M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-9-24

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2896-2897 Press ~~Mis.~~

456-457

Dated 2 s. M. 1865.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th November 1865.

No. 453. Read the following letter from the Collector of Madras, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Saidapet, 11th November 1865, No. 370.

1. With reference to the Proceedings of Government of the 8th instant, No. 2,718, communicated with the Board's Proceedings of the 10th idem, I have the honor to state that I have taken no steps at present in the matter of Mr. Deputy Collector Locke, as I was of opinion that he could not be considered to have *taken* the benefit of the Insolvent Act until the date of the hearing of his case, viz., the 23rd of November. If I am wrong, I beg to be informed at once, as I propose then putting Mr. Wigram in charge of the Treasury, and forwarding a detailed report of the circumstances under which Mr. Locke has applied for the benefit of the Act.

2. From what I hear, I have reason to believe that Mr. Locke will satisfactorily shew to the Court that his insolvency is more due to his misfortune than his fault, and as a proof of this, Mr. Locke informs me he has already obtained an *ad interim* order from Sir Adam Bittleston, to prevent any interference with his duties.

3. Meanwhile I beg to be furnished with a copy of the Government Order, dated 10th August 1857, referred to in their Proceedings of the 28th October 1859, No. 2,539, Public Works Department.

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1. Submitted to Government with reference to their Order under date 8th November 1865, No. 2,718.

2. The Board observe that Mr. Fane should have applied for orders, in regard to Mr. Locke, on receipt of the Board's Memorandum drawing his attention to the Circular on the subject of Government servants taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act. The President's Minute on the subject, a copy of which is printed in the Order, clearly shews that his intention was that the fact of filing the Petition of insolvency necessitated immediate suspension from office.

3. Mr. Fane will be supplied with a copy of the Government Order, for which he applies in paragraph 3 of his letter.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th November 1865.

No. 454. Read the following letter from the Collector of Madras, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Saidapet, 17th November 1865, No. 378.

I have the honor to inform the Board that I have, in accordance with the Orders of Government, dated 28th October 1859, No. 2,539, and the Notice which appeared in the "Fort Saint George Gazette" of the 3rd instant, suspended Mr. Locke, the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, from office, and placed Mr. Wigram, the Assistant Collector, in charge of the Treasury.

Submitted to Government in continuation of the Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November 1865.

No. 455. ORDER THEREON, 24th November 1865, No. 2,896.

Miscellaneous.

The Government await the Collector's further report.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Fxd. S. T. Augustin.

No. 456. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th July 1861, No. 3,690.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Ganjam, dated 7th May 1861, No. 110.

(In Cons. 20th May 1861, No. 3,063.)

1. Ordered that the above letter be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The question as to the inclusion or otherwise of the Morturpha revenue in the assets on which the Permanent Settlement of the Northern Circars was fixed has so often been discussed, and at so great length that ignorance as to the facts of the case was not to be anticipated, and yet it would seem to have been erroneously assumed that in the Ganjam District the item was included in the assets and that the Zemindar was entitled to collect the tax, or to claim compensation on its abolition notwithstanding that it was distinctly excluded from his legitimate sources of income in the Istimrari Sunnud.

3. It seems certain that the Zemindars have collected the tax for many years, if not from the introduction of the Permanent Settlement, and yet it now appears that a deduction was expressly made from the assets to compensate for the withdrawal of the source of income when the amount of Peshkush was proposed by the Board and finally fixed by Government at the sums which are collected at the present time.

In Cons. 24th July 1856, No. 207.

4. In his letter dated 15th February 1856, No. 36, Mr. Knox while stating that the information on the point was very vague, came to the conclusion that the Moturpha was included in the assets belonging to the Zemindars.

5. The Commissioner Northern Circars in his letter to Government, dated 24th July 1856, No. 100, states that "in the Ganjam division it (the Moturpha) was struck out, though apparently not in every case;" but in a subsequent part of the same letter he says, speaking of the Ganjam division, "the accounts of this division are imperfect, but sufficient is known to establish the fact that the Moturpha formed one of the items on which the Peshkush was fixed."

Paragraph 5.

Paragraph 22.

6. The Commissioner's opinion would seem to have been formed on the information laid before him by Mr. Knox, and on a letter from Mr. Bayard written in 1820, but both Mr. Bayard and Mr. Knox appear to have thought that the whole of the available items of revenue in the tracts formed into the Hill Zemindaries of Ganjam which were reported by Mr. Brown to the Circuit Committee in 1801 and 1802, were left at the disposal of the Zemindars when the Peshkush was fixed in 1804.

7. Mr. Knox quotes a letter "of sanction" from the Board, dated 23rd June 1804, as affording some imperfect information on the point, but makes no allusion to the letter from the Board, dated 8th July 1804, forwarding to the then Collector a copy of their important letter to Government, dated 17th May 1804, detailing most fully the calculation on which they based their recommendations for the Peshkush, and the Orders of Government, dated 23rd June 1804 (the same date as that of the Board's letter which he quotes) fixing the Peshkush and adopting the Board's recommendations.

8. The only letter to Ganjam, dated 23rd June 1804, on the Board's records, is the copy of a Circular relating to the Moyenzabitah, and there seems to be no doubt from the substance of Mr. Knox's quotation that the letter he referred to was that of 17th May, and that he misquoted the date of the Government Order disposing of it for that of the letter itself. A printed copy of the whole correspondence accompanies Mr. Forbes' present letter, and leaves no room for further doubt as to the rights of the case. It is strange that Mr. Knox should have failed to notice what was most important in it on the point to elucidate which he referred to it.

9. Paragraph 25 of the Board's letter to Government, dated 17th May 1804, specifies the sources of revenue including Moturpha, which under the Permanent

Settlement Government would retain in its own hands, and the subsequent paragraphs specify for each Zemindary the deduction which the Board proposed to make on account of these reserved items out of the amount of rent proposed by the Collector for ten years, the remainder being that which the Board proposed and Government adopted as the fixed Peshkush.

10. The following Tabular Statement exhibits the whole calculation for all the Ganjam Estates, of which three Zemindaries and six Havelly Estates have since reverted to Government.

For the Zemindaries.

Names of Estates.	Two-thirds of gross produce as valued by Circuit Committee exclusive of Sayer, &c.	Average collection of 17 years.	Decennial rent proposed by Collector.	Deduction proposed by Board on account of reserved items including Moturpha.	Remainder being Peshkush proposed by Board from Fusly 1214.	Peshkush fixed by Government.	Peshkush collected at present.	Remarks.
Gumsur	1,07,760	71,297	75,000	5,000	70,000	70,000	...	Resumed.
Daracoote	36,513	25,704	28,000	3,094	25,000	25,000	25,000	
Hautghur	97,939	43,588	58,000	3,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	
Vizianaghur	58,385	22,375	25,000	2,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	
Pretahgherry	46,093	17,957	22,000	2,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Turlah	9,895	5,219	3,000	*	4,000	4,000	4,000	* An exceptional case. The 17 years' average shews that it had been greatly neglected.
Pauloor	2,718	2,390	2,000	800	1,200	1,200	1,200	† Is receipt from Sayer only.
Hoomah	2,653	2,335	2,000	800	1,200	1,200	1,205	
Birridi	7,402	4,919	5,300	†522	4,500	4,500	4,500	† Zemindar's own estimate of two-thirds of gross value was Rupees 2,822.
Surengby	12,231	5,932	4,000	500	3,500	3,500	3,500	
Chegully	45,797	33,603	35,000	1,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	
Jerradah	5,559	2,726	2,000	400	‡2,000	2,000	2,000	‡ Do. do. 6,939.
Burraghr or Bodagadar ...	17,583	4,559	4,000	900	§4,000	4,000	4,000	§ Do.
Seergur	11,647	6,295	6,000	500	5,500	5,500	5,500	
Sooradah	11,801	3,573	3,000	600	2,500	2,500	2,500	
Boodarsinghy	1,667	385	700	...	500	500	500	
Mundasah	23,081	12,761	15,000	1,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	Resumed.
Moherry	73,868	72,196	...	...	60,000	60,000	60,000	
Calicoote	38,342	33,609	30,000	...	19,000	19,000	19,000	
Jellantra	10,822	7,636	7,500	500	7,000	7,000	7,000	

For the Havellies.

	Committee's valuation.	16 years' average collections.	Permanent jummah proposed by the Collector.	Permanent jummah recommended by the Board.	Fixed by Government.	Collected at present.	Remarks.
Barwah	9,398	9,455	8,500	7,800	7,800	7,800	
Montreddy }	19,372	15,342	{ 9,035	8,100	8,100	...	Resumed.
Soonapoorum }			{ 11,000	9,900	9,900	...	do.
Coorlâh	5,902	5,170	5,500	4,800	4,800	4,800	
Aska ... }	12,317	11,150	{ 5,261	4,700	4,700	4,700	
Coomauree }			{ 6,864	6,000	6,000	3,645	
Hingille ...	8,032	6,073	6,500	6,500	6,500	...	Resumed.
Woodia Ganjam..	...	3,018	2,000	1,800	1,800	...	do.
Bawunchoyee ...	3,357	2,670	3,540	3,200	3,200	...	do.
Bawanapore ...	6,507	4,775	5,500	5,000	5,000	...	do.

11. The Havellies have been included to render the Statement more complete, but the question of the Moturpha did not arise in connection with them, as these lands were now for the first time to pass under permanent or long leases, and the Moturpha had not been hitherto collected by others than Government, and was not thenceforward to be so.

12. The Statement leaves no doubt that the item of Moturpha was not included in the assets left at the disposal of the Zemindar out of which to provide for the payment of his Peshkush, but that in fixing the Peshkush, a deduction from the assets was made in each case on account of the reserved sources of Revenue, Sayer, Abkari, Moturpha, &c.

13. This reservation has, however, as Mr. Forbes states, "long been deli- "berately set at nought by the Zemindars," while the fact itself seems to have been doubted by the Collectors.

14. It remains to decide whether the failure to enforce the terms of the Sunnud shall now be held sufficient to create a right in the Zemindars which did not originally exist.

15. In paragraph 22 of his letter already quoted, Mr. Knox gives some reasons for leaving matters as they are; but in paragraph 29 of his letter to Government, the Commissioner expresses his opinion that should Government resolve on collecting the Moturpha on their own behalf, there is no real obstacle to the adoption of that course.

16. The Board quite concur in this opinion, the rights of the case being clear to the dullest comprehension, and the general circumstances of the Estates being greatly improved since the Permanent Settlement, so that they are far better able now than they at that time were, to dispense with this adventitious aid.

17. The foregoing remarks do not apply to Purla Kimedy which was included in the Chicacole division at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The Board request the Collector to investigate and report on the question in connection with this Estate.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 25th November 1865.

No. 457. ORDER THEREON, 25th November 1865, No. 2,897.

Miscellaneous.

The Government concur in opinion with the Board that in the Estates specified in the above Proceedings the proprietors were not entitled to collect Moturpha under the terms of the Permanent Settlement, nor have they any claim for compensation on account of the abolition of the Tax.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

SELECTIONS FROM THE GANJAM COLLECTORATE RECORDS.

REPORTS

OF

Mr. PETER CHERRY

COLLECTOR

OF

GANJAM

on the

INTRODUCTION

OF THE

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

TOGETHER WITH THE

BOARD'S PROCEEDINGS

AND

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT

THEREON

dated 1803-4.

Printed at the Ganjam Collectorate Press,
By, K. Veerasawmy Reddy.

These Reports are Printed merely for convenience of reference and do not acquire any authority merely from being printed.

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To,

The

PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

of the Board of Revenue

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN.

1st. I have the honor to inform you I have completed my settlement with the Zemindars in this Province for Fusly 1213, which I now submit to you with such papers and statements as will tend to elucidate the management for the preceding Fusly or 1212 A. D. 1802–3.

2nd. My settlement for Fusly 1212 (including the revenue derived from Collicote and Jellantrah) from the Zemindars in this Province, amounted, with the arrears they agreed to pay, to Rupees 3,50,310 A. 6 P. 11. My settlement for Fusly 1213 from the same, including the estimated revenue expected from the two assigned Zemindaries before mentioned and the arrears agreed to be paid, amounts to Rupees 3,65,447, being an increase of Rupees 15,136 As. 9 P. 1.

3rd. After detailing the settlement made with each Zemindary respectively, I shall take the liberty of intruding a few remarks on the affairs of the Province in general.

Gumsur.

4th. The management of this Zemindary last year was placed in the hands of Bavertah, a person appointed to that important trust by my predecessor, and who executed the duty very much to my satisfaction, having discharged the balance due on Mr. Brown's settlement for Fusly 1211, and the whole of my settlement for Fusly 1212, both amounting to Rupees 80,065. This man is unfortunately dead. Having formed the Settlement for the present Fusly early in August, I gave him permission to return to Gumsur, where he had scarcely arrived when he was carried off by a violent fever, much to my regret both on account of his loss as a good public servant, punctual to his word and indefatigably industrious in the execution of his duty, and as he was intimately acquainted with the resources of the Zemindary, and I had expected he would have afforded much useful information for the formation of the permanent Jumma, if your Board should deem further information requisite than what is detailed in the statement of gross collections from the Zemindaries in the province from 1768, which I forwarded to the Special Commission in December last-vide statement No. 1 with Enclosure.

5th. After the demise of Bavertah, and until I could procure a proper Manager for that important District, I placed a Tanadar in the Zemindary with a view to the attainment of the accounts, but from some improper interference, or at least from some mode of management he had adopted not customary in the Zemindaries, and probably from his being too eager to obtain the village accounts before he had conciliated the inhabitants and acquired the good will of the Cauzees and Curnums of the villages, added to the fears of the Zemindar that I might obtain particulars of his conduct (which is by no means satisfactory). I was lately visited by about 800 inhabitants of that country who declared with one voice that unless the management was placed in other hands or vested solely in the Zemindar that they would not return to Gumsur.

6th. The management in the rest of the Zemindaries is in the Zemindars or their Pauters, the Company's Vakeel being merely a check upon them and their general conduct. Dunnujee Bunge was desirous to have the Goomsur country in the same way, but being fully aware how little dependance was yet to be put in this boy, who constantly evades my orders to visit me at Ganjam, and is otherwise guilty of extravagance, which required the vigilant superintendance of a Manager of respectability, and which extravagance if permitted to continue unchecked, would soon devour the whole of the Revenues of his District. I was averse to the management of his Zemindary being solely vested in him, and accordingly, finding the inhabitants determined not to return if the Tanadar remained, and that the revenues might suffer considerable unless a change was made in the management, I summoned Marcondah Brammah, brother to the deceased Manager, and who had acted under him and was consequently perfectly acquainted with affairs in Goomsur, and appointed him Manager in concert with the young Zemindar of that country. The settlement for the Fusly 1218 being Rupees 75,000. an increase of Rupees 10,000 on that of last year, I hope will meet with your approval.

7th. The Tanadar has been removed and the inhabitants have returned to Goomsur with Bramah, and I hope the revenue will be paid with regularity–but I shall not obtain the accounts I required.

8th. A reference to statement No. 2 accompanying, shewing the gross collections from the Zemindars for 17 years, or from the year 1786 to 1803, gives as the average collections from Goomsur, Rupees 71,297 A. 6 P. 8, and which I hope will prove to the satisfaction of your Board that under existing circumstances, the vicinity of the old Zemindar &c, that I ought not in justice to the country to have insisted on a higher jumma.

