 25 persons whom I had brought down with me. Others will follow.

37. Lieutenant Lys has now proceeded, viá Bomanagam, Serampore, &c., to the Budagada *Muttah* in the west of the Surada *Malayah*. It was reported that Khonds of that neighbourhood had collected with the intention of burning the Police Station House at Budagada. The Khonds had dispersed before I left the hills, and all was quiet ; but I considered that it would be better that he should proceed thither and show his force, and make inquiry.

38. Before closing this report, I must bring to special notice the services of Dervesh Ali, Sub-Magistrate of Digi. His knowledge of the Khond language, people and country rendered him invaluable. He accompanied the force throughout the harrassing expedition and behaved with great pluck, energy and judgment.

39. Inspectors Bond and Glasson have rendered excellent service on every occasion, and, as did every man of the force, showed hearty and cheerful alacrity and good-will amidst many privations and trials.

40. My best thanks are likewise due to Lieutenant Lys, who as usual showed great resolution and courage, and, though suffering severely from hill fever, was ever ready for work.

41. Upwards of 300 head of cattle were taken from the insurgents, and 1200 matchlocks, bows and arrows, battle axes, &c.

ORDER THEREON, 7th January 1864, No. 24.

The foregoing papers contain a narrative of the disturbances which have recently occurred in the Soorada Malayas of the Ganjam District, and the breaking out and suppression of which had been previously reported to Government by telegraph.

2. The part of the country in which these disturbances have occurred is that in which the crime of Infanticide has been hitherto most prevalent, and it was owing to the arrest of certain persons charged with this crime that the Khonds of the District rose with the avowed intention of expelling the Police and throwing off the authority of Government.

3. Their first overt act of insurrection was the forcible rescue, early in November, of two of the prisoners who had been arrested by the Police. Towards the end of that month they burnt the out-post of Badagada, killing four of the Police guard, and about the same time surrounded the Police Station of Bomanagam. A Native Inspector of Police, marching with 25 men to re-apprehend the rescued prisoners, was attacked by the Khonds in large numbers and compelled to retire.

4. Prompt measures were taken by the local authorities to reduce the insurgents. Captain Stuart, the Superintendent of Police, and Lieutenant Lys, the Assistant Superintendent, immediately proceeded by different routes to the disturbed tracts, accompanied by a body of Constabulary which was eventually made up to 200, and, having effected a junction and marched through the whole of the country, succeeded in less than a fortnight in reducing the whole of the insurgents to submission. The Agent had in the meanwhile repaired to Soorada, the nearest station in the low country to the disturbed tracts, and there watched the progress of events. The Assistant Agent, Captain Marshall, was at the time laid up with fever, the result of a recent tour in the Hill tracts, and was obliged to remain at Russellconda, but rendered good service in directing the arrangements for sending supplies to the party on the Hills, and for the security of the station of Russellconda.

5. Little or no resistance was offered by the Khonds to the Police forces headed by Captain Stuart, and Lieutenant Lys. Indeed, from the time these Officers entered the Hills the Khonds almost invariably fled on the approach of the Police ; and as the only possible mode of inflicting chastisement upon them, the Superintendent of Police was compelled to seize their grain and cattle, and to destroy two of the villages occupied by the most rebellious of the clan, Daringapadi and Bumanapadi. They have since come in and tendered their submission, and several of the ringleaders have been given up and tried by the Agent. The insurrection has been thoroughly quelled, and both the local Officers and the Inspector General of Police, who proceeded to the District immediately on hearing of the insurrection, are satisfied that the tribes concerned in it have learnt a lesson which they will not forget.

6. The Governor in Council considers that the conduct of all the Officers concerned in the suppression of these disturbances has been most satisfactory. The Agent, Mr. Forbes, appears to have acted with much judgment and decision, and high praise is due to the Superintendent of Police, Captain Stuart, and his Assistant, Lieutenant Lys, for the energy and resolution with which they carried out the important duty entrusted to them. The thanks of Government are also due to Inspectors Bond, Glasson and Chetun Sing, and to the Sub-Magistrate, Dervesh Ali, whose services are highly spoken of both by the Agent and the Inspector General ; as well as to the men of the force, all of whom appear to have behaved well.

