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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.

B.P. No.

Press

Mis.

Dated

1. 6. 1874 196 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 11. Read the following petition of MOOSALACUNTEE RAMIAH, late Zemindar of Polaki Estate and some other Estates in Ganjam District, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated St. Thomé, 23rd July 1872:—

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

Your Lordship's petitioner submits herewith a memorial to the address of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, and requests that it may be ordered to be forwarded to that noble power.

2. In requesting the transmission of the Home memorial alluded to, petitioner prays that your Lordship will, before forwarding it to the Secretary of State, be pleased to go through the narrative hereunder stated, consider his case, and do him that justice which the Home authorities would if it is forwarded to them. He (petitioner) humbly takes leave to explain the origin of his deplorable state as follows, and that, if your Lordship's Government be unwilling to do so, the Home memorial may be forwarded to the destination passing an endorsement upon this petition to the effect "it has been forwarded to the Secretary of State."

3. Petitioner having presented an appeal to this Government in 1855, February 13th, through his authorized Vakil, stating at length the injustice or unprecedented irregularities on the part of the Collector of the district in selling his estates of Polaki and Dunta, as also the other estates of Barroova and Lutchimipoorum, in auction, the same appeal was returned to petitioner, with Telugu endorsement, that the Government cannot accept the petition put in by Vakil. In obedience to that endorsement petitioner has since forwarded several petitions to Government, but none was disposed by Government nor any endorsement passed thereon to this day.

4. In such a state of things as above alluded to, petitioner has no other alternative than falling upon the mercy of Her Majesty's gracious feet, and once more of your Lordship's Government for redress, but thinks necessary for him to reiterate his prayer and his legal arguments for the re-consideration of this Government before his Home memorial is ordered to be despatched to England. Hence, this petition and the Home memorial.

5. Petitioner thinks it most proper to submit herewith a translation of the appeal application, dated 13th February 1855, which was returned to him.

6. Although the above petition contains the nature of the grievance to which petitioner was made a victim, and the unlimited or unforeseen irregularities in depriving him of his estates, yet petitioner begs to be permitted to give a succinct feature of his case again as below.

7. During the life-time of petitioner's father, the Zemindar of the estates of Polaki and other estates, he appointed one Yeddanapooddy Sooriapracasa Row as his Dewan. This Dewan in a series of time in his womb inclining to purchase the same estates, were they advertised for sale, began to fail the discharge of the regular peishcush to Government, and see those estates encumbered with arrears on purpose, with a view to purchase them by the influence of the Collector's Sheristadar. Thus being, petitioner's father fell sick and died in the year 1843, when petitioner was really a minor of fourteen years. The above Dewan, with a view that, if petitioner's minority be disclosed to the Collector, the estates would

regularly be placed under the management of the Court of Wards, and that by that reason his long aim of purchasing the estates would be thwarted, has skillfully reported to the Collector as if petitioner was not a minor, and by the aid of the Collector's Sheristadar caused the estates to be advertised for sale for the arrears then due. Upon the said Sheristadar's partial report to the Collector, the estates were attached and advertised for sale. The said Dewan purchased the estates and forthwith paid the whole sale-proceeds, instead of paying only 15 per cent. deposit, which is a rule according to the Regulation. The Sheristadar not reporting the matters to the Collector in their correct light, got Collector's order issued to put the estates in possession of the purchaser (Dewan),—a circumstance quite contrary to the Regulation.

8. Petitioner being a minor, he does not know anything; but his mother tried before the Collector to correct the irregularities, stating the stratagem with which the said Dewan and Sheristadar have combinedly acted with full irregularities, but to no purpose; whereupon petitioner's mother took him to Madras, and, producing him before the Members of the Board of Revenue, contended that her husband's estates should not be sold in auction, as her son (petitioner) was a minor, but placed under the management of the Court of Wards.

9. The then Members of the Board of Revenue inspecting petitioner in person, and satisfying themselves that petitioner was really a minor, and considering the irregularities with which the sale was conducted, have justly ordered that the sale be cancelled and the estates placed under management till petitioner attains majority, and further that the sale amount paid by the purchaser (Dewan) should be returned to him.

10. On the receipt of the Board's resolution, the purchaser (Dewan) ought to have received the sale-amount, but refused to receive it, and the then Collector also ought to have compelled the same purchaser to receive the amount, but unjustly acceded to his refusal. Hence, the sale-amount remained in the Collector's chest for three or four years, and then the Collector made over to petitioner the estates in question. The Dewan (first purchaser) and the Sheristadar colluded together, and the latter reported to the Collector that there being arrears, the estates may be zifted and sold in auction,—a circumstance of the stratagem adopted by the Sheristadar to favour the Dewan, whose first sale was cancelled by the Board, and aimed to become purchaser in the second sale. When the second auction was advertised petitioner spoke to some soucars to lend him money for the purpose of paying the arrears. The Sheristadar having reported something or other to the Collector, the Collector issued orders*

* *Vide order B.*

warning the people not to lend money to petitioner. At the second sale, too, the first purchaser (Dewan) became bidder and bought the estates, but not having paid the sale-amount they were re-sold and taken by Government itself.

11. Ever since several petitions were presented to the Collectors, Board, and Government, but they were not noticed nor justice done to petitioner.

12. Petitioner having contracted debts both for his maintenance and for the expenses of his father's funeral rites, and been unable to discharge the debts in consequence of his estates having been unjustly sold in auction, his creditors

sued him and obtained Court judgments against him, and in satisfaction of these judgments his dwelling house and other personal property, *i.e.*, chattels and apparels, have been zifted by Court and sold, and the proceeds paid to his creditors. Petitioner and his family and children, destitute of food and house to live in, came down to Madras,—a circumstance which to the eyes of his fellow-Zemindars and other people is a most insufferable shameful position which a family of a Zemindar cannot endure for a moment, and for which the disdaining on the part of the controlling authorities is the chief cause, and no other.

13. Unless your Lordship's Government shall be graciously disposed to re-consider petitioner's deplorable condition, taking the following reasons into their consideration, and satisfy themselves that petitioner's case is attended with injustice and irregularities, he has no other means to prosper himself.

14. The particular injustice, among others, done to petitioner in depriving him of his estates is the following, viz. :—

(1.) Because the arrears for which second sale was effected includes a small amount due by Revenue defaulters and a large amount of Rs. 27,000 being the interest determined as due by petitioner to the first purchaser (Dewan), whose refusal to receive the sale-amount was his own fault, and to whom petitioner is not bound to pay interest, the second sale legally deserves to be annulled and the estates made over to petitioner.

(2.) Because the second sale is attended with conspiracy of the Dewan and Collector's Sheristadar, it should be cancelled.

(3.) Because the provisions of the Regulation of 1802 prescribe that the estates of the minor should not be sold in auction for the arrears, but held under management, it (second sale) is illegal. The first purchaser must pay 15 per cent. deposit, but not the whole amount as is done herein. If the sale is not confirmed by the Board, the estates should not be put in possession,—a circumstance which is evidently an irregular proceeding on the part of the Collector as regards the first sale.

(4.) Because, in the matter of the sales effected by conspiracy or collusion, as is the case herein, the amount paid by the purchaser should be taken by Government as a fine and forfeiture, as provided for in the Regulation.

(5.) Because petitioner is at a loss to know how the rules contemplated in the Regulations has escaped from the attention of the Collector. There is no other chief cause for this deviation of the rules than the misreports made to that authority by his Sheristadar, who was prepared to do good to his friend (Dewan and first purchaser) from the beginning. Such, this matter should not go unnoticed by controlling power.

(6.) Because the Collector issued the Order A declining to assist petitioner in gathering the arrears against the ryots for the period he held the estates, petitioner was necessarily prevented from paying the arrears for which the second sale was effected. Is it just for a Collector to have issued such an Order A, and also to have issued the Order C compelling petitioner to present a relinquishment razinamah for the arrears against the ryots, and refusing to pay him the profit (Rs. 2,647-3-7) of the second sale, and threatening him of pain of levying from him the amount formerly remitted in his favour?

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
1st June 1874.*

(7.) Because the Order D compels petitioner to put in a razinamah in the circar that he will not claim to the estates sold in auction, petitioner has legal reason to ask, "Is it just for the Collector to have issued such order?" All these by the Sheristadar's ill-office and no other. Petitioner not having done as the Collector required, his claim to the estates is to this day alive without reference to the length of years. Had the Government taken early notice of his appeal, dated 1855, there would be no question of the length of the time.

It is, lastly, requested that your Lordship's Government will have clemency upon petitioner, and order the cancelment of the sale adverted to, and the petitioner be put in possession of his estates, as he, by the distress and poverty stated in the above paragraphs, is likely to be drowned in grave along with his family and children. Petitioner resides now at St. Thomé, wandering door for door for maintenance as if a lion waits upon a cat for her favour and liberality.

For this act of benevolence, your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

The humble petition of MOOSALACUNTEE
RAMIAH, late Zemindar of Polaki and other
Estates in Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

Before stating the object of this memorial, memorialist begs to remind Her Majesty the Queen that when it has taken India Government under its immediate control in 1858, "it has been pleased to encourage the people of the native land that it would for ever treat them with justice and secure to them their property." The subjects of this native land view to this day that the British ruler is not of such failing boaster as the ancient rulers of the native land did or do. Your memorialist being a most pitifully aggrieved Zemindar by the orders of the Collector, Board of Revenue, and local Government of Madras, he (memorialist), with perfect knowledge and belief that Her Majesty will keep up its promise held out in its proclamation read in the Madras Government House in 1858, and do him that justice which was repeatedly denied to him by the tribunals alluded to, and which memorialist confidently hopes is in its lively colour in England than in the British Agents in India, who are, it is humbly assured, as a systematic rule, generally accustomed to accede to the local officers' arrangement without noticing or weighing the sincerity of the cogent reasons which the appellants may state in their applications to their address.

2. Your memorialist presented an appeal to the local Government of Madras in 1855, February 13th, through his duly authorized Vakil, stating at length the injustice done or unprecedented irregularities committed by the Collector of the district in advertising and selling his estates of Polaki and Danta, as also of Barroova and Lutchimipoorum for arrears, and the same application was returned to him with Telugu endorsement that the Government cannot accept the similar applications presented by Vakil. In obedience to the same endorsement, memorialist has since presented several petitions to Government, but none of them was disposed of by this Government to this day, nor any endorsement passed thereon to this day. In such a state of things as alluded to above, any aggrieved party as your memorialist has no other alternative than falling upon the mercy of Her Majesty's gracious feet for justice. Hence, this memorial, submitting the true copy of the application he presented to this Madras Government in 1855, February 13th, together with their endorsement thereon.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
1st June 1874.*

3. Although the Government applications referred to in the preceding paragraph contains the origin of memorialist's grievance in depriving him of his estates, yet he thinks that reiteration of his story herein will put Her Majesty in possession of the clearness of the fact more and more, and therefore he takes leave to give a succinct feature of his case from the beginning as below shown.

4. During the life-time of your memorialist's father, the Zemindar of the estate of Polaki and of some others, he appointed one Yeddanapooty Sooriapracasa Row to be Dewan or Chief Manager to manage the affairs of his estates. This Dewan by degrees became anxious to obtain the same estates for his own sake. With this view in his womb he began to defer the discharge of the Government demand, and see the estates encumbered with arrears on purpose with an inclination to cause the estates to be brought to public auction, and buy them at the time, because the Collector's Sheristadar was a friend of his in such a close way that he can aid him in any irregular or unwarranted manner whatever. In the meanwhile, your memorialist's father fell sick and died in 1843, when memorialist was really a minor of fourteen years. The above Dewan taking advantage of his father's death, and remembering the aid which the Collector's Sheristadar will show, determined not to disclose to the Collector that memorialist was a minor, for otherwise the estates will be placed under the management of the Court of Wards, and that his desire of buying the estates in auction will not be fulfilled. So he (Dewan) skilfully reported to the Collector the estates in auction will not be fulfilled. So he (Dewan) skilfully reported to the Collector ambiguously as regards memorialist's age, etc., and his friend (the Sheristadar) skilfully managed the point, and then reported to the Collector that there being arrears against the estates they may be brought to auction sale. The Collector not ascertaining the matter attached them and advertised for sale. When they were put in auction, the said Dewan became highest bidder, and the sale was knocked down in his name; this Dewan, who was long apt to have the estates for himself, instead of paying a deposit money (15 per cent.) paid at once the whole sale-amount contrary to the Regulation, and the Collector's Sheristadar to favour the Dewan got the Collector's order to put the purchaser in possession of the estates, whilst the possession is prohibited in the Regulation, unless the auction sale has been sanctioned and confirmed by the Board of Revenue. This is the particular aid shown by the Sheristadar to the Dewan.

5. Your memorialist being a minor he does not know anything; but his mother argued before the Collector stating the stratagem with which the Dewan and Sheristadar have acted with full of the irregularities, but to no purpose. She, therefore, took your memorialist to Madras, and producing memorialist before the Members of the Board of Revenue, contended that the estates in question were unjustly sold in auction, and that memorialist being a minor they should not be sold in auction under the existing Regulations, except placing them under the management of the Court of Wards.

6. The then Members of the Board of Revenue inspecting memorialist in person and satisfying themselves that he was really quite a minor, and that according to the Regulation the estates cannot be sold, have cancelled the sale with orders that the purchase-money paid by the said Dewan be returned to him, and that the estates may be placed under the management of the Collector until your memorialist shall have attained the majority.

7. On the receipt of the Board's order alluded to the Dewan (purchaser) and the Sheristadar who aided the former, colluded together, and the former refused to receive back the amount with a view to exert for a second auction. The Collector, who ought to have compelled the Dewan to receive back the amount, acceded to the Dewan's refusal by the misreports now and then made to that authority by the Sheristadar.

8. One or two years afterwards memorialist attained majority, but he was not put in possession for more than two or three years. The said Dewan and the Sheristadar considering that memorialist would be put in possession have again made known to the Collector that there being arrears against the estates, and that the amount of interest due to the first purchaser being due by memorialist the estates should be advertised for sale for both the arrears and for the interest due to the Dewan. The Collector advertised the sale of the estates, and the Dewan was become offerer by the aid of the Sheristadar, but your

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
1st June 1874.*

memorialist, although the arrears were trifling and the interest due to the Dewan was a large amount as Rs. 27,000 and odd, spoke to some soucars to borrow him money to be paid for the amount for which sale was advertised, but upon the misreport of the Sheristadar, the Collector issued a written order* to the people warning or threatening them not to lend money to your

* *Vide B.*

memorialist. When the sale was cried, the Dewan himself offered as highest bidder, and the estates were knocked down; but as he has failed to pay the amount, the Collector put or resold the estates again. When nobody having offered, the Collector took the estates for Government.

9. Thus by the chicaneries practised by the Dewan and the Collector's Sheristadar, and the Collector not having ascertained the fact of the legality of the arrears and the interest, the estates have been taken by the Collector for Government, in contravention to the provisions of Regulation, whereby your memorialist became quite poor.

10. By the reasons alluded to your memorialist was for his maintenance necessitated to contract debts; but having no means to re-pay the debts the creditors sued him and obtained Court judgments. In satisfaction of the Court judgments, memorialist's valuable house and valuable property have been attached and sold by Court for a less amount. Memorialist and his family and children gradually became destitute of food and apparels and of the building to live in—a circumstance which to the eyes of the people is most shameful position, which a family of a Zemindar cannot endure for a moment, to which the non-notice or disdain on the part of the controlling authorities of India is the chief cause.

11. Your memorialist, lastly, begs to submit that, unless Her Most Gracious Majesty can take the reasons stated above and below into its consideration, and, corresponding with Madras Government, satisfy itself that memorialist was unjustly deprived of his estates, memorialist has no other means to be bettered than trying a chance in the place where Her Majesty, which is certainly the next in this low world to the God Almighty is.

12. The particular injustice, among others, done to your memorialist in depriving him of his estates is the following, viz. :—

(1.) Because the first sale referred to at the end of the paragraph 8 of this memorial having been cancelled by the Board, and the sale-amount ordered to be returned to the purchaser (Dewan), his (Dewan's) not receiving it is his own fault. The interest of Rs. 27,000 and odd included in the second sale as binding upon memorialist is not legal procedure on the part of the Collector.

(2.) Because the first and second sales were enacted contrary to the provisions of Regulation and the estates taken by Government in the second sale, it (second sale) deserves to be cancelled and the estates made over to memorialist.

(3.) Because the sale is attended with the conspiracy or chicanery practised by the Dewan and Collector's Sheristadar, it (sale) should be cancelled, as the Regulation of 1802 prescribes that the estates of the minors should not be sold for arrears, but be placed under the management of the Court of Wards; the sale is legally to be set aside.

(4.) Because in cases wherein sales have taken place by the conspiracy or collusion, as is the case herein, the amount paid by the first purchaser ought to have been taken as fine; but, on the contrary, the authorities of India allowed interest to such conspirator (Dewan), being Rs. 27,000 and odd, and including this large amount as arrears, sold the estates, whilst his (Dewan) remaining quiet without receiving the sale-amount at his own pleasure is his own fault.

(5.) Because memorialist is at a loss to know how the Rules have escaped from the attention of the Collector. There is no other chief cause for this procedure of the Collector than the misreports made to that authority by his Sheristadar to favour his friend (first purchaser and Dewan) from the beginning.

(6.) Because the Collector issued orders† to the money-lenders, warning or threatening them not to lend money to memorialist. Memorialist may freely ask, "Is it not a great unwarranted interference on his part?" Had it not been the case, memorialist would have borrowed money and discharged the arrears, and the estates would have not been sold in second

† *Vide B.*

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
1st June 1874.*

auction. "Is it not illegal procedure of the Collector, and is it not to be noticed by the controlling authorities, although memorialist has not failed to complain in his several petitions sent to Government?"

(7.) Because memorialist had not the money by the Collector's threatening the letters by written Hookoom,* he has legal claim to lay now before Her Gracious Majesty's presence for the cancelment of the sale without reference to the length of time. Had the Madras Government taken notice of memorialist's appeal petition, dated 18th February 13th, and several other petitions, there would be no question at all of the length of time.

* *Vide B.*

(8.) Because the Collector issued the Order A, declining to assist memorialist in levying the arrears against his ryots for the period he was in possession of the estates, he (petitioner) was necessarily prevented from paying the arrears for which the public sale was effected. Is it just for the Collector to have issued such the said Order A, as also to have issued the Order C, compelling him to present a relinquishment razinamah for the arrears against the ryots, refusing to pay him the profits (Rs. 2,647-3-7,) of the sale-proceeds on pain of levying from him the amount formerly remitted in his favour, as was done generally to all of the Zemindars throughout the district.

(9.) Because the Order D issued by the Collector compels memorialist to put in a razinamah in the circar, that he will not lay a claim to the estates sold in auction, memorialist has legal reason to ask here, "Is it just for that authority to have issued such order D?" All these are the springs by the Sheristadar's misreports and no other. Memorialist not having done as the Collector required, his claim to his estates is to this day alive without reference to the length of years.

It is, lastly, requested that Her Gracious Majesty will have clemency upon memorialist and order the cancelment of the auction sale of his estates, and the memorialist to be put in possession, as he, by the distress and poverty he suffers under as explained above, is likely to be drowned into the grave along with his family and children. Memorialist resides now in St. Thomé, wandering door for door for daily food as if a lion can wait upon a cat for her favour and liberality.

For this act of benevolence, your Gracious Majesty's memorialist shall ever pray.

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, 1st June 1874, No. 674.

Miscellaneous.

PETITIONER is informed that his memorial has been received and will be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

(True Extract.)

For Acting Secretary to Government.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

*Right Honorable the Governor in Council
Fort George*

The humble Petition of Moosala
Rani. late Zamindar of Polaki
Estate & some other Estates in Ganjam
District.

My Lord,
1 Your Lordship's Petitioner submits
herewith a Memorial to the address of the
Right Honorable the Secretary of State for
India, and requests that it may be ordered
to be forwarded to that Noble Person.
2 - In requesting the transmission of this
Home Memorial altered to, Petitioner prays
that your Lordship will, before forwarding it
to the Secretary of State, be pleased to go
through the Narrative hereunder stated,
consider his case, and do him that justice
which the same merits, and if it
is forwarded to them, he (Petitioner) humbly
trusts to have to explain the origin of his
deplorable state as follows, and that if
your Lordship's Government be unwilling
to do so, the Home Memorial may be
forwarded.

Obit. of 1874} Address.

REVENUE

Nos. 11-12.

11/624
forwarded to the destination papers are
Endorsed upon this Petition to the effect
"it has been forwarded to the Secretary of State"
3. - - Petitioner having an Appeal to
this Government in 18.

his authorized agent may at length see
injustice or ~~unjust~~ irregularities on
the part of the Collector of the District in
selling his Estates of Polaki & Dutha as also
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in auction, the same Appeal was returned to
Petitioner with Selugu endorsement that the
Government cannot accept the Petition given
by Vakil. In obedience to that Endorsement
Petitioner has since forwarded several
Petitions to Government, but none was
disposed by Government nor any endorsement
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4. - - In such a state of things as above alluded
to, Petitioner has no other alternative than
falling upon the mercy of Her Majesty's gracious
pat & more of your Lordship's Government
for redress but thinks necessary for him
to reiterate his prayer & his legal arguments
for the reconsideration of this Government before

his

his Home Memorial is ordered to be dispatched to England - Hence this Edition & the Home Memorial.

5. - Petitioner thinks it most proper to submit
herewith a translation of the Appeal Application
dated 13th February 1855 which was returned to him
6. - Although the above Petition contains the
nature of the grievance to which Petitioner
was made a victim, & the unlimited or
unforeseen irregularities in depriving him
of his Estate, yet Petitioner begs to be permitted
to give a succinct feature of his case
again as below -

again as before.

7 During the life time of Potanone's father, the Zemindar of the Estates of Pafahi & other Estates, he appointed one Mr. [unclear] a [unclear] Dewan in a series of his work inclining to purchase [unclear] Estates were they advertised for [unclear] to fail the discharge of the [unclear] Govt. & see those Estates encumbered with arrears on purpose with a view to purchase them by the influence of the Collectors' Sheristadar. Thus being Potanone's father fell sick and died in the year 1842. When Potanone was really a minor of 14 years. The above Dewan

with

Memorandum
will
in case of
the
Dewan

15
with a view that if Petitioner's minority be disclosed to the Collector the Estates would regularly be placed under the management of the Court of Wards & that by that reason his long aim of purchasing the Estates would be thwarted, has skilfully reported to the Collector as if Petitioner was not a minor, and by the aid of the Collector's Sheristadar, caused the Estates to be advertised for sale for the arrears then due. Upon the said Sheristadar's partial report to the Collector the Estates were attached and advertised for sale. The said Dewan purchased the Estate & forthwith paid the whole sale proceeds instead of paying only 15 per cent deposit, which is a rule according to the Regulation. The Sheristadar not reporting the matter to the Collector in their correct light got Collector's order issued to put the Estates in possession of the purchaser (Dewan) a Circumstance quite contrary to the Regulation.
8. Petitioner being a minor he does not know any thing, but his Mother tried before the Collector to correct the irregularities stating the stratagem with which the said Dewan & Sheristadar have combinedly acted with full irregularities, but to no purpose; Whereupon

Petitioner's

Petitioner's Mother took him to Madras and, producing him before the Members of the Board of Revenue, contended that her husband's Estates should not sold in auction as her son (Petitioner) was a minor but placed under the management of the Court of Wards. 9 - - The then members of the Board of Revenue inspecting Petitioner in person & satisfying themselves that Petitioner was really a minor & considering the irregularities with which the sale was conducted, have justly ordered that the sale be cancelled & the Estates placed under management till Petitioner attains majority, and further that the sale amount paid by the purchaser (Dewan) should be returned to him -

10 On the receipt of the Board's Resolution the purchaser (Dewan) ought to have received the sale amount but refused to receive it & the then Collector also ought to have compelled the same purchaser to receive the amount but unjustly acceded to his refusal. Hence the sale amount remained in the Collector's chest - for 3 or 4 years and then the Collector made over to Petitioner the Estates in question. The Dewan (first purchaser) & the Sheristadar colluded together & the latter reported to the Collector that there being arrears the

9174
The Estates may be ^{justly} & sold in Auction.
a Circumstance of the Statute adopted by
the Sheristadar to favor the Dewan whose
first sale was cancelled by the Board, &
aimed to become purchaser in the 2^d sale -
When the 2^d Auction was advertised Petitioner
spoke to some bankers to lend him money
for the purpose of paying the arrears
the Sheristadar having reported something
or other to the Collector, the Collector issued
orders warning the people not to lend
money to Petitioner. At the 2^d sale too
the first purchaser (Dewan) became bidden
& bought the Estate but not having paid
the sale amount they were resold & taken
by Government itself.

11 - - Ever since several Petitions were presented
to the Collectors, Board, & Government but
they were not noticed nor justice done to
Petitioner.

12 - - Petitioner having contracted debts both
for his maintenance & for the expenses of
his father's funeral rites & been unable to
discharge the debts in consequence of his
Estates having been unjustly sold in Auction
his Creditors sued him & obtained Court
judgments against him, & in satisfaction
of

of these judgments his dwelling house
& other personal property, i.e. Chattle
& appaels, have been seized by Court and
sold & the proceeds paid to his Creditors
Petitioner & his family & children destitute
of food & house to live in came down
to indras - a circumstance which to the
Eyes of his fellow Zemindars & other people
is a most insufferable shameful position
Which a family of a Zemindar cannot endure
for a moment & for which the disdaining
on the part of the Controlling authorities,
is the chief cause & no other -

13. Unless your Lordships Government
shall be graciously disposed to reconsider
Petitioner's deplorable condition taking
the following reasons into their consideration
& satisfy themselves that Petitioner's case
is attended with injustice & irregularities
he has no other means to prosper himself

14. The particular injustice, among others,
done to Petitioner in depriving him of his
Estates, is the following vizt

I Because the arrears, for which 2^d sale
was effected, includes a small
due by Revenue default
of Rs 27,000 being the sum
due by Petitioner to the zamindar
(Dewan)

23
Dewan whose refusal to receive the sale
amount was his own fault & to which
Petitioner is not bound to / ^{not} by the
2^d sale legally becomes a ^{cancelled} ~~cancelled~~ ^{void}
the Estates made over to Petitioner

II Because the 2^d sale is attended with
Conspiracy of the Dewan & Collector's
Shewitabai it should be cancelled.

III Because the provisions of the Regulation
of 1802 prescribes that the Estates of the
Union should not be sold in Auction
for the arrears, but sold under Manager
- ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{case} ^{of} ^{arrears} ^{of} ^{the} ^{Union} ^{the} ^{amount} ^{of} ^{the} ^{arrears} ^{shall} ^{be} ^{paid} ^{by} ^{the} ^{purchaser} ^{must} ^{pay} ¹⁵ ^{per} ^{cent} ^{depon}
purchaser must pay 15 per cent depon
but not the whole amount as is done
23 herein. If the sale is not confirmed
by the Board, the Estates should not be
put in possession - a circumstance which
is evidently an irregular proceeding
on the part of the Collector as regards
the 2^d sale

IV Because in the matter of the sales
effected by Conspiracy or Collusion
as is the case herein, the amount
paid by the purchaser should be taken
by Government as a fine & forfeiture
as provided for in the Regulation

23
V Because Petitioner
how the rule -
Regulations has created
a new rule. The
other thing is for this direction
of the rules than the misreports made
to that authority by his Shewit & co
who was prepared to do good to his
friend (Dewan & first purchaser) from
the beginning. Such this matter should
not be unnoticed by Colletts & Co.

VI Because the collector of
the arrears against the
period he held the Estate, Petitioner
was necessarily prevented from paying
the arrears for which the sale was
effected. Is it just for a Collector
to have issued such an order. As and
also to have issued the order. As and
also to present a relinquishment
Rajinamah for the arrears against the
Petitioner refusing to pay him the profit
of 2 1/2 - 3 - 7 of the 2^d sale & threatening
him of pain of levying from him
the amount formerly remitted in his
favor.

IV Because the order D Compels

Petitioner to put in a Petition
in the Bureau
to
has
for the
ill off. & no other. Petitioner not
having done as the Collector required
his claim to the Estate is to this
day alive without reprieve to the
length of years. Had the Government
taken early notice of his claim
dated 1835 there would have been
of the length of the time -

27

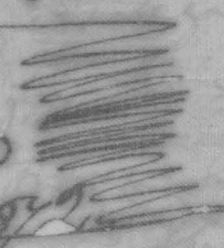
It is lastly requested that your Honors
Government will have clemency to
Petitioner & order the Cancellation of the
conveyance to and the Petitioner be put in
possession of his Estate, as he by the distress
& poverty states in the above paper is
likely to be drowned in grave along with
his family & children. Petitioner resides
now at Saint Thomas wandering door for
door for maintenance as if a lion
waits upon a Cat for her favor and
liberty

11

Liberality

For the art of Liberty

Madras
St. Thomas
23 July 1872



Shall Enrich
Ourselves

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

29

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

L. B. B. B.

1. 11 7

Markudary
other Labors

While the government

regulations about the Manu
under Malkud, and about so
matters and while those regulations
of avaria prody Toriya prakasa
Dnanta mugga who were man
work on behalf of my father had Co

Thrusts at the office to
of my things and in
in the Conspiracy and against the
justice Conceded my minority
irregularities that the Tab

James

and the other one here and a whole lot of the

[illegible]

opposed to the

Wichita in the
Garrison District
about July 1892
Belcher 6

Story to Government
Rebelle Government

By order,

Mar. 1861.

42.10/2.

Substantive Common
the Secretary of
State for India and
Regulation its
business is the
Secretary, the
this Government
not required to
publish or
State from 3 to the
last.

blowing and the rules and the irregularities

and hereby that when it

is as follows.

1. The purchaser of the Estate should

and should not purchase those

3. The purchaser of the Estate should pay an advance 15 percent for the purchase money and should give security to pay the remaining money after the auction is sanctioned by the Revenue Board and

4. The Taluq should not be made over to the purchaser in the auction without being sanctioned by the Revenue Board

5. If the auction is not sanctioned by the authorities the money paid in advance by the purchaser should be returned back to him without having any charges for the Taluq

6. If the Estate is sold in auction by conspiracy the money paid by the purchaser of the Estate should be taken as fine and the Estate should again be sold in auction

The irregularities done against these rules are as follows
These Estates are various Estates
The irregularities done against these rules are as follows

35
joining with the Sherast
forming plan

by cheating

4. The Taluq

while I was four years old and father sign upon that Petition beside himself and excommunicating of death -

5. An account of that the Govt look upon the management of the Taluq made ready to auction

7. When the Taluq were sold Yaddanapooru and Sherastar together and the Taluq is

8. Instead of paying some advance and giving security they paid

9. The Taluq being sanctioned Board the Taluq were increased

the Taluq
like no land and what the Govt had
This document is now in the hands of the Govt

from the Collector
the auction and instead of
the purchase money paid
should be taken as fine

restored back to them.
The irregularities done after such order passed
in the Revenue Board are as follows.

After the auction was cancelled by the
existing rules the money paid by the purchaser
it one and my father and
though they take back the money or not they are
the sole owners of the money. So when the Collector
wrote a Letter to the S. to take the money back
they did not take the money back and wrote a
Petition praying to keep that money in the Govt.
Cash. So this money is what they prayed the
Govt. to keep in safe in the Govt. Cash.
As this whole is done by the consultation
of Public servants the money was kept in
balance in the Govt. Cash according to their
Petition.

chasers postponed without
immediately - equal in
5. - When my money is in the
Govt. the Govt. agreeing that
was quite in fact gave an order
as to take back the money
the purchasers money until they

6. - The Collector gave an order
should pay the interest amounting
though I prayed that it is given
or else that the S. would be
auction.

7. - If I consented even to
loss according to the
that the Govt. would be kind
towards me or else that the S.
sold for fear of this I paid
ready Cash and for the next year
There my S. were made over.

8. - The Phraastador having
upon me that I consent to

... as follows.

----- The unlawful money which I was ordered to pay and the Govt. List of the Taluqs for that year had amounted to nearly \$4 thousands Rupees which I was to pay in that year. As the receipts upon the Taluqs had not amounted to so much I had been having in need the Govt. List till the lapse of the year and at the end of that year I borrowed from Sahukars in order to pay what I still owe. (knowing) thus the Sherastadar let them not give me money that I might not pay what I owe.

----- Thinking that unless the Taluqs are taken away from my possession the Sahukars will give me debts and if I could not pay regularly in a month or two the necessity that I had given to the Sherastadar was liable to pay what I ought and while the security was responsible for that money was even more liable.

4----- For arrears sent an Ameen to a Taluq...

5----- He not only being but also being up a...

to

Making so many irregularities not to give me debts. When they made I thought I do not get there any debts and irregularities.

2----- When I write for debts to a...

done for it is as follows.

3----- The Hoondy came up of that Company on the 12th July

4----- There are two Treasuries at the District. The accounts of the...

been paid or not in any of the on the last day of the time in which...

which

Each Account of the 11th on the last day of...

near the lake

accounts.

Young

le t

Principal

...the $\frac{1}{2}$ time with
...the ...

law and justice the goat^u had

fully that Blair was done quite as

your honor might perhaps
be able to find it that those
aligned above are not quite so
besides this Confessing to all

Hooker sent to the gem
Post by the R.R. 11/20/00

property of the Royalty of the above
Estate and that Sassildar has not
complied with your request -

me 73rd Feb.

1292. / *Prostateum* *Pinus*

Read your argee dated 7th -
instantin you stated therein that
you have requested the Passildan
to assist you if any disturbances -

10519 of 1838
Translation of
Good Oration also
13 Feb'y 1838.
By the same Author
and recognized
by Congress at
a Fair 1838 -
By Spring
of 1838 it is described
as being a fine
specimen of fine
(value only)
Price was 25¢

Has been sent to the Genl. N. D.
out to by the Ric. ex. 10

property of the Royalty of the above
Estate and that Sassildar has not
complied with your request -

As you have transferred the
house & estate to others and as you
cannot interfere with the Collection
the arrears against the Royelo - Wt
re under the authority of such
people.

me 13th Feb.

Read your argee dated 7th -
stantin you stated therein that
have requested the Passil da
not you if any disturbance -

Please Mr. Attorney order
 to Catherine dealing
 to give order that
 Elizabeth directing her
 to assist Catherine
 in buying the cows
 for the period he held
 the Estate

Be it known to the Heirs
man, Carmines, Rogers and others
that it is understood that when
Polucki estate was under attachment

2000 paid to the Zemindar
Petitioner) certain amounts under
the same nature. It is not proper
to ^{the} all to lend monies to the

Zemindar but you are to pay the
dues to the Circar Ameeena
you have not done so as
to the zemindar, you ^{all} will
under Regu IX of 18.

P. A. West, Collector

agony B

Calcutta order warning
or threatening the
not to ~~and~~
to ~~reunited~~ on
pain of ~~being~~
them if ~~the~~
15/51

Copy to ~~the~~
to ~~the~~
to ~~the~~
to ~~the~~

Extract of a Bookroom sent to Petitioner
by the Principal of the Collector of Ganga
under date the 29 April 1853-

The sale of the auction of your
Estate which was taken by Government
has been sanctioned by Government
The increase of profit of the sale
Amount of the Estate is Rupees 246,
- 3 - 7 which will be paid to you
if present a Razinama to the effect
that you have relinquished to
success still against the Royalty
the interest Rs 6110-10-5 which was
formerly remitted in your favor
will be levied from you. The
Northern Circar Commissioner
having held proceedings as you

explained, you are requested to appear
before the Ho-zoor and present a
relinquishment Rajinamah of the
arrears alluded to, and if you are
not disposed to do so you will write
reply as with the Ho-zoor.

signed J. Fraser

P. Asst. Collr

[a true Extract]

सुमोदयम - 1C-1

Principal Asst. Collector
orders Petitioner that
that if he does not receive
a Rajinamah relinquish-
ing the arrears he will
not be paid the surplus
Rs 2467 3 7 but that
he will have to pay the
amount formerly remitted
in his favor.

Ms 1672 of 72

Koorkom sent to the Petitioner by the Principal
Asst. Collector of G. P. M. under date the
18th September 1856.

Upon orders being sent to
you more than once with reference to
Collector's orders, requiring your
presence at the Ho-zoor to raise
objections as to the Malawa summa
(an agreement) to the effect that
you will not hereafter lay a claim
to the Contenance of the Poluk
Estate, you have not appeared
before my Ho-zoor accordingly.

It is a very surprising procedure
of yours in not appearing before my
Ho-zoor. Therefore you will appear
before me on the 22nd instant.
In default you will be dealt

with according to the Regulation.

/s/ J. D. Flood

Pl. ap. Col. Col.

(a true Translation)

Omnia et singula

Principal of the Mission

to the Hon. Sec. of the Interior

Compelling him to give

a relinquishment

Petition to the Census

not to claim the same

18/3/00-

18/3/00

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ

ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯವರಿಗೆ

ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವಾಗಿ

1. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ

ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯವರಿಗೆ

ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವಾಗಿ

2. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ

ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯವರಿಗೆ

ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವಾಗಿ

3. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ

ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯವರಿಗೆ

ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವಾಗಿ

4. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ

ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯವರಿಗೆ

ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವಾಗಿ

5. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ

ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯವರಿಗೆ

ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವಾಗಿ

6. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ

ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯವರಿಗೆ

