

(1) Number of Pages.....12

(2) Date of repair.....

(3) Initials of the Referencer.....*2.1.68***MADRAS RECORD OFFICE****GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS***Revenue* DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	63	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	10. 6. 1874	1926

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
19th May 1874.*

No. 127. Read the following letter from J. R. DANIEL, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vizagapatam, 21st April 1874, No. 194:—

I have the honour to submit my report upon the annual tour in the Hill tracts of this district.

2. Mr. Willock, the Acting Senior Assistant, and myself left Parvatipur on the 10th December having been delayed a few days by an unusual fall of rain. We marched through Kurupam and Lakshmipuram to Gunapur, where we halted a day and then proceeded into the Sourah Hills.

3. *Sourahs.*—We visited three villages amongst these Hills—Jalteru, Puttasinghi, and Bhimpur. I am glad to be able to report that during the last few years these people have been quiet and peaceable. Since the rebellion following upon the murder of the Inspector Mir Hussein, which was finally put down in 1866, nothing has occurred to disturb the general quiet. The Police have now obtained a firm hold of the country; five Police stations have been established, and the people have become reconciled to them and give no trouble whatever.

4. Jalteru is at the foot of the Hills and is not inhabited by the genuine Hill Sourah, and the principal place on the Hills is Puttasinghi. Here, at the summons of the Sub-Magistrate, the Gomangos of many of the neighbouring villages came in to visit us. They came in, I was informed, with much greater readiness than in former times; many of the villagers with their wives and children also accompanied them. At Bhimpur also we were in the same way visited by the Gomangos of the neighbouring villages. They would not acknowledge to more than an ordinary crop, but the stubble of the rice-fields throughout the country showed that they had nothing to complain of in the matter of grain. All the villagers now pay rent to the Rajah of Jeypore. The Gomango or Headman pays to the Amin the total rent fixed upon his village, and the proportionate amount to be paid by each cultivator is amicably arranged amongst the villagers themselves. The timidity of the Sourah, so frequently mentioned in former reports, was doubtless increased, in a great measure, by the events of 1866; but this appears to be gradually wearing away, and the intercourse between the Sourahs and the residents of the plains is becoming more and more frequent. They showed no fear, but flocked in inconveniently large numbers to convey our baggage when they found that money could thereby be earned. Half of the villages are situated below the Hills, and the inhabitants of these are in constant communication with their neighbours; but even the Hill Sourahs frequent the markets of the plains, and the people of the low country no longer fear to trust themselves amongst the Hills.

5. There is no necessity at present for a good road into the Hills, but the present track might well be made more passable for pack-bullocks and foot passengers.

6. The Government in their Order* await proposals regarding the removal of the Police station from Wadasaur to Jalteru. The name of the place is incorrectly printed in the Order, but I conclude that Jalteru is the name of the place referred to. Although I consider that there is no

* 27th August 1873, No. 1380, Judicial Department.

longer any necessity for the maintenance of a Police station at Wadasaur, which is only three miles from Puttasinghi, I do not think that Jalteru is the proper place for the establishment of a new station. This place is at the foot of the Hills. On their way from Gunapur and from Puttasinghi the Police on their beat now meet here, and this seems to me quite sufficient: a station was once established there but afterwards removed. The people there do not require any exceptional Police supervision, and the only pretext for a station is the weekly fair which is held here. This is not, in my opinion, a sufficient reason.

7. There is a force of twenty Constables at Puttasinghi and eighteen at Wadasaur. The latter station was doubtless intended as a reinforcement for Puttasinghi in the event of an outbreak, and it was thought dangerous to locate the Police in small bodies. As a reinforcement for Puttasinghi it is now, I think, unnecessary, and for ordinary Police purposes it is superfluous.

8. I should propose to divide the Police force at Wadasaur and establish a station with six or eight men either at the village of Meang or at Puttully. Both places are situated close to a river—a great advantage; but I prefer Meang because it is rather more to the north than Puttully. At present there is a large extent of country to the north up to the boundaries of Chinna Kinedy, in Ganjam, which is but very rarely visited by the Police. At present there is an occasional beat through the villages in that direction from the station of Lobbal, but the distance is more than thirty miles: and men will not go more than two or three days occasionally in making a beat without any means of checking them or ascertaining how they really spend the time of their absence.