7. The Governor in Council approves and sanctions the rewards paid by the Agent to the Sub-Magistrate and other persons mentioned in his letter of the 16th ultimo, and the grant of a month's pay to each Constable employed on the service.

8. He also sanctions the establishment of a Cutcherry and Police Station at Daringapadi, the building of which should be commenced with as little delay as possible. Mr. Forbes' suggestion, that the erection of this building and the laying out of the line of road from Soorada to Daringapadi should be entrusted to a subordinate in the Public Works Department, specially appointed for the purpose, will be considered in the Department of Public Works ; and the attention of the Superintending Engineer will be drawn to the Agent's remark that the projected road between Aska and Soorada has not yet been estimated for. It is of great importance that no further time should be lost in the construction of this line of road. The necessary orders on the subject will be communicated to the Superintending Engineer by telegraph.

9. Should it be in the power of the Agent to arrange for the construction of any part of the projected road under the direction of the Sub-Magistrate, or of the Officers of the Police Department, Mr. Forbes is authorized at once to advance the necessary funds, reporting the arrangements made by him for the information of Government. The Governor in Council will await the detailed report furnished by Mr. Forbes, on his proposed assesssment of the rebel villages.

10. The Governor in Council sanctions an increase of 30 men to the Police Force of the Hill tracts, as recommended in paragraph 22 of the Inspector General's letter, at an annual cost of Rupees 2760. If the additional charge cannot be met from the Budget of 1864-65, a special application on the subject will be made to the Supreme Government. The Sub-Magistrates now employed in the Malayas will be exempted from passing the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, and this exemption will be applicable to any appointments that may be made to their offices during the next two years.

(True Extract.)

G. J. Cumberland

Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam.
" Inspector General of Police.
" Public Works Department.
" Accountant General.
" Civil Paymaster.
" Revenue Department

Exd. J. Tulloch.

2 Spare Copies

No. 220.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 14th January 1864.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Salem, dated 8th December 1863, No. 224:—

With reference to the Board's Proceedings dated the 24th August last, No. 5,291, sanctioning the Appeal to the Salem Civil Court against the decision of the Principal Sudder Amin in Original Suit No. 18 of 1862, I have the honor to forward for the information of the Board, a copy of the Decree passed by the Civil Court, reversing that portion of the Lower Court's decree which disallowed the costs incurred by the Government. Measures will be taken for the recovery of the costs both in the Original and Appeal suits.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Appeal Suit No. 147 of 1863, from the Decree of the Principal Sudder Amin of Salem in Original Suit No. 18 of 1862.

In the Civil Court at Salem.

Present:—J. W. CHERRY, Esq.

In the Court of first instance. | In the Appellate Court.

Venkatan..... Plaintiff..... Respondent.

1. Chotaram..... Defendant .....
2. Mr. Hathaway, Head Asst. Magistrate of Salem, } Supplemental Defendant. } Appellant by Vakeel Narasiah.

Grounds of Appeal.

1. That the Principal Sudder Amin has assigned no reason for adjudging the costs incurred by the Appellant to be borne by himself.

2. That the Principal Sudder Amin has in dismissing the Plaintiff's claim confirmed as it were the decision of the Head Assistant Magistrate, ordering the removal of the bund by the Respondent.

3. That the Principal Sudder Amin had no warrant for holding the act of the Head Assistant Magistrate as "extra-judicial," whereas his act was strictly judicial, inasmuch as it was in accordance with Clause 3rd, Section 51, Regulation XI of 1816, and that the failure of the Head Assistant Magistrate to quote the authority in his Order does not make his act extra-judicial.

Decree.

The Civil Judge modifies that part of the lower Court's decision which directs the Head Assistant Magistrate to pay his own costs, and decrees that the Plaintiff should pay all the costs in this Suit of the Supplemental Defendant (the Head Assistant Magistrate).

Costs incurred by the Appellant in appeal:—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Value of Stamp papers.....	2	8	0	
Pleader's fees.....	0	15	5	
Batta for Summons Peon.....	1	8	0	
				4 15 5

Cost incurred by the Respondent in appeal.

