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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1443 Press Mis.

417 & 418

Dated 28-6 18 67.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
28th June 1867.

No. 417. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department:—

Passing orders on the Reports of the Agents of Ganjam and Vizagapatam on the administration of the hill tracts included in those districts. } (Here enter 25th June 1867, No. 1,012.)

No. 418. ORDER THEREON, 28th June 1867, No. 1,443.

Miscellaneous.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Under Secretary to Government.

Exd, S. T. Augustin.

Read the following papers:—

No. 239. From G. S. FORBES, Esq., Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Chetterpore, 13th February 1867, No. 17.

At the period at which Mr. Robinson's full report on the disturbance in the Chinna Kimedy Hill Tracts closed, it will be in the recollection of the Government that renewed disorders occurred in the Baliguda Maliahs, and that I was compelled to spend the early part of February in that part of the country, in order to restore tranquillity, and this was effected before the middle of the month. Still, however, there remained considerable excitement and insubordination among the Kuttayah tribes in Chinna Kimedy until the latter end of March, by which period the judicious exertions of Sub-Magistrate Dervish Ali* had induced the disaffected villages to declare their submission.

* Vide letter, 12th March 1866, No. 33, contained in Proceedings of Government, 26th March 1866, Judicial Department, No. 439.

2. The next event which occasioned anxiety was the disappearance of two Constables, who were on their way westward to the station of Kotaghur, conveying the pay due to the Constables of that station. Some days elapsed before it transpired that these two men had been killed near the village of Murdigooda, and shortly after an attack was made on the Kotaghur Station (by the same Khonds), in which some houses were burnt.

3. Active measures were at once taken by the Assistant Agent and the Officers of the Police to seize the murderers, and to anticipate any extension of the movement on the part of the Khonds. In this object they succeeded so far, that no further aggression was attempted. The people left their villages and took to the Hills, but no active resistance was offered, and eventually the principal person concerned gave himself up to a party under Inspector Rooshun Ali Khan and Sub-Magistrate Dervish Ali.

4. At his trial, the prisoner, Indro Majee, confessed his guilt, and declared himself ready to suffer any punishment to which he might be sentenced, but as, during the inquiry, there appeared reason to believe that the Constables themselves had offered provocation, and were in part to blame for what followed, Indro Majee was found guilty and punished, not for murder, but for culpable homicide: he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

5. The list of heinous crimes reported during the year, and brought to notice, is given in the marginal list, followed by one showing the amount of petty crimes.

Crime.	Cases.
List of heinous crimes disposed of by the Agent from April 1866 to 9th February 1867.	
Murders	4
Infanticide	1
Culpable Homicide	5
Highway Robberies	1
Mischief by fire	2
Seditious language and escape	1
Total...	14
Petty crimes. Number of cases, 60.	

6. Of human sacrifice and the exposure of female infants, no instance has been brought to light, and as the former of these practices is the subject of general publicity, being attended by large assemblages of people, I believe that no such event has taken place. The single case of infanticide on the list was not of the character to which special measures of repression have been directed, a male illegitimate child having been killed to conceal the shame of its birth. What is

called the Meeriah Poojah, that is, the worship which accompanies the sacrifice, has been recently conducted extensively in the Hills, this being the usual time for it.

7. *Present scheme of Administration.*—The disturbances which occurred last year, and the general experience gained since the introduction of the Police, have led the Inspector General of Police and myself to modify the system on which we commenced the administration of the Khond country. At the outset, the Constabulary were dispersed in small stations throughout the Hills, and the beat system was carried on from village to village; but events have proved that it is too soon to leave small parties of Constables, whose actions cannot be subjected to the constant cognizance of superior authority, in contact with a people who, when not over-exasperated, submit quietly to a good deal of petty tyranny. A wrong view of the character and motives of our occupation was likely to follow; and, in order to avoid such results, we have now concentrated the greater part of the Constabulary at Baliguda, under the eye of the European Officers stationed there, placing smaller parties with each of the two Sub-Magistrates (who will be stationed, one at Oodiagherry and the other at Tumeribund); detached parties of Constables are maintained only at two other stations, and this system will continue till it appears safe to assimilate it more closely with ordinary Police management. In the meanwhile, our efforts will be directed to inducing the Molikoes, or Heads of villages, to communicate freely with our Officers regarding crime, and the Assistant Agent and Assistant Superintendent of Police will be frequently on the move in different directions.

8. As regards the disposition of the Khonds towards the Government, it cannot be expected that the irritation caused by recent events in Chinna Kimedy can be at once succeeded by a really cordial acquiescence in our administration, but there is ground to hope for the future development of such a feeling; the Ooryah Chiefs or Patros are well disposed, and, in fact, owe the preservation of their position in the country to our support last year; the Khonds of the eastern part of the country are disposed to yield a ready obedience to the law, and to seek our intervention in disputes. If it were not for the objections arising from the ignorance of the Ooryah Patros, who cannot even read or write, our next obvious step would be to vest them with Magisterial authority, so that the control which they already exercise over the Khonds may, in process of time, merge in an official authority emanating from Government. How far this deficiency should operate to debar them from a formal investment with Magisterial powers is a point to which I would beg the consideration of Government. If we can hereafter add, to our new establishments at Baliguda, a school, superior to the few already existing in the country, the sons of the present generation of Patros will, it may be hoped, profit by the opportunity, and furnish better material for official employment than their fathers.

9. I have still to notice the progress made in establishing a station at Baliguda in the Chinna Kimedy Hills, as proposed in my report of last year. In this, as in other local undertakings, the adverse influence of the famine has been felt, and when Mr. Goodrich and Lieutenant Pickance first arrived on the site of their future quarters, it seemed problematical whether anything at all could be built. Scarcely any carpenters, bricklayers, sawyers, laborers, or tilemakers could be induced to come up from Goomsoor or elsewhere, and it is only gradually that

workmen have been collected. The station was to consist of

A house, of dimensions to afford quarters, as well as office rooms, to the two European Officers.
Stables and servants' houses.
Hospital and House for Apothecary.
Police Barracks and Store House.
Inspector's quarters.
Wells.
A Lock-up.
Market-sheds.

Notwithstanding an unfavorable commencement, matters are now more encouraging; labor is becoming abundant. The bricks and tiles for the Officers' dwelling and office are ready; Sawyers are at work on timber for the roof; doors and windows are in readiness; the walls of the Officers' house are fast rising, and the Barracks are also progressing rapidly.

10. These particulars I give from personal observation, having visited Baliguda recently, in order to judge of the prospects of the station. I am disposed to be sanguine of permanent good as the result of our occupation of this point, which is so situated as to bring the most turbulent part of the country into closer acquaintance with the material strength which can be employed against them, and with the principles of order and justice. I regret that I am still unable to submit estimates for the buildings in hand, and I do not expect to be able to do so for some time to come, owing to the many changing conditions which affect the expenditure, such as sickness of workmen, failure of contract, difficulty of supplies; I shall, therefore, only request, at present, that Government would provide, for the opening of the financial year, Rupees 5000 for buildings, and the like sum for roads, to be supplemented hereafter.

11. A number of the Patros of the western portion of the country met me at Baliguda, and with them came the Khonds of most of the rebellious villages, penitent and submissive if their assurances may be relied on, declaring among other things that "the day of the Sirkar had come"—an expression I have never before heard from them, and to which I would willingly attach its full significance. As a large body of the Constabulary was quartered at Baliguda, the Officers of the Agency and Police had arranged, on the occasion of this gathering, an extensive programme of athletic sports, in which Khonds and Constables should meet in friendly rivalry for prizes. I cannot but think that the interest and amusement excited on this occasion, and the good humour maintained throughout the day, are likely to leave a pleasant impression.

12. The large number of workmen employed at Baliguda, and the strength in which the Constabulary are concentrated there, have rendered the question of supplies at times rather embarrassing; for, the Comaties, who, on the condition of being assisted by advances of money, engaged to maintain a sufficient bazaar, have fallen very far short of their promises. The year of general disaster did not spare the Khonds, though they were later in feeling its pressure; numbers of people died both from want and from Small Pox, and much land remained untilled; and we are, in consequence, unable this year to rely on the produce of the country for supplies, recent

suffering rendering the people naturally chary of parting with the store the harvest has brought.

13. But as the future establishment of a market which shall be frequented by all the surrounding country, is an object of great importance, and as the Khonds are so imperfectly supplied with salt, as to be more eager for that than any other commodity, and will give for it three times its bulk in any of their own products, I have, in order to give a stimulus to local traffic, ordered up a garce of salt, to be sold retail at the cost price, plus the carriage and a commission of 5 per cent. for the merchant who undertakes its sale at a fixed price. I hope that, if the experiment succeeds, the Government will authorize the continuance of the supply.

14. A far more important step in the same direction, and one from which I believe general advantage would result to other interests besides those of the Khonds, is advocated in the accompanying Memorandum, in the establishment of an extensive wholesale depot at the point where the trade from the Central Provinces crosses a portion of the Khond country.

15. *Roads*—The road traces, which were completed last year, remain in fair order, though some of the timber bridges have been destroyed by trees carried against them when the hill streams were full. Mr. Goodrich will repair these damages very shortly, and proceed with the further construction of roads; money has been placed at his disposal for the purpose.

16. *Sub-Magistrates*.—Both the Sub-Magistrates have suffered a good deal from sickness, and I have accepted the resignation of one of them, who is no longer willing to remain in the Department; he is succeeded by a very deserving man, named Yahid Ali, formerly employed under the Orissa Agency, and well acquainted with the country, the people, and the language—qualifications which are very seldom to be met with as yet.

17. *Elephants*.—Great inconvenience has on more than one occasion resulted from the timidity of two of the elephants in use by the Agency: both these animals are much alarmed by firing, and generally run away when they hear it or the shouting of the Khonds. I strongly recommend their being returned to Hyderabad, and that two of better courage be selected by the Commissariat Officer at that station to replace them, and that special care may be taken in choosing steady and willing Mahouts; for much of the usefulness of an elephant depends on the character of the Mahout. The green food for elephants costs nothing in these parts.

18. *Vaccination*.—The Small Pox having been extremely prevalent among the Khond villages for some months past, Mr. Goodrich applied to me for a Vaccinator, and I addressed myself to the General Superintendent of Vaccination, requesting the appointment of a Vaccinator; but that Officer not having as yet replied, I think it advisable to mention the subject here, and to request the Government to authorize a special rate of salary for a Hill Vaccinator. Inoculation is extremely common, and the Khonds profess themselves quite ready to be vaccinated, and have no caste prejudices. I subjoin a Memorandum, showing the establishment which it would be necessary to maintain during six months.

19. *Officers employed in the Malahs*.—Mr. Goodrich, Assistant Agent for the Hill Tracts, and Lieutenant Prekunce, Assistant Superintendent of Police with the Hill Contingent, commenced residence in the Hills in November, and have been employ-

ed, without any professional aid from the Department of Public Works, in superintending new buildings at Baliguda. It is due to both these Officers to state that they have entered on their duties with zeal and activity. Mr. Goodrich suffers occasionally from the Hill fever, and some deaths among the men have occurred, apparently from affection of the lungs accompanied by fever. On the whole, however, the health of the Force has been good.

MEMORANDUM.

Extensive benefit would result, both to the Khond population and to the export trade of the Central Provinces, from the establishment of an extensive Wholesale Salt Depot at an Ooryah village called Poornaghur (latitude 20°10', longitude 84°23') situated in the Khond country, but only at a distance of 8 miles from the head of the Kalingia Ghaut, and 95 miles from the nearest Salt Depot on the Coast. This pass is now practicable for Carts, and salt may be carted all the way from the Itchapore or Ganjam pans to the above-mentioned village of Poornaghur. Native traders, however, do not take advantage of this road, for reasons which I shall proceed to explain.

The conditions under which the Salt and Grain Trade is carried on between the Central Provinces and the coast are as follows:—

Wheat, Rice, Cotton, and other Inland Produce are collected by a race of professional carriers, who own vast numbers of pack-bullocks; these carriers (known by the name of Brinjaries) carry their ventures all the way to the Coast, and traverse on their way a portion of the Khond country, one of their main lines passing close to Poornaghur.

The chief aim and object of this long and difficult journey is *salt*, and as there is no advance on the part of the Government, or, on that of merchants, to meet them at any point with this precious commodity, the Brinjaries are compelled to drive their pack-bullocks to the Coast, and to conduct their trade at a strange disadvantage both as to prices, time, and labor. Salt they must have, and their grain must be sold to procure it; hence, the bargain is all to the advantage of the purchaser on the Coast.

It is matter of wonder that, in spite of these drawbacks, and notwithstanding losses of cattle from want of pasture, and men from Cholera, which often attacks them on the Coast, the Brinjaries purchase so largely as they do.

But it is not the less certain that far greater quantites of salt would be taken under more favorable conditions, and it is only reasonable to expect that, if the time (about a month) which is now consumed in the journey from Poornaghur to the Coast and back, and in the delay which occurs at the pans, were saved by the establishment of a sufficient depot at Poornaghur, the Brinjaries would find it practicable, and to their profit, to perform more numerous journeys during the season.

The demand for salt in the Central Provinces is still far from being adequately met, and, in support of this opinion, I would beg to refer the Government to a letter* addressed to the Revenue Board's Secretary on the 13th April 1866, in reply to an Order of Government of the 23rd March 1866, desiring me to report on certain points connected with the Salt Revenue.

* Para 4.

The evils of interference with trade naturally suggest themselves as objections to the step I advocate; but in the present state of the inland salt trade from Ganjam, there would be no injurious interference on the part of Government—for this is no case of correspondence maintained between merchants at either extremity of a commercial line, but, on the contrary, a number of petty traders bring, as I have said, their ventures to a distant market, and under great disadvantages, as intending customers of Government. To the population of inland provinces, the enhanced price due to the Monopoly is heightened by the fact that their supply is left to the hazards of trade in its rudest and most inefficient state—a state so obviously inadequate to the wants of those concerned, that it would be unreasonable to expect that balance between supply and demand which belongs to

rapid and certain communication and a thoroughly organized commerce. Far from interfering injuriously with trade, Government would take an initiative likely ere long to awaken enterprise; thus, we should have to contract largely for carriage, in order to place our salt at Poornaghur, and it would follow, almost of necessity, that the contractors would purchase largely from the Brinjaries at that place, in order to load their return carts; it would be an easy and natural transition for the contractor to become himself, not merely the carrier, but the owner and vendor of salt.

Why no such enterprise has already shown itself is easily intelligible, seeing that the Coast Merchant now purchases at his own door, or sends out an Agent, who makes terms with the Brinjaries on the road, and conducts them to him, so that he is saved the trouble of carriage and can make his own terms. It seems scarcely consistent that the Government, having committed itself to one great mercantile act in making and selling salt under a monopoly, should scruple to take a second step with the object of facilitating the distribution of an absolute necessary of life, and thus giving a fairer balance to a commerce which is not in the way at present to redress itself.

