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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	674	Press
B.P. No.	11-12.	Mis.
Dated	1. 6. 1966	

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 Yeddanapoody 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

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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 shall 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

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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 1803 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?

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(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 cancellation 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.

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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 Yeddanapoodu 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

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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

† *Vide B.*

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

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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 Hoooom,* he has legal claim to lay now before Her Gracious Majesty's presence for

* *Vide B.*

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 1874, and several other petitions, there would be no question at all of the length of time.

(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.)

*As Under Secretary
for Acting Secretary to Government.*

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

1572/10
11/12

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REVENUE.

7.6

Dated June 18:

Recd.

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G. O., 1st June 1874, No. 674.

JUNE.

No. 11-12.

M. Ravinsh, late Zeminor of Polaki, etc., Estab., Gajjan District.—Inform— that his memorial will be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

11/67

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

his authorized agent early at length the
injustices or ~~unjustices~~ irregularities on
the part of the Collector of the District in
selling his Estates of Polaki & Duata as also
the other Estates of Barrova & Dutchini forced
in auction, the same Appeal was returned to
Petitioner with Legation endorsement that the
Government cannot accept the Petition, ~~but 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
parliament more of your Lordships' Government
for redress but thinks necessary for him
to reiterate his prayer & his legal arguments
for the consideration of this Government before

his

and a copy of the same is forwarded to the Secretary of State

13/11
his Home Memorial is ordered to be dispatched
to England. Hence this Petition & 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
unfounded irregularities in depriving him
of his Estate, 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 Estate of Papat & other
Estates, he appointed me as a Deputy
Dewan in a series of his work
inclining to purchase the above Estates and
they advertised for the discharge of the same to fail the
& see those Estates encumbered with arrears
on purpose with a view to purchase them
by the influence of the collectors Sheristadar.
Thus being Petitioner's father fell sick and
died in the year 1843. When Petitioner was
really a minor of 14 years. The above Dewan

with

I have read the
 petition and find it
 to be a true statement
 of the facts.
 I will advise
 the collector to
 take the same
 into consideration
 and to report
 thereon.

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

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Petitioner's Mother took him to Madras and, producing him, before the Members of the Board of Revenue, contended that her husband's Estate 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

19/11/11
The Estates may be justly sold in Auction.
a Circumstance of the Stratagem adopted by
the Sheikhdar 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 Sheikhdar having reported some thing
or other to the Collector, the Collector issued
orders warning the people not to lend
money to Petitioner. At the 2^d sale to
the first purchaser (Dewan) became bidder
& 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
& appurals, 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 Madras - 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 Lordship's 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 D. & Co.
was affected, includes a small
due by Revenue Defaults
of Rs 27,000 being the sum
due by Petitioner to the ^{is a} ~~Government~~ ^{as} ~~Government~~
(Dewan)

"Dewan whose refusal to receive the sale amount was his own fault & to which Petitioner is not bound to / rest by the
2^d Sale legally becomes a squatter as to the Estates made over to Petitioner.

II Because the V. Sub is attended with
Conspiracy of the Dewan & Collector's
Shewitadar it should be cancelled.
provisions of the Regulation

II Because the provisions of the Regulation of 1802 prescribes that the Estates of the Union should not be sold in sections for the arrear, but sold under Mortgage, or ~~in parcels~~ ^{in parcels}. If the purchaser must pay 15 percent 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} time.

the first time

IV Because in this matter of the sales effected by Conspiracy or Collusion as in the Case herein, the Amount paid by the purchaser should be taken by Government as a fine & forfeiture as provided for in the Regulations

V Because Petitioner

how the rule in
Regulations has created
attention of the W. to the
other Congress for this direction
of the rules than the misreports made
to that authority by his Shewit due
who was prepared to do good to his
friend (Deewan & great purchaser) from
the beginning. Such this matter should
not be mentioned by Colitral's inquiry

VI

Because the collector of
claiming to be a Petitioner
the arrears against the
period he held the Estates, Petitioner

25

was necessarily prevented from paying
the arrears for which the sale was
effected. But just for a Collection
to have issued such an Order and
also to have issued the Order Compelling
Petitioner to present a Reimbursement
Razinamah for the arrears against the
Order refusing to pay him the profit
of 2 1/2 - 3 - 4 of the sale & threatening
him of pain of levying from him
the amount formerly remitted in his
favor.

II Because the Order Compels

Petitioner to put in a Petition
in the Bureau of
to
has
for me
or
ill off - & no other. Petitioner not
having done as the Collector required
his claim to the Estate is to this
day alive without reference 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 & see
Petitioner & order the Cancellation of the
conveyance to and the Petitioner be put in
possession of his Estate, as he by the duties
& poverty states in the above paper is
likely to be drowned in graves 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 liberalizing

From

Mark Twain

Overseas

Madras

St. Thomas

23 July 1872

1872

E. J. Solari

I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.

James

Wm. D. Smith
of New Bedford
Mass.

*Genuine article
dated July 1972
Inches 5*

by order,
Thos. A. Nelson,
Print Secretary,
May 29, 1872.

Substantive Nominative
the Country of
the Province and
Regulation of its
Business in the
State. Hence, should
the Government be
not disposed to
put any of its
State from 3 to 4
last.

The Auction was cancelled by the
 Revenue Board, after that the Collector Compelled
 me to pay the interest which was much
 more than I could pay, and the arrears that
 should be paid to government. While I was
 making my application for the debts to pay the amount
 ordered by the Collector, the Collector prohibited
 the Sahukars through Betchan not to give me
 debts. Then when Mr. Lenares and Co. was ready
 to pay the amount which I owed to pay the Collector
 wrote to Betchan to let Cash keep not to take
 the money and ordered that the Patags should be
 sold again in auction and Yaddanapudy Prakesa
 Row bought them again and then I wrote to
 Government they receiving full information from
 the Commissioner sanctioned the auction that
 the arrears which I stated in my Petition were
 not just sufficient to cancel the auction.
 Then I started paying to pay the purchase
 money on my standing in the Government did
 not pay the amount. Then the Patags were again

[illegible]

1. ~~Blowing~~ ^{Blowing} ~~the~~ ^{the} rules and the irregularities
 2. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} irregularities
 3. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} irregularities
 4. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} irregularities
 5. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} irregularities

6. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} irregularities
 7. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} irregularities
 8. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} irregularities
 9. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} irregularities
 10. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} irregularities

11. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} irregularities
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21. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} irregularities
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 24. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} irregularities
 25. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} irregularities

26
 1. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti
 2. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti
 3. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti
 4. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti

while I was fourteen years old and
 father signed upon that Pethana
 head himself and committing
 of death -

5. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti
 6. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti
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 8. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti

9. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti
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 12. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti

13. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti
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 16. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti

17. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti
 18. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti
 19. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti
 20. ~~Joining~~ ^{Joining} ~~with~~ ^{with} the Sherasti

then from the Collector
the money was used instead of
the purchase money paid
which was taken as fine
money and the

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
in the case of the one and my sale and
though they take back the money or not they are
the sole owners of the money. So when the Collector
wrote to the Government 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.
After this whole is done by the consultation
of Public servants the money was kept in
balance in the Govt. Cash and then the
Petition was made to the Government and was

changers postponed without
any immediately answer. In
the case of my money is in the
Govt. Cash. The Govt. agreeing that
was quite sufficient. I gave an order to
the Collector to take the money out of the
Govt. Cash and to pay it to the purchaser.

The Collector gave an order
to the purchaser to pay the interest amounting to 30%
though I prayed that it is given
or else that the Govt. would take it in

Auction. I did not do this
if I could have done it I would have done it
but according to the rules of the Govt.
that the Govt. would like to keep
the money in the Govt. Cash. I was
wondering one or else that the Govt. would
take it for fear of this. I paid the
ready cash and for the next year
there my sales were made over
to the Government. The Government having
upon me that I could take the money

... as follows.

... The unlawful money which I considered to pay and the Govt. List of the Saluzo for that year had amounted to nearly 54 thousand Repees which I was to pay in that year.

... the receipts of the Saluzo had not amounted to as much. I had been asking for

and the Govt. List till the lapse of the year and at the end of that year I borrowed from Salukoo

for order to pay what I still owe. (knowing)

that the Sherostador let them not give me money

that I might not pay what I owe.

... thinking that unless the Saluzo is taken

... the Salukoo will give me debt and if I could not pay regularly in

... the necessity that I had given to

... liable to pay what I ought and

... the security was responsible for that

... He not only being

... giving a

...

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ask to pay
Collector

Wm. R. T. T. T.

accounts.

Page

He b

Principal

and much

10

bletor and

[Handwritten signature]

The Palace

✓

...

has money

the agent

Over

7

1000 cash

ch

10

Take my

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ of July

Chancé

I have then asked the ^{10th} of June with
 family I have started at 10 o'clock
 and again. These matters were fully proved
 by the presence of the Commissioner with
 the required materials papers
 and a ^{10th} of June there were no more

Law and justice the Court had
 their auction statute that their
 grounds to cancel the unjust
 auction. The Charitable fear
 were still complaining for the
 money. So to
 be selected for the auction
 under their management. While

bully that I was, was almost quite
your honest might perhaps that
an error which it is those men
advised above what quite a
besides this confessing to all

1857
 1858
 1859
 1860
 1861
 1862
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 1898
 1899
 1900

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

more to the loss of about 80 thousand
which had been the amount of interest
in land

Has been sent to the (Patent) 2 on 9
estate by the Ric. ex. lib. 2

property of the Royalty of the above
estate and that Tassildan has not
complied with your request.

As you have transferred the
above estate to others and as you
cannot interfere with the Collection
the money against the Royalty. We
are under the authority of such
reference.

me 13th Dec.

Read your letter dated 7th &
stating you stated therein that
have requested the Tassildan
with you if any disturbance

1832

1833

1834

1835

1836

1st of Decr 1853
 P. A. J. C. C. C.
 (at the Court of Sessions)
 B
 Calcutta Order
 or threatening the
 not to be
 to be
 in the
 them of
 15/57
 1851

Extract of a Book from 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
 Account of the Estate is Paper 246,
 - 3 - 7 which will be paid to you
 if present a Razinama to the effect
 that you have relinquished to
 all claims against the Royalty
 the sum of Rs 6110-10-3 which we
 formerly remitted in your favor
 will be returned from you. The
 Circular Commissioner
 having held proceedings as you

Secretary of the State

*Return is informed that his honor
has received, and will be forwarded to the Sec
of State*

*Government of Michigan
Revenue Department*

Petition No. 113-72-1872

From M. Rannick 11/1

Occupation. Late government

Village. Polak's estate settl

Talbot. estate

District. Langman ready

Dated. 23rd July 1872

Received 31st July 1872

Abstract. 12

*Delivered a memorial
for transmission to
the Secretary of State
for India preparing*

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including "No. 674" and "Return is informed that his honor..."