Amount of Appeal costs payable by Respondent to Appellant.. 4 15 5

Decree sealed and signed on the 30th October 1863.

Under Section 27 Act XXIII of 1861, no Special Appeal lies from this Decree.

(Signed) J. W. CHERRY, Civil Judge.

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

SALEM, 30th October 1863.

(Signed) J. W. CHERRY, Civil Judge.
(Signed) D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Appeal Suit No. 147 of 1863 from the Decree of the Principal Sudder Amin of Salem in Original Suit No. 18 of 1862.

In the Civil Court at Salem.

Present:—J. W. CHERRY, Esq.

Judgment.

1. The Court differs with the Lower Court in its opinion that the Head Assistant Magistrate acted extra-judicially.

2. Clause 3rd, Section 51, Regulation XI of 1816 distinctly provides the Magistracy with authority for the prevention of "the forcible occupation or diversion of water for cultivation." As in this case the water in question was illegally collected and disposed of by means of the bund, it stands to reason that the removal of that bund was the only way in which the Head Assistant Magistrate could prevent the forcible division of the water.

3. The Head Assistant Magistrate ought to have quoted the Law under which he acted. The Court does not consider he should be visited with any costs, and accordingly modifies that part of the Lower Court's decision, which directs him to pay his own costs, and decrees that the Plaintiff should pay the costs in this Suit of the Supplemental Defendant.

SALEM, 30th October 1863.

(Signed) J. W. CHERRY, Civil Judge.
(Signed) D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector.

Ordered that the above papers be submitted for the information of Government with reference to the Board's Proceedings, No. 5,291, dated 24th August 1863.

(True Copies and Extract.)

D. Arbuthnott

Secretary.

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

Copy to Honorable D. Arbuthnott, Collector of Salem.

Exd. J Wright.

Dated 14th January 1864.

No. 220.

Submitting for information copies of the Decree and Judgment passed by the Civil Judge of Salem in O. S. No. 18 of 1862, reversing the Principal Sudder Ameen's decree saddling the Head Assistant Magistrate with costs for ordering the removal of the bund of a certain tank in his charge.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 445.

Read 1864. Department.

No. of Govt. for Copy.

To

The Collector

of Salem

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that a shock of an earthquake was felt at this place on the morning of the 4th January 1864. It was at about 4 A. M. The shaking was not so sensible but a noise running in the bowels of the earth was clearly heard by all parties. It resembled the rattling of a Railway train passing closely. The tremulous motion was from the East

in a westerly direction.

I have &c

(Signed) A. Narrain Row
Dy Collector

(True Copy)

D Robertson
Collector

4/1/64
Sankaridrug
Salem Dy

Revenue Department

A°

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 19th January 1864.

Read the following

From A°5.

The Honorable D. Arbuthnott
Collector of Salem

To

W. Hyndleston Esq.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras

Sir

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Board copy of a letter received from A. Narrain Row Sheristadar Commissioner Deputy Collector in this District reporting that a shock of an earthquake was felt at Sankaridrug at about 2 A. M. of the 4th Instant:

I have &c
(Signed) D. Arbuthnott
Collector

Salem Collectors Office
On Circuit
Aftur 15th January 1864

Sankaridrug
Salem Dy

4/1/64

(Signed) A. Narrain Row
Dy Collector

(True Copy)

D Robertson
Collector

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Board copy of a letter received from A. Narrain Row Sheristadar Commissioner Deputy Collector in this District reporting that a shock of an earthquake was felt at Sankaridrug at about 2 A. M. of the 4th Instant:

Salem Collectors Office
On Circuit
Aftur 15th January 1864

Rec'd 19th Jan.

Sankaridrug
Salem Dy

4/1/64

(Signed) A. Narrain Row
Dy Collector

(True Copy)

D Robertson
Collector

in a westerly direction.

Submitted for the information of
Government.

Copy to the Government-Astronomer
for information.