Although the aim of this Memorandum is to induce the Government to consider favorably the establishment of a great salt mart at Poornaghur, with special reference to the interests of the Khond country, I have addressed myself in the first instance to the endeavour to meet possible objections, by showing that the exceptional character of the existing salt trade is such as to render interference beneficial, both to the Revenue and to the population which are supplied from the Ganjam Salt Works.

It would be superfluous to dwell upon the civilizing influence which results to any wild and uncivilized people from contact with other races, and from the existence of a frequented trading mart in their neighbourhood, and I may safely leave this part of the subject without further comment.

15th February 1867. (Signed) G. S. FORBES.

Memorandum showing the proposed Establishment for Vaccination to be continued for six months in the year.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Two Vaccinators, at Rupees 50 each	100	0	0
Travelling allowance of 8 Annas a day, while employed in the Hills, for two men	30	0	0
Two peons, at 6 Rupees each	12	0	0
Hill batta to peons, at 2 Annas each per diem	7	8	0
Cost of this Establishment	149	8	0
Cost for six months	897	0	0

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Ganjam.

GANJAM DISTRICT,
CHIEF ASST.'S
OFFICE, *15th February* 1867.

No. 240. From D. F. CAMPBELL, Esq., Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Vizagapatam, 22nd April 1867, No. 81.

I have now the honour to report on the administration of Jeypore and the Hill Tracts for the past year. I commenced my tour on 7th December, and returned to Head Quarters on 1st March.

2. As far as the town of Jeypore, I was accompanied by Mr. H. G. Turner, C. S., the newly appointed Superintendent of Police. Our route lay through Nursapatam, the Lambasinghi Ghaut, and the extensive hill country of the Zemindar of

Madgole. In all my tours, except the first, I have had the services of a Maistry and two Lascars from the Quarter Master General's Department, with a Perambulator to measure our marches. These measurements, with some notes on encamping ground, water supply, size of villages, &c., have been afterwards printed, for distribution to the Officers of the District; and, as this is now the *fifth* tour, a considerable body of information on these heads is available. When I entered the Hills in 1862-63, no map whatever had been published. We have now sheet No. 107 of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, which includes the Gunipur and Royaguddah Taluqs of Jeypore, the Sowrah Highlands excepted (where the inhospitable mountaineers drove the Surveyors headlong from their country); but the four other Taluqs and the Golcondah Hills are still undelineated. The area remaining to be mapped comprises from nine to ten thousand square miles, and will tax the best energies of Colonel Saxton and his party for three or four years at least.

3. In Jeypore, the rains never fail altogether; last year, the monsoons were more than ordinarily bountiful, and the most abundant harvests were obtained. The increased extent of land under cultivation is very perceptible each year. The scarcity in our plains, during the series of bad seasons that has now happily come to a close, has been materially alleviated by exportation from the Hills.

Indeed, the general condition of the four* Taluqs of Jeypore under the charge of the Assistant Agent is as satisfactory as possible. Residing uninterruptedly in the country for upwards of four years, and constantly traversing every part of it, there is hardly a village where Lieutenant Smith is unknown. With the language of the people, their manners and customs, he has long since familiarized himself. These qualifications, combined with the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the Rajah of Jeypore and his retainers, make the services of this Officer peculiarly valuable. His health, I regret to say, has greatly suffered from repeated attacks of fever, and when the time comes when he must seek change of scene and climate, it will be difficult indeed to replace him.

* Jeypore. Mahadeoputty.
Naorangpur. Nandapur.

4. The only exception to the general tranquillity and prosperity of the country arises from the extraordinary freaks displayed by the Rajah of Bustar, the extensive country belonging to the Central Provinces, which marches with Jeypore on the west, in the exercise of his jurisdiction as a Magistrate.

The Government will remember the settlement in 1863 of the long standing contention between Bustar and Jeypore, regarding the *Kotapad* Taluqs. It is not necessary to describe in this place the origin and progress of the dispute, or the sanguinary collisions which it has so frequently occasioned. It is sufficient to say that the title of Jeypore was conclusively affirmed by the Governor General in Council; the claims of Bustar to the levy of a certain tax, called *Mahadan*, within the territory, being commuted for an annual stipend of 2000 Rupees, to be disbursed by Jeypore. This sum has, of course, been regularly paid into my Treasury by Jeypore, with his ordinary *Peishcush*, and as regularly remitted by me to the Treasury Officer at Chanda, in the Central Provinces.

G. O., Judicial, 5th October 1863, No. 1527.

After this adjudication—accompanied, as it was, with the organization of Police and Magistracy on our side of the border, and the establishment of a small force of Constabulary under an East Indian Inspector at Jugdulpore, the chief town of the Bustar Raj, on the other—everything promised fair: the rabble of Spearmen kept up by Jeypore at Kotapad and other frontier villages was dispersed; the ryot ploughed the ground and got in his harvests without molestation; in short, the land had peace, for the first time, perhaps, since A. D. 1777, when these Taluqs were conditionally ceded by Bustar to Jeypore.

Subsequently, however, we learnt that the Police had withdrawn from the Bustar Territory, and that the entire administration of that province, which contains an area of 13,000 square miles, was entrusted to the Rajah himself, with the single proviso that cases of murder, or other homicide, were to be forwarded by him to the nearest European functionary, the Deputy Commissioner at Sironcha, a place on the Godavery, distant about 200 miles.

Up to November last year, nothing very serious had occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the border, but, in that month, a Brahmin, in the service of the Bustar Court, backed with a retinue of 100 armed men, crosse over, and ploughed up the lands of a Jeypore village. When arrested and brought before the Assistant Agent, he pleaded the order of his Rajah. This plea is not, of course, conclusive of the fact, but as the transaction was followed up by arrests of several Jeyporeans by Bustar Paiks, acting under their Rajah's warrant, who were carried off and released only after they had sworn to pay no more rent for their lands to Jeypore, and as the Rajah refuses to afford the Assistant Agent any explanation whatever, beyond the statement 'that he was acting legally' (which is quite impossible, for he has no jurisdiction over offences committed in Jeypore, and these peasants have never left their homes), there seems reasonable ground to suppose that that Chieftain, who is well known to be dissatisfied with the Viceroy's decision, is systematically acting in a corrupt and malicious, as well, of course, as in a highly illegal manner, under the cloak of his Magisterial authority.

When these arrests took place, the panic and alarm amongst the ryots were so great, and the indignation of the Jeypore Rajah's clansmen manifested itself in such unmistakable characters, that the Assistant Agent and the Superintendent found it necessary to reinforce all the Police posts, and to march along the entire border, to give confidence to the ryots on the one hand, and to restrain the exasperation of the Paiks on the other. The desired results were for the time effected; for the time, too, the Rajah made no further arrests; we had, therefore, reason to hope that the Assistant Agent's remonstrances had some weight with him; but as the latest accounts show that aggressions of a very wholesale kind are still perpetrated by Bustar, it is evident that some very radical measures are demanded.

I am of opinion that it is altogether hopeless to look for any amendment, so long as the Bustar Territory continues without a Police, and the Bustar Rajah is the Chief Magistrate of his country. I do not find that the late Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in the course of his annual tours, extensive as they were, ever succeeded in visiting this outlying district, or ever saw the Bustar Rajah. The man can neither read nor write, and is indeed but one stage removed from idiotcy. The sole idea he has is that of remorseless animosity to the Jeypore family, in consequence of this Kotapad feud. Having sucked in this with his mother's milk, he follows it out, regardless of consequences. Though only five and twenty, the sensualities of the table have rendered him so enormously fat and unwieldy, that he seldom leaves the house. However, being persuaded last year to attend the chase, he had the good luck to wound a small Cheetah, which so prodigiously elated him, that he gave an order for the release of all the prisoners in his jail, and was with great difficulty got to countermand it. When awake, and not sufficiently alert to foment plots against Jeypore, he dandles a waxen doll of European manufacture, which, by a simple machinery, familar enough to the little women of our nurseries, but believed by this childish Potentate to be altogether miraculous, will open and shut its eyes at the bidding of its fortunate possessor.

In all matters of business, he is in the hands of a Moonshee and a Cutwal, two of the most consummate villains on the face of the earth. After the Rajah puts his seal to the Warrant, all the rest is left to them; and our ryots, on their return from captivity at Bustar, averred that they were never brought before the Rajah, but were confronted with these myrmidons only. The amount and nature of the iniquity that goes on in such a territory, under color of legal process, will be readily imagined. The following extract from a letter of the Assistant Agent, dated 15th February last, gives a recent sample of it:—"Two Berhampore cloth-"sellers returned a few days ago from Bustar, and said that a Brinjarry "had murdered a man in the Bustar country, and was arrested and con-"fined by the Rajah for one month, while negociations were going on for his ran-"som. The sum agreed on was Rupees 1100, which the man's relations raised "and brought to the Rajah, on which the murderer was released. The cloth-sellers "said they saw the money paid, and that the Rajah's debt to them of Rupees 400 "was paid out of it."

We have communicated, of course, with the Deputy Commissioner at Sironcha, who has power to fine and rebuke the Rajah of Bustar, and who will, no doubt, do so; but I contend that there is no hope whatever of permanent peace on the border until the Rajah is deprived of his powers. From another Chief, the Rajah of Kalahundy, who is also a Magistrate, we obtain every civility and assistance; but this man, from the time we entered the Jeypore country, five years since, has taken every opportunity of withholding both the one and the other. I trust the Governor in Council will be pleased to move the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to scrutinize his conduct, both generally and in regard to the specific charges now brought against him, together with his qualifications for the high Judicial and Magisterial authority which he pretends to discharge.

3. From Jeypore I proceeded to *Gunipur*. I was now accompanied by Major Grove, Senior Assistant. We made a tour through the *Sowrah* Highlands, and then visited the *Khonds* at Sirdarpore and Godairy.

We have always been on good terms with our Khonds, and I have nothing to add to the reports and experiences of former years. The Sowrahs, who last cold season repulsed the party of Constabulary, under command of Captain Galbraith and Lieutenant Gordon, as they marched up to occupy a permanent station in the Hills, and whom it was afterwards found necessary to attack in considerable force, are now as peaceful as the Khonds. The Police Barrack at Wadasaul has been built and

roofed with iron, but it is chiefly used for stores, the men preferring to hut themselves outside. The place has proved remarkably healthy as I ventured to prophesy it would. The Sowrahs are friendly, and the men like the duty. The 'Gomangoes' or Headmen all came in (with the exception of the notorious 'Zonti Gomango' of Puttasinghi, who is lurking in one of the remoter glens), and brought their followers with them, to visit us. Indeed, the country is now so quiet, that it has been found we can reduce the Police strength by 15 men, which gives us three additional stations much wanted in other parts of the Gunipur taluq.

To Government, 23rd January 1866, No. 9.

But the most striking indication of the confidence and good-will of the Sowrahs, is the wonderful unanimity with which they have accepted my invitation to avail themselves of the benefit of vaccination, a thing of which they never heard before. When Dr. Shortt took up the post of General Superintendent, he wrote to me to inquire if any of the Zemindars of the District would maintain one or more men for their Estates. I canvassed them, and procured no less then 27 Vaccinators. This number is now increased; the Rajah of Jeypore alone paying a staff of 8 men, at 10 Rupees a month each.

One of these men is stationed at Gunipur, but the person the Sowrahs specially trust in is 2nd Dresser Chinnasawmy, in Medical charge of the Police at Gunipur. He cannot, of course, leave the town, so the Sowrahs come down to him. From the 6th February to the 15th April instant, he has vaccinated 967 cases, 25 only of which were unsuccessful. There appears to be no exaggeration in this return; I have not been at Gunipur since February, but Major Grove, who was there at the beginning of this month, looking after one of our Hill roads, writes to me as follows:—"The Sowrahs of the Maliahs (highlands) have got a vaccination mania. "They come from all parts. On my way to the Tolana Ghaut, I met *at least* 100 "of them—men, women, and children—going to Gunipur to the Dresser." I beg earnestly to recommend this Subordinate for some special mark of the approbation of Government. Apart from the benefit to humanity, it is obvious that he has done good service to the State, for every savage vaccinated is a savage on the high road to civilization.

6. *School at Gunipur.*—This School, which was sanctioned by the Government in February last year,* had not been formed in February this year, nor is it yet in existence. I understand there is a difficulty in procuring qualified teachers.

* G. O. Educational, No. 45, 13th February 1866

7. *Civil Justice.*—The 'Punchayet' system, in vogue amongst the indigenous Jeyporeans, continues to work well: 284 suits were brought before these tribunals in 1866, against 293 in 1865. Under Clause I, Rule IX of the Agency Rules, I have invested the Sub-Magistrate of Gunipur with the powers of a Moonsiff in that neighbourhood; 44 Suits were filed before him. The Civil work coming before the European Officers of the Agency is comparatively insignificant.

8. *Criminal Justice.*—The six Hill Sub-Magistrates have had before them 882 persons, convicting 730; the Assistant Agent has tried 76 persons, convicting 57. The rate of convictions is better than in 1865, showing an improvement in the

working of the Police. Before the Agency Session Court, 57 prisoners were committed for trial, against 73 in the previous year, viz.—

				Result.
Waging war against the Queen by insurrection	2 Cases.	8 Prisoners.	3	Transportation for life and forfeiture of property.
			5	Acquitted and discharged.
			8	
Murder	6 do.	11 do.	3	Hanged.
			1	Transported for life.
			7	Acquitted and discharged.
			11	
Attempt to murder	1 do.	1 do.	1	Imprisonment for 5 years.
Abetting murder	1 do.	2 do.		Acquitted and discharged.
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	4 do.	5 do.	1	Imprisonment for 9 months.
			1	do. for 1 year.
			1	do. for 3 years.
			1	Acquitted and discharged.
			1	Died under trial.
			5	
Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	1 do.	1 do.	1	Transportation for 7 years.
Rape	1 do.	1 do.	1	Acquitted and discharged.
Adultery	2 do.	2 do.	1	Rupees 50 fine,—in default, imprisonment for 6 months.
			1	Rupees 30 fine,—in default, imprisonment for 6 months.
			2	
Dacoity	2 do.	9 do.	5	Imprisonment for 7 years.
			1	Transportation for life.
			3	Acquitted and discharged.
			9	
Robbery on the highway between Sunset and Sunrise	1 do.	3 do.	3	Imprisonment for 2 years.
House breaking by night to commit theft	1 do.	4 do.	4	Imprisonment for 18 months.

Theft in a building used as a human dwelling	1 Case.	5 Prisoners.	4	Imprisonment for 3 years.
			1	Whipped (Juvenile).
			5	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property.....	1 do.	2 do.	1	Imprisonment for 2 years.
			1	Transportation for 7 years.
			2	
Mischief by fire, with intent to destroy a house used as a human dwelling.....	1 do.	1 do.	1	Acquitted and discharged.
Being a public servant and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act	1 do.	1* do.	1	Imprisonment for 1 year and Rupees 100 fine,—in default, imprisonment for 9 months.
Escape from lawful custody.....	1 do.	1 do.	1	Imprisonment for 3 months.

9. With reference to Section 7, Act No. XXIV of 1839, there are now no persons in custody under my Warrants as political *detenus*. Sanyasi Patro of Malkagiri, whose arrest the Government confirmed in their Proceedings marginally noted, was released at the close of the year, on the representation of the Rajah of Jeypore and the Assistant Agent that his influence was not likely to be any longer effective in fomenting disturbances.

G. O., Judicial, 31st March 1866, No. 472.

10. *Roads and Jungle Clearing.*—The ordinary grant under this head for 1865-66 was Rupees 5000, and was expended as described in my last Report, paragraph 8; but, towards the close* of that year, the Government sanctioned a further sum of Rupees 5000: this, and the Budget grant of 15,000 for 1866-67, will now be accounted for.

* G. O., Judicial, 13th March 1866, No. 373.

	Rs.	A.	P.
A. Through the Principal Assistant (Mr. Boswell), in opening out 93 miles of new tracks in the Golcondah Hills, and in repairing 175 miles of old road.....	1,404	0	0
B. Through the Senior Assistant (Major Grove).			
(1). Constructing road and clearing jungles from Kurupam to Goomah and from Goomah to Gunipur, 26 miles.....	1,260	0	0

* Deputy Constable.

(2). Ditto from Gunipur to Wadasaul, the Police Station in the Sowrah hills, 12 miles.....	500	0	0
(3). Ditto from Parvatipur to Narainpatnam, 30 miles.....	500	0	0
(4). Road from Palcondah through the Sitampeta Pass, to join the Kimedy road, 10 miles.....	1,252	0	0
(5). From Parvatipur to Cholapadam, 14 miles.....	130	0	0
(6). From Cholapadam to Royagaddah, 18 miles.....	350	0	0
(7). From Royagaddah to Singapur, 28 miles.....	250	0	0
Total...	4262	0	0

Some of these lines are finished and available for cart traffic; the rest are being rapidly put out of hand by the contractors.

C. Through Lieutenant Smith, Assistant Agent, Rupees 14,334 have been spent. His report I transcribe:—"I thought it advisible to expend my grant this year in making a road down the Salur Ghaut to the plains. This ghaut is very much frequented by Brinjarries and low country traders, and is the most direct road between Joypore and Vizagapatam. Last year, I reported having made a road from Cheptamb to Mahadeoputty, which has greatly facilitated the Brinjarry traffic from the Joypore plateau of 2000 feet to the Mahadeoputty plateau of 3000 feet. The track from Mahadeoputty to the top of the Salur Ghaut leads across an undulating plain, about 35 miles broad. There was only one great difficulty in this piece, viz, a river with very steep banks, impassable in the rains. I have built a strong wooden bridge over this. From the top of the Salur Ghaut to the plains is a descent of 3000 feet, and the track that formerly existed was very stony all the way, and in parts very steep."

"I began the work in May last, and of the 12 miles which will be about the length of the ghaut, there are about 9 miles finished and in use. The work has been most laborious, as there was so much stone revetment work to be done, and clearing away large boulders of stone. The work performed is, I think, very substantial. The ascent is an average of 1 in 20, but is unavoidably much steeper in places. The road is about five yards wide, and has six strong wooden bridges in its length. It is all metalled and gravelled as far as it is done. The last three miles, on which I am now working, will take some time to finish*, as it is very rocky, and a good deal of blasting will have to be done. This road will require yearly repair, as the rain is very heavy in these Hills during the S. W. Monsoon, and the road suffers accordingly."

* Now finished.

"I have also to report that I have devoted some part of the money to the repair of 16 miles of road on the Petta Ghaut, and 8 miles of road on the Mahadeoputty Ghaut. These roads suffer terribly in the rains when the wooden bridges are almost invariably carried away. They are all replaced and in good order now."

The items (A. B. and C.) give a total of Rupees 20,000, the sum sanctioned for the year under report. For the year 1867-68, I am happy to notice a further budget grant of Rupees 15,000.

11. *Contingent Expenses of Tour.* These amounted to Rupees 476-3-4, for which sanction is requested.

No. 241. ORDER THEREON, 25th June 1867, No. 1012.

The foregoing letters contain the reports of the Agents to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam and Vizagapatam on the administration of the Hill Tracts included in those Districts.

2. *Ganjam.*—The report on the condition of the Hill Tracts of Ganjam is as satisfactory as could have been expected with reference to a year which commenced with a serious outbreak still unsubdued, while during the greater part of it the adjoining plains were devastated by famine and pestilence, which, as the Agent remarks, did not entirely spare the Hill Tracts. The Agent states that "the Khonds of the eastern part of the country are disposed to yield a ready submission to the law, and to seek our intervention in disputes," and that when he recently visited Baliguda, which is now the Head Quarters of the Ganjam Hill Tracts, he was visited by the Khonds "from most of the rebellious villages, penitent and submissive, if their assurances may be relied on, declaring, among other things, that the day of the Sirkar had come," an expression which the Agent had never heard before from them, and to which he is disposed to attach its full significance. No instances of human sacrifice, or of female infanticide, were brought to light, and it is the belief of the Agent that no case of the former crime occurred. The list of heinous crimes reported is comparatively small, but no very certain inference can be drawn from this fact, as the organization of the Police, under which the greater part of the Constabulary are collected at Baliguda, while detachments are placed at four other stations, though unavoidable in the present condition of the country, must be very unfavorable to ascertaining the actual state of crime. The Government are not prepared at present to confer Magisterial powers on any of the Ooryah Patros. The suggestion that a school, somewhat superior to those at present existing in the Hill Tracts, should be established at Baliguda, will be considered and reported on by the present Agent in communication with the Director of Public Instruction, who will submit, for the consideration of Government, any report he may have received from Mr. Grigg as to the condition of the present schools. It is understood that Mr. Grigg has recently inspected the schools in the Hill Tracts.

3. The Governor in Council requests that the Board of Revenue will favor Government with their opinion on the suggestion made by the Agent for the establishment of a wholesale depôt for the sale of salt at Poornaghur.

4. The Government fully recognize the importance of introducing vaccination among the inhabitants of these Tracts. The success which has attended its introduction among the Sowrahs of the adjoining District, and which will be noticed presently, encourages the expectation that the Khonds of Ganjam will readily avail themselves of the benefits of vaccination. The Superintendent of Vaccination will

be called upon to state what steps he has taken in the matter, consequent on the communication addressed to him by the Agent, and to report, through the Inspector General of the Medical Department, on the proposals made by the Agent in the Memorandum appended to his report.

5. Since the Agent's report was received, the sum of Rupees 5000 has been placed at his disposal for the buildings in course of erection at Baliguda, which the Government hope will be pushed on as rapidly as circumstances may admit. Orders will be issued in the Public Works Department for placing a similar sum at the disposal of the Agent.

6. The two elephants referred to in paragraph 17 will be returned to Hyderabad, and orders will be issued in the Military Department, directing the Commissariat Officer at that station to replace them by two elephants of better courage. Special care will be taken in selecting steady and willing Mahouts.

7. *Vizagapatam.*—With the exception of the unsatisfactory condition of that part of the Jeypore country which borders on Bustar, owing to the lawless conduct of the Rajah of the latter territory, which will be brought at once to the notice of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the account given in the Agent's report of the state and progress of Jeypore and the Sowrah country is very encouraging. Jeypore enjoys the great advantage of a resident European Officer, who has lived in the country uninterruptedly during the last four years, has familiarized himself with the language of the people, their manners and customs, and has won the confidence and esteem of the Rajah and of his retainers. The Government highly appreciate Lieutenant Smith's services, and regret to learn that his health has suffered from the climate.

8. The Government notice with much satisfaction the great improvement which has taken place in the feelings of the Sowrahs. The readiness with which they have availed themselves of vaccination is very remarkable. The praiseworthy and successful exertions of 2nd Dresser Chinnasawmy will be brought to the notice of the Inspector General of the Medical Department, who will state what special mark of the approbation of Government should be conferred on this useful and zealous Medical Subordinate.

9. The Government are glad to learn that a beginning has been made in introducing a machinery for the administration of Civil Justice into Jeypore. The state of crime does not call for any special notice. The progress in jungle clearing and road work appears to have been very satisfactory.

10. Since the reports reviewed in these Proceedings were written, Mr. Forbes has left the Ganjam District for a seat in the Board of Revenue, and Mr. Carmichael has been transferred from Vizagapatam to Ganjam. The Governor in Council desires to offer the thanks of the Government to both these Officers for the ability with which they have respectively administered the affairs of the important Districts which for some years past have been under their charge, and especially for the resolution and tact with which they have executed the responsible duties entrusted to them in connection with the Hill Tracts. The resolute and judicious manner in which Mr. Forbes has invariably dealt with the out-breaks which have occurred

in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam has more than once elicited the commendations of Government. In entrusting that responsible charge to Mr. Carmichael, the Governor in Council has had the satisfaction of knowing that it has devolved on an Officer who has manifested special qualifications for dealing with the Hill Tribes.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To G. S. Forbes, Esq.
To D. F. Carmichael, Esq., Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam
To the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam.
,, Board of Revenue.
,, Revenue Department.
,, Public Works Department.
,, Military Department.
,, Inspector General of Police.
,, Director of Public Instruction.
,, Inspector General, Medical Department.

26.

Ed. J. H. Burns.

Revenue 1867 - Dist.
Pro: of Government for June
Nº 167.

Proceedings on the
Ind. Depredations

Dated 26th June
Received 26th " 1867.

Nº 1012 -

For prior orders on the
reports of the Agents of
Gunjam and Vizagapa-
tam on the administra-
tion of the Hill Tracts
included in those Dis-
tricts -

Nº 1443. 28 June

With order

RECORDED.

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