Daracoote. 9th, The settlement for this Zemindary for Fusly 1212 was Rupees 28,000 which has been approved by your Board, the settlement for Fusly 1213 is for Rupees 31,000, being Rupees 28,000 for the current settlement, and Rupees 3,000 for old balances. My collections from Daracoote for last Fusly on account of current revenue amounted only to Rs. 19,972 A. 12, a sum comparatively small, but I had collected previous to the formation of the settlement, Rupees 5,960, forming a total within the year, of Rupees 25,932 A. 12, being within a few Rupees more than has been collected from Daracoote these six years back, and as your Board are fully aware of the difficulties I had to encounter in forming my settlement last year I submit my small receipts on account of current revenue Fusly 1212 to the Board, sensible that every circumstance both in my favor and against me will be fully discussed before a vote of censure is passed, and it is with considerable satisfaction I submit the general statement No. 2 of gross collections to the Board as far as regards this Zemindary for 17 years back, as it gives an average rather under my gross collections from Daracoote in Fusly 1212, prior and subsequent to the settlement, being only Rupees 25,704 A. 8 P. 5.

Hautghur. 10th. The settlement with the Zemindar of this country for Fusly 1212 was for Rs. 60,866 A. 1 P. 4. arrears and current, and my collections on account of that settlement was only Rupees 45,180 A. 1, leaving a Balance of Rupees 15,686 P. 4. My settlement for Fusly 1213 is for Rupees 62,000 being Rs. 52,000 current. My gross collections from Hautghur for Fusly 1212 exceeds the same collections from that Zemindary for the last six years, the average of 17 years gives only Rupees 43,588 A. 8 P. 11. I therefore hope your Board will be satisfied that every thing I could do was done to realize my settlement from Hautghur.

Vizianaghur. 11th. The management of this Tributary and his relation Chundramoney Deo is truly difficult, no means were left untried that were within my reach to realize the amount of Government's due but without effect, and the very reduced state of the Military in the province obliged me to lenient measures instead of coercion, the settlement for Fusly 1212 was for Rupees 25,000 and Rupees 5,000 arrears, of which I realized only Rupees 12,939 on account of 1212 and prior to the formation of the settlement Rupees 5,050, making a total within the year of Rupees 17,989 the settlement for Fusly 1213 is for Rupees 25,000 and Rupees 5,000 arrears, of which I have little prospect of realizing more than I did last year, probably from finding I did not punish their evasion of the payment of the tribute, they will not pay even so much as last year, but your Board may rely on my exerting my utmost endeavours; the very reduced state of the regular troops in the province renders it impracticable for Government to commence any operations against this man or his cousin, and under this idea, I the more readily permit or rather wink at their improper behaviour, satisfied that the day will come when these Zemindars will fully repent of their ill conduct, and become a warning to the rest of the tributaries in the province.

Pretabgherry. 12th. The settlement with this Zemindar for Fusly 1212 was with much difficulty fixed at 22,000 Rupees, of which he discharged only Rupees 7,992 A. 8, prior to the formation I collected Rupees 2,000 making a total from Chundramoney Deo of Rupees 9,992 A. 8. The conduct of this Zemindar is so highly reprehensible that at the same time I feel the impossibility of punishing his disobedience from want of troops. I cannot permit his marked opposition to my authority to pass without noticing it to your Board.

13th. In the 16th paragraph of your orders under date 2nd May 1803, you observe that a written requisition from me supported by a warning of the serious consequences which the Zemindar might provoke &ca. would procure the release of the Pauter without resorting to measures of severity, Ibeg to assure your Board I never issue an order from the Cutcherry that has not my seal and official signature to it, and with regard to the Zemindars, even when I give orders to their Pauters in the Cutcherry, I repeat them in writing to them respectively.

14th. This Zemindar has signed his agreement for Rs. 22,000 for Fusly 1213, but Ido not expect half that amount, in order however to keep these two persons in some check, I have stationed a party of Police Peons under a Jemidar at Digapoondy who has orders to watch their conduct, and to report frequently on the measures they are persuing. The Zemindar of Pretabgherry not only refused to pay his tribute, but refused payment of two annas batta to peons employed by me in collecting the revenue, indeed he threatened their lives if they followed him from Pautpooram to Puddamaury, to which place he retired to evade my Vakeel's importunated demands for the revenue. I should however observe a distinction between Jaggernaut Deo and the Zemindar Chundramoney Deo, as the latter is almost entirely excluded from the management by his father, his name is merely affixed to the correspondence which is carried on, and all acts performed by Jaggernaut Deo. The Zemindar of Vizianaghur is in the same manner entirely under the controul of Monee Deo his father.

Turlah. 15th. The conduct of this Zemindar was highly commendable; his settlement for Fusly 1212 was for Rupees 3,500, the whole of which he paid, exclusive of Rupees 386, prior to the settlement; a reference to the statement No. 2, will shew that he was fully capable of doing so, but I cannot allow that circumstance to detract from his merit. The settlement of the present year is Rupees 4,500. The average of 16 years gross collections gives Rupees 5,219 A. 4 P. 6.

Pauloor. 16th. The settlement for Fusly 1212 of Rupees 2,552 was not all paid, the current revenue was discharged, and in consideration of the Zemindar having paid Rupees 1,153 prior to the formation of the settlement for that year, I permitted the small sum of Rupees 552 to be added to the settlement of Fusly 1213, which is therefore fixed at Rupees 2,552. The average of 17 years gross collections is Rupees 2,390 A. 3 P. 9.

Hoomah. 17th. The Zemindar paid the full amount of his settlement for 1212 Fusly, and the balance of Mr. Brown's settlement for Fusly 1211 prior to the settlement for Fusly 1212, making the total collections from Hoomah for that year Rupees 2,302. The Zemindar has agreed to pay the same sum as current revenue for Fusly 1213 as he did for 1212, viz. Rupees 2,000. The average for 16 years is Rupees 2,335 A. 11.

Beereedie. 18th. The conduct of this Zemindar has also been very satisfactory; he completed his payment of current revenue Rupees 5,300, and prior to his settlement for Fusly 1212 he paid Rupees 2,355, making a total within the year of Rupees 7,655. I consequently could not expect the balance he had agreed to discharge, and accordingly added it to the jumma of Fusly 1213 together with Rupees 988, forming a total demand of Rupees 8,000. The average for 17 years gives only Rupees 4,919 P. 8.

Souringhy. 19th. The settlement for Fusly 1212, including balances of preceding years, was Rs. 6,000. I realized the current revenue Rupees 4,000, and collected prior to the settlement being made for that year, Rupees 900. This collection falls short of my predecessor's for Fusly 1211, but as he made no collection for Fusly 1210, mine for Fusly 1212 will I hope be considered ample. My settlement for Fusly 1213, is for Rupees 5,000, a sum I hope to be able to realize. The average of 16 years gives Rupees 5,932 A. 5 P. 9.

Chegetty. 20th. The settlement with this Zemindar for Fusly 1212 was, including balances, Rs. 43,065 prior to the settlement, but in Fusly 1212, this man paid Rupees 10,935, and in part of his agreement for that year he paid Rupees 31,000, forming a total of Rupees 41,935, but leaving an actual balance upon his agreement of Rupees 12,065 for Fusly 1212.

21st A reference to statement No. 2 will shew your Board that the amount realized from Chegetty is far greater than has been paid by the Zemindar since 1793-4 within any one year, and consequently, altho' I have fallen short of my settlement with Chegetty, yet having actually collected more than has been received for so many years, I hope your Board will not deem me negligent. The settlement for the current year is Rupees 43,065, the same as last Fusly, and prior to the signing of the agreement I collected in full of last years' current revenue Rupees 4,000. The average from this Zemindary for 16 years is only Rupees 33,603 A. 15.

Jerradah. 22nd. This Zemindar paid his tribute for current Fusly 1212, and pleaded total inability of clearing off the balance he had agreed to discharge, which, under the consideration of his having paid Rupees 297 prior to the formation of that year's settlement, I did not insist upon. His agreement for the present year is for Rupees 3,000 including Rupees 2,000 for current revenue.

Burraghur. 23rd. The collections from this Zemindary are more satisfactory than they have been for some years, yet not equal to what the Zemindar should pay, but he is difficult of access owing to the intrigues of his Pauter, this Zemindary is situate inland, and so surrounded by other Zemindaries that I have not been able to do any thing with him or secure his Pauter. The settlement was for Fusly 1212, Rupees 6,345 including Rupees 2,345 of arrears. The Zemindar paid Rupees 2,991 As. 8 on account of current, and Rupees 297 prior to the formation of the settlement, forming a total within the year of Rupees 3,288 As. 8. The average of this Zemindary for 16 year is Rupees 4,559 A. 2 P. 1.

Seerghur. 24th. The settlement for Fusly 1212 on account of current revenue of Rupees 6,000 was discharged in full, but the arrears agreed for the servants of the young Zemindar plead inability to pay; they paid Rupees 748 prior to the settlement. The settlement for this year is, including old balances, fixed at Rupees 8,894. The average of Seerghur for 17 years is Rs. 6,295 A. 9 P. 4.

Sooradah. 25th. The distance this Zemindary is from Ganjam surrounded by Zemindars who are by no means punctual in payment or attentive to orders, renders the collection of the revenue very difficult and uncertain. I did not realize my settlement, having only obtained payment of Rupees 2,370 prior to the settlement of Fusly 1212; the Zemindar paid Rupees 397. The average gross collections from Sooradah for 16 years are Rupees 3,573 A. 7. The settlement for the current Fusly including arrears is Rupees 4,647 As. 8.

Borarsinghy. 26th. The settlement with this Zemindar for last year was effected only in the month of February for Rupees 700, of which after considerable delay I received after the conclusion of the Fusly Rupees 150. The Zemindar has however this year signed his agreement for Rs. 700, but I do not entertain the smallest hope of realizing it unless some Peons are sent to put his country under zuft. From the vicinity of Borarsinghy to Mundasaw, the Zemindar of the latter is constantly intriguing to the injury of the Company's affairs, and I am fully satisfied is the cause of the obstinacy shewn by the Zemindar of the former in his disobedience to my orders, I have therefore written to the Mundasaw Rajah, that any further delays on the part of the Borarsinghy Zemindar to discharge the demands of the Circar will be imputed to his machinations and he will be considered answerable for the amount of his revenue. The average gross collections from Borarsinghy for 11 years is Rupees 335 A. 1 P. 5.

Mundasaw. 27th. The payments made by this Zemindar in Fusly 1212 as well, prior to the settlement, as on that account were so great, that it is contrary to my wish to make any complaint against him, but his conduct in other respects independent of his behaviour with regard to Bodarsinghy is extremely vexatious. The settlement for 1212, was for Rupees 16,077 A. 8 including Rupees 1,077 A. 8 on account of arrears. The Zemindar paid prior to the settlement Rupees 4,367 A. 12 and on account of the year Rupees 15,173, forming a total of Rupees 19,540 A. 12. The settlement for this year is fixed at Rupees 15,339 including arrears of Fuslies 1210 and 1211 the Zemindar positively denying all balances prior to that Fusly. Before signing the agreement this year, the Zemindar paid Rs. 564 A. 12 on account of arrears for Fusly 1211. I beg to refer the Board to enclosure No. 3 to shew the style of this Zemindar, this was sent when he denied Mr. Brown's Account Current for Fusly 1211.

28th. In my report on the Zemindaries I beg to include the assigned countries of Callicoote and Jellantrah, which will close the Zemindary Revenue.

Callicoote. 29th. The estimated revenue from this Zemindary independent of the Rajah's Jagghire was for Fusly 1212, Rupees 30,197 A. 1 including Sayer &ca., which was collected. Amount collected on account of arrears Rupees 1,375 A. 4 P. 9. The Tanadar's estimate for this Fusly is rather under that amount, but this Zemindary, from its vicinity to Ganjam and Rumbah, where the greatest part of the embarkation of the Cuttac Detachment took place, was subject to a considerable degree of hardship from the pressing of Coolies, seizing of Carts &ca. &ca., circumstances unavoidable, where so much was expected and the previous notice so short.

30th. This Zemindary has also suffered considerably by the late very heavy and unusual fall of rain. The estimate however amounts to Rupees 29,665 being less than preceding Fusly Rupees 532 A. 1. The average of this Zemindary for 17 years is Rupees 33,609 A. 5.

Jellantrah. 31st. Jellantrah is also under management and the collections for Fusly 1212, including Rupees 913 A. 6, was Rupees 13,446 A. 12 P. 7. The estimate for the year of Fusly 1213 is only Rupees 11,528. This little Zemindary is situated in the high road for troops passing and is liable to all the attendant inconveniences, these are however as much circumscribed as possible, yet when Sepoys are without European Officers to controul them, they press the ryots &ca. which discourages them and they emigrate, to this cause is partly to be ascribed the deficiency in the estimate. Circumstances however may occasion a small increase by the varying of price in grain.

32nd. Having thus gone through the collections for Fusly 1212 and detailed the settlement of Fusly 1213 I beg leave to recapitulate as follows, shewing in one view the increase on this year's settlement.

No.	Names of the Zemindaries.	Fusly 1212.			Fusly 1213.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rupees.	A	P.	Rupees.	A	P.	Rupees.	A	P.	Rupees.	A	P.
1	*Gumsur*	65,000	„	„	75,000	„	„	10,000	„	„	„	„	„
2	*Daracoote*	23,000	„	„	31,000	„	„	3,000	„	„	„	„	„
3	*Hautghur*	60,866	1	4	62,000	„	„	1,133	14	8	„	„	„
4	*Vizianaghur*	30,000	„	„	30,000	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
5	*Pretaubgherry*	22,000	„	„	22,000	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
6	*Turlah*	3,500	„	„	4,500	„	„	1,000	„	„	„	„	„
7	*Pauloor*	2,552	„	„	2,552	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
8	*Hoomah*	2,000	„	„	3,000	„	„	1,000	„	„	„	„	„
9	*Beeriedie*	7,012	„	„	8,000	„	„	988	„	„	„	„	„
10	*Soorunghy*	6,000	„	„	5,000	„	„	„	„	„	1,000	„	„
11	*Chighutty*	43,065	„	„	43,065	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
12	*Jerradah*	2,750	„	„	3,000	„	„	250	„	„	„	„	„
13	*Burraghur*	6,345	„	„	5,556	8	„	„	„	„	788	8	„
14	*Seerghur*	7,500	„	„	8,894	„	„	1,394	„	„	„	„	„
15	*Sooradah*	4,213	„	„	4,647	8	„	434	8	„	„	„	„
16	*Borarsinghy*	700	„	„	700	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
17	*Mundasaw*	16,077	8	„	15,339	„	„	„	„	„	738	8	„
		3,07,580	9	4	3,24,254	„	„	19,200	6	8	2,527	„	„
		30,197	1	„	29,665	„	„	„	„	„	532	1	„
18	*Collecoote*	12,532	12	7	11,528	„	„	„	„	„	1,004	12	7
19	*Jellantrah*	3,50,310	6	11	3,65,447	„	„	19,200	6	8	4,063	13	7
	Total Rupees				*Deduct Decrease...*			4,063	13	7			
					Total of Exeess Rupees...			15,136	9	1			

33rd The conduct of the Zemindars in the province with exception of Vizianaghur and Pretabgherry, and a little vexation from the trifling behaviour of the Mundasah Rajah, has been more satisfactory than I expected, and I hope by following the line of conduct I have a dopted hitherto, to fix in their minds the necessity of punctuality and regularity, which, however so long as they are in constant alarm respecting the old balances they will be little induced to conform to, the

approach of the Permanent Assessment induces me to request the Zemindars may not be too heavily pressed, should it not take place before the formation of the settlement for Fusly 1214.

34th. The assumption of the Sayer and Abkarry in the Zemindaries is an object of considerable importance in a political point of view, and, as a prelude to the final introduction of the permanent settlement, I beg to inform the Board, I have taken under management the Sayer and Abkarry Revenue of Mundasaw, Turlah, Hoomah, Pauloor and Birridy—the Sayer of the assigned Zemindaries of Callicoote and Jellantrah has long been so.