/A true Copy & Extract./

Secretary

To

J. D. Smit Esq.ᵉ
Secretary to Government-N.D.
with Enclosure.

No. 268.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 15th January 1864.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Cuddapah, dated Zamalamadugu, 10th December 1863, No. 178:—

With reference to paragraph 3 of the Board's Proceedings dated 6th November 1863, No. 7,079, I have the honor to state that application for sanction for the refund of the amount of Rupees 246-10-9, should have been made long ago during the time of my predecessor, but it was not done so because the Dasavandamdar had not again claimed the amount. He has now come forward to claim it.

Submitted to Government with reference to paragraph 2 of their Order dated 20th November 1863, No. 2,088.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Sub-Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.
Copy to H. G. Smith, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah.

Exd. J. Wright.

Rec'd 1864 - Jany 15.
R.O. Proceedings dated 15th Jany 1864.
Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 15th January 1864
Rec'd 29th Jany 1864
No. 210.

Submitting letter from the Collr of Cuddapah &c = stating that a claim of Rupees 246-10-9 was preferred against him by Dasavandamdar &c = Cuddapah on the 22nd Decr 1860 &c = Cuddapah.

Received 29th May 1882.

No. 3324.

Rec'd 20th November 63, No. 2555-28

Rec'd 1864. Department.
No. of Letter for Entry.

No. 1755.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 15th January 1864.

No. 269.

Submitting to Government an explanation from the Acting Collector of Cuddapah of the cause of delay in requesting the refund of Rupees 246-10-9 claimed by a Davandum Inamdar in the District being the excess of expenditure incurred by him on account of Irrigation works over the yield of his Inam.

Mad. No. 3224.

Rec. 160.

29-Jan-64

No. 392.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 20th January 1864.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 22nd December 1863, No. 276:—

1. Adverting to paragraph 13 of the subsidiary instructions for the sale of unassessed waste lands, received with the Board's Standing Circular dated 1st May 1863, No. LII, I have the honor to report that the two waste lands noted were sold in Wynad on the 30th ultimo, for the amounts shown opposite each land in the margin.

No. of land.	Taluk and Amshom in which land is situated.	Name of land.	Area.	Name of purchaser.	Price.	Assessment
			Acres.		Rs.	
1	Elurnad Amshom, Wynad Taluk.	Arikara Chola Mala.	32	Venkat Ramamen.	865	2 Rupees per acre
2	Ditto.	Arna Para *alias* Naikalu Mala.	53¾	Mr. Herbert Dawson.	215	Do.

2. The purchaser of the first of these lands has elected to pay the price by three annual instalments, and the purchaser of the second in 30 days from the day of sale.

Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

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

Copy to M. J. Walhouse, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar.

Exd. J. Wright.

Mis. No. 324.

Rev. 1864. Department.
Ro. of Govt. Ry.

No. 2111.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 20th *January* 1864.
Read
Rep. 26th.

No. 392.

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Malabar reporting the sale of two pieces of waste land in Wynad.

29 Jan 1864

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

From the Magistrate of Malabar.

(Here enter 30th October 1863, No. 122.)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 9th November 1863.)

From Perumal Naidoo, late Tahsildar of Sydapet.

(Here enter 14th November 1863.)

ORDER THEREON, 24th December 1863, No. 2021.

The Governor in Council resolves to restore to the Board of Revenue the power of dismissing a Sub-Magistrate on the ground of *general* misconduct and inefficiency not being of a nature cognizable by the High Court under the authority vested in the Honorable the Judges by the Order of Government of the 24th February last; that authority it is observed, applied only to the dismissal of Sub-Magistrates by the High Court for gross misconduct, ignorance or inefficiency in the discharge of Magisterial duties *shown in trials before the Criminal Courts*. The Board will dispose of the case of Perumal Naidoo, Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Sydapet.

2. The Government are not prepared to vest this power in the District Magistrates as suggested by Mr. Ballard.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Magistrate of Malabar.
" Board of Revenue.
" Revenue Department.
" Honorable the Judges of the High Court.

Exd. T. McMootry.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 18*th January* 1864.