9. With the other half of the Wadasaur force I would establish a station at Koirguda, a village to the north-east of Godairy. There is at present no Police station near, and this is in the country of the Parimi Khonds, who have lately given a little trouble.

10. Since my visit the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Millett, has visited this part of the country, and he informs me that in his opinion also Meang is the most suitable place for the new station.

11. *Khonds.*—We stayed four days in the Sourah Country and then proceeded through the Khond Country. The principal places visited were Godairy, Rayabiji, Dongusurada, Bissemeuttack, and Singapore. We arrived at Rayagadda on the 2nd January and Parvatipur on the 6th January.

12. The country of the Khonds has also been free from disturbance. The season when disturbances are to be feared is the months of March and April, when the Jypa tree is in flower and the whole country is given up to drinking; but, as the last year passed over quietly, it is to be hoped that future years may be equally free from crime. At all the places where we halted the Majjis (heads of villages) and Patta Majjis (the heads of a number of villages) came to pay their respects and received presents of cloths, &c., according to their degree. It is also the custom of the victims rescued from the Meriah sacrifice to appear and a small present is given to them with the object of ensuring their attendance in proof of their being alive, and several appeared this year.

13. Rayabiji is the principal place, and many of the Majjis came in. I had heard reports that there was some discontent amongst the Khonds of four muttahs in the neighbourhood owing to the increase of their rents by the Rajah of Jeypore. Majjis from these muttahs visited us both at Godairy and Rayabiji but maintained silence regarding their grievance, and it was not until I had travelled as far as Bissemeuttack that the Majjis from fifteen villages from the Sirdapore Muttah followed me there and then complained that they had been in the habit of paying their kist in grain but this year they had been required to pay in money and their rents were increased by the commutation.

I thought it was unadvisable to compel these Khonds, who live up in the Hills, to pay a money rent against their will as they would have a difficulty in obtaining money and from their ignorance would probably be losers in the process of exchange, so I promised to represent their case to the Rajah of Jeypore. I did so subsequently, and the Rajah promised that their rents should be received in grain as heretofore. It is true that these men should have no cause of discontent. They are a finer race of men, more numerous and more likely to cause trouble than the Sourahs; but, as lately they have been frequently brought into contact with the authorities, it is to be hoped that they will in future cease to settle their own quarrels by an appeal to force.

14. After leaving Dongusurada we came to Bissemeuttack, the Rajah of which, called the Tat Rajah, maintains a large body of Paiks. We were visited by the Rajah and his son, who had recently engaged a teacher of English. It appears that he only knows Oriya, and there appears no hope at present of making him a native place.

15. The next important place was Singapore, the Rajah of which holds his estate as a relation of the Rajah of Jeypore. We were visited there by the Rajah and returned on his visit. Thence we went to Rayagadda, where we halted two days previously to returning to Parvatipur.

16. The great want of the whole of this portion of the Jeypore Zemindari is communications. We cannot hope thoroughly to civilize the Khond tribes until their country be made more accessible. Carts can with great difficulty go as far as Godairy from Parvatipur, but the road is too bad to admit of any real traffic up to Godairy. A good road here would be of the greatest importance.

17. In the Rayagadda Taluq there is even a greater necessity for roads. The Rayagadda Valley is the highway into the Central Provinces. There is even now an immense traffic in grain, oil-seeds, and salt carried on by the Brinjarries. They bring the produce of the Central Provinces to Parvatipur and take back salt. Every day we passed strings of pack-bullocks going or returning. There are several routes taken by them from the Central Provinces, but they all pass through Rayagadda, some coming through Singapore and others through Bissemeuttack. The track of those coming by Singapore enters the Jeypore territory within a few miles of Singapore whilst the track through Bissemeuttack enters at the extreme north of the Rayagadda Taluq near Ombardole. Carts can now with difficulty get as far as Singapore; the only obstacles are the numerous small streams, many of whose banks are precipitous descents.

18. Before we visited this part of the country Mr. Willock suggested that here was the natural means of communication with the Central Provinces, and, now that the question of opening out this part of the country has taken up the attention of this Government and that of the Central Provinces, this valley deserves attention. There are no ghauts in the portion of it lying in this district, and, as far as I can ascertain from the Brinjarries, they have no considerable ghaut to contend with in the Raipur territory, none equal to the ghaut now being made up into the Jeypore Country proper.