35th. It is my intention, if it meets your approbation, to give the Zemindars a remission equal to the amount of the accounts delivered by these people respectively to my predecessor. The accounts may not be correct, but until I have managed these branches of revenue for twelve months, I cannot form an estimate even of their amounts, for the only accounts, as I before noticed, that I have in the Cutcherry, I transmit herewith, they carry with them the appearance of deceit and no other are to be procured, as all the Zemindars to whom I have applied for these accounts strongly assert that they have no other, and that not expecting they would be required, they have not kept them with regularity; this evidently is false, but the circumscribed power I possess of enforcing my orders, indeed the regret I should feel at any interruption of the present peace of the district by enforcing an order by military aid, would be great, so that I find myself unable to transmit other accounts of these branches of revenue than the accompanying.

36th. For the management of the revenue arising from the Sayer and Abkarry of the Zemindaries before mentioned, I have appointed the Vakeels now in those Zemindaries on the old system of this collection, but when the new regulations for the management of the land Customs are introduced these officers of revenue will become Collectors of Customs in Frontier and Towns' Chowkeys, and may be relieved from their present attendance on the Zemindars.

37th. The orders of Government relative to the manufacture of Salt being solely in the hands of Sirkar, renders it necessary that I should assume the management of the Farms under the Zemindars of Pauloor, Hoomah and Birridy, and I have accordingly made out statements of their produce to those Zemindars as given to Mr. Brown, the extent of the pans and estimated produce of the Salt Farms under those Zemindars, and the estimate cost of manufacture allowing the labourers to be paid in money in lieu of kind for their work.

38th. I consider the introduction of the permanent settlement as offering the only prospect of permanent peace to this District, that settlement should be formed on principles of moderation, and if your Board approve of it to be introduced for a certain period of years, say five years, I am desirous some arrangement of this kind should be made to satisfy the Zemindars; the object of Government is permanency, for so fluctuating has been our management for many years and so uncertain have they been of what our demand would be for the ensuing year, that I am induced to ascribe much of the instability of our resources from the hill Zemindars to this cause, and I am willing to hope a fixed settlement even for five years will give sufficient proof of their willingness to be regular, at the same time it will shew the demands of Government are limitted.

39th. There are two principal difficulties that offer to the early and complete introduction of this desirable system, want of correct and satisfactory accounts on which to form an equitable jumma, and almost total impracticability of subdividing the several Zemindaries into portions equivalent to the portions of kists into which it may be thought proper to divide them.

40th. The khaum accounts obtained by Mr. Brown are certainly not the proper accounts of the country, and I beg to submit the following proof of their inaccuracy in a comparative statement.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Names of the Zemindaries.	Amount of the Committee of Circuit's gross Jumma.			Present amount of settlement or Jumma.			Average taken by Mr. Brown on 16 years' accounts.			Difference of annual settlement less than the average of the Committee of Circuit's Jumma.			Difference of average as taken by Mr. Brown less than the average of the Committee of Circuit's gross Jumma.		
	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
Daracoote	56,394	5	10	28,000	„	„	29,805	2	8	28,394	5	10	26,589	3	2
Pretaubgherry	67,274	10	11	22,000	„	„	25,410	4	2	45,274	10	11	41,864	6	9
Soorunghy	18,032	6	11	4,000	„	„	3,806	9	7½	14,032	6	11	14,225	13	3
Birridy	11,886	14	4	5,300	„	„	6,459	7	3	6,586	14	4	5,427	7	1
Total Rupees.	1,53,588	6	„	59,300	„	„	65,481	7	8½	94,288	6	„	88,106	14	3½

41st. This statement will shew your Board that the accounts furnished to Mr. Brown's servants are not those on which the permanent assessment could be equitably formed. I have endeavoured to obtain more satisfactory accounts, but, except from Turlah, have not yet been successful. Comparing the accounts I have obtained through my Vakeel at Turlah with those received by Mr. Brown, the result is the same.

42nd. It is natural however to suppose that the valuation each Zemindar has allowed to be set down opposite to each village or mootah is not more than the actual value thereof, more particularly as the amount is so much less than the Committee of Circuits' average, and, supposing the

annual permanent assessment to be no more than they now pay, should a Zemindar fail in his payment thereof and by the decree of the Judge the mootah or estate should be sold, it will be put up at the valuation in the Collector's books, when its real intrinsic value will probably be double the amount, thus the Zemindar will be punished for his duplicity in giving in such false accounts of the actual value of the respective villages in their Zemindaries.

43rd. The Committee of Circuits' accounts for the Zemindars in this province are far from being complete, and I find I cannot, in consequence, complete a statement I have been some time in compiling. Number 6, is the only satisfactory account I can send you. The actual value of the respective villages is given by the Zemindars, the number of villages in each Zemindary as united in one mootah is also given on the report of the Zemindars with the number of mootahs in each, but the names of the several Zemindars in the District are taken from the records, the Committee of Circuits' average valuation of each Zemindary from an account in the Cutcherry, which, however does not give the other particulars, the average gross collections for 16 and 34 years. vide Nos. 1 and 2 mentioned in the early part of this address.

44th. Unless the Board adopt the subdivisions of the Zemindaries formed by the Zemindars themselves under the titles of mootahs, I am at a loss on what principle the estates are to be formed, as our acquaintance with the actual situation of the villages, or how watered &ca. is so very superficial, and the climate in general so inimical to Europeans' constitutions, added to the length of time it would take to survey the whole District that it would be an endless attempt. May I not add that to form the mootahs or estates anew might occasion insurrections among the Zemindars, who are of a suspicious temper, always ready for any change that they think may enable them to evade their payments.

45th. If the mootahs are adopted into estates, the division of the Kistbundy may be easily arranged, but the period of payment should be brought within September and April.

46th. The statement referred to in Paragraph 42 does not afford any information respecting Gumsur, nor have I yet been able to obtain any. The late Manager promised such accounts as were procurable, but did not furnish them. I have again desired Marcondah Brammah to furnish the accounts, but I scarcely look for better than from the other Zemindars.

47th. In concluding this Report it is necessary I should advert to the orders of your Board of the 29th July, wherein you desire that I should state what, in my opinion, will be an adequate permanent assessment for each Zemindar in this province; this will embrace a considerable degree of responsibility, which on such accounts as I am enabled to furnish may be deemed presumption in me to offer an opinion upon, also when I take my short residence in the province into consideration, and my consequent want of experience on the general and particular conduct of each tributary, added to the existing necessity of punishing the Zemindars of Vizianaghur and Pretabgherry, I feel backward in noticing any particular amount for the assessment of the Zemindars in general.

48th. The only guide for my opinion would be the average collections for a period of years, but an objection lies to that even, for no Zemindar in the Province has ever paid his revenue regularly, no two years assessment on our part have been the same, taking any average of the accounts I transmit of gross collections since the year 1768, it scarcely affords a satisfactory assessment for the new system. It must be a subject of serious regret to every Collector to see his revenue run in arrears, yet how much more distressing is it to see the tributaries in his District assessed beyond their means of payment. The gross cirkar's revenue derived from the Hill Zemindaries in the Ganjam province, having been estimated by the Committee of Circuit at Rs. 9,37,780. A. 6 P. 1, the Government share thereof agreeable to the persent principal of revenue would be $\frac{2}{3}$rds or Rs. 6,25,186 As. 14 P. 9-a sum that never can be received from the Zemindars in this Province. The present settlement with the Zemindars, including the amount they have agreed to pay for arrears, is Rupees 3,65,447, yet how difficult to arrange even that settlement, and how much more difficult to collect the amount. The accounts of the Committee of Circuit cannot therefore in this instance be considered as the criterion on which to form the settlement, the averages drawn from statement No. 1 would be equally difficult to arrange with the Zemindars who most obstinately resist all endeavours to raise the current tribute, indeed in many instances most resolutely deny the heavy balances placed against their names respectively. The President and Members of the Special Commission having disapproved of the settlement I proposed for the Teckally and Chicacole Havellies in perpetuity as being too high, I consequently feel still more at a loss what to recommend in this province, the orders on record from your Board keep in constant view the arrears of revenue that have accumulated, consequently merely to recommend the present current revenue may be deemed too small a sum, and to recommend any addition to the settlement to compensate for the loss of the balances I should consider highly improper, as I am aware of the difficulty that would offer on the part of the Zemindar to such an increase of the current tribute and the difficulty of realizing the amounts. I submit lists of the Zemindars with the current tribute annexed, and with remark in explanation No. 7.

49th. Having thus however ventured to draw the Board's attention towards a Jumma for the Zemindaries with the exception of Borarsinghy and Sooradah, I rely on their indulgence for not having been more particular in the explanatory notes of each Zemindary, I must confess I am absolutely fearful of the conduct of the Zemindars, so little reliance is to be placed in their promise either verbal or in writing. Their very servants hold their situations on such precarious terms that I have known the same Zemindar send three several servants in the same capacity to the Hoozoor in the course of four months.

50th. If your Board should think the Zemindars in this province entitled to a remission on account of the Sayer &ca. revenue taken from them, I beg to recommend that such indulgence may be general and not confined to particular countries.

51st. As the accompaniments to this Report have occupied so much time in writing out fair, I have thought it a proper opportunity to send you the village accounts of Callicoote and Jellantrah as taken by my predecessor and sent to the Special Commission by me on 25th February last, as I have not heard from them on the subject, at the same time I have the honor to submit Accounts Current, shewing the gross collections from those two countries respectively since they have been assigned over to the Company, debiting them at the same time with the annual Jummah.

Ganjam 30th November 1803. I have the honor to be &ca.

(Signed) Peter CHERRY.
Collector.

To

THE PRESIDENT and MEMBERS

of the BOARD of REVENUE

GENTLEMEN, FORT ST. GEORGE.

1st. It was my intention to have submitted my report on the settlement of the Ganjam Havelly for this Fusli at the same time I transmitted my report on the Zemindaries, but was prevented by the duty I was obliged to perform in giving a daily attendance on the Court of Circuit during the Sessions in Ganjam, and by the customary pressure of revenue business.

2nd. The first paper to which I beg to draw your attention is marked No. 1, and is the Jummahbundy Kistbundy for the present Fusli, and altho' the general result shews an increase in the revenues, yet the Barwah mootahs, and Aska and Coorlah Purganahs promise less than they paid last year. The general increase is upon the four villages in Terristanum, the Moherry Havelly, and the Montreddy Purganah, the serious deficiency in Barwah is to be ascribed to the late inundation and the length of time the water remained on the ground, which in many places ruined the crops, and until the bar was finally opened serious apprehensions were entertained for the several small pettahs in the Barwah Mootah. In the latter part of last year the renter for Fusli 1212 pleaded a heavy loss in the crops as an excuse for non payment of the Revenue, but, however, I was fearful that the purgunnah was too highly rented in Fusli 1212, yet I did not feel myself authorized to recede from the public demand upon him, he consequently, being a person of some property, discharged the full amount, but I was unable to get a renter this year. The land belonging to the mootah is nearly all in cultivation, and the only advantage is in the price of grain in the market. I am under this circumstance induced to alter my opinion in regard to the permanent assessment of this mootah and would rather recommend a moderate Jumma as insuring a prospect of more regular payment than the assessment inserted in the general abstract marked A. The average collections from Barwah as taken by Mr. Brown for 16 years is Rupees. 9,455 A. 15 P. 1. The average of the Committee of Circuit's accounts as given by the Masoomdars and Coolacurneys is Rs. 9,398 A. 1 including the amount paid to Enamdars and Village sadurwary. I would therefore with submission recommend that Rupees. 8,500 should be declared the permanent assessment, the country does not possess ground for further increase in the cultivation, and it is an object to afford the Proprietor some emolument to enable him to bear up against any heavy calamity of famine, inundation, warfare. &ca.

3rd. The next country that has fallen this year in revenue is the Aska Purganah, it was under aumanie when I took charge of this Province and by the particular attention I paid to the Purganah when at Aska in January last year I was enabled to collect the Revenue balance of the preceding year as well as the current revenue. But in the commencement of the present Fusli year I advertised this as well as the rest of the country for rent for one year in order to save the expense of Tanah servants, and the highest offer was for Rupees 11,986 which I closed with as being above the average of Mr. Brown's village accounts for 16 years and the Committee of Circuits accounts of 8 years, and when the expense of Tanah servants is taken into consideration, and the amount collected on account of Fusli 1211 deducted from Fusli 1212, the difference in the rent is of very secondary importance compared with the certainty of the rent being duly paid.

4th. The Jummahbundy of permanent revenue for the Aska Purganah has been recommended by myself in my letter of the 25th February and statement sent to the Special Commission at a gradual increase from Fusli 1212 to Fusli 1220, but from my own observation and knowledge since attained, I am inclined to retract my former recommendation as being more than the country is capable in the most favorable season of producing, and as the seasons are by no means regular, and the probability of inundation &ca. from the particular situation of the Purganah, just between two rivers, much to be apprehended, I would propose a reduction in my permanent assessment of 1,000 Rupees in the two estates into which the purganah has been divided, by taking 500 Rupees from each and making the permanent jumma from Fusli 1214 and in perpetuity Rs. 12,000 exclusive of aggraharum Shrottriums. I have hopes the Proprietor will not experience any difficulty in paying with punctuality the sum above stated, and I have little doubt but many purchasers will be forthcoming at the day of sale to bid for the Purganah.

5th. The small difference in the present year's rent of Courlah and the last year's actual collections is so very trifling that it may not be necessary further to notice it, than to say the amount set down against the Purgunah was the highest offer I received for it.

6th. Mr. Brown's average of 16 year's village accounts is Rupees 5,170, the average of Committee of Circuit's accounts taken from the village Curnums is Rupees 5.751, I would therefore recommend that the permanent assessment be not higher from 1214 than Rupees 5,500 which the country will I hope be fully able to pay.

7th. The Terristanum villages under my immediate management produced last year, including the Salt revenue, Rupees 1,400. I have this year rented out the same villages exclusive of the Salt for Rupees 1,800. This increase in the revenue of these four small villages is owing to the increase in the cultivation, and as I left some ground waste, really from the distress occasioned in the place by the number of Cooley, Palanpuin boys and Bullock drivers taken for the Northern Field Detachment, I can well recommend that the permanent assessment for the villages of Wodiah Ganjam, Daumadraporam, Cuncheepooram and Pauleebunder should be fixed at Rupees 2,000 including the assessment (I would beg to propose) for land occupied by individuals as gardens and which have never yet been productive of any Revenue to Government—it contains about five cawnies of the best soil and situation about Ganjam, being the spot where the old town of Ganjam formerly stood, and altho' the several proprietors of ground when the Town was removed had a sufficient space given them respectively in the new Town, yet one or two of them hold the ground on no other authority than uninterrupted possession for some years back, indeed none of their claims are in any manner supported by Sunnuds. The ground is now applied in general to the purposes of gardening for the consumption of the town.

8th. The Moherry Havelly is rented out for Rupees 82,401 including shrotriums of aggraharums, which gives an increase of Rupees 395 P. 4 more than the actual collections for Fusli 1212, a sum comparatively small, but I cannot but consider that country as fully assessed when reference is made to the statement of collections from it for these last five years, and will I hope meet your approbation more particularly as the expense of Trebaughy servants is saved which in so large a talook was necessarily heavy and must also be taken into consideration.

9th. The Committee of Circuit's average of Moherry land revenue including Shrotrium was Rupees 96,476 A. 8 P. 1. Mr. Brown's average of 16 years accounts Rupees 70,769 A. 8 P. 8, and the general abstract marked A. proposes the revenue in perpetuity should be in Fusli 1220 Rs. 1,10,000, it is scarcely possible any country can promise so rapid an increase but more particularly in this province, so liable to incursions of disaffected Zemindars &ca., and I would therefore beg to recommend that the Revenue in perpetuity should never exceed what my predecessor proposed in perpetuity for Fusli 1215, 16, 17, 18, and 19, vizt. Rupees 95,000, and that such increase upon the settlement for this Fusli should be made by a proportionate increase annually of Rupees 1,800 which will give the above revenue in Fusli 1220.

10th. The next purganah I have to treat of is Muntreddy, the revenues of which have rather increased this year but is also assessed too high in the general statement, the average collections of the Committee of Circuit is Rupees 19,372 A. 2 P. 10, Mr. Brown's average account of 16 years is only Rupees 15,342 A. 4 P. 6, but the amount to be paid in perpetuity in Fusli 1220 is recommended at Rupees 27,000, a sum certainly too high, and I would consequently propose it should never exceed Rupees 20,000 in the proportion necessary for the two estates into which the purgunnah has been divided and which I am firmly of opinion the country can pay.

11th. The Hingilly Mootah is rented out for Rupees 6,500 the same as last year; the average of the Committee of Circuit's accounts gives Rupees 8,032 A. 3 P. 1, and Mr. Brown's average for 16 years Rupees 6,073 A. 3 P. ¼. I am satisfied the country is capable of bearing the present Jumma in perpetuity, and consequently do not consider it proper or necessary to make any alteration in the permanent assessment in the general statement.

12th. The Baunoochoy Mootah is rented this year to the Zemindar of Hautghur for 3,500 Rupees, and Rupees 1,200 for last year's balance, as the Zemindar pleaded inability of paying the remainder, for which however I have got security to be paid in the ensuing year, whether this mootah is rented to this Zemindar or not.

13th. The Committee of Circuit's average for this mootah is Rupees 3,357 A. 8 P 5, Mr. Brown's average of 16 years is Rupees 2,670 A. 4, and as the country is capable of bearing the full sum of Rupees 3,500 I would recommend that that amount should be assessed in perpetuity, in the general abstract statement that accompanied my letter of the 25th February last to the Special Commission I put down the Jummah for this Fusli and in perpetuity for this mootah at Rupees 6,500 which is too high an assessment—with every encouragement to the ryots from the commencement of the year to the 15th of this month when I rented it, my Tanadar was only able to obtain Ryanah Moochilkas for Rupees 3,500, and as neither the accounts taken by Mr. Brown or the average of the Committee of Circuit give so much as Rupees 3,500, I have no hesitation in retracting my former opinion, as if assessed too high the proprietor, whoever he may be, must be a considerable loser if not be totally ruined.

14th. The Bavanapore Mootah is also rented out to the Zemindar of Goomsur for Rupees 5,500 exclusive of balance of Fusli 1212 of Rupees 2,600, which the late Manager could not discharge last year in consequence of the heavy pressure on the Zemindary for the revenue, but engaged to pay up the balance of the mootah this year. His death immediately after, as reported in my letter of the 30th November last, may probably occasion some delay in the payment of this money, tho' I am not without hopes of realizing it before the expiration of the year.

15th. The village accounts of this mootah for 16 years were not before forwarded, as neither Mr. Brown nor myself could procure them till lately; the average by these accounts is Rupees 4,773 A. 7 P. 7½, the average of the Committee of Circuit is Rupees. 6,507 A. 7 P. 5, and the permanent assessment may be thought moderate and just at Rupees 5,500, as the mootah is capable of improvement provided inhabitants could be procured and the tank and water courses put into a state of repair.

16th. The assigned Zemindaries of Calecoote and Jellantrah having been treated of in my report on the Zemindaries, it is only necessary to introduce their names in the Sayer &c. accounts.

17th. The countries under rent to the Superintendent of the Stud ought perhaps not to be included in a report from me, as I have not the least interference in the Revenue Management thereof, and cannot of course speak from my own personal knowledge of the state of them, but from the peculiar situation of the Itchapore and Poobacondah Purgunahs I am fully satisfied the crops on the ground in October last must have materially suffered in the late inundation.

18th. The introduction of the Sea and Land Customs in this Zillah under the recent regulations and which have passed into laws, is a subject of much importance as it is necessary they should be immediately carried into effect, and the latter in the Zemindaries in this part of the Zillah I find far from being so practicable as I had expected.

19th. In the Zemindaries of Paloor, Hoomah and Birridy the assumption of the Sayer and Salt revenues is severely felt by the Zemindars, as those sources of revenue were much more productive to them than they were willing to allow, and now find they seriously deceived themselves when they gave accounts of the revenue to my predecessor; it would be satisfactory if your Board could inform me whether the Zemindars in this province are to be allowed a remission on account of the Sayer and Salt.

20th. The Moturpha being intended to be continued under the proprietors is the occasion of some demur on the part of the people as well as the Zemindar, as it is the practice in many parts of the country here for the Zemindars to assess the ground occupied by Banians, Oil-makers, Venders of tobacco &ca. and not collect any revenue on their articles of merchandize which I now do, leaving the Moturpha or quit rent to the Zemindar, so that the people above mentioned are doubly assessed and which has caused many of them to leave those countries where the Sayer has been assumed, and have gone to those not yet taken under management.

21st. From this circumstance I have found it necessary, as well to prevent emigration as to prevent complaint from the Zemindars, to go on with the system of assumption in the Zemindaries of Chigutty of Jurralah and Surunghy, and am making preparations to introduce the same into Hautghur and Gumsoor.

22nd. I have received the Board's orders to go on with the Sea and Land Custom regulations in the manner prescribed in the Laws passed on this subject on the 1st October, the duties to be assessed on the tariff I submitted in my letter of the 1st December 1803, which I shall do accordingly, and am getting blank rowanahs printed as fast as possible for the Frontier and Town duties.

23rd. I transmit a statement of the Sea and Land Customs in this Zillah as prepared for this Fusli 1213, the increase in the revenue will be in proportion to the increase in the duty.

24th. The statement of Salt revenue I have the honor to submit is for the whole Zillah and made out agreeable to the form transmitted by the Special Commission, but which I was prevented sending sooner because it could only be prepared for the late 3rd Division of Vizagapatam, but having assumed the management of the Salt Farms in the Zemindaries I am enabled to transmit the same accounts with exception of Munsurcottah which was delivered over to the Superintendant of the Stud by Mr. Brown.

25th. On reference to the statement your Board will observe the prices are those now existing in the several farms; the manufacturers have hitherto in general been paid in kind, but I have this year introduced the system of paying in money for labour as also the Enams, Maniums, &ca. on the average price of Salt at each farm for past years.

26th. In column 5 your Board will also notice the quantity of uncultivated pans capable of producing salt, it is necessary also to mention that want of inhabitants is the general cause of the ground remaining unemployed.

27th. Mr. Wayte's letter of the 6th October last was accompanied by a Draft of a Regulation providing for the collection of the Revenue derived from Salt on a different principle by levying a duty on the manufacture of that article.

28th. The price the Special Commission had in view to establish over the Coast was too high for this part of the country, as Salt can be procured in any quantity on the borders of the Chilka lake, and a good Bullock road for the Brinjaries from Nagpore and the Maharatta country so that if the price at our farms was made very high, they would totally quit our country, and the internal or home consumption would not be equal to the produce; at the same time I would confidently recommend that the price of Salt in the Zillah be the same at every farm, and I would further propose that the Brinjarie price at Nowpadah be the established price of the Zillah, levying a duty at the farms in addition to that price as per statement accompanying No. 5.

Lutchmepore 31st January 1804.

I have the honor to be &ca. &ca.

(Signed) Peter Cherry.
Collector.

TO

THE COLLECTOR IN GANJAM

SIR,

The Board having gone into a consideration of your Reports under date 30th November and 31st January last embracing respectively the settlement of the Zemindaries and Havillies of Ganjam for the current Fusli with the further information which had been required from you preparatory to the introduction of the permanent system, and having submitted their Proceedings thereon to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council accompanied by their opinion of the amount at which the Zemindaries and havillies should be assessed in permanency, I am directed for your more particular information and guidance to transmit a copy of the Board's address adverted to, with transcripts of the resolutions passed thereon by his Lordship in Council.

2nd. A system whose principles embrace the welfare and happiness of the people and especially of heriditary landholders, though hitherto but partially introduced, will no doubt be familiar ly understood beyond the sphere of its adoption, and therefore it is expected that the Zemindars in the Ganjam District are prepared to welcome its establishment, still it will be your care to explain the great objects it has in view of securing by the introduction of Courts of Judicature the possession of their rights and property on the easy condition of paying to the Sircar at stipulated periods an assessment greatly reduced and at the same time unalterable.

3rd. The amount of the Jumma assessed in perpetuity on each respective Zemindary and Estate is particularly shewn in the statements marked A and B, enclosures in the Board's report to which I am directed to refer you.

4th. The influence possessed by the rebels Menu Deo and Jugganaut Deo over the affairs of the Zemindaries of Vizianagur and Pretabgherry, and the very imperfect submission in consequence shewn to the public authority, render it inexpedient in the judgment of his Lordship in Council that the permanent settlement should at present be introduced into either of those Zemindaries, the assessment proposed for them has however been approved by his Lordship, and the establishment of it authorized so soon as the influence of the rebels whose ascendency at present prevails shall have ceased to exist or as soon with respect to Vizianaghur as you may be able to carry into effect the orders given in consequence of the death of the late Zemindar Balabadra Deo.

5th. The reasons by which the Board have been guided in recommending a permanent Jumma for Calicoote so considerably below that proposed by you are noticed at large in their report, and his Lordship in Council having admitted the expediency of restoring that Zemindary as also Jellantra to the respective claimants on the terms recommended by the Board, you will take an early opportunity of carrying this resolution into effect.

6th. Conformably with that part of the orders of his Lordship in Council which respects the disposal of Moherry, the Board desire you will offer that country to the Ranee at the permanent rent affixed on it, and should she acquiesce therein, of which there can be no doubt, you will conformably with the instructions of Government use your endeavours to impress on her mind the expediency of adopting her late husband's nephew, the son of the Zemindar of Jerradah.

7th. The instructions conveyed in my letter to you under date 30th May 1803 for carrying into effect the permanent settlement of the late 3rd division of Vizagapatam provide sufficiently for the present case, I have therefore only to call your attention to the wish expressed by his Lordship in Council that the permanent settlement of Ganjam be concluded with the least practicable delay and to desire you will accordingly appoint an early day for the disposal of the havelly estates and report to the Board in order that they may be enabled to publish the necessary advertisement at the presidency.

8th. It is to be understood and must be made a condition of sale that the purchasers of Estates will be considered as Proprietors from the 12th July or commencement of Fusli 1214, and be held responsible for such balance of advances for cultivation as may have been made by you.

9th. You will regulate the kists with reference to the usual periods of disposing of the produce and enter the Kist bundy in the special conditions of sale.

10th. The Board rely on your impressing the Zemindars with a just sense of the indulgent consideration of Government towards them in remitting the whole of the Balances due from them respectively previously to the commencement of the present Fusli 1213, requiring them at the same time to discharge their engagements in full for that fusli which you will inform them has been made a previous condition to their receiving the sunnud of permanent property.

11th. When you shall have reported that the preliminary arrangements have been completed, sunnuds of permanent property will be transmitted to you together with corresponding Kabuliats, on the execution of which you will insert in the margin of each Sunnud the names of the villages comprized in its respective Zemindary, you will also certify this list under your signature and transmit an attested copy thereof in order that it may be registered in the office of the Secretary to Government; these orders are equally applicable to the havelly estates, in the mean time, on the acceptance by the Zemindars of the terms of the permanent settlement and payment of the arrears of Revenue for Fusli 1213, you are authorized to grant them a receipt in full of demands.

12th. The instructions contained in paragraphs 18 to 22 of the letter from his Lordship in Council are recommended by the Board to your particular observance.

13th, Your settlement for Fusli 1213 amounting to Rupees 5,62,896 has been entirely approved by the Board and by Government. I am &ca. (Signed)T. W. Ellis,
Fort St. George. 8th July 1804. Secretary.

To

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

LORD W. CAVENDISH BENTINCK

GOVERNOR in COUNCIL

MY LORD,

1st. On directing us to resume the consideration of the arrangements necessary for settling permanently the revenues of the Territories subject to this Presidency, his Lordship in Council, deeming it of importance that the affairs of the Province of Ganjam should receive our earliest consideration, directed that our sentiments with respect to the amount of the permanent Revenue and the arrangements to be adopted in this province should be submitted as expeditiously as could be done consistently with a due investigation of the subject. In consequence of these orders we directed the Collector to state the amount which in his opinion, derived from the preceding or from future enquiries, should be assessed in perpetuity on each Zemindary in the Itchapore District, and also in those Zemindaries that had been assigned to the management of the Circar, in the event of their being restored to the Proprietors, detailing the considerations on which his judgment might be founded. Mr. Cherry's report on this subject respecting the Zemindaries, as also on the Settlement formed with each for the current Fusli, was received on the 30th November last, but as we wished to add the information to be obtained in the present year to that of which we were already in possession respecting the Havellies, we postponed, until it should be received, a full consideration of the subject.

2nd. We have now the honor to submit Mr. Cherry's reports on the Zemindaries and Havellies, with remarks explanatory of the reasons which have guided us in fixing the amount to be paid by Proprietors of the Zemindaries and of Estates in the Ganjam District.

3rd. The Ganjam, or more properly the Itchapore, district, is the Northern Division of the ancient "Chicacole Sircar", it is bounded from N. E. to S. W. by the dominions of the Rajah of Berar, on the S. E. by the Bay of Bengal, and on South West by the districts dependent on Vizagapatam. The Telegu, but chiefly the Wodia, language is spoken throughout the province. It produces Paddy abundantly, the various Dry Grains, Oil seeds, Cotton, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Dammer, Iron, Wax, Honey, Timber and Salt.

4th. Its manufactures are chiefly Salempores, Silks, Izaree and Bazar Cloths, but these are not extensive.

5th. The country inland is mountainous, but in general well watered and fertile, it is subdivided into small rajeeems or Zemindaries, each ruled by its hereditary Rajahs-a set of men, proud, despotic, superstitious, voluptuous, extravagant, indolent, and distinguished by those characteristics only which mark the human character in a low state of civilization.

Names of Zemindaries.	*Names of Zemindars.*
1. Gumsur	Danunjayah Bunge
2. Daracoote	Jugganaut Sing
3. Hautgur	Hurry Chunder
4. Vizianagur	Balabadrah Deo
5. Pretabgeree	Chundra Moni Deo
6. Turla	Narrain Soor
7. Pauloor	Gazender
8. Hooma	Kristna Chunder Santarow
9. Birridi	Maharlah
10. Sooringhi	Hurrychender
11. Chigutty	Rajendru Deo
12. Jerrada	Sauntarow
13. Bodagada	Ragoonaut Sing
14. Seerghur	Sana Soonder Sing
15. Soorada	Coonjabara Sing
16. Boodarcinghy	Neshink
17. Mundasah	Rajamunu Deo
18. Moherry	Assumed
19. Callecoote }	Assigned
20. Jellantra }	

New Havilly.
Moherry,

6th. The province contains 20 Zemindaries as specified in the margin, three of which, for reasons hereafter detailed, are under Khass management.

7th. It also comprehends the new and old Havillies, the latter including eight Purgaunahs and four Mootahs, the first five of these Purgaunahs occupy nearly the whole line of Sea Coast and comprize all the Seaports in the District, the other three and the Mootahs are situated inland contiguously to the river, flowing by Aska and disemboguing at Ganjam.

8th. The gross Sircar produce of this province according to the accounts of the Committee of Circuit was 12,40,931 Rupees, and the net produce 11,83,918 Rupees.

9th. The accounts of the resources and revenues of the Northern Sircars, as taken by the Committee of Circuit in the years 1786-87 and 88 have during a series of seventeen or eighteen years been referred to as the best data for regulating the assessment, and judging of the collections of Revenue in the Northern Provinces, these accounts having been compiled from averages of

Old Havilly.

1. Barwa	Purgunnahs.	
2. Itchapore		
3. Montredi		
4. Monsurcottah		
5. Ganjam.		
6. Poobaconda		
7. Aska.....		
8. Bavenpore..		
Mootahs.		
Coorla.....	Mootahs.	
Injilli.....		
Bautgomorada.....		
Bamanchoy.....		

Zemindaries	9,59,864
Havelly and Farms....	2,81,067
Rupees	1240931
S Ps.	354551

collections according to accounts generally furnished by Government servants under the influence of the Zemindars and often by the Zemindars themselves (whose obvious policy it was to conceal rather than develope the real sources of their districts) have always been considered as under valuing the resources of the countries to which they respectively relate, but they have been found of great utility as criteria to regulate the judgment in the fluctuating system of revenue administration which has heretofore obtained.

10th. Under this impression, in the general instructions for introducing the system of permanent rents dated in October 1799, it is prescribed to the Collectors in the Northern Districts as a rule in determining the quantum to be permanently assessed on each Zemindary, to fix it at 66⅔rds per cent or two third parts of the Committee's valuation after deducting Salt and Sayer, and it is expressly enjoined that from this ratio, without an explanation of the most substantial reasons, they must not recede.

Paras 19th and 20th.

11th. In the 199 paragraph, however, of the Board's Report to Government of the 3rd September 1799, it was premised, that a deviation from the foregoing rate of assessment might be requisite particularly in the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts, where upon a principle of policy the demand should be reduced below the actual competency of the Zemindars.

12th. That portion of the accounts to which we now have occasion to refer was founded on an average of collections made during the eight years immediately preceding 1788, the Committee considered them to be in general authentic, those furnished by the Zemindars themselves excepting Gumsur to be certainly undervalued, and keeping in view the important duty of *not misleading* where they could not inform, they declared them to be as complete as, under great disadvantages, could be obtained.

Letter from the Committee of Circuit (Messrs. Maxwell and Webb.) dated 1788 with the statements accompanying.

* *Sic in original.* *Vizt. Pretabgerry. Vizianagur. Sourmah. Hautghur.*

13th. Two third parts of the gross valuation of this province, according to the accounts of the Committee of Circuit, amount to Rupees 7,89,279 or 2,36,366 Star Pagodas.

14th. Conceding that this valuation when taken was as nearly correct as the nature and difficulties of their investigations admitted, yet when we contrast it with the amount of the revenue since realized, when we advert to the difficulties of collecting that amount, and to the enormous balances which have to this time accrued, we do not hesitate to pronounce the rule of assessment alluded to above to be utterly inapplicable to the present capacity, and adverse to the future prosperity, of this province.

15th. Whatever may be the causes which have produced this deterioration, whether the baneful effects of mutual jealousies and feuds among the turbulent Rajahs of this province, the desolating consequences of the famine of 1790-91, a declension of the price, and export, of grain and manufacturess, or an inherent defect in the revenue economy containing in itself no operative principle of improvement we do not presume to decide certain it is that the revenues have considerably diminished.

16th. Referring to the state of the Province and its capacity of improvement, the late Board of Revenue thought, and the present Collector also is of opinion, that the fair dues of Government must be relinquished if the permanent rent be immediately fixed. Mr. Cherry therefore proposes that a settlement for five or ten years be concluded with the Zemindars as introductory of that system, we cannot but consider this proposition as palliating an evil which should be at once radically remitted as protracting a reform which should be immediately and effectually introduced; the experience of a series of 34 years demonstrates with irresistible force the delusion of further experiment in hopes of acquiring a maturer knowledge of the country, whi st the existing state of that country exhibits irrefragable evidence of the inefficacy of measures of temporary policy, the inexpediency of wringing from the unwilling landholder the uttermost rent he can afford to pay, diminishing instead of augmenting the interest he would otherwise naturally feel in improving his own lands, and repressing instead of encouraging his attachment and allegiance to the State. We have moreover been accustomed to consider this District, from physical and political causes, as combining other important views paramount to stipulations for realizing its just revenue to Government, & although its political situation may have undergone a change by the late annexment of the Cuttack Province to the British Dominions, still we think conclusive arguments may be drawn from the natural strength of the country, its extreme insalubrity and the turbulent disposition of the Zemindars, to evince the expediency of fixing, without delay, a reduced and unalterable demand, so moderate, as to leave them with ample means of comfort to excite their cheerful industry, to secure their attachment, or, at least, to induce a voluntary subordination which force of arms has hitherto been unable to compel.

17th. We shall not detain your Lordship by noticing the Military expeditions which have been undertaken against the Tributaries of this Province with various success as to their object, but from the climate of the country always fatally to our troops, nor need we refer to the large portion of its revenue which has thus been absorbed, the country is not now less inaccessible than at the time of its cession by the Nizam in the year 1768, its climate is equally noxious, and the disposition of the Zemindars alike unsubdued. Experience therefore, while it points out with certainty the consequences of continued insubordination on their part, demonstrates the necessity of a total change in our system of revenue administration, from fluctuating assessment to that of proprietary right in the soil, on the condition of a permanent and defined rent, so low as to make selfinterest the security for its punctual payment.

18th. By the adoption of such a system of moderate and permanent assessment, the security of persons and property, of civil right and religious liberty under the dispensation of their own laws, a blessing would be bestowed on these Districts, at the same time that benefit was produced to the State.

16th. Under these considerations we beg leave to recommend the immediate introduction of permanent rents, and although the assessment which we have proposed for each Zemindary should, on a comparison with the accounts or receipts of fromer years, appear to be inadequate, we trust it will be considered as much as, with a prudent regard to the circumstances we have stated, should be made on the Zemindars.

20th. In our deliberations on this subject we have always had in view the difficulties that might ensue in the event of any of these Tributaries falling into arrears, and have endeavoured, in as much as depends on the assessment merely, to render a contingency of this nature unlikely to happen.

21st. The documents by which we have been guided in proposing the assessment of the Zemindaries are,

The report and statements furnished by the Committee of Circuit respecting Ganjam, and the following Statements compiled by Mr. Cherry.

Statement of the Sircar Collections from the Zemindaries since 1768, being a series of 34 years.

Statement of the Collections from the Zemindars for a period of 17 years.

Statement of the Sayer Collections for 16 years.

Statement of the value of the Zemindaries, excepting Gumsur, as delivered by the Zemindars to Mr. Brown, of the average value by the accounts of the Committee of Circuit, and of the averages of 17 and 34 years, of these we have considered the Statement of the Average Receipts for the last 17 years to be the most eligible, and with due reference to the rest we have been guided chiefly by it in fixing (subject to your Lordship's approval) the Permanent Assessment of each District.

An Abstract compiled from these documents and containing the amount of the Permanent Settlement recommended by us for each Zemindary and Estate is comprized in the Statement marked A, to which we request your Lordship's reference.

22nd. Having thus explained the general principles which have guided us in proposing the settlement of the Zemindaries, we now proceed to detail the assessments recommended for each.

23rd. This Zemindary in point of extent of land and amount of revenue is amongst the first in the province to the E. W. and South, it is surrounded by Hautghur and Daracoote, and on the North it extends to the Marattah dominions, its principal river is a branch of the Mahanuddi, the lands on either side being level and fertile, but the E. and W. extremities are sterile and hilly. The prosperity of this district has long been disturbed by internal feuds among its rulers, nor have they been more fortunate in their external relation with the Company's Government. Your Lordship is acquainted with the present situation of its affairs, and that it was but recently reduced from a state of intestine convulsion and open rebellion to apparent tranquillity and subordination; the young Zemindar Dunnaji Bunje is reputed to be of a disposition the most inconsiderate and dissipated, and the late death of the Manager, Bavurta, has precluded the Collector from the means of restraining him, the father Scrikara Bunje though in a state of proscription, maintains possession of that tract of country lying W. of Kollada towards Durgapersaud, whence even if it were desirable, it might be difficult to remove him, these circumstances, combined with local and political considerations, have induced us to propose a low assessment for this Zemindary.

Gumsur.

N. B. In this sum they did not include Enam alienations to the amount of 40,000 *Rs. and paying nothing to the Zemindar.*

24th. The Committee of Circuit estimated its gross revenues at 1,66,140 Rs., ⅔rd parts of this sum, deducting Salt and Sayer amount to 1,07,760 Rs.

25th. Column 19 of the accompanying statement containing the permanent jumma proposed by the Collector, includes the Sayer, Salt, Abkary, and Moturpha, these being sources of revenue which, under the permanent system, Government retains in its own hands, an equivalent deduction must consequently be made from the gross before assessing the ultimate rent, the accounts of these sources so to be retained having been furnished by the Zemindars themselves, though probably not correct, may be sufficiently so to enable us to judge of the remission that should be made to them on these accounts, and we have, by a reference to the statements of the Committee of Circuit, made a proportionate allowance for the Loom tax.

26th. The average collections of 17 years are Rs. 71,297. The jumma recommended by the Collector for ten years, is 75,000, thenceforward in perpetuity 1,00,000, the amount of Sayer, Salt &ca. deductions by his statement, is Rs. 3,000, and the sum we propose being allowed for Moturpha

Rupees 2,000, making a total of Rupees 5,000, this, deducted from the decennial jumma proposed by the Collector, leaves Rupees 70,000 which we recommend as the permanent jumma of Gumsur from the commencement of Fusli 1214.

27th. This Zemindary is pervaded throughout and abundantly watered by the Ganjam river, it yields plentifully, paddy and dry grains, the gross produce of Daracoote, the Committee valued at Rupees 59,413, two thirds of which, deducting Sayer, is Rs. 36,504, the permanent jumma recommended by the Collector is Rupees 28,000, the Sayer &ca. Rs. 3,094 which deducted from the above, leaves in round numbers, Rupees 25,000, which we recommended may be declared the assessment in perpetuity on this Zemindary. *Daracoote.*

28th. This Zemindary being watered by three small rivers which render it extremely fertile is reputed one of the finest of the districts of this Province, its gross produce, according to the Committee of Circuit, was Rs. 1,50,000, of which, deducting Sayer &c., two thirds are Rs. 97939, the average collection of 17 years is Rs 43,588, and the permanent assessment proposed by the Collector Rs. 58,000, from this we propose deducting Rs. 3,000 on account of Sayer Salt, Abkary, and Moturpha, the three former of which by the Collector's accounts amount to Rs. 2061, and fixing the permanent jummah at Rs. 55,000. *Hautghur.*

29th. Is of considerable extent but mountainous, and tho possessing two small rivers, is not found to be comparatively productive, two thirds of the gross produce of this Zemindary as stated by the Committee, Rupees 90,000, are exclusively of Sayer &ca. Rupees 58,335, the average of 17 years is Rupees 22,375, and the permanent assessment proposed by the Collector 25,000, which we recommend being reduced to Rupees 23,000, deducting Rs. 2000 for Sayer, Salt, Abkary and Moturpha. *Vizianagur.*

30th. The present possessor of this Zemindary, Balabadrah Deo being entirely under the control of his father, Monee Deo, his payments, as might be expected, have been irregular and deficient, the jumma settled for the last Fusli was 25,000 Rs., of which the Zemindar paid only Rs. 17,989 leaving a balance of Rs. 7011, and the Collector anticipates an equal defalcation in the present Fusli.

31st. In consequence of the irregular conduct of Monee Deo, the former Zemindar of Vizianagur, Government thought proper in 1792 to put him in confinement at Ganjam, whence he effected his escape in 1801, and carried off with him his son Balabadra Deo; as known, it was the intention of Government that the Zemindary, forfeited by the misconduct of Monee Deo, should be conferred on the son who voluntarily surrendered himself. Shortly after the Board recommended and Government was pleased to confirm his instatement by proclamation, these circumstances we have thought it necessary to recapitulate as Mr. Cherry has expressed an opinion that the revenue, whatever its amount, will not be regularly paid while the influence of Monee Deo prevails.

32nd. Formerly was included in the Vizianagur Zemindary, which in some degree accounts for the uniformity of conduct observed by these two refractory feudatories, this country is more open and more cultivated than the former, but both are said to be much exposed and occasionally to suffer from the depredations of the Konds or Mountaineers. *Pratabgerry.*

33rd. The Committee of Circuit estimated the gross produce of this Zemindary at Rupees 70,881, two thirds of which, including the Sayer &ca., is Rupees 46,093: the average of 17 years is Rupees 17957, the Collector recommends as the permanent jumma Rupees 22,000, the collections on account of Sayer, Salt, and Abkary shew an average of Rs. 1161, we recommend therefore that Rs. 2,000 be allowed for these items and for Moturpha and that the jumma be fixed at Rs. 20,000

34th. Similar to the situation of the Vizianagur Zemindar is that of his cousin Chendra Moonee Deo the accredited Zemindar of Pretabgerry, and his conduct has been nearly the same, the Zemindary is in fact entirely under the authority of his father Jugganaut Deo, who disposes of every thing at his pleasure, and employs the signature only of his son in transactions with the Sircar, his payments for the last year have also been less than half the demand on him, which was Rupees 22,000, the receipts only 9,992, leaving a balance of 12,000 Rupees.

35th. Jagganaut Deo was accused in 1796 of having been accessary to the death of his Pauter, Baira Mahapauter, and it appeared by his own confession that he had placed the Pauter under strict confinement, in consequence of which, and harsh treatment, he died. Jugganaut Deo was therefore imprisoned at Ganjam, and Government determined that the Zemindary should be conferred on the next heir. Jugganaut Deo escaped from confinement in 1800, and took refuge in the Gumsur country though without joining the rebels then in arms, or apparently fomenting the disturbance that harrassed the province.

36th. This forbearance on the part of Jugganaut Deo was followed by overtures of submission, and as his long confinement, nearly seven years, appeared to be sufficient atonement for a crime not completely substantiated against him, the Board recommended Jugganaut Deo for the pardon of Government and that he should be reinstated in the Pretabgerry Zemindary, provided he surrendered himself unconditionally, with these terms he did not think proper to comply, and he has since remained in undisturbed possession of the Zemindary, the lenity of Government towards this man, so far from exciting him to dispositions of moderation and submission, seems to have hardened him in resistance, as if not sufficiently culpable in with-holding his tribute and refusing compliance with the reasonable injunctions of the Collector, he has presumed to threaten the servants sent to him by Mr. Cherry with insult or punishment a conduct so unwarrantable, will, we presume be considered as

Vide Translation of an arzee from Jugganaut Deo in Mr. Brown's letter dated 18th November.

Vide Inclosures marked 4 in Mr. Cherry's letter dated 13th December 1802.

disqualifying him from all concern in the management of the Zemindary; he has conferred the title of Zemindar on his son, who has not however been confirmed in the Zemindary by any public authority.

37th. Turlah is a fine level country, abundantly watered and well cultivated, this Zemindary produced, according to the Committee's accounts, a gross revenue of Rs. 15,247, two thirds of which, after deducting for Salt, Sayer &ca. is Rs. 9895, the average of the seventeen years receipts is only Rupees 5219, and the jumma recommended by the Collector, Rupees 3000 for 10 years, and 4,000 in perpetuity; we have already given our reasons generally for disapproving a *Russud* in the Ganjam province, and recommend that Turlah be immediately assessed at Rs. 4,000. *Turlah.*

38th. The gross produce of the two small Zemindaries of Pauloor and Hoomah was stated by the Committee at 5,353 from the former, and 5,171 from the latter: the 17 years' collections are, from Pauloor Rs. 2,390, from Hoomah Rs. 2,335, and the assessment the Collector has proposed for each Rs. 2,000, from which a deduction of Rs. 800 for Sayer &ca., leaving the jumma of each Zemindary Rs. 1,200. *Pauloor and Hoomah.*

39th. This Zemindary is larger than the two preceding, it is mountainous and woody, capable of great improvement, and produces timber in addition to its grain. The accounts of the Committee of Circuit rate Birridi at Rs. 11,886, two thirds of which, the Sayer &ca. being deducted, is 7,402, the average of 17 years' collections Rs. 4,919, the Collector's proposed assessment is Rs. 5,300, and the receipts for Sayer 522, we have therefore deducted that amount and recommend that the permanent jumma be Rs. 4,500. *Birridi.*

40th. Is watered by a small river, is not very fertile, and has but few manufactures, it is also of difficult access. The Committee of Circuit's account of the gross produce of this Zemindary is Rs. 18,709, two third shares of this, exclusive of Sayer &c, are Rupees 12,231; the 17 years' average is 5,932, and the permanent jumma recommended by the Collector 4,000, from which the Sayer, Moturpha &c. Rs. 500, being substracted, we recommend the remainder Rs. 3,500 as the assessment in perpetuity. *Suringhy.*

41st. Is fertilized by the Itchapore river, well cultivated and manufactures Salempores, Izarics, and other cloths. Two thirds of the Committee's statement of its gross produce Rs. 69,285 are, deducting Sayer &c., 45,797, the average receipts of seventeen years are 33,603, and the assessment proposed by the Collector is Rs. 35,000 for ten years, and 40,000 in perpetuity, the latter sum we consider too high for this Zemindary, and have therefore fixed Rs. 34,000 as the permanent jumma after deducting Rs. 1,000 for Sayer and Moturpha. *Chigutty.*

42nd. The gross produce of the Zemindary of Jerradah, according to the accounts of the Committee of Circuit, was Rs. 8,393, two thirds of which, after the usual deductions, are Rs. 5,559, the collections of 17 years exhibit an average of Rs. 2,726, and the Collector has proposed Rs. 2,000 as the permanent jumma, as the accounts given in by the Zemindar, which cannot be supposed to be too high, state two thirds of the gross value to be Rs. 2,822, deducting for Salt, Sayer and Moturpha 400, Rs. 2482 as the Sircar revenue, we do not think the assessment proposed by the Collector too high, and accordingly recommend its being sanctioned. *Jerradah.*

43rd. This country is over-run with wood, it is thinly peopled. In addition to the usual products of the district, it yields wheat. The value of this Zemindary, according to the Committee, was Rs. 27,738, of which two thirds, deducting Sayer &c., are Rs. 17,583, but the receipts on an average of 17 years are only Rs. 4,559, and the Collector's proposed permanent settlement 4,000, the collections on account of Sayer, Salt and Abkary included in the sum, are Rs. 900, but as two thirds of the value of the Zemindary, as given by the Zemindar himself, are Rs. 6,934, which would make the Sircar revenue, deducting Sayer &c., 6,000, we consider the amount proposed by the Collector moderate, and recommend it for sanction accordingly. *Burraghur.*

44th. Seerghur is well watered and said to yield very fine crops of paddy which is its chief produce, it was valued by the Committee at Rs. 17,955, two thirds of this amount, exclusively of the seventeen years' collection, is Rs. 6,295, and the permanent jumma proposed by the Collector Rs. 6,000, which we have reduced to Rs. 5,500, subtracting Rs. 500 for Sayer &ca. *Seerghur.*

45th. Though this country contains a river, which however affords but little benefit owing to the lowness of its level, the crops depend on the rains for nourishment, it is situated on the limits of the Berar dominions, and is stated by the Committee to be worth Rs. 19,055, of this sum two thirds, with the usual deduction are Rs. 11,801, the average receipts for 17 years are Rs. 3,573, and the jumma recommended by the Collector is 3,000, in this sum is included 900 Rs. on account of Sayer &ca., we have however deducted only 500 on this account, and propose the jumma in perpetuity at Rs. 2,500. *Sooradah.*

46th. The small Zemindary of Boodarsinghy was valued by the Committee at Rs. 2,500, two thirds of which (no collections being made on account of Sayer, Salt or Abkary) are Rs. 1,667, the Collector has proposed as the permanent assessment Rs. 700, but, as the average collections for 17 years is only Rs. 385, we have reduced this amount to Rs. 500. *Boodarsinghy.*

47th. Mundasah abounds in wood and hills but produces the best paddy in the district, it also manufactures Muslins and Salempores, the Committee of Circuit value the gross produce of this Zemindary at Rs. 35,666, from which, deducting Sayer and Abkary, two thirds are Rs. 23,081, the collections for 17 years' average Rs. 12,761, and the permanent jumma recommended by the Collector is 15,000, from this amount we have deducted Rs. 1,000 on account of Sayer, Abkary and Moturpha, and recommend that the assessment in perpetuity be Rs. 14,000. *Mundasah.*

48th. The two Zemindaries of Calicoote and Jellantra being similarly circumstanced we shall notice them together, and beg leave, previously to stating the assessments we would recommend for them, to bring to your Lordship's consideration the following particulars. These Zemindaries were assigned to the Sircar for the purpose of liquidating the balances that had accrued against them, and have remained under khass, the former for a period of 29, and the latter of 12 years; the Zemindars have meanwhile been allowed for their subsistence the possession of a small Jagire, within their respective Zemindaries, free of assessment.

Calicoote and Jellantra.

49th. The assignment of the Calicoote Zemindary took place long anterior to the establishment of the Board of Revenue, but was continued by their orders to the Chief in Council of Ganjam dated the 23rd August 1790 in consequence of the large amount still outstanding against the Zemindar which has not yet been discharged, the balance still due is Rs. 1,11,142.

50th. The Jellantra Zemindary was taken under the management of the Sircar in consequence of the minority of the Zemindar Rama Chendra Deo, and as the Sonna Patcha, then in rebellion against the Government had usurped the country in 1791, it was assigned in the name of Rama Chendra Deo to Government, for five years, for the payment of the balances due from it, and under date the 15th July 1797, Government, at the recommendation of the Board of Revenue and with a view to extinguish in the Sonna Patcha all hopes of again possessing the country, were pleased to grant a Sunnud of investiture to the young Zemindar. The balance at present due from this Zemindary is Rupees 37,485.

51st. The small amount collected from these Zemindaries by the Sircar, notwithstanding the length of time they have been in their possession, establishes that they must have been either mismanaged, or, in a greater degree than the rest, exposed to the various evil influence which have operated in the deterioration of the Province, this consideration, at the same time that it lays claim to the justice of Government for restoring the Zemindaries to the respective claimants unencumbered by arrears, evinces the propriety of making the future assessment light in comparison with the jumma formerly paid; with respect to Calicoote, the Collector has furnished statements of the resources and actual receipts from each Mootah of that Zemindary, we are therefore enabled to fix the permanent jumma from adequate data.

52th. Calicoote is most favorably situated, extending along the banks of the Chilka Lake till terminated by the Mahratta dominions, hence it possesses an abundant source of irrigation, with the additional advantage of the means of water conveyance. The gross valuation of this Zemindary, according to the Committee of Circuit, was Rs. 59,320, two thirds with the usual deductions, are Rs. 38,349, the total annual receipts from the Zemindary for 17 years, including Sayer, Moturpha and every other item of revenue, are Rs. 33,609, and the Collector recommends the permanent jumma being Rs. 30,000, this amount, considering that the Zemindar will be precluded from receiving any species of revenue not immediately derived from the land, we consider much beyond the usual rate of Zemindary assessment, the average value of the Sircar share for 16 years, commencing in Fusli 1195 and ending with Fusli 1210 inclusive, is Rs. 28,728, comprehending payments from Cuttoobady, Maniams, and Extra Revenue, and the average of Fuslies 1198, 1205 and 1209 is Rs. 28,514, two thirds of either of these sums is rather more than 19,000 Rs., and we propose this amount therefore as the assessment in perpetuity.

53rd. Jellantra has been represented as inferior to few of the rest in natural advantages, but the Committee of Circuit were of opinion, that, from mismanagement, it did not at that time produce half its capacity, it contains large extent of waste land, it is valued in the Committee's accounts at Rs. 16,232, two thirds of which is Rs. 10,821, the jumma paid by the Zemindar, before the assignment, was Rs. 5,000, the average collections of 17 years are 7,636, and the jumma proposed by the Collector in perpetuity Rs. 7,500, from this we recommend a deduction of Rs. 500, leaving the fixed assessment at Rs. 7,000.

54th. We have now submitted to your Lordship, in detail, the points which have guided us in fixing the Permanent Settlement on the Zemindaries of Ganjam, but before we proceed to the Havellies, we consider it expedient to state the situation of the Rani of Moherry a Zemindary now included in the Havelly land, and such circumstances respecting her as appear necessary to be brought to your Lordship's notice.

55th. The last Rajah of Moherry, Narain Deo, married the Chegutty Zemindar's sister, the present Ranee, named Crushna Priya Maha: Dev: the Rajah was murdered in 1786 by his own brothers Sone Deo and Modge Deo: as he left no heir and the perpetrators of the murder were of course excluded from the succession, the Zemindary escheated to the Sircar, at the recommendation however of the Chief in Council at Ganjam, founded on the policy of conciliating the inhabitants of the country, Government was pleased in 1786 to recall the Ranee from Chegutty, whither, after the death of her husband she had sought an asylum, and confirmed her in the possession of the Zemindary by a Sunnud in the usual form, copy of which we have the honor to submit.

Vide Cowle dated 1*st May* 1786.

56th. The terms under which the Ranee was appointed, were, that she should engage to discharge the whole balance due from the Zemindary, being, on the 1st October 1785, Rs. 39,397, and an annual tribute of Rs. 45,000, these conditions she punctually fulfilled under the suretyship of Cossagee Lalla, to whom the country was sub-rented, with the knowledge of Government, for five years; and on his death, in 1790, his brother, Narasinwanjee was continued in his situation for the remaining period of the rent.

57th. On the expiration of this agreement in 1791, the Board recommended the resumption of the Zemindary and incorporation of it with the Havelly, though the Cowle of Government, granted only five years before, was in the possession of the Ranee, who, as we have said, faithfully performed every stipulation made with her at the time of her appointment, the proposition was approved by Government, the Ranee was dispossessed of all authority in the Zemindary, and a pension settled on her at Rs. 12,000, which she has continued from that time to receive.

58th. The reasons assigned for divesting the Ranee of the rights she derived under the Sunnud of Government chiefly were, that she had not taken any share in the management of the country but lived in retirement at Berhampore, that her refusing to give up the Zemindary was only attributable to the importunities of her brother the Chegutty Rajah whose son she had adopted as her successor, that her appointment originally and confirmation of it by a Sunnud had alone been induced by the critical situation of the district, since it had not been customary to confer Zemindary rights on widows of Zemindars, and that Moherry from its level situation and intersection of the Havelly lands might conveniently be incorporated with them.

59th. In these orders to the Collector for carrying this measure into effect, dated 30th March 1801, the Board further remarked, that as it had been resolved to resume the Zemindary on account of the Company, no remonstrance on the part of the Ranee should delay his execution of their orders, that the retirement in which she had constantly lived, her total inexperience in public affairs, added to advanced age, left little doubt of her acquiescence, and it must be an object of special care with him to prevent the influence of pernicious advice from those whose disappointed ambition and views of gain would dictate resistance to the measure.

60th. A more prudent determination marked the conduct of the Ranee, she passively submitted to the degradation which Government, superseding its Sunnud of investiture, had made to follow her late advancement to rank and authority, still she did not relinquish her claim but strongly urged it to Mr. Brown as submitted by him to the Board in the year 1801 in the correspondence noted in the margin. The peculiar circumstances of the Ranee's case disposed the Board to a favorable attention to her claims and proposals, but the final consideration of it was defined until the general subject of disqualified Landholders should be before them. Mr. Brown contradicted what had been said of her advanced age, declaring that the Ranee was not far beyond the prime of life, the Board called on him for further information on this point, and, in consequence, he transmitted copy of the horoscope of her birth, preserved in the Pagoda at Berhampore, shewing her to be then only 35 years of age.

From Mr. Brown 18*th in Cons.* 31*st August* 1801.
Do. Do. 18*th in Cons.* 31*st August. Do. Do.*
To Do. 31*st Augt. in Cons.* 3*rd September* 1801.
From Do. 15*th in Cons.* 28*th September Do.*
To Do. 29*th Do. in to Cons.* 1*st October Do.*
From Do. 13*th in Cons* 26*th November* 1801.
To Do. 8*th in Cons.* 10*th December* 1801.

To Do. 8*th in Cons.* 10*th Decr.* 1801.
Vide enclosure No. 1 *in Mr. Brown's letter of the* 13*th November* 1801.

61st. We have stated these facts at some length, that your Lordship may, from the circumstances attending the transactions that have taken place regarding this Zemindary since the death of the Raja Narain Deo, be enabled to determine whether it shall be restored to the Ranee, or sold as now divided into estates, the claim of the Rance would appear to derive more especially from the Cowle granted by Government in her favor than from any inherent right she has been considered to possess from being the widow of the late Zemindar, though were the question to be determined by the Hindu law of inheritance, now admitted to efficient operation by the regulations of Government, her right would unequivocably be established, as wives by that law succeed to the possessions of their husbands, if deceased without male issue, in preference even to brothers, and by the laws lately promulgated for the better government of these territories, females whom the Government may deem competent to the management, are not precluded from succeeding to the estates of which they may be the heirs. Mr. Brown also observed that the admission of her claim was congenial to the hopes of the country and the sentiments of the Zemindars, and that no measure would more effectually impress them with a favorable opinion of the justice of Government.

62th. The son of the Chegutty Zemindar, whom the Ranee is said to have adopted, has since died, and she has had it in contemplation to select as her heir the son of the present Zemindar of Jerradah, and nephew of her late husband, should your Lordship's determination constitute Moherry a Zemindary. We think it might be advisable, as calculated to prevent the intrigues of other relations and maintain the peace of the country, to secure the reversion to this boy, by sanctioning the act of adoption should the Rance continue disposed in his favor.

63rd. To provide for your Lordship's decision, whether in favor of or against the Ranee, we have entered Moherry both in the Zemindary and Havelly Statements, and we shall now submit the considerations which have influenced us in proposing a permanent settlement for it. Under the former denomination Moherry was considered one of the most valuable Zemindaries in the District, and besides its grain produce, manufactured Salempores, Silks &ca. to the extent of a Lac of Rupees per annum, its gross value, as stated by the Committee of Circuit, was Rs. 1,10,802, but if the average of three only of the eight years had been taken, it would have stood at 130,000 Rs, two thirds of the former sum are Rs. 73,868, the average collections however of 17 years, of which period it has been 12 years under the Company's management is only Rs. 72,196, and the aggregate permanent jumma to be paid from all the estates of which this Zemindary is composed, inclusive of Shotriums and Agraharums at the end of seven years as proposed by the Collector 96,211 Rs, and that fixed by us Rs. 78,200, the rent of the current year is 82,400, and as the assessment, if the country be restored to the Ranee, ought to be conformable with the usual terms of Zemindary tenure, we

To

THE PRESIDENT & MEMBERS of the
BOARD of REVENUE.

GENTLEMEN.

1st. We have received your letter of the 17th ultimo with its enclosures.

2nd. In the discussions which have taken place respecting the affairs of Ganjam, the expediency of introducing the Permanent System of Revenue and Judicature into that Province has been so fully admitted, that the question which remains for immediate consideration, appears to be limited to the amount of the assessment which it may, under all circumstances, be advisable to establish as the permanent demand of Government upon the Zemindars.

3rd. We cannot however deny to ourselves the satisfaction of expressing our entire approval of the distinct view which you have taken of the former history of Ganjam comparatively with the actual resources of that province, and our concurrence in the principle by which you have been guided in recommending that the causes of jealousy and anxiety, by which the Province has been so long distracted, shall be now removed to the extent that it is practicable for the Government to remove that evil, by fixing, without further delay, the amount of the revenue in perpetuity, and by excluding the prospect of future change.

4th. It would be now useless to go into further consideration of the particular circumstances which have attended the decline of affairs in Ganjam, but in the present state of that country, we consider the object of restoring the confidence and tranquillity of its inhabitants on a permanent basis, to be superior in importance to the precarious hope of realizing a more extended revenue than that which you have been induced to recommend, after mature consideration of the statements referred to in your report; and we therefore entirely coincide in the expediency of fixing the assessment of the Zemindaries on such a principle of moderation, as may be expected to ensure its punctual payment, without again imposing the necessity of exerting the public authority for the purpose of obtaining the liquidation of the revenue.

5th. In proceeding to communicate to you our detailed instructions relative to the settlement of Ganjam, we are concerned to observe the unfavorable description which you have given of the state of public authority in the Zemindaries of Goomsur, Vizianagur and Pretabgherry: and the ascendancy which has been acquired by the rebels Mone Deo, and Jugganaut Deo, over the affairs of the two latter Zemindaries, appears in our judgment to preclude the possibility of entering at present into any defined arrangement with the possessors of those districts.

6th. Such an arrangement would, in its consequences, imply a direct acknowledgment of the authority of the usurpers, which might produce an impression highly injurious in the minds of the other tributaries of the province of Ganjam, while the hope which it would afford of realizing the public revenue, would be precarious and delusive, and would probably, at an early period, terminate in the necessity of again asserting the public authority by the employment of troops—a necessity which it is the leading object of the proposed system, if practicable, to avert.

7th Under this view of the subject, therefore, we are of opinion that the condition of the Zemindaries of Vizianagur and Pretabgherry does not at present admit of a permanent settlement being formed with the Zemindars Balabadrah Deo and Chundramonee Deo. We however approve the principle of assessment which you have proposed for the two Zemindaries, and authorize the establishment of it so soon as the influence of the rebels, whose ascendancy at present prevails, shall have ceased to exist.

8th. Although the disposition which has been manifested by the Zemindar of Gumsur discourages the expectation of the immediate advantage which might otherwise have been produced by the settlement of that Zemindary, and though we regret that the proscribed rebel Sricara Bunge should still have been enabled to maintain a footing in the territory of Gumsoor, we do not consider the circumstances which we have stated in regard to the two former Zemindaries to be entirely applicable to the latter, and accordingly think it proper that a Sunnud should be issued to Danonjiah Bunge for the settlement of Gumsur, in perpetuity, on the principle recommended in your letter which fixes the Jummah of that Zemindary at the sum of 20,000 Pagodas per annum.

9th. Having particularly considered your reference on the subject of the Zemindaries of Jellantra and Calicoote, we entirely concur in the justice and expediency of restoring those Zemindaries, according to your recommendation, to the respective claimants, the jumma of the former being fixed at the sum of 7,000 Rs, and that of the latter at 19,000 Rs. per annum.

10th. We shall not at this period recur to an examination of the motives by which the Government may have been formerly actuated in sequestering the Zemindary of Moherry after having granted a Cowle for that possession to the Ranee of the former Zemindar, but as she faithfully performed every stipulation required when she was put in possession of the Zemindary, we are of opinion that a proprietary right was then conferred on her which does not appear to have been superseded by any circumstances which have yet been brought to our notice, and we accordingly desire that the Zemindary may be offered to her at the rent recommended by you.

11th. As you are of opinion that the intrigues of the relations of the family might be obviated by the adoption, on the part of the widow, of the nephew of her late nusband, to whom she appears to be favorably disposed, we desire that the Collector may be instructed to use his endeavours to impress on the mind of the widow a sense of the expediency of this arrangement.

12th. Although we entirely concur with you in thinking that the considerations which dictate the expediency of a moderate assessment being imposed on the estates into which the Havelly lands of Ganjam have been divided are not equally urgent as in the case of the Zemindaries, yet

in both cases the future prosperity of the country will be best promoted by creating to the landholders an interest in the improvement of their lands, and by leaving to them adequate resources for the attainment of that object. The assessment proposed by the Collector for the Havelly lands does not appear to have been regulated with sufficient attention to that consideration, and we therefore entirely approve the grounds on which you have recommended that the proposed jummah shall be reduced to a scale more proportioned to the probable means of the future proprietors, and to the principle which has been observed in other settlements.

13th. We accordingly authorize the division of estates which you have proposed in the Havellies of Ganjam, and desire that the sale of the estates may be advertized when the necessary arrangements shall have been made for that purpose.

14th. Having expressed our approbation of the mode in which you have regulated the rates of assessment in the several estates and Zemindaries in the province of Ganjam, we shall state in this place a connected view of the revenue which will be produced.

1.	Gumsur	*Star Ps*...	20,000... „
2.	Daracoote		7,142...36
3.	Hautghur		15,714...12
4.	Vizianaghur		6,571...18
5.	Pretabgherry		5,714...12
6.	Turlah		1,142...36
7.	Pauloor		342...36
8.	Hoomah		342...36
9.	Birridi		1,285...30
10.	Surenghy		1,000... „
11.	Chegutty		9,714...12
12.	Jerradah		571...18
13.	Burraghur		1,142...36
14.	Seergur		1,571...18
15.	Sooradah		714...12
16.	Boodarsinghy		142...36
17.	Mundasah		4,000... „
18.	Moherry		17,142...36
19.	Calicoote		5,428...24
20.	Jellantra		2,000... „

AND FOR THE HAVELLIES.

1.	Barwah	2,228...24
2.	Montreddy	2,314...12
3.	Soonapoorum	2,828...24
4.	Coorlah	1,371...18
5.	Aska	1,342...36
6.	Coomauree	1,714...12
7.	Hingilli	1,857... 6
8.	Woodia Ganjam	514...12
9.	Bamunchoyee	914...12
10.	Bawanapore	1,428...24

15th. The permanent land revenue of the Zemindaries and Havellies in the district of Ganjam proper, will consequently be in future Star Pagodas 1,18,200 exclusive of the revenue arising from the lands farmed to Captain Evans.

16th. In conformity to the principle which has been observed in other Zemindary settlements, we authorize the entire remission of the balances due from the Zemindars of Ganjam previously to the commencement of the present Fusly amounting to Star Pagodas 3,72,372-40-10, but we agree with you in opinion that the Zemindars should be required to discharge their engagements for the persent Fusli as a previous condition to issuing to them the permanent Sunnuds, and we desire that instructions to that purport may be communicated to the Collector.

17th. When we shall have been informed by you that the Zemindars are prepared to accept their Zemindaries at the rent which has been fixed, we shall direct that the permanent Sunnuds be prepared and transmitted to you for the purpose of being delivered to the Zemindars.

18th. Having concluded our consideration of this subject, we deem it proper to desire that the Collector may be enjoined to explain, with care and precision, to the respective Zemindars, the nature of the engagement which they are about to contract, and to impress upon their minds the advantages which are to be conferred upon them.

19th. You will particularly desire the Collector to point out to their attention that the permanent settlement, in providing for the payment of a moderate assessment, frees them for ever from the fear of future exaction, and that the extent of the public demand being now immutably fixed on a just principle, all grievances to which they may have been liable under an imperfect system of Government will be finally rectified, that they will now, if their conduct shall be guided with prudence, be enabled to enjoy in peace and comfort the fruits of their industry, and to bequeath their lands and possessions in security to their descendants.

20th. We desire that the Collector may be instructed to contrast in his communications with the Zemindars the happiness of that condition with the precarious tenure of their former ac-

occupancy, and that he will encourage them to begin a reform essential to their future peace, by disbanding their superfluous followers as no longer necessary to their security.

21st. It will be proper that particular care should be taken to explain the cause of the permanent Sunnuds being withheld from the Zemindars of Vizianagur and Pretabgherry; and that it should be made known to the Zemindars generally throughout the province, as well as to those Zemindars immediately interested, that the measure of issuing such Sunnuds has been rendered impracticable by the conduct of their relations.

22nd. In the meantime we desire that the Collector may continue to make the best temporary arrangement in his power for collecting the revenue of the Zemindaries in question, until we are enabled to judge of the operation of the measure which we have stated, or of the necessity of adopting measures of a more decisive nature.

23rd. It is our wish that our orders respecting the permanent settlement of Ganjam should be carried into effect with the least practicable delay in order that the settlement may commence with the ensuing Fusli.

24th. As the settlement effected by Mr. Cherry for the current year, Fusli 1213, appears to have met your approbation, we confirm it at Rs. 5,62,896.

Fort St. George, 23rd June 1804. We are &ca. &ca.

Signed W. Bentinck.
" J. Stuart.
" W. Petrie.
" J. Chamier.

Revenue Dept.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt
under date the 8th Nov 1861—

Read the follow=
=ing Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue—

Submitting with
remarks a letter from
the Collector of Ganjam,
reporting on the question
as to the inclusion or
otherwise of the Mokurfa
Revenue in the assets on
which the Permanent Settle=
=ment of the Northern
Circars was fixed:—

(Here enter 12th July
1861 No. 3690)—

1. With these Proceed=
=ings the Board of
Revenue forward for
the orders of Govt a letter
from the Collector of
Ganjam in which he
points out the extraordinary
fact

Read letter

In Re 3063 of 1861.
In Con: 20th May/61

O'Connor.

Revenue Dept.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt
under date the 8th Nov 1861—

Read the follow=
=ing Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue—

Submitting with
remarks a letter from
the Collector of Ganjam,
reporting on the question
as to the inclusion or
otherwise of the Mokurfa
Revenue in the assets on
which the Permanent Settle=
=ment of the Northern
Circars was fixed:—

(Here enter 12th July
1861 No. 3690)—

1. With these Proceed=
=ings the Board of
Revenue forward for
the orders of Govt a letter
from the Collector of
Ganjam in which he
points out the extraordinary
fact

Read letter

In Re 3063 of 1861.
In Con: 20th May/61

O'Connor.

fact that for a series of years reports have been submitted by his predecessors, as well as by himself in relation to the Motupha in the Zamindaries in that District, under the impression that the land in question was included in the assets on which the Permanent Settlement had been calculated, while in reality there exists plain proof that it was not so included.

2. That for many years there has been great doubt, on the point cannot be disputed. In letter from the Commissioner Northern Circars marginally noted, goes at considerable length into the question, as regards both Vizagapatam and Ganjam and it will be convenient

22nd June 1854 No 168.

to recapitulate briefly the opinion then arrived at, both by himself and the Board and the subsequent action taken in the matter.

para 24.

3. Ganjam, it appeared from Mr. Walter Elliot's report, comprised the former Itchapoor Estate, and the greater portion of the old 3d Division of Vizagapatam.

Itchapoor Division

4. The former Ganjam portion consisted of 20 Zamindaries and 12 Havelli Estates.

Chicacole Division

5. The latter contained 14 out of the 20 Estates which originally formed the 3d Division of Vizagapatam, and the Zamindari of Purlakimedy.

Itchapúr

6. Speaking of the former (Itchapoor)

Mr. Elliot alluded to
his very correspondence
which is now specially
brought to notice by
Mr. Lorber. He notices
that Mr. Peter Cherry in
his letter of 31st January
1864, para 20, speaks of
"the Motumpha (in the
Zamindaries)" being in-
"cluded to be continued
"under the proprietors": that
the Board told Mr. Cherry
(20th February 1864) "that
"it was intended shortly
"to introduce the Perma-
"-nent Settlement in Gun-
"-jam by which the Land
"holders would be entitled
"to derive revenue from
"the Land or its produce
"only, the Motumpha, or
"professional taxes being
"abolished:" that further
when the Board reported
to Govt on the 17th May 1864
regarding the permanent
settlement which they
proposed

× paras 31-38 of
his Report.

Zamindaries.

2

proposed to introduce
into this part of the Pro-
-vince, it was plainly
stated (para 26) that
Motumpha among other
items had been deduct-
-ed in fixing the Per-
-manent Jumma, the ac-
-counts of the Zamindars
themselves having been
accepted to shew the
Amount which should
be remitted, on this ac-
-count. Mr. Elliot's con-
-clusion was that "the
"Motumpha revenue form-
"-ed a deduction from
"the assets on which
"the Permanent Peshkush
"was assessed in the 20
"ancient Zamindary Pa-
"-rgunnahs of Ganjam. The
"Amount in each case
"was taken from accounts
"furnished by the Zamin-
"-dars themselves, and
"falls short of the Sums
"actually

para 38.

"actually collected by them,
"as appears by the accounts
"rendered in 1805. Their
"own accounts preclude
"them from claiming any
"compensation for such
"additional revenue in
"the event of the abolition
"of the tax now."

7. Regarding the 12
Havelli estates of Sanjam
Mr. Elliot could find no
particulars as in the case
of the Zamindaries: no
items of Extra Revenue
were contained in the
statement relating to them=
These Estates were sold
by order of Court in 1804.-

Havelli-
para 35.

para 36.

8. The Chicacole and
Puckelly Estates formed
the subject of correspond=
=ence between the Collector,
the Board and the Court
in 1803, but in none of
these papers could
Mr. Elliot find any men=
=tion of Rotumkas: nothing
could be gathered from
the

Chicacole.-

× para 30.

para 40.

× para 41.

accounts regarding its
inclusion or otherwise in
the assets of the Settlement,
but he considers it not
improbable that the Propri=
=etors had been allowed
to keep a commuted quit
rent on ground occupied
by artizans &c.

9. He therefore conclude.
that in the event of the abo=
=lition of the tax, both
the Proprietors in the Zam
=jam Havelli Estates, and
in the Chicacole, or former
3d Division of Vizagapa=
=tam, would seem to have
a claim to compensation.

10. Our last remedy (regard=
=ing which it is observed
that the Board in para
17 of their Proceedings
under review have re=
=quested a further re=
=port) is alluded to in para
25-29-39- and 41 of
Mr. Elliot's report already
referred

refined to - In the last
mentioned para the con-
clusion come to was, that
"compensation seems due
"on resumption" of Motunpha.-

11. The remainder of
Mr Elliot's report shewed
that notwithstanding any
arrangements made at the
time of the Permanent
Settlement the collection
of Motunpha by the Za-
mindars never ceased;
and hence, it is to be
presumed, arose the
doubts which have since
obscured the question -

12. Strictly, even after
the permanent settlement (if
before probably it had fully
come into operation) for on
22nd January 1805, the following
in replying to a proposal
of Lord William Bentick's
to substitute a general house
tax for Sayer or Town
duties, shewed the Motunpha
as then collected by the
Zamindars

25

per Mr Elliot's report Zamindars to be as follows.

	Motunpha			
	on Traffic	on Professions &c	House tax on Labourers	Total
Ganjam Zamindaries	2560	3214	7905-6-6	13678-6-6
Kimedy account not complete	1680	3726	3943-2-5	9349-2-5
Chicacole do	877	1945	2627-15-9	5449-15-9
Zemindary (Kimedy)	2500	2500	3781-14-3	8781-14-3
Total	7617	10415	18257-6-11	36,239-6-11

para 42 In 1814 the Collector
expressed an opinion
that the Motunpha
was included in the
Permanent settlement.
and when in 1820, the
Govt ordered the general
resumption of Motunpha,
he forwarded a statement
purporting to shew the
sums included in the
assets on which the
Permanent

para 43

on the hands of the Zamindars and Fa[illegible]
toro

Ct. Mins. Cons. 23 June 50. 13 In their review
N. 762. of the report of the Commissioner Elliot the
Govt. remark as follows
regarding the Estates
mentioned above.

" In the former
" of these Districts, viz.
" in the Zamindaries and
" Govt. Estates which had
" formerly constituted
" the Mehapore District,
" it seems clear from
" the Commissioner's re-
" port that the Malcapha
" was excluded from the
" assets in making the
" settlement, though in
" para 11 he would seem
" to express the opinion
" that the Proprietors
" of the Waively Estates
have

Permanent Settlement had been formed, this account, Mr Elliot found on examination, corresponded exactly with the one given above, though that declared profess to be an account of sums entered in the assets, but merely of actual collections by the Zamindars. On this statement, nevertheless, was based the subsequent sanction of Government on account of Malcapha ordered to be remitted in the Estates other than Well Zamindaries passed by Govt on the Boards recommendation in 1826. No steps however were ever taken to carry out these resolutions, and the Malcapha remained as heretofore in

Paras 33 & 34

para 44

para 65

" 46

"first claim to compen-
"sation - The deductions
"on account of Motirpha
"in the Zamindaries
"were based on state-
"ments furnished by the
"Zamindars themselves,
"and fell short of the
"amount actually real-
"ized by them as ap-
"pears from statements
"of their actual collec-
"tions submitted by the
"Collector in 1805. It
"appears that although
"the Motirpha was
"thus excluded from the
"settlement the Proprietors
"of the twenty Zemin-
"daries at least, if not
"of the twelve Estates
"also, have still con-
"tinued to levy it through
"clearly without any
legal

para 38

Para 43-44.

" legal right - There is how-
" ever some discrepancy
" here, for after saying (Para
" 38) that the Motirpha
" was deducted from the
" assets on which the
" permanent settlement
" of the twenty Ancient
" Estates was made, the
" Commissioner afterwards
" alludes to it as having
" been included in those
" rents - The mistake ap-
" pears to have originated
" with the Collector in 1821
" who sent in a statement
" of the collections in 1805
" as a statement of the
" amount included in the
" settlement. There would,
" however, appear to be no
" doubt that deductions
" were made for Motirpha

" 44

and

"and that the continued
"collection by the Zamin-
"dars of this item of
"revenue is wholly illegal.
"In virtue of this illegal
"practice the Zamindars
"now claim compensa-
"tion, although they already
"stated compensations
"were in reality given them
"on their own terms at
"the time of the permanent
"settlement"

15 "As respects the
Estates in the second Di- Para 30 & 40
-vision of Ganjam (the former
third Division of Vizagapa- See above para 3
-tam) nothing seems to
be known as to the mode
in which the Mahratta
war dealt with in forming
the settlement. The
Peishcaush was fixed,
and

"and the Estates were then
"put up to auction; but
"it is stated that neither
"the correspondence on
"the subject, nor the state-
"-ments of assets, make
"any allusion to the Pu-
"-rsuptia taxes. The Com-
"-missioner, indeed, seems
"to incline to the opinion,
"in one place, that the
"Proprietors of this Divi-
"-sion are entitled to
"compensation, but
"no stronger reason is
"stated for it than a sim-
"-ple conjecture: Paras
"30 and 40."

Para 41

16 "In Parlakimedy,
"which, though forming
"a part of this Division,
"is treated of separately,
"it is stated that the ces-
"-sions left to the Zemin-
"-mindar was a commuted

" 39.

quit

"quit rent on the ground
"occupied by the houses
"of Merchants, Artizans,
"and others, the propor-
"tional taxes being abo-
"lished or resumed: on
"the whole the Com-
"missioner concludes that
"the Proprietor has a
"claim to compensation,
"but offers no sugges-
"tion as to the amount."

Para 11

17 The foregoing extract shews that the Government had no doubt about the facts of the case in the Zamindaris, whatever might be the truth as to the proportion of the Havelli

Havellies and Pur-
bahmedy - but no
order that a Judicial
settlement of the
question as regarded
both Districts of
Vizagapatam and
Ganjam should be
no longer deferred
they directed the ac-
quisition and Depu-
tation of further
information and more detailed
information to shew
"just merely to what
"classes of Proprietors com-
"pensation for Inter-
"ference, and to what
"due, but also how

para 17

much

much is due in each
particular case"

18 To this order the Commissioner, Mr. Goldingham, replied on 24 July 1856 S[r]no. that he had received (para 3) a report from the Collector of Ganjam - In para 5 he noticed that while in the first Division, the Mokurpha was included in the assets, on which the Peshcush was determined, in the second and third Divisions excluded with the exception of Purla Kimedy: In the Ganjam Division it was also struck out though apparently not in every case.

The

Recorded in Ex. Mins. Cons 4 Dec[r] 56. S[r] 1281.

Chicacole.

Chicacole.

* Purla Kimedy

* 6 of which belonged to Vizagapatam

19 The third or Chicacole Division, the remarks (paras 17-21) originally consisted of one ancient Zamindary and * 20 proprietary estates - These latter became subdivided, and now number 26, of which 15 have reverted to Government - The present number is, including Purla Kimedy, 32, of which 26 are in the Ganjam District - Mr. Eno[y] notes (para 19) to prove that the Mokurpha was included in the assets of the Hill Zamindary of Purla Kimedy while the valuation of all the proprietary Estates was fixed exclusive of the Mokurpha - so that in the latter case, the owners would not be entitled to compensation on resumption In this, it will be noticed, he goes beyond the result of Mr. Elliot's enquiries -

20 It may be well to ask

fol
ask what were the grounds
upon which Mr Knox made
the assertion thus adopted
by the Commissioner - Mr Knox
says in para 4 of his letter
marginally noted "from the
"information which the records
"of this Collectorate afford me
"learn" that "in the 20 Proprie:
"tary Estates under the Chica:
"cole Division the Moturpha
"Lay does not appear to be in:
"cluded in the value as
"given" by Mr Brown —
The only attempt at a
reason for this is given in
para 16 of the same letter in
where Mr Knox alludes to
a statement which he had
prepared with reference
to certain stray accounts
of some of the villages in
this

15th February 1856 No 36.

Purlakimedy.

this Division, and from
which it would appear
that "the assessment on
"these estates was formed
"on the value of land revenue
"alone" This information,
however, is far too vague
to justify the assertion as
that the valuation of these
estates was fixed exclusive
of the Moturpha -

21 And as to Purla:
kimedy, the reasons for
supposing that Moturpha
was included in its assets
are (para 20 of Mr Goldingham's
letter) (1) that as it was a Hill
Zamindary, it was most
likely treated in a manner
similar to the other Hill
Zamindaries of Ganjam
and (2) that as in the reports
of 1803, the salt and land
Customs

customs alone were mentioned as deducted from the gross assets, it was reasonable to suppose that the latter embraced Motirpha. Whatever value the latter inference may possess it is evident that none can attach to the first if it is known that in the other Zilla Zamindaries the Motirpha did not form one of the items on which the Peshkaush was fixed.

22 In entering into the details of the Ganjam Division Mr Goldingham sets out (para 22) with a flat contradiction of the assertion which he had already made that "in the Ganjam Division" this item "was also struck out though

Ganjam -

See para 18 supra

"though apparently not in "every case". He now says "the accounts of this Division "are imperfect, but sufficient "to establish the fact "that the Motirpha formed "one of the items on which the "Peshkaush was fixed".

23 The Estates, which originally in this Division consisted of 20 Zamindaris and 12 Jaedlis, have, through lapses to Government, diminished to 17 of the former kind and 9 of the latter. In a few documents relating to the former Mr Knox found Motirpha entered as a distinct Source of Revenue, and therefore assumed that it was included in the value given by the Committee of Circuit. There were, too, accounts framed by Mr Brown (in 1801 and 1802 apparently), abstracts of which in relation to 13 Estates were forth

para 23 of Mr Goldingham's letter -

forthcoming from which it appeared that Motupha was included in the assets. A letter from Mr Sub Collr Bayard written in 1820 is also alluded to by Mr Goldingham to shew that the Revenue derived from Motupha was included among the assets on which the Permanent Settlement was founded. So far as regards the Zamindaries. The proprietary estates or Jeweliis are referred to in para 24 of the Commissioner's letter. Mr Knox is there stated to have alleged that from the information supplied to the Special Commissioner on 25th February 1893 Motupha was included in the

Sir J.

gross assets under the head of Cheroo Revenue in the English Account but Motupha in the Telugu Statement. 24. — In accepting these conclusions of Mr Knox it would seem as though Mr Goldingham had entirely overlooked the statements contained in his predecessor's letter of 22nd June 1854 and yet in para 25 he alludes to that very report. —

25. — The compensation to be given in case of resumption would be, he states in para 29, in Perla

Para 29

Kunieda be Rs. 6643-
paid in the Ganjam
Division 400 ry.—

26.— The Govt. as
apparent from their
Order of 4th Decr/56
No. 1281- accepted the
Commissioners' Con-
-clusions, and in Con-
-sequence directed
that in the Still-
Zamindaries the
collection by the
Zamindars themse-
-lves must not be
interfered with: that
in Purla Kunieda
the Motupha
should continue
to be collected by
the Agent; and
that

that in those Estates
from the assets of
which the Motupha
was excluded in 1802
the collection by the
Zamindars should
be altogether prohi-
-bited.—

27.— To recapitulate
briefly. The Estates
to which reference
has been made in
the foregoing para-
-graphs are

1. Ganjam Still Zamindaries
2. Ganjam Havelli Estates
3. Chicacole Proprietary
Estates.—
4. Purla Kuniedy Za-
-mindary.—

28. Mr. Elliot's opinion
as expressed in his
report of 22nd June
1854 was that in
case

as to Nos 2 and 4 - Mr
* 4th Dec 1856 No 1281. - By the Govt Order Mr
Goldingham's report
~~has been duly carried~~
~~out~~, the Zamindars
in No 1 now to collect the
Tax themselves
in No 2 — Ditto —
in No 3 - the collection
by the Zamindars
was prohibited &
it was to be made on be-
-half of Govt
in No 4 - the tax was
to be collected by the
Agent to the Govt

This then is the state
of the question at
present. —

28. — From Mr
Forbes letter sent
up

case of resumption
of Mutwaphee by Govt,
compensation would
not be required for
No 1 - that it would
be required in Nos
2 and 3 and most
probably also in
No 4 - Mr Gold-
-ingham's conclusion
(24th July 56) was
that compensation
would be required
in Nos 1 and 2 - but
not in No 3 - and
that it would be
necessary in No 4 -
They differed then
materially on Nos
1 and 3 - but agreed

as

up with the B. of
Proceedings under
review, it would
seem that he was
ignorant of the con-
-tents of the Commis-
-sioners report of
June 1854 and of
the Govt. Order there-
-on, dated 23d June
1855. His attention
was ~~been~~ directed
to the true state of
the case by the
printing of the on-
-final correspon-
-dence of 1804 at
his Press. There is
as the Board observe
"no

* v. 8 Pro. 12 July.
1854 p. 3690.

"no room for further
"doubt as the rights
"of the case" and the
Govt. share their
surprize at the pos-
-ture of the Collr., late
as well as
~~that~~ of the Commis-
-sioner, to see the
matter in its true
bearings. —

28/
The abolition of the
Mohturfa & of the
Licensed Tax - which
was to take its place -
by act ———
reduces the question
now to one of Com-
-pensation only. It
is clear that some
such is claimable -
either by law or in
Equity by the possessors
of the Hill Zemindaries
& Sandy Estates -

29. The correspon-
-dence of 1804, how-
-ever, referred to in
para 7 of the Pro-
-ceedings under re-
-view, relates solely
to the ~~Hill Zemindaries~~
~~and~~ Estates
of Ganjam Draper
~~Letters and~~
~~Enclosures~~
Surpass

supra] and does not touch upon the Chicacole Division and Purlakimedy - (Nos 3 and 4) - On the last named - viz - Purlakimedy, the Bd have (para 17) called for a further report: ~~and per to the Committee (No 2) they have (para 11) stated that the question of Motorpha does not arise, as connected with the~~ The Chicacole Proprietary Estates (No 3) are not alluded to. These will be dealt with.

30.— The Governor in Council considers that the Board should ascertain what course has been pursued in Ganjam with ref^ce to O.M.C. 4th Dec^r/26 No 1281, i.e. whether the status of the Motorpha question is assigned above in para 27 of this order or not — As far as Ganjam proper is concerned it may now be considered settled by the views expressed in the Proceedings under review

~~reiew. But~~ Mr. Goldingham's conclusions regarding ~~this portion of the~~ Ganjam Waters ~~District~~ having been proved to be erroneous, it may be well questioned whether his arguments as detailed above in paras 19 to 21 of this paper, with reference to Chicacole and Purlee Mundy, are not founded on a mistake. The Board will therefore take this portion of the subject into

No 2896.

The Govt. await the Collrs further Report. -

26th Nov 1865

14 Dec. Board of Rev. Dec. 25 Nov.

No 25th Nov 1865
2807
Dec 4th

Rev. 1865 Departt.
Pro: of Govt for 2 November
No. 3312.

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue

Dated 18th
Desp. 18 } November 1865.
Rec. 29th }

From the Collr of Madras 8th Decr
1865 C No. 3213.

No. 2896 - 24th November,

Submitting letter from the Collector of Madras reporting that Mr Locke, Sheristy Deputy Collector has been suspended from office and that Mr Wigram Assistt Collector has been placed in charge of the Treasury.

Witto order - 4

No. 4530 to 4555 -

11. The Havellis have been included to render the Statement more complete, but the question of the Moturpha did not arise in connection with them, as these lands were now for the first time to pass under permenant or long leases, and the Moturpha had not been hitherto collected by others than Government, and was not thenceforward to be so.

12. The Statement leaves no doubt that the item of Moturpha was not included in the assets left at the disposal of the Zemindar out of which to provide for the payment of his Peshkush, but that in fixing the Peshkush, a deduction from the assets was made in each case on account of the reserved sources of Revenue, Sayer, Abkari, Moturpha, &c.

13. It is rese[illegible] Mr. Forbes states [illegible] have been doubted by [illegible] Collectors.
by the [illegible], w[illegible] secu[illegible]

14. It remains to decide whether the failure to enforce the terms of the Sunnud shall now be held sufficient to create a right in the Zemindars which did not originally exist.

15. In paragraph 22 of his letter already quoted, Mr. Knox gives some reasons for leaving matters as they are; but in paragraph 29 of his letter to Government, the Commissioner expresses his opinion that should Government resolve on collecting the Moturpha on their own behalf, there is no real obstacle to the adoption of that course.

16. The Board quite concur in this opinion, the rights of the case being clear to the dullest comprehension, and the general circumstances of the Estates being greatly improved since the Permanent Settlement, so that they are far better able now than they at that time were, to dispense with this adventiti[illegible]id.

17. The foregoing remarks do not apply to Purla Kimedy which was included in the Chicacole division at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The Board request the Collector to investigate and report on the question in connection with this Estate.

(A true Extract.)
(Signed) W. HUDLESTON

No. 2896.
To Govt Comment in
Revenue Dept. No. 3312
Submitting Proceedings in the Board's Consultation
of the 18th Instt. & Letter from the Collr of Madras
8th Instt. & Connected Papers
with Remarks.

14th Novr 1865. Read Order of Govt dated 24th Novr
25th Novr 1865.

Revenue Department 1861

No. 1786

PROCEEDINGS of the BOARD OF REVENUE

Dated 12th July 1861.

Despatched.
Received.

No. 3,690.

Submitting with remarks a letter from the Collector of Ganjam, reporting on the question as to the inclusion or otherwise of the Moturpha Revenue in the assets on which the Permanent Settlement of the Northern Circars was fixed.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.
Copy to G. S. Forbes, Esq., Collector of Ganjam.

Exd. J. Wright.

Secretary.