No. 349. Read the following letter from J. W. B. DYKES, Esq., Collector of Nellore, to Colonel C. A. ORR, R. E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Fort Saint George, dated Nellore, 21st December 1863, No. 35 :—

SIR,

1. The Board of Revenue under date the 21st September 1859, circulated certain rules that had been prepared by the Chief Engineer, for the *guidance* of *Revenue* and Village Officers as regards the protection of works of irrigation.

2. The rules provided that all calingulahs or escapes should be cleared before the 15th October, ring bunds should be formed by village labor when a tank is breached, and Tahsildars should report to Collectors all cases of neglect of ordinary measures for the safety of tanks, and warn the people that no claims for remission would in such cases meet with attention, &c.

3. The rules were published in the District Gazette of the 7th October 1859, and from that date have been enforced.

4. This year, the last week in October, I observed the Nellore Ryots had closed the escape of this tank. In accordance to orders, I made them clear it. And the Board in their Proceedings of the 14th instant, No. 7,879, having ruled, that I have put a wrong construction on the Circular, I have the honor to request, that you will be so good as to submit for the orders of Government, whether I could construe it otherwise.

5. "The Board do not understand from the papers communicated to them, that any "question of supply for revenue purposes is at issue." I need scarcely add, in clearing an escape, that, in this respect, they are correct. But, when the Board go on to observe that the point for the decision of Government is, whether the Engineer or myself is the more competent judge in a professional matter, I beg to dissent. I submit that this is not the question. Such a question has never been mooted by me either in the correspondence now referred to or elsewhere. And the question for decision is would I have been justified in allowing the escape to be closed before the month was out, when the orders received through the Board's own Office expressly ruled that all tank escapes should be cleared by the 15th of October, I presume all will admit, *for the monsoon.*

6. The question which raised the correspondence was, whether it was necessary for me to give intimation to the Officer in charge of the tank and Anicut irrigation, of the orders I had issued. Whether it was necessary for me to tell him I was carrying out orders. I am of opinion, it was not. He was on the spot and should in fact have told me, brought to my notice as Collector, that the Ryots were disobeying a positive order of Government. Whilst, if I had countenanced such disobedience of orders, if I had allowed the escape to be closed and the tank had breached, I beg to submit for consideration, whether I should not have been held and justly held responsible for the result.

7. I was thinking of sending the correspondence now submitted by the Board for the consideration of Government as showing, in the opinion of the professional Officer on the spot, how closely this fine Nellore tank and Anicut irrigation are connected. The Vávilétipad tank, referred to in the Assistant Engineer's letter of the 20th October, is fed by the first section of the Krishnapatnam Canal, and, itself an Inám reservoir, is the channel of communication with a fine sheet of more profitable irrigation below. And in connection with the question of whether the results of Anicut irrigation can properly be estimated without including the Nellore tank in the calculations, I beg you will be so good, now the correspondence has been submitted, as to bring it forward as evidence that will justly have peculiar weight.

No. 350. ORDER THEREON, 18th January 1864, No. 172.

1. The attention of the Collector will be requested to the views of Government expressed in Proceedings dated 24th December 1863, No. 3,819.

2. By paragraph 2, Chapter XI of the Public Works Code, Collectors are allowed an authoritative voice on all questions connected with Public Works in their Districts, except so far as thoy relate to professional and Departmental points. The matter now at issue was clearly one of a professional character, involving as it did a decision of the question as to the capability of the Nellore tank to receive with safety a larger supply than can be retained while the calingulah is kept open. It is observed that the Officer in charge of the Range intimated to the Collector that it would be positively injurious to keep the head sluice and calingulah open at the same time, and he therefore requested to be made acquainted with the orders given with regard to the regulation of the latter, adding his own opinion that it was desirable to prevent the calingulah from further discharging. Notwithstanding the opinion thus expressed, Mr. Dykes appears to have considered that it was Lieutenant Smith's duty only to look to the supply of the tank, forgetting it would seem that it was useless to throw water in at one end of the tank while it was permitted to flow freely out at the other, depositing in its course, to the injury of the tank, any silt that it might have in suspension.

(True Extract.)