19. At present, however, it would be enough that the last two roads should be made—one from Rayagadda to Singapore, the other from Rayagadda to Bissemtuttack. The Government grant, Rupees 3,000, is spread over so large an extent of roads that it is insufficient for any such work as this. It seems to me that the Rajah of Jeypore should contribute towards the opening of his own country. The revenues of the two taluqs of Gunapur and Rayagadda are $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and there is a very light peishchush and no land-tax. The Jeypore Rajah, when I saw him afterwards, promised to give Rupees 3,000 for the construction of these roads. With the Rajah's contribution and the Government grants this part of the country might, in a short time, be completely opened out. In Gunapur itself the new jail had not yet been commenced. The Government grant had lapsed at the end of 1872, and its sanction in the present year was received so late that the work could not be commenced. Mr. Willock has, however, started it, and I hope that some portion of it will be built before the end of the present year.

20. Regarding the rebuilding of the two bungalows at Godairy and Gunapur, which were washed away by the floods of 1872, I most certainly think they should be rebuilt. To both of these places the Agent or Assistant Agent is liable to be summoned at a moment's notice, and it is of importance that there should be bungalows there as it is not always possible to forward tents with despatch.

21. There was at Gunapur a general complaint of the want of a school-house; there was the skeleton, but no funds to complete it. The Jeypore Rajah, however, agreed to give Rupees 300 for its construction. The money has been received and the work commenced.

22. At Rayagadda steps were taken for framing a plan and estimate for the construction of the jail at Rayagadda. This will shortly be forwarded to Government. This building is indeed urgently required.

23. I received the G. O., 1st December 1873, No. 1892, whilst in the Khond Hills and in consequence gave up my design of making a tour with the Special Assistant in Jeypore Country proper and merely made a visit to Koraput and Jeypore. The work on the new ghaut is progressing well, under the superintendence of Mr. Nordman. The supply of coolies up to that time had not been equal to the demand, but latterly there have been, I believe, as many as 500, and it is expected that the first or bridle-trace will be open throughout the whole thirteen miles of ghaut by the end of the working season.

24. The new bungalow at Koraput is a formidable undertaking for an amateur. Mr. Johnson has been working bravely at it under great difficulties. The walls were

almost completed: the great difficulty to be overcome is the collection and preparation of timber for the roofing. As far as I could judge it is improbable that the work can be completed this year or for the amount already sanctioned, but of this I shall write separately.

25. The Special Assistant and myself spent two days at Jeypore, when we were visited by the Rajah and, as usual, returned his visit. I conveyed to him the congratulations of Government on his recent visit to the Godavery and the expression of their hopes that his visits would in future be more frequent so that he might see something beyond the limits of his own palace: he replied by inquiring about the result of his application to Government for a salute. As I had not then received the Government Order on the subject I could only inform him that the question was still under the consideration of Government.

26. It is unfortunate that this idea of a salute has laid so strong a hold upon his mind. He is not entitled to one either on hereditary or personal grounds, but its refusal will be greatly felt by him and deter him, I fear, from leaving his own country.

27. When asked to contribute towards the making of roads in his own country he professed his willingness to give whatever was required. I only asked him for Rupees 3,000 for the roads in Gunapur and Rayagadda and Rupees 300 for the school in Gunapur. These sums he immediately consented to give.

28. His great complaint is the independence of the Rajah of Bustar and his civil and criminal powers. The people of Jeypore are frequently punished in Bustar, as he considers, unjustly and his dignity is lowered because he cannot give redress. His suggestion was that all Jeypore people accused in Bustar should be tried by the Special Assistant. I think that, if any specific cases are proved to have occurred in the conviction of Jeypore people by the Rajah of Bustar, the request is not unreasonable. Any such cases will be inquired into.

29. The Diwan (Puttabi Ram) is not yet admitted fully into the confidence of the Rajah, but he has done great good since his appointment, and is zealous for every improvement.

30. It would be a great advance if the Rajah could be induced to utilize his money. He keeps his treasury in the middle of the ladies' apartments; the key is kept by a shroff, and no one knows how much there is and what accounts are kept. I am afraid he is not open to reasoning on this matter yet.

31. Mr. Johnson has been working energetically at the roads. There is a good road all the way from Pottengi to Koraput: the bridges being wooden are not very permanent and require frequent attention.

32. There is a good road to Jeypore from Koraput: the ghaut, about four miles, is steep for carts, but practicable.

On the main road, i. e., to Nowrangpur towards the Central Provinces, the road is complete twelve miles as far as Raneeghur: the ghaut is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the upper part has been repaired, the lower is retraced; it is steep but practicable for carts, and it is hoped

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
19th May 1874.*

that by the end of the year the road will be complete as far as Nowrangpur, leaving about seventy-five miles more to reach the limits of the Central Provinces.

33. When the new Jeypore Ghaut is completed I hope that the existing ghauts—the old Pachipentah Ghaut and the Tadvulsa (Turner's) Ghaut—will not be allowed to fall into disrepair. They would still be used by some, and would relieve the new ghaut of some traffic. There is enough traffic for three ghauts.

34. The settlement of the Malkangiri Taluq has been completed. I was not able to visit it myself, but Mr. Johnson was just starting for Malkangiri when I left and I requested him to send a short report upon the state of affairs. This will be sent as soon as received.

35. I enclose the criminal and civil statements and a statement showing the Abkari collections. The account of the Jungle Clearing Fund is not yet ready, but will be forwarded shortly.

36. I would call the attention of Government again to the inconvenience caused by the rule which requires all civil suits to be referred by the Agent to the Assistants. Government have in more than one Order refused to allow the Assistants to take up cases without reference; but I think the power given by Government in their Order, No. 1940, dated 24th December 1868, to the Principal Assistant Agent of taking up cases might well be extended to the Special and Senior Assistants. Only recently the Special Assistant on his tour, had ~~some~~ brought before him which he ~~has~~ ^{has} ~~been~~ ^{has} ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~obtain~~ ^{to obtain} the Agent's sanction before leaving.

37. The expenses of the tour amount to Rupees 549-8-8, for which I request the sanction of Government.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
19th May 1874.*

STATEMENT of Suits filed and disposed of in the year 1873.

Courts.	Pending on 1st January 1873.	2		3		Received by transfer or on reference.	5		6		7		8		9	
		O.	A.	O.	A.		O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.
Agent to the Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Principal Assistant Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senior do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Munsif of Gunapur	...	14	...	48	...	...	62	...	46	...	...	...	46	...	16	...
Do. of Narayanapuram	...	14	...	26	...	...	40	...	33	...	...	...	33	...	7	...
Do. of Rayagadda	...	14	...	88	...	...	100	...	84	...	...	...	84	...	16	...
Do. of Golgondah	...	3	...	32	...	...	35	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	16	...
Do. of Salur	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Do. of Srungavaracottah	...	10	...	21	...	...	31	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	15	...
Do. of Kotpad	...	15	...	12	...	...	27	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	4	...
Do. of Nowrangpur	...	4	...	16	...	...	20	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Total	...	77	...	250	...	9	336	...	249	...	8	257	...	2	79	...

As noted in the last year's Return, one suit which was referred to the Special Agent at the close of that year having been received by him at the beginning of this year was entered in his accounts of this year, hence the difference between Columns 4 and 7.

(Signed) J. F. SNAPE,
Acting Principal Assistant Agent,
in Charge.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
19th May 1874.

B. RETURN of Prisoners committed for trial in the Agency Session Court during the year 1873.

Number of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Sentenced to Death.	Transportation.	Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple do.	Fine.	Total number of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remarks.
Under Section 302, Indian Penal Code ...	4	2	(a) 3	...	...	...	5	1	...	(a) Transportation for life.
Murder and Culpable Homicide, Sections 302 and 304, Indian Penal Code ...	7	...	(b) 1	(c) 7	...	...	8	...	...	(b) Do.
Murder and Attempt at Suicide, Sections 302 and 309, Indian Penal Code ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	(c) Two for ten years, two for six years, two for two years, and one for eighteen months.
Culpable Homicide, Section 304, Indian Penal Code ...	3	...	...	(d) 2	(e) 1	...	3	...	...	(d) One for five years and one for three years.
Voluntarily causing Hurt by Dangerous Weapons, Section 324, Indian Penal Code ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	(e) One for one month.
Voluntarily causing grievous Hurt by Dangerous Weapons, Section 326, Indian Penal Code ...	1	...	...	(f) 1	...	...	1	...	...	(f) For ten years.
Rape and Kidnapping, Sections 376 and 366, Indian Penal Code ...	1	...	...	(g) 1	...	...	1	...	...	(g) One for one year.
Committing an Unnatural Offence, Section 377, Indian Penal Code ...	1	...	...	(h) 1	...	...	1	...	...	(h) Eighteen months.
Mischief by Fire, Section 435, Indian Penal Code ...	1	...	...	(i) 2	...	...	2	...	...	(i) One for one month and one for four months.
Adultery, Section 497, Indian Penal Code ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	22	23	4	14	1	...	22	2	1	

NOTE.—The Assistant Agents tried 161 persons of whom 89 were convicted. Of the 1544 persons tried by the Taluk Magistrates 802 were convicted.
(Signed) J. F. SNAITH,
Acting Principal Assistant Agent,
in Charge.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
19th May 1874.

C.
ABKARI ESTIMATES of Jeypore Taluqs for 1873-74.

Taluqs.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Koraput...	12,243 11 0	15,169 0 0
Nowrangpur ...	7,613 15 8	11,159 0 0
Kolapad ...	13,509 7 0	11,856 0 0
Malkangiri ...	373 8 0	453 0 0
Total ...	33,740 9 8	38,637 0 0

The actual Abkari collections for the nine months ending with March 1874 is Rupees 28,977-12-0 and the estimate for the remaining three months is Rupees 9,654-4-0, making a total of Rupees 38,637 for the whole Fasli 1283, which is more by Rupees 4,896-6-4 than the estimate for Fasli 1282.

(Signed) J. F. SNAITH,
Acting Principal Assistant Agent,
in Charge.

D.
MEMORANDUM.

Amount of Expenditure of the Hill Tour in 1873-74.

	RS. A. P.
Value of warm clothing, applied to the Deloyets and others, Assistant Agent's establishment ...	78 8 0
Value of the Assistant Agent's establishment ...	18 8 0
Hire of three bullocks, &c., for carrying medicine chests ...	41 9 2
Do. and three bamboo coolies and one lascar for carrying tents and tent poles ...	99 12 4
Carriage expenses of the records and sick dhoolies ...	118 9 0
Presents to Khond Chiefs, &c. ...	46 0 8
Sundry expenses ...	14 8 6
Total ...	549 8 8

Total, Rupees five hundred and forty-nine, Annas eight, and Pies eight.

(Signed) J. F. SNAITH,
Acting Principal Assistant Agent,
in Charge.

No. 128. ORDER THEREON, 19th May 1874, No. 913.

Owing to the paucity of his Assistants rendering it difficult for the Acting Agent to make proper arrangements for the ordinary work of the district during his absence in the hills, he was authorized to limit his tour to the tracts inhabited by the wilder tribes; but it is satisfactory to observe that he was able, after all, to get to the town of Jeypore itself, where he had an interview with the Rajah.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
19th May 1874.*

2. Paragraphs 3 to 10 are devoted to Mr. Daniel's visitation of the Sourah country. The timidity of these people is gradually wearing away; they now frequent the markets of the plains and the people of the low country no longer fear to trust themselves amongst the hills. The season had been favourable. It should be stated what sum is required to improve the present principal road leading into the Sourah country. In regard to the changes and additions proposed for the location of the Police, the present Acting Agent, Mr. McC. Webster, will report further after consulting the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. His report should be accompanied by a sketch map of the country; and the names (and distances) of Police posts in the neighbouring hills of Ganjam should be noted. It is desirable, indeed, that these annual reports of the Governor's Agent should be invariably accompanied by a sketch map of the district—a course which is already adopted with the Ganjam reports.

3. Paragraphs 10 to 23.—All the principal Khond muttas were visited; there was a complaint from one quarter as to a change made by the Rajah's Sirdar in requiring money rents instead of the old system of sharing the crop. This was remedied by the Rajah at the Agent's advice. With this exception there was nothing particular to report.

4. The Acting Agent refers to the great want of roads in the two large taluqs of Gunapur and Rayagadda; and especially advocates—what has been pressed by the local authorities since the Jeypore Zemindari was first brought under direct administration in 1863—the formation of a good line of communication from Parvatipur (the

* Thirty-three miles north of Parvatipur.
† Thirty miles north of Rayagadda.

foot of the hills, through Rayagadda* and
Singapore† to the Kalahundy frontier.

5. It is observed that many years ago the Department of Public Works constructed a track from Parvatipur to Rayagadda, and the Agency Officers in 1865-66 cleared and smoothed down a very stiff ghaut near the last-mentioned place; and these

Section 2, Chapter I., District Manual.

two works resulted in a traffic by carts
between the two places. It would appear

that this facility still exists. The question of improving this line, and of continuing it to the frontier, and also of connecting Singapore with Bissementack, will be referred for early and favourable consideration in the Department of Public Works. The land-rent is not collected in Jeypore; the cost would, therefore, fall on Provincial Funds, except so far as it may be met by the liberal contribution (Rupees 3,000) offered by the Rajah of Jeypore for the purpose.

6. The Acting Agent further adverts to the expediency (frequently suggested in earlier reports) of connecting Godairy, a place fifteen miles north of Gunapur and at the entrance of the wilder portions of the Khond country of Vizagapatam, by a good road with the roads in the plains. It would be sufficient for this purpose to carry on, northwards, the Parla Kimedy road from its termination at the frontier of that estate near Buttely, four or five miles from the town of Gunapur. Carts have long travelled from Buttely to Godairy, but, as the Acting Agent observes, with difficulty; it not being a metalled road. This subject also will be referred to the Department of Public Works. There will still, however, be a difficulty in the rainy season, as the Vamsa-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
19th May 1874.*

dhara must be crossed—a river at present without a single bridge from its source in the Khond Hills to its junction with the Bay of Bengal at Calingapatam.

7. The Agent will inform the Rajah of Jeypore of the pleasure with which the Governor in Council has heard of his liberality, above mentioned, in regard to the Rayagadda road and the Gunapur school building. The Agency and Police bungalows at Godairy and Gunapur should certainly be rebuilt; it should be stated for what sum this can be effected.

8. Paragraph 28.—The Government regret to learn that there is a renewal of complaints against the neighbouring Rajah of Bustar, in illegally punishing Jeypore ryots. Any clear case of wrongous procedure should be reported, with reference to G. O., 29th July 1867, No. 1204.

9. The progress in road-making made under the Acting Special Assistant, Mr. Johnson, in the upper plateau of Jeypore, is very satisfactory. The Governor in Council agrees with the Agent that it would be highly undesirable to allow any of the ghauts that have been already cleared to fall into disrepair. The Agent will carefully estimate what further annual sum, besides the Rupees 3,000 now assigned, is required for this purpose, from year to year.

10. Paragraphs 35-36.—The Civil and Criminal Returns are exhibited in Appendices; the results should be shown in future in the body of the report. Twenty-five persons were arraigned before the Agent's Session Court and twenty-two convicted, of whom three were sentenced to death, four to transportation for life, and the rest to charge of "offence against property."

Of civil suits, the total, pending and received, was 336 for the year, of which 249 were disposed of; this is satisfactory. The Agent will convey authority to his Senior and Special Assistants to take up cases without previous reference to himself, as proposed, the contrary procedure appearing to be attended with occasional inconvenience.

11. The bill, Rupees 549-8-8, for the expenses of the tour is sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

W. C. Campbell
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

do. do. in Ganjam.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Public Works Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.
" Accountant-General.

Ed. A. S. Rodgers.

526

1029 July/67 - 1032 - 5111
1032 - 09 - 18-69
11 July 12 - 73 - 5511
18 June 73 - 10-14-1818

20th / 1853

Revenue Department

Court of 1854 - 1855

JUDICIAL.

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR
OF FORT ST. GEORGE
IN VIZAGAPATTAM
Co. 1854

1029 July/67 - 1032 - 5111
1032 - 09 - 18-69
11 July 12 - 73 - 5511
18 June 73 - 10-14-1818

G. O. 1029 July 1871, No. 918

MAY.
Nos. 127-128.

Copy of the original copy of the record on the
Agent's report on the annual tour in the
District of the Vizagapatam District for 1870-71,
and survey printed to the expense of the tour
according to Report 619-5-8.

1029 July/67 - 1032 - 5111
1032 - 09 - 18-69
11 July 12 - 73 - 5511
18 June 73 - 10-14-1818