C. A. Orr, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" Collectore of Nellore.
" Superintending Engineer, 2nd Division.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

No. 349.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 18th January 1864.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Madras, dated Saidapet, 15th January 1864, No. 18:—

1. Referring to correspondence marginally noted, I have the honor to state that the Civil Judge has passed a Decree adverse to Sami Naidu, Conjeveram Tahsildar and Defendant in the Suit mentioned in the above correspondence. I have applied for a copy of the Decree which will be forwarded to the Board when received should they desire to see it.

From Board	12th January 1861,	No.	230.
Do.	14th do.	do.	247.
To Do.	19th do.	do.	12.
From Do	9th February	do.	722.
Do.	9th do.	do.	744.
Do.	1st March	do.	1,160.
Do.	20th May 1863,	do.	2,939.
To Do.	3rd June	do.	205.
From Do.	9th do.	do.	3,371.

2. Sami Naidu's counsel inform me that an Appeal has been lodged before the High Court; that they do not anticipate delay in the disposal thereof; and that they confidently expect a reversal of the lower Court's decision. Under these circumstances, perhaps the Board would be prepared to suspend their Judgment upon the case until the result of the Appeal is known.

The Board will await the Collector's report of the result of the Appeal to the High Court, which should be accompanied by copy of the Original and Appeal Judgments.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To G. Banbury, Esq., Acting Collector of Madras.

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

Exd. R. H. Lee.

Rev. 1864. Dy. No. 172.
Re: Proceedings of Board Dt. 18th Jany. 1864.
Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Dt. Dy. Dept.

Dated 18th Jany 1864.
Received 20th Jany 1864.
Dy. No. 172.

Bd. 24 Dec. 1863.
Cr. 19th Jany 1864.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Dt. Dy. Dept.
Letter from the Collector of Chingleput regarding the Decree obtained by Sami Naidu against the Tahsildar of Conjeveram.

Recorded.

29th Jany. 1864.

13 inclosures.

Rect. 1864. Department.

Pro: Bd of Rev. Dated 13th January 1864.

No. 209. Despatched 22 Jan 1864.

Received 25th.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 349.

Intimating that the Board will await the report of the result of the Appeal to the High Court against the Decree passed in Suit No. 11 of 1860.

Ent. Lay. 1864. Exd. J. Tulloch.

RECORDED

No. 6,573.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 13th October 1863.

Read the following letter from P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 30th September 1863, No. 181 :—

1. I have received your Official Memorandum, No. 754 of the 22nd instant, requesting me to explain how the upset price has been calculated in each case for the assessed waste lands, advertized for sale at page 500 of the Coimbatore District Gazette issue, dated 19th idem.

2. In reply, I beg to inform you that in the first case, in which the extent of land to be sold amounts to A. 4, R. 2, P. 20, S. yards. 29⅗, the upset price shown, viz., 24-12-0, is the cost of survey and demarcation as ascertained from the Executive Engineer, Neilgherry Range, under whose supervision the Survey establishment is employed.

3. The two other pieces of land are those applied for by Mr. Mullaly, but on which Mr. J. Hunter commenced operations as shown in the correspondence noted in the margin. The upset price entered in each of these cases is the sum expended by Mr. Hunter in clearing and planting the land, in addition to the estimated cost of survey and demarcation, as exhibited in the accompanying Memorandum. The entry of Mr. Hunter's outlay as the upset price has, as the Board are aware, been specially sanctioned in paragraph 11 of the Government Order of the 14th August 1863, No. 1,498, and the Board will see that special provision has been made in the notice as directed by Government, that the upset price be paid immediately after the sale. This stipulation will be enforced if other parties than Mr. Hunter become the purchasers.

From Collector to Board of Revenue, dated 2nd June 1863, No. 104.
Board's Proceedings, dated 24th June 1863, No. 3,836.
Government Proceedings, dated 14th August 1863, No. 1,493.
Board's Proceedings, dated 17th August 1863.

4. The land in each case is to be sold, as observed by the Board, liable to the payment of annual assessment.

5. The land in the Pilloor valley, measuring A. 214, R. 3, P. 30, though belonging to Coimbatore Taluk, is situated on the slopes of the Neilgherry Hills, and therefore liable to assessment, as ordered in the Government Proceedings noted in the margin.

Dated 6th December 1862, No. 2,554.

6. The village in which the second piece of land, measuring A. 47, R. 2, P. 7, is situated, is "Maika nad" and not "Macka road," as shown in the notice which is a misprint.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

MEMORANDUM showing how the upset price has been calculated for two pieces of land applied for by Mr. W. Mullaly, but on which Mr. J. Hunter commenced operations :—

Mr. Hunter's outlay on Lot No. 1, measuring A. 214, R. 2, P. 30, from June 1862 to August 1863, as per Account Particular furnished by him...	12,705	0	0
Probable outlay for three months, or up to date of sale, at 1,290 Rupees per month as reported by Mr. Hunter...	3,870	0	0
Estimated cost of survey and demarcation...	392	0	0
	16,967	0	0
Lot No. 2, measuring A. 47, R. 2, P. 7, Mr. Hunter's outlay from June 1862 to August 1863, as per Account Particular furnished by him	1,750	0	0
Cost of survey and demarcation...	109	0	0
	1,859	0	0

COIMBATORE, 30th September 1863. (Signed) P. GRANT, Collector.

Recorded.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary,

To P. Grant, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

No. 357.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 19th January 1864.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 4th January 1864, No. 1 :—

1. With reference to the Government Proceedings, and their Order thereon dated 14th August 1863, No. 1,498, communicated to me by the Board of Revenue under date 17th idem, I have the honor to report the result of the sale of the land applied for by Mr. Mullaly, and on which Mr. J. Hunter commenced operations.

2. As already reported in my letter of 10th September 1863, No. 181, the land in question consists of two pieces, viz., one in the Pillor valley, measuring Acres 214, Roods 2, and Perches 20, and the other above that valley, measuring Acres 47, Roods 2, and Perches 7. In my Notice* of the 10th September 1863, and in the Memorandum forwarded to the Board with my above quoted letter, the upset prices consisting of Mr. Hunter's outlay on the land as ordered in paragraph 11 of the Government Order of 14th August 1863, No. 1,498, and of the estimated Survey cost were shown at Rupees 16,967 and Rupees 1,859 respectively ; but subsequently it became necessary to modify them, because the original Estimate of the Survey cost was superseded by an actual Bill furnished by the Executive Engineer, Neilgherry Range, under whose order the Survey was made, and because the Survey cost was twice charged in the original upset prices, once included in Mr. Hunter's Memorandum, and again charged in my Office under the impression that Mr. Hunter did not include it. The upset prices were therefore reduced to Rupees 16,301 and Rupees 1,830 respectively ; and a notice announcing these sums was published under date 4th December 1863. The three months prescribed in the original notice of the 10th September 1863 having expired, the land was put up to auction in my presence on the 9th December at the prices above enumerated. No one bid above the upset prices, at which sums the land was knocked down to Mr. J. Hunter, viz., Acres 214-2-20 for Rupees 16,301, and Acres 47-2-7 for Rupees 1,830.

* Published in the Coimbatore District Gazette of the 19th September 1863.

3. The Board shall be shortly addressed regarding the issue of Title Deeds to Mr. J. Hunter.

Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government, with copy of Board's Proceedings dated 13th October 1863, No. 6,573, with reference to Government Order dated 14th August 1863, No. 1,498, Revenue Department.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.,
with copy of Board's Proceedings dated 13th October 1863, No. 6,573.

Copy to P. Grant, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore.

Exd. J. Wright.

No.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

1863. Department.

Dated 13th October 1863.

No. 6,573.

Recording letter from the Collector of Coimbatore affording explanation as to how the upset price has been calculated in certain sales of waste lands published in the District Gazette dated 19th Instant.

Rev. 14th Aug. 63. No. 151-152

Rev. 1864. Department.

Rec. of Govt for Law.

No. 186.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated 19th January 1864.

Rec. 22nd

Cl.

No. 357.

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Coimbatore reporting on the sale of certain lands attached for by Mr Mullaly, bought by Mr H[illegible]r at Public auction. Ct. 166.

RECORDED

15 Jan 1864